

TOTALITARIANISM - BANNING

~~JAN. 1978~~ - ~~MARCH 1978~~

JAN. 1978 - MARCH 1978

FREE
TALK

WOODS AWAY

SUN.
TIMES
11/178

325 Banning

By GHERHARD PIETERSE and JILL McILRAITH

BANNED editor Donald Woods, heavily disguised and wearing a false moustache, hitch-hiked to the Lesotho border to make a daring escape from South Africa this weekend.

He walked the last stretch through Transkei and swam the flooded Tele River to reach Lesotho yesterday.

Meanwhile, his wife Wendy and their five children had driven through Transkeian territory to Quthing in southern Lesotho.

Mr Woods, 44, has been granted political asylum in Maseru by the British High Commission in co-operation with the Lesotho Government.

For his disguise he dyed his hair black and discarded his glasses.

He arrived at the British High Commissioner's office in Maseru about 10.30 am.

Under the banning order served on him in October Mr Woods, editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, was confined to the East London magisterial district.

He had to report to the police every Monday.

Fears

Yesterday his wife said they left South Africa because they feared for the family's safety.

"It became obvious to us that we were not receiving the protection due to us under the law," she added.

The Woods's five-year-old daughter, Mary, was recently the victim of a vicious prank.

She tried on a T-shirt, sent through the post, and found it had been impregnated with a chemical.

Mrs Woods said the family planned to go to Britain as soon as they had settled their affairs in South Africa.

She denied that they intended going to America.

● He dyed his hair and wore a false moustache

● He hitched lifts to the border

● He swam a river in flood



Mr Donald Woods with his wife, Wendy.

1/1/78
325

Bid to poison children was last straw

INFORMATION about the identity and positions of the two people who attempted to poison his children played a major role in the decision by banned editor Donald Woods to flee South Africa, Mr T. Bryceland, managing director of the Daily Dispatch, told me yesterday.

Mr Bryceland said that Mr Woods had "changed enormously" since the poisoned T-shirts were sent to his children by mail.

Mr Woods's youngest daughter, Mary, received hospital treatment after putting on a poisoned shirt.

"Donald was fearless, but after that happened I saw him frightened for the first time," Mr Bryceland said.

"Although the investigation to find the people behind the poisoning attempt is still continuing, information which Donald had received on the positions occupied by the two

By NIC
VAN OUDTSHOORN

persons apparently responsible for it convinced him that he and his family could no longer count on the protection of the law."

Mr Bryceland said Mrs Wendy Woods and their children left for Transkei on Friday morning, but that Mr Woods was last seen on Thursday.

"When I arrived at the house on Friday night I found it deserted except for the servants.

"Donald had left a letter addressed to me, in which he ex-

plained why he was leaving and when he would come back."

Mr Bryceland has power of attorney to act for Mr Woods in disposing of his assets in East London, and will be assisted by Mr Woods's father-in-law, Mr Harold Bruce, of Umtata.

Mr Bryceland said that Mr Woods had resigned as editor of the Dispatch before quitting the country.

The Woods's Xhosa servant for many years, Miss Evaline Mvunelwa, broke down and wept when she heard that the family had left South Africa.

However, financial provision was made for her by the Woods before they left.

Intentions

"We have been told by the Acting British High Commissioner that we would be welcome to go to Britain at any stage," she said.

Mrs Woods added that they had no intention of leaving South Africa permanently.

"South Africa is our home," she went on, "and the thought of being parted with it for ever is quite unbearable.

"We shall return as soon as there has been a change of regime."

The Acting British High Commissioner in Lesotho, Mr Jim Moffatt, denied having had previous knowledge of Mr Woods's intentions.

"I had never met him before," he said.

"The first time I met him was when he knocked in my office door in Maseru.

"He asked for political asylum whereupon I explained to him that I had no jurisdiction in Lesotho.

"I took him to the office of a Lesotho Government official where asylum was granted.

Grounds

"I sent off a message to my people in London, however, and they replied that the Woods family would be most welcome to settle in Britain."

Mr Moffatt said the decision to allow the Woods family to stay in his house had been taken on humanitarian grounds.

"It was a natural reaction to offer him accommodation in my house in Maseru," he added.

A member of the Woods family said Mr Woods had been thinking for some time of fleeing South Africa.

"Mr and Mrs Woods felt

● To Page 3

31. Belle époque I
32. Impressionism 1
33. Belle époque II
34. Symbolism Lit. 1
35. Impressionism II
36. Symbolism II L
37. Symbolism S
38. Symbolism
39. Symbolism II
40. Valéry D
41. Art Nouveau S
42. Proust I D
43. Post Impres. I
44. Proust II D
45. Post Impres. II
46. Thomas & Heinrich
47. Burckhardt S
48. Futurism S
49. Science I D
50. Futurism S
51. Science II D
52. Constructivism
53. Literature 1910 -
54. Lit. since Daumier
55. The case of Romani
56. Photogr. S.

● From Page 1

it would be dangerous and useless for them to stay on in South Africa," he went on.

He was surprised at the methods Mr Woods used to escape.

Lesotho's Permanent Secretary for the Interior, Mr Tom Tahabale, said his government welcomed Mr Woods with open arms.

"Our government has always welcomed people who have fled from oppression in South Africa and I do not see that Mr Woods is an exception," he declared.

"I can safely say I think Mr Woods is most welcome here.

"He is here and we are certainly not going to turn him back."

On behalf of the Lesotho Government, Mr T. Mashologu, said: "We deplore the recent banning of editors and publications, including the banning of Mr Woods."

Back now to Mrs Woods.

The recent clampdown by the Nationalist Government had made it impossible for her husband to function as a journalist and a critic of the government, she said.

"Mr J. T. Kruger had said the duration of the banning order would depend on my husband," she added.

"He has taken Mr Kruger at his word and has now decided to declare himself unbanned."

Until October 19, said Mrs Woods, South African journalists had known the limitations imposed on them by law.

"My husband always operated well within these limits and even respected the unwritten rules that had governed journalism in South Africa," she added.

On October 19, however, Mr Kruger tore up the rulebook.

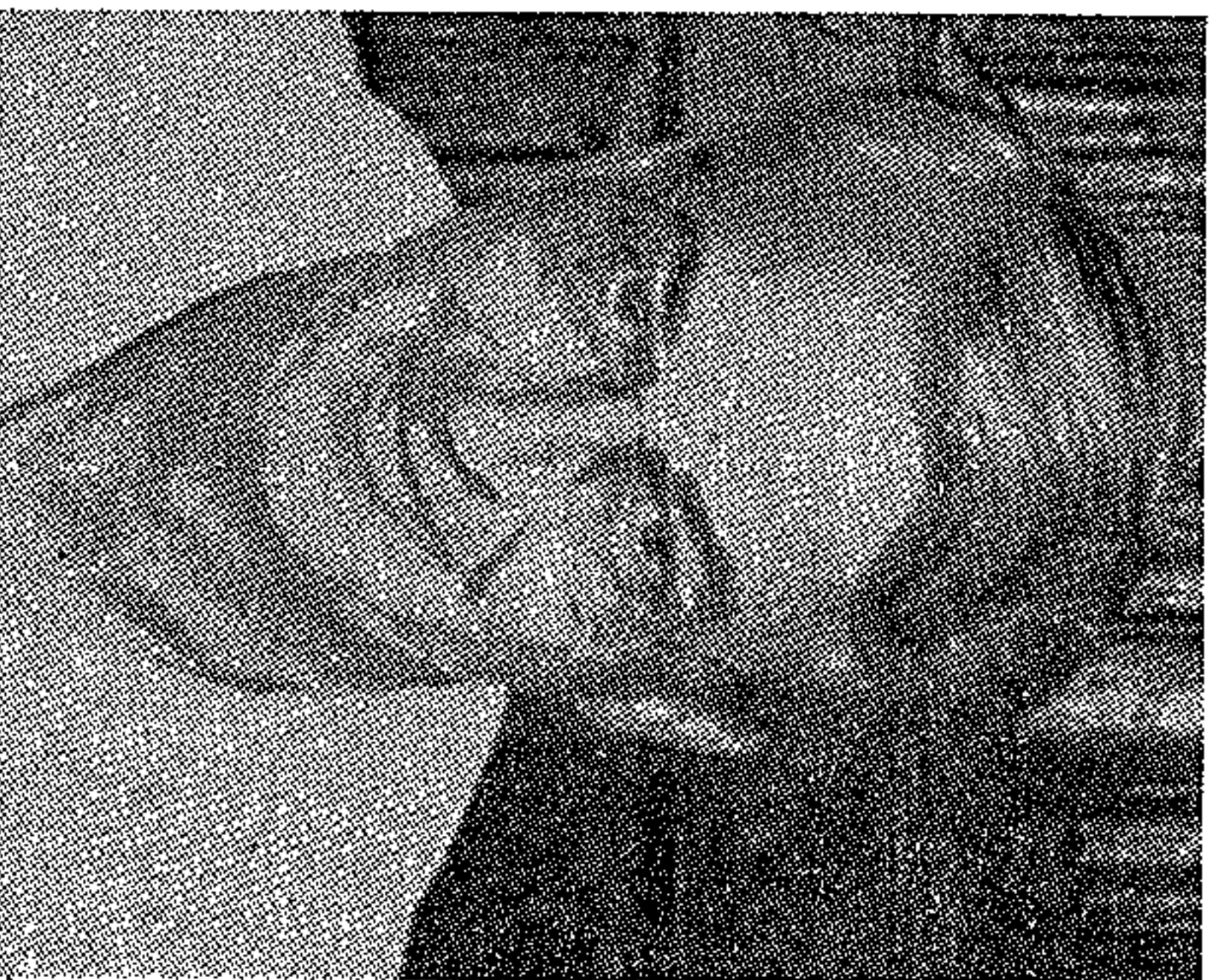
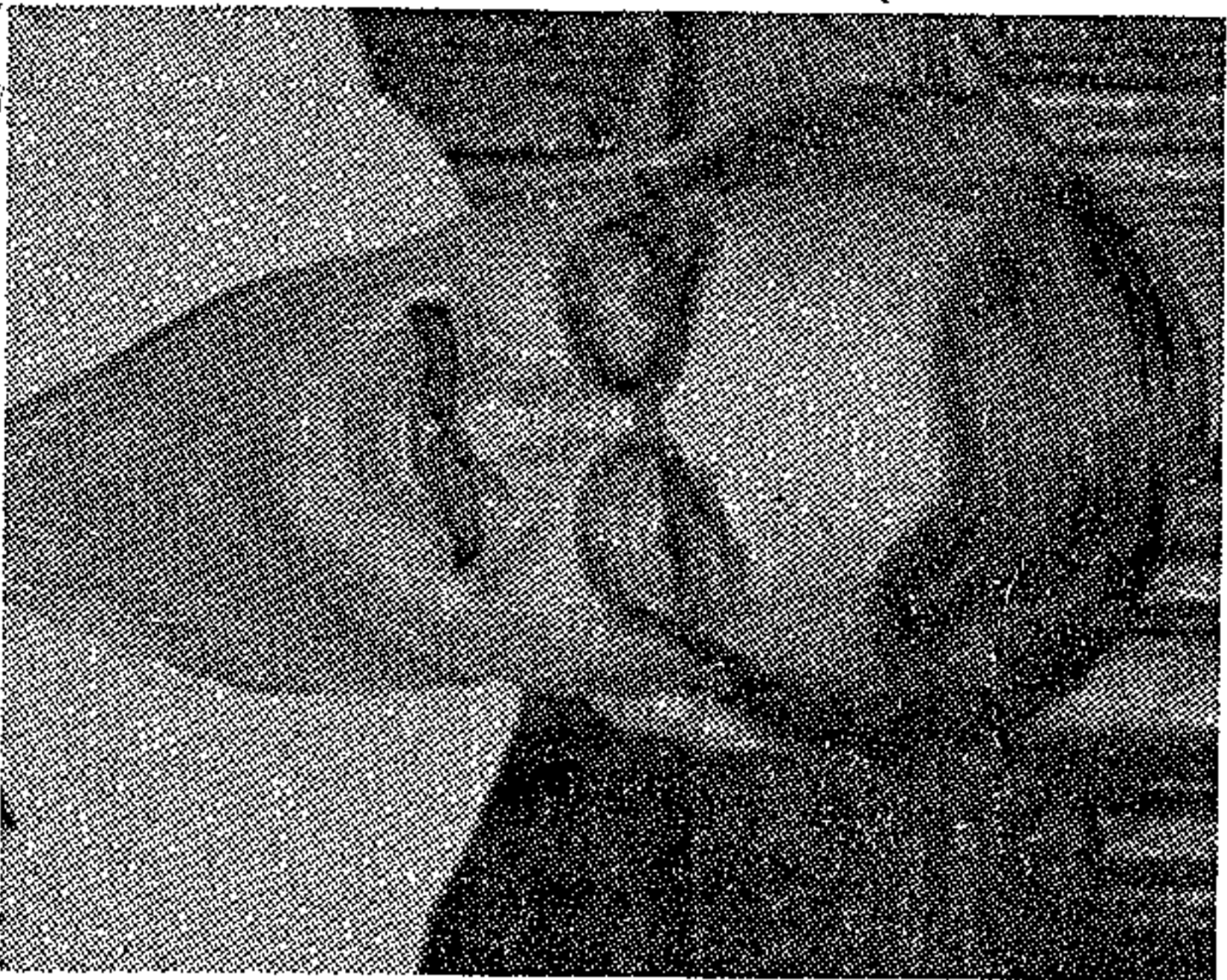
"My husband is no longer prepared to tolerate this sort of restriction."

sm

57. Theatre as a mirror of social conditions D
58. Photo. II S
59. Media and culture I D
60. Bauhaus I
61. Media and culture II D
62. Bauhaus II S
63. The Vienna circle D
64. Surrealist I S

325 Banning

Donald does a duck and comes up in Lesotho



● Donald Woods as he would look in the disguise he used to escape to Lesotho: blackened hair, false moustache and horn-rimmed spectacles. At right, the real Donald Woods.

PSYCHOLOGY

Ballantine, P.R.	77 (2+*)	Pers. Manag. I (3*)
Blake, C.H.	77 (2-*)	
Jampies, C.W.	77 (2-*)	
Levin, A.G.	77 (2-*)	
Lubner, M.E., Miss	77 (2+*)	
Nepgen, J.A.	77 (2-*)	

BANNED newspaper editor Donald Woods, 44, swam a flooded river to escape from South Africa to Lesotho yesterday.

Mr Woods, of the Daily Dispatch in East London, was granted political asylum by the British High Commissioner in Maseru.

Mr Woods disguised himself and hitchhiked to the Lesotho border early yesterday morning. He swam the flooded Tele River before getting another lift to Maseru.

Mr Woods' wife Wendy and their five children also entered Lesotho yesterday.

However, torrential rain forced them to stay in a small southern village as roads became impassable.

Mr Woods, internationally known for his sustained criticism of South Africa's racial policies and his

BY DEREK TAYLOR and CLARE STERN

crusade for a legal inquiry into the death of his friend Steve Biko, was given a hero's welcome in Lesotho.

Mr Woods was barely recognisable when he arrived at the British High Commissioner's office in Maseru.

He had dyed his greying hair black, he was wearing thick-rimmed glasses instead of his usual rimless pair and he had a false moustache.

Mr Woods' disguise was not intended to hide his identity, but to protect his family from the wrath of the South African government.

Mr Woods' wife Wendy and their five children also entered Lesotho yesterday.

However, torrential rain forced them to stay in a small southern village as roads became impassable.

By BARR

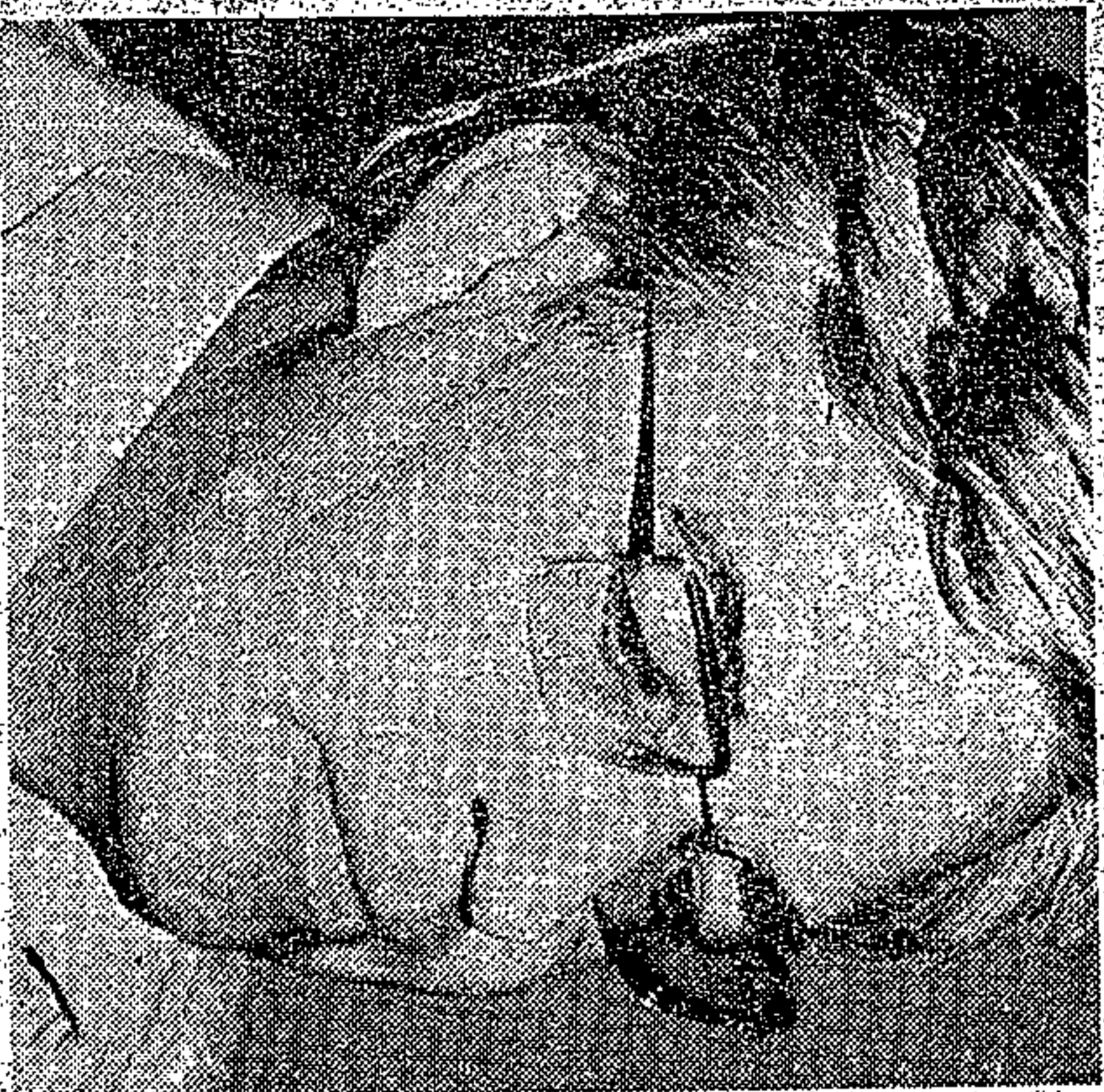
Africa and became the youngest editor, at 31, of a major daily newspaper. He was banned on October 19 by the Minister of Police and Justice, Mr Kruger, only hours before he was due to fly to America on a lecture tour.

His banning was part of a mass security clamp against dissidents and, in particular, Black consciousness organisations.

In a telephone interview, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Lesotho, told the Express:

"Mr Woods is a man of great courage and integrity. He has been a leading figure in the struggle for the liberation of South Africa. His banning was a gross violation of the principles of democracy and human rights. We are all proud to have him in Lesotho and we will do everything in our power to support him and his family."

Donald Woods' amazing flight



Donald Woods - . . . next stop London

THE GREAT



Wendy Woods
... police protection

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LONDON:
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permission
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"We
they will t

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Barnes*

freedom across the flooded Tele

AND STAY WITH US . . . 'RE WELCOME - BRITAIN

By Rory Lynsky

The Foreign Office has told Woods and his family they can enter Britain and start a new life.

They do not know what passports they will get on, but presumably South African ones," a Whitehall spokesman said.

News of Mr Woods' escape was front page news on one of Fleet Street's afternoon newspapers and the story featured prominently on television news.

East London City Councillor Mrs Ruth Belonsky, an old friend of the Woods family, comforts the Woods' maid yesterday after discovering the family's flight overseas. Both Mrs Belonsky and the maid, Evalina Mvulwa, wept freely.

ESCAPE

By DICK USHER
and DON KNOWLER

DONALD WOODS, banned editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, swam the flooded Tele River between South Africa and Lesotho as he fled the country this weekend.

Mr Woods, who was banned on October 19 together with many other people and organisations, was reunited with his family in Maseru yesterday after they had left South Africa by a normal route.

With his grey hair dyed black, a specially grown moustache and wearing different glasses, Mr Woods hitch-hiked to Sterkspruit in the northern Cape. From there he walked into the Transkei and then swam into Lesotho.

Once inside Lesotho he hitched another lift to Maseru where he reported to the acting British High Commissioner there, Mr Jim Moffatt.

Speaking from Quthing, where she had spent Friday night with her five children, Mrs Wendy Woods' first response was: "Thank God we're here and thank God it's all over."

MASERU: Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the fugitive Daily Dispatch editor, said she and her children were given Lesotho police protection when she drove into the town of Quthing. Mrs Woods said arrangements were being made with friends overseas to fly the family to Britain. She said she and her husband had decided to go into exile until they felt they could return to South Africa "under a more democratic government" than the present Nationalist regime.

Now Donald's unbanned himself, says wife Wendy

Tribune Africa News Service

The main reason for their departure was that the South African Government had made it impossible for her husband to function as a journalist and critic of Nationalist policy and he was not prepared to remain silent for five years by order of Minister Jimmy Kruger.

"My husband has always obeyed the law and functioned within the law, but he is not prepared to obey Mr Kruger.

but not from politicians.

"In case Mr Kruger tries to smear him with more of his veiled hints and televised innuendoes, the South African people can judge for themselves the credibility of politicians who refuse to confront their critics face to face in the courts of law.

"Mr Kruger said the duration of my husband's ban was up to my husband. Donald has taken him at his word. He has now declared himself un-



1/7/78
325

Mrs. Woods, who was waiting for Lesotho police to take her to Maseru, would not comment at that stage on her husband's escape.

"That will have to wait until we get together in Maseru, but I can say I'm very happy to be here and no longer have to look over my shoulder whenever I say anything," she said.

Posed

On his way to Lesotho Mr. Woods took three lifts in South Africa, adopting a different identity each time.

For an English-speaking driver he posed as an Afrikaner who couldn't speak English well, then he posed as a German and then as an Australian poet. In Lesotho he got a lift all the way to Maseru from the first driver he met.

Details of the flight are still unclear, but according to the Woods' maid, Mrs. Evalina Myulelwa, she last saw Mr. Woods on Thursday morning.

She last saw Mrs. Woods and the children on Friday morning when she was told they were going to the Woods' holiday house on the Wild Coast and would be back for lunch on Saturday.

Mr. Terry Brice, managing director of the Daily Dispatch, said he had found a letter in Donald Woods' empty home on Friday. Mr. Woods has tendered his resignation from the paper.

"I had talked to him previously about leaving the country and had tried to persuade him not to — until at least February or March when there was to be an attempt to have his ban lifted.

"But from the day attempts were made to poison one of his children

with an acid-impregnated T-shirt it became apparent he could no longer rely on the law for protection.

"From that day he was a changed man and very worried about his wife and children," said Mr. Brice.

Mr. Woods has been granted political asylum in Lesotho and is expected to go on to Britain after the New Year holiday.

Acting British Commissioner Mr. Moffatt said from Maseru that he had been in contact with his Government and knew they would do whatever they could to help Mr. Woods.

"What I know is that arrangements have been made to enable him to get into England without any difficulty and it should be possible for him to get in to England without any delay."

A senior Lesotho Government official, Mr. Tom Tahabale, Permanent Secretary for the Interior, said: "Our Government has always welcomed people who have fled from oppression in South Africa and I do not see that Mr. Woods is an exception."

Welcome

"From a personal point of view Mr. Woods is most welcome here."

Friends and colleagues reacted with surprise and anger when they learned Mr. Woods had fled.

"It is a sad comment on the state of affairs here when a distinguished editor of a leading paper is forced to do something like this," said one friend.

Mrs. Ruth Belonsky, East London city councillor and close friend of the family for 12 years, said: "It's such a great loss for South Africa and East London in particular. Thank God they are now away from all the harassment."

family board plane to Gaborone

Donald Woods flies out

family had been staying with Mr Moffatt since they arrived in Lesotho on Saturday — Mr Woods on foot after hitch-hiking disguised from East London and then swimming across the Tele River, and Mrs Woods and the children by car through a border post.

UN documents

On their journey to London they are travelling on United Nations travel documents issued them by Lesotho under its recent ratification of a United Nations convention on refugees.

The pilot, Captain Ritchie de Montalk of Lesotho National Airways, yesterday filed a flight plan for Gaborone, but bad weather in Lesotho, South Africa and Botswana prevented the flight from being made.

The Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — Mr Donald Woods, banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, flew from here today for Gaborone in Botswana on the second leg of his escape from South Africa.

ARGUS
3/1/78

325
banning

Poisoned T-shirts: Report this week?

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The police investigation into the chemically impregnated T-shirts delivered to the home of former Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods could be completed this week, a senior East London police officer said today.

Colonel J H Fourie, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer said all necessary investigations had been completed and the police were waiting for the results of the laboratory tests on the shirts and the packaging.

'We're expecting this report by the end of this week. They promised it to us in the first week of January,' he said.

Colonel Fourie said the tests would show what

these statements as 'a lot of rubbish.'

'He was entitled to and would have been given all the protection he asked for. I don't know how statements like this could be made.'

Asked if the police had any leads on who had tampered with the T-shirts, Colonel Fourie said all the necessary investigations by the police had been completed but no leads had emerged.

He was accompanied by his wife Wendy and his five children and a senior official of the Lesotho Government. The Woods are due to fly from Gaborone tomorrow to Lusaka and to leave there for London on Thursday morning.

The chartered Lesotho Airways aircraft took off from Maseru at 1240 after the Woods had waited all morning for a break in the weather that prevented them from flying out yesterday.

The Government official accompanying them, Mr Paul Moonyane, Director of United Nations Affairs in the Lesotho Department of Foreign Affairs, was due to fly back to Maseru today.

Jonathan's order

He had been ordered to accompany the Woods by Prime Minister Mr Leabua Jonathan, apparently to ensure that the aircraft's right to overfly South Africa was respected.

The Woods were seen off at Leabua Jonathan Airport here by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr T J Mashologu, the acting-British High Commissioner, Mr Jim Moffatt, and the resident United Nations representative, Mr David McAdams.

Mr Woods and his

whether the package containing the shirts had been tampered with between the time of posting and its arrival at the Woods home.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE

Questioned about statements by East London private detective Mr Donald Card that he knew the identity of the men who allegedly tampered with the parcel, Colonel Fourie said police investigations had shown that Mr Card's allegations had nothing to do with the parcel containing the T-shirts.

'Mr Card's investigations did not help us at all,' he said.

Colonel Fourie said it was nothing unusual for policemen to be seen entering or leaving the post office.

Asked about statements that one of the reasons Mr Woods fled the country was that since the T-shirt incident and Mr Card's allegations concerning a security policeman, Mr Woods felt he could no longer rely on the law for protection, Colonel Fourie said he regarded

Secret book on Biko by Woods

*Cape Times
3/1/78*

325 Banning



The Woods family in Maseru yesterday. From left, are Mrs Woods, Duncan, 11, Dillon, 13, Jane, 14, Mary, 6, Gavin, 9, and Mr Donald Woods.

He could have been playing chess

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Donald Woods could have been out at the chess club and his wife, Wendy, and children could have been out fetching the groceries when I visited the Woods' home soon after it was learnt he had left his banning order — and the country.

Charlie, the black dog, galloped up as clumsy as ever, knocking a roller skate out of the way. A kitten, one of several, lay stretched on the dining-room table and there was the usual odd toy on the floor and shirt on the chair of any home with five young children.

The only sign that the Woods family had left for good was the wet eyes of Mama Evalina — Mrs Evalina Mvulewa — who has been with the family for the past nine years.

She refused all offers of hospitality, preferring to stay in the home.

I wandered through the house which had not had time to look or feel empty. Ben Schoeman, the grand piano, was open as if waiting for the

return of the Woods fingers, and there was a tape, Mozart, half-played in the tape recorder.

In the pool, a pair of swimming goggles lay at the bottom and in the playroom near the pool, the snooker table — given to Mr Woods by some of his colleagues when he was banned — looked as if a game had been abandoned.

The beds were all made in the bedrooms, but again everything looked as if the family were about to return at any moment.

Eldest son Dillon, 14, had left his bagpipes at the foot of his bed. Mary, the youngest, had left two well-handled dolls on her bed. Jane, 15, had left her pin-ups on the wall.

Nine-year-old Gavin had left the T-shirt with his name on top of a pile of clothing in his cupboard and Duncan, 11, had left his skateboard in the passage where he practised.

The Woods family must have left in an orderly way, as if they were about to return, and perhaps they will — one day, when the government has changed, as Mrs Woods said.

Own Correspondent

MASERU. — Donald Woods fled South Africa with the near-completed manuscript of a book on Steve Biko. He constantly broke his banning order to write.

According to Mrs Wendy Woods, he wrote the book in defiance of the banning order which forbade him from writing or saying anything for publication.

When he began writing the final section, relatives told him that it would be dangerous to be in South Africa once the book was published overseas, Mrs Woods said.

The manuscript is already on its way to Britain. Two international publishers have expressed interest in it.

Mrs Woods said her husband started the Biko book in the last week of October, breaking the terms of his banning order within a week of it being imposed.

The manuscript, which still has to be completed and edited, consisted of 175 000 words.

Of these, 40 000 were about the Biko inquest. The main section was a personal assessment of Steve Biko the man, whom Mr Woods knew well.

Record cover

According to Mrs Woods, her husband wrote the book in snatches, usually late at night. What he wrote daily was kept in the cover of a record of Winston Churchill's speeches.

Bad weather yesterday fouled arrangements for the Woods family to fly out of Lesotho.

Their onwards flight to London will be financed by the International Press Institute.

Mr Woods, instead, spent much of yesterday afternoon meeting the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, who pledged his country's support.

The Prime Minister told him: "Your friendship with the late Steve Biko makes you our brother and we accept you as a fellow African amongst us."

Overflight

Chief Jonathan said he had given instructions for a senior official of the Lesotho Government to accompany the Woods family on their flight out of Maseru to ensure their safety "under the provisions of Lesotho overflight rights over South African territory".

Yesterday Mr and Mrs Woods became the first holders of United Nations passports issued in Lesotho.

Mr Woods holds Lesotho UN passport No. 1 and his wife Lesotho UN passport No. 2.

Lesotho became a signatory to the UN charter for refugees — under which these passports are issued — only two weeks ago.

A Durban report says the Minister of Police and Justice, Mr J T Kruger, who less than three months ago signed an order silencing Mr Donald Woods, yesterday declined to comment on the editor's secret departure from South Africa.

Concern for children

Speaking from his holiday home at Umhlanga near Durban, Mr Kruger refused to be drawn on the issue.

"I have nothing to say on the matter" was his only comment.

Author Alan Paton, who has known Mr Woods for several years, yesterday described the flight of the banned editor as a "matter of great loss".

He believed Mr Woods's flight was prompted mainly by his concern for his children.

Continued on page 2

Woods flight

Continued from page 1

Mr Vause Raw, parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, said: "One of the evil aspects of restriction without trial is that the accusations against a person are not known."

"I would not have expected Donald Woods to have run away, nor do I see him in the role of revolutionary. Under the system operating one does not know the facts, however."

An East London report says Mr and Mrs Woods decided only 10 days ago to flee South Africa.

In a telephone interview from Maseru, Mrs Wendy Woods said they were not prepared to stay for five years under Mr Kruger's banning orders.

"Under Kruger's banning, Donald was useless as a journalist. Now he intends to say all the things he could not say in South Africa outside the country and he will carry on attacking the government as angrily and as often as before."

Another reason for leaving was that under the actions of the Special Branch, the family did not feel safe or protected.

"Under these circumstances, we decided to go about 10 days ago. It was a quick decision, but we did it and we are both enormously relieved."

Her children only learnt that they were leaving the country when they got to Umtata on their way to the Lesotho border.

Mrs Woods said she was stuck in Quthing because rain was flooding a bridge, but the police escorted her in a four-wheel-drive vehicle some of the way and a government official met her and took her the rest of the way.

The family would move on to London soon and then probably to the United States, but it had not been decided where they would settle.

Meanwhile events leading to the discovery that Mr Donald Woods had fled were described by the managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr D Briceland.

He said: "I went to see Donald on Friday evening, because I knew Wendy and the children were in Transkei and Donald would be alone."

The housekeeper (Mrs Evalina Mvulelwa) did not know where Mr Woods was.

In the study "where Donald and I often chatted" on the desk he saw an envelope addressed to himself.

● The flight of Mr Woods was reported on the front pages of most British Sunday newspapers. — Sapa-AP, Own Correspondents

Sobukwe

No 3 to

join Young

325 Banning
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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A third child of banned former leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, has left South Africa to study in the United States.

He will stay at the home of United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young.

Mrs Sobukwe confirmed today that 19-year-old Mr Dalinjebo Sobukwe had left for the United States. He plans to study psychology.

His elder brother, Dinilesizwe, is in his third year in engineering at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia.

His sister, Miliswa, is studying for a dentistry degree at Michigan State University.

Cape Times 4/11/78
Sobukwe
325-Banning
check-up

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, leader of the Banned Pan Africanist Congress, flew to Cape Town last night and has been given permission to stay at a friend's home for three nights before going to Groote Schuur Hospital for a check-up.

Mr Sobukwe, who is banned, and his wife Veronica will stay at the home of friends in Cape Town till he is admitted to Groote Schuur on Friday.

Among the conditions laid down by the Minister of Justice is that he returns to his restricted area, Kimberley, on the first available train or aircraft after he is discharged from hospital.

Permission to stay with friends was given when it was found that the hotel where the couple intended to stay would not accommodate them.



Mr and Mrs Donald Woods with their five children shortly before leaving Maseru, for Botswana yesterday.

Woods and family head for UK today

*Cape Times
4/11/78*

325 Banner

Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

GABORONE, Botswana. — Banned South African editor, Mr Donald Woods, arrived here yesterday afternoon after a 500-km flight across South African territory in a small Lesotho aircraft.

Escape tops news in UK

Mr Woods, his wife Wendy, and their five children arrived on a twin-engined Islander aircraft accompanied by an official from Lesotho to ensure their safety in terms of an agreement with South Africa guaranteeing overflight rights to the small mountain country.

The flight took two hours and 20 minutes.

The family is staying at the home of British High Commissioner in Botswana, Mr Wilfred Turner, and is expected to leave on a scheduled flight today for Lusaka, and then to London.

Mr Woods hitch-hiked in

1977
Course of Study : B.A.
Year of Study : 1
Candidate
Turner, E.J. Miss
Tutt, J.D.O. Miss
Turnhorn, K. Miss

77 G1(EX)11(2-*) : Finc(3*) : Phil.1(3*) : PolSci(2-*)

disguise to the Lesotho border on Friday and his wife and children travelled by car to join him in Maseru, Lesotho.

"Donald is walking four inches above the ground — I can actually see it. The moment we walked into the residence, he just grabbed my arm, the relief written all over his face," Mrs Woods, speaking from the residence of the High Commissioner in Gaborone, said yesterday.

Fantastic

"We felt a bit uneasy about the flight. We knew there was still this little stretch of South Africa to cross, and people had been talking about the possibilities of being forced down by a South African plane before we reached Botswana," Mrs Woods said. "But there were no problems, except for a lot of cloud and a bit of heavy rain, and we arrived here at 3pm," she said.

Recalling their reception in Lesotho, she said, "The Lesotho police were absolutely fantastic to us. They guarded our house in Maseru, and when I was stuck in Quthing for a night they made me lock myself into my room and then posted guards outside it."

The Woods' freedom flight from Maseru to Botswana yesterday was a test case for South African refugees wanting to overfly the Republic from the enclave of Lesotho.

As a result of the Woods's flight, the High Commission for Refugees and the Lesotho Government expect many other South African refugees in the territory will now apply to fly out.

South African refugees have been allowed to overfly the Republic in the past, but that was by arrangement

Continued on page 2

Cape Times 4/1/78 (325 banned)

Woods escape tops UK news

Continued from page 1

between the two governments and at a time when relations were very much better than at present. In the case of Mr Woods, the Botswana Government made no approach to South Africa.

The Woods' trip is being sponsored by the International Press Institute. Mr Woods is said to be keeping his employment options open. To begin with, he will finish editing the book he has written on Mr Steve Biko, in which he broke his banning order to write and which indicts the government over the detainee's death.

After that he may spend some months lecturing in Britain and Europe. While in Lesotho, Mr Woods was inundated with telephone calls from newspapers and television stations all over the world and received many invitations to lecture.

Mrs Wendy Woods said the major factor contributing to their decision to leave South Africa was information they had received that two men had attempted to poison their children.

"Tomorrow we fly on to Lusaka and on Thursday we'll probably be on our way to London," Mrs Woods said yesterday.

"We haven't any plans for London as yet, but I would like to find a place and settle the children in as soon as I can. They are pretty disoriented by the whole thing."

● In Washington yesterday, the US State Department said that if Mr Woods were to ask for political asylum in the United States, his request would be considered promptly.

LONDON. — Donald Woods's storybook escape from South Africa was Britain's news highlight at the weekend.

The face of the editor of the East London Daily Dispatch appeared on television news throughout Saturday with recorded telephone interviews, and on Sunday he featured prominently on the front pages of the main papers.

"Editor swims to freedom" proclaimed the Sunday Times. "My escape — by banned editor" said the Observer. "Banned editor flees South Africa" announced the Sunday Telegraph. While the News of the World, with the country's biggest Sunday circulation, informed its eight million readers: "Freedom swim for editor in disguise".

Yesterday he reappeared on page one of the dailies. It is obvious that by the time he reaches London, probably on Friday, he will practically be an international celebrity.

What has captured public imagination particularly is his Churchillian-type swim across a river to reach safety in Lesotho.

Newspapers have also made much of his disguises and his use of different accents when picked up by various motorists.

He merges as a kind of real-life TV hero, a combination of James Bond and Peter Sellers. At a Foreign Office conference yesterday a spokesman was asked to confirm that Britain would give Mr Woods political asylum once he arrived here. The spokesman replied: "We have made it clear that Mr Woods and his family will be welcome to come to the United Kingdom."

Police chief unhappy at implication

EAST LONDON. — The Divisional CI officer, Colonel J H Fourie, said he was unhappy about the implication by Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of Mr Donald Woods, that he could not expect police protection.

Mrs Woods was said to have feared for the lives of their children after her daughter, Mary, 6, was injured when she put on a chemically-impregnated T-shirt.

"Any individual is entitled to police protection. If any person asks for police protection, we are forced to give it to him," Colonel Fourie said.

"As far as I know, Mr Woods never asked for police protection and as far as the T-shirt is concerned, the police did everything possible to investigate this matter and we are still awaiting the results of a laboratory test from Pretoria."

Colonel Fourie said the chemical investigations carried out by an investigator, Mr D J Card, did not appear to have anything to do with the police investigation.

Met swart gryskop, vals snor deur

325 Banning Rapport

SÓ IS HY



MNR. DONALD WOODS ...
het land-uit padgegee.

Woods se vlug deur vol rivier

MET sy bekende spikkelgrys kop swartgesmeer, 'n vals snor, en sonder bril, het mnr. Donald Woods, ingeperkte redakteur van die Daily Despatch, Vrydagmiddag land-uit gevlug.

Sy vrou en vyf kinders het hom later gevolg en die hele gesin is nou in Maseru, waar hulle huisvesting gekry het by die Britse hoë kommissaris in Lesotho.

Mnr. Woods het vermom van Oos-Londen na Sterkspruit in die Ciskei geryloop en oor 'n vol sytak van die Oranjerivier na Lesotho geswem. Sy vrou, Wendy, en hul vyf kinders het per motor gevolg en het Lesotho by die grenspos naby Quthing binnegekom. Hulle het hul gewone paspoorte gebruik.

Die waarnemende Britse hoë kommissaris in Lesotho, mnr. Jim Moffatt, het uit Maseru bevestig dat die Woods-gesin by hom aan huis is.

Mnr. Woods het gisteroggend in Maseru aangekom en om politieke asiel aansoek gedoen, nadat hy deur drie mense opgelaaï was sedert hy uit Oos-Londen geryloop het.

Met sy eerste rylcoppoging van Oos-Londen af het hy tot naby Sterkspruit in die Ciskei gevorder, van waar hy na die Lesotho-grens geloop het. By die grens moes hy oor die Telerivier, 'n sytak van die Oranje, swem om in Lesotho te kom. Die rivier is gewoonlik smal, maar was in vloed weens goeie reën in dié gebied. Van daar af het hy weer geryloop en is deur twee mense opgelaaï tot in Maseru.

Mev. Woods en die kinders het per motor uit Oos-Londen gereis tot by Umtata in Trans-

na Maseru gereis, waar sy haar by haar man aangesluit het.

Nuwe lewe

Mnr. Moffatt het gesê die Woods-gesin se onmiddellike planne is om reëlins te tref om na Brittanje te gaan, waar hulle dan sal besluit hoe hulle 'n nuwe lewe kan begin. Volgens hom was hy reeds in verbinding met die Britse regering en sal al die moontlike gedoen word om mnr. Woods te help.

Mnr. Moffatt het gesê hy is daarvan oortuig dat dit vir mnr. Woods moontlik sal wees om sonder vertraging na Brittanje te gaan.

Mnr. Donald Briceland, besturende direkteur van die Oos-Londense Daily Dispatch, het aan RAPPORT gesê dat mnr. Woods 'n brief aan hom agtergelaat het. Daarin dien hy onder meer sy bedanking as redakteur van die koerant in. Hy verleen ook volmag aan mnr. Briceland om sy sake in Suid-Af-

rika namens hom af te handel.

Volgens mnr. Briceland is dit duidelik uit die brief dat mnr. Woods die land verlaat weens die politieke klimaat. Hy sê ook uit onlangse gesprekke met mnr. Woods het hy die indruk gekry dat hy (mnr. Woods) vrees vir die lewens van sy kinders, Jane, 14, Dillon, 13, Duncan, 11, Gavin, 9 en Mary, 6, sedert daar onlangs na bewering pogings, aangewend is om hulle te vergiftig met T-hempies wat vol suur was.

Die sekretaris van binne-landse sake in Lesotho, mnr. Tom Tahabale, het gesê die regering van Lesotho het nog altyd mense verwelkom wat van onderdrukking uit Suid-Afrika vlug en hy kan nie sien dat mnr. Woods 'n uitsondering is nie.

Asiel

Hy sê hy glo mnr. Woods is meer as welkom in Lesotho. Mnr. Woods is hier en ons gaan beslis nie die rug op hom keer nie," het hy gesê. Hy sê ook mnr. Woods se aansoek om politieke asiel sal deur die toepaslike gesag oorweeg word.

In Suid-Afrika het genl.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

Transkei geryloop

1/78

LAND-UIT

stuurder vir 'n groot olifant
sal hulle in die Goudstad in 'n
Gister se troue is deur die
baie van hul sportgeestes.
Margaret sê dis die vrou wat
daar in Johannesburg wat
bespoedig het. Sy het reeds we-

Woods deur vol rivier

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Gert Prinsloo, Kommissaris van Polisie, aan RAPPORT gesê hy wil nie kommentaar lewer voor die polisie oor al die feite insake mnr. Woods se verdwyning beskik nie. „Omdat mnr. Woods 'n ingeperkte persoon is, word sy verdwyning uiteraard deur ons ondersoek,” het hy gesê.

Hofgedinge

Die Minister van Polisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, kon gister nie vir kommentaar opgespoor word nie. Dit was

nie duidelik of hy al van mnr. Woods se verdwyning weet nie.

Mnr. Woods mag weens sy inperking nie in Suid-Afrika aangehaal word nie.

Mnr. Woods het in Februarie 1965 op 31-jarige ouderdom redakteur van die Daily Dispatch geword. Hy is ook later as direkteur van die maatskappy aangewys.

In die twaalf jaar dat hy redakteur van die Dispatch was, was hy 'n omstrede figuur in Suid-Afrika weens sy politieke opvattinge. Hy was 'n groot vriend van die swart bewussynsleier, Steve Biko, wat onlangs in die tronk dood is.

Mnr. Woods was dikwels in hofgedinge betrokke.

In Desember 1975 is hy in die landdroshof in Oos-Londen tot ses maande tronkstraf gevonnis omdat hy ge-

weier het om die naam van 'n segsman te verstrek wat sou gesien het hoe 'n veiligheidsman die kantore van die Black Community Programme in King William's Town beskadig het.

Ingeperk

Hy het appél teen die vonnis aangeteken en die hooggereshof in Grahamstad het dit tersyde gestel.

Mnr. Woods is op 19 Oktober vanjaar tot die distrik Oos-Londen ingeperk. Die verbod is vyf jaar geldig en verstryk op 31 Oktober 1982. Hoewel wat hy sê nie aangehaal mag word nie, het sy werkgevers hom as redakteur behou.

Donald James Woods is op 15 Desember 1933 op Elliotdale in Transkei gebore. Hy het sy skoolopleiding aan die De La Salle-Kollege in Oos-Londen en CBC in Kimberley ontvang. Daarna het hy aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad gestudeer.

1977	
Course of Study : B.A.	
Year of Study : 2	
Candidate	
Baigel, M. Mrs.	74. Soci(2-);II(2-);H&TAr(2+);Hb(2+);RelSci(2-);HbII(MS*)
Bailes, B. Miss	76. EI(3);S&D(2-);H&AppMus(2-);ChofW.E.I(P)TT/

Banned editor and family now in Lesotho

Donald Woods flees Africa

325-Bannings

Star 3/12/77

But, Mr Briceland added: "From the day the attempt was made to poison one of his children, his smallest child, when he realised the identity of the two persons responsible, probably responsible and their position, he felt he could no longer rely on the law for protection."

Mr Briceland was referring to a T-shirt which had been impregnated with a noxious substance.

He said ever since the delivery of the shirt Mr Woods had been a "chan-ged man."

Worried

He was extremely worried for his children and his wife.

Mr Briceland said he knew Mr Woods had made the decision to leave South Africa with "extreme regret" because he could "find no other way out."

"As far as I could judge, Donald felt he could no longer live under this kind of lawlessness," he said.

As a newspaper editor and an outspoken critic of the Government's policies, Mr Woods had an international reputation.

Mr Woods was appointed editor of the Daily Dispatch at the age of 31 and served in that post for 12 years until he was banned. He was a close friend of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention this year.

Mr Woods was handed a banning order on October 19 this year just as he was about to leave Jan Smuts Airport on his way to New York.

He was driven back to East London under police guard. His banning created widespread reaction from Government leaders abroad.

The Star's Africa News Service

Maseru

Mr Donald Woods, banned editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, arrived here today after fleeing South Africa.

He was accompanied by his wife, Wendy, and their five children. Mr Woods, who was served with a five-year banning order in October, is reported to have travelled from his East London home overnight. It is believed he is hoping to travel on to London.

Mr Terry Briceland, managing director of the Daily Dispatch, has found a note which appears to confirm Mr Woods's decision to leave the country.

Mr Briceland said he had known that Mr Woods was thinking of leaving and in the past had made an effort to talk him out of it. He had told Mr Woods that renewed efforts would be made to get his banning order lifted.

Woods on way to Botswana

▶▶ From page 1

granted political asylum by other countries are allowed to pass through Botswana.

South Africa does not interfere with civilian flights overflying the country, so Mr Woods should have no problem in his flight from Lesotho.

The police investigation into the chemically impregnated T-shirts delivered to Mr Woods's home could be completed this week, Colonel J H Fourie, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Border, said today.

Asked about statements that one of the reasons Mr Woods fled the country was that since the T-shirt incident and allegations concerning a security policeman, Mr Woods felt he could no longer rely on the law for protection, Colonel Fourie said he regarded these statements as "a lot of rubbish."

Woods and family on way to Botswana

325

Gannett
Star 3/1/78

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Mr Donald Woods, banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, flew from Maseru today for Gaborone in Botswana on the second leg of his escape from South Africa.

He was accompanied by his wife, Wendy, and their five children and a senior official of the Lesotho Government.

The Woods family are due to fly from Gaborone tomorrow to Lusaka and to leave there for London on Thursday morning.

The chartered Lesotho Airways plane took off from Maseru at 12.40 today after the Woods family had waited all morning for a break in the weather that had prevented them from flying yesterday as planned.

JONATHAN ORDER

The Government official accompany them, Mr Paul Moonyane, Direct of the United Nations Affairs in the Lesotho Department of Foreign Affairs, was due to fly back to Maseru today.

He had been ordered to accompany the Woods family by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, apparently to ensure that the plane's right to overfly South Africa was respected.

The party was seen off at the Leabua Jonathan Airport here by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr T J Mashologu the acting British High Commissioner, Mr Jim Moffatt, and by the resident UN representative, Mr David McAdams.

Mr Woods and his family had been staying with Mr Moffatt since they arrived in Lesotho on Saturday — Mr Woods on foot after hitch-hiking disguised from East London and then swimming across the Tele River, and Mrs Woods and the children by car through a border post.

PRESS BODY

On their journey to London they are travelling on United Nations travel documents issued them by Lesotho under its

UN convention on refugees.

The plane was piloted by Captain Richard de Montalk of Lesotho Airways.

According to sources in Maseru, the cost of the charter is being paid for by the International Press Institute with headquarters in Geneva.

South Africa has no formal extradition treaty with Lesotho.

South Africa does have an agreement with Botswana but it is unlikely that the agreement could be invoked successfully against Mr Woods.

It is understood that political refugees or people who have been

To Page 3, Col 10

Everything was orderly

3/1/78

325-Bawmings

BY PETER DAVIS

EAST LONDON — Donald Woods could have been out at the Chess Club and his wife Wendy and children could have been out fetching the groceries when I visited the Woods home soon after it was learnt he had left his banning order — and the country.

Charlie, the black dog, galloped up as clumsy as ever, knocking a roller skate out of the way. A kitten, one of several, lay stretched on the dining room table and there was the usual odd toy on the floor and shirt on the chair of any home with five children.

The only sign that the Woods family had left for good was the wet eyes of Mama Evalina — Mrs Evalina Mvulewa — who has been with the family for the past nine years.

She had refused all offers of hospitality, preferring to stay in the home.

She fell on my shoulder weeping: "Will I see them again? Oh, I am sad."

Later, when I told her Wendy Woods had promised to have her abroad on holiday, she cried again, demanding to know how the family was and delighted that she would see the family again.

I wandered through the house which had not had

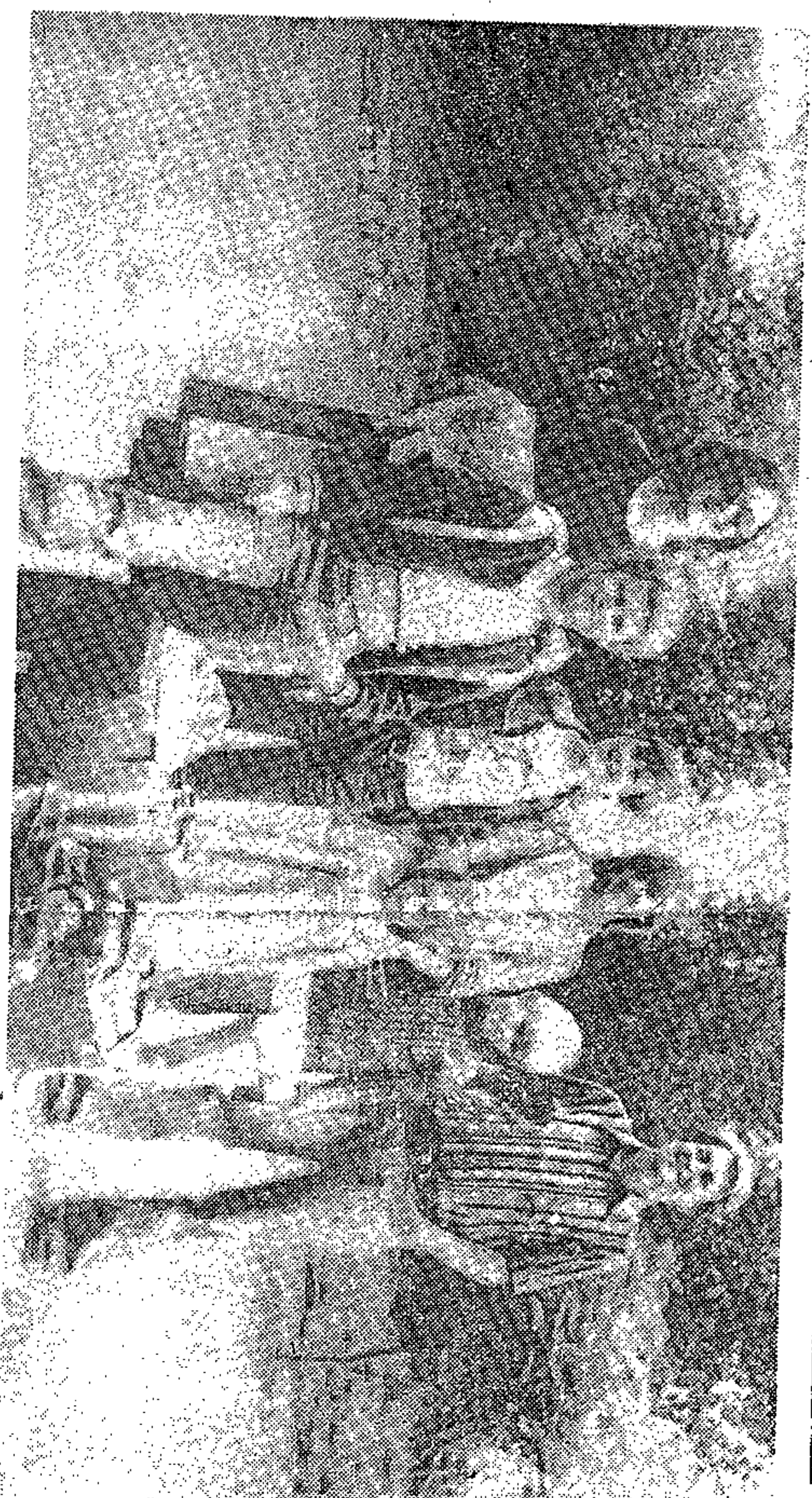
time to look or feel empty. Ben Schoeman, the grand piano, was open, as if waiting for the return of the Woods fingers, and there was a tape, Mozart, half played in the tape recorder.

In the pool, a pair of swimming goggles lay at the bottom and in the playground near the pool, the snooker table, given to Mr Woods by some of his colleagues when he was banned, looked as if a game had been abandoned.

The beds were all made in the bedrooms, but again everything looked as if the family were about to return at any moment — there was clean washing on a chair, clothes were hanging in the wardrobes and toothbrushes, toothpaste and shaving gear were scattered on the shelves.

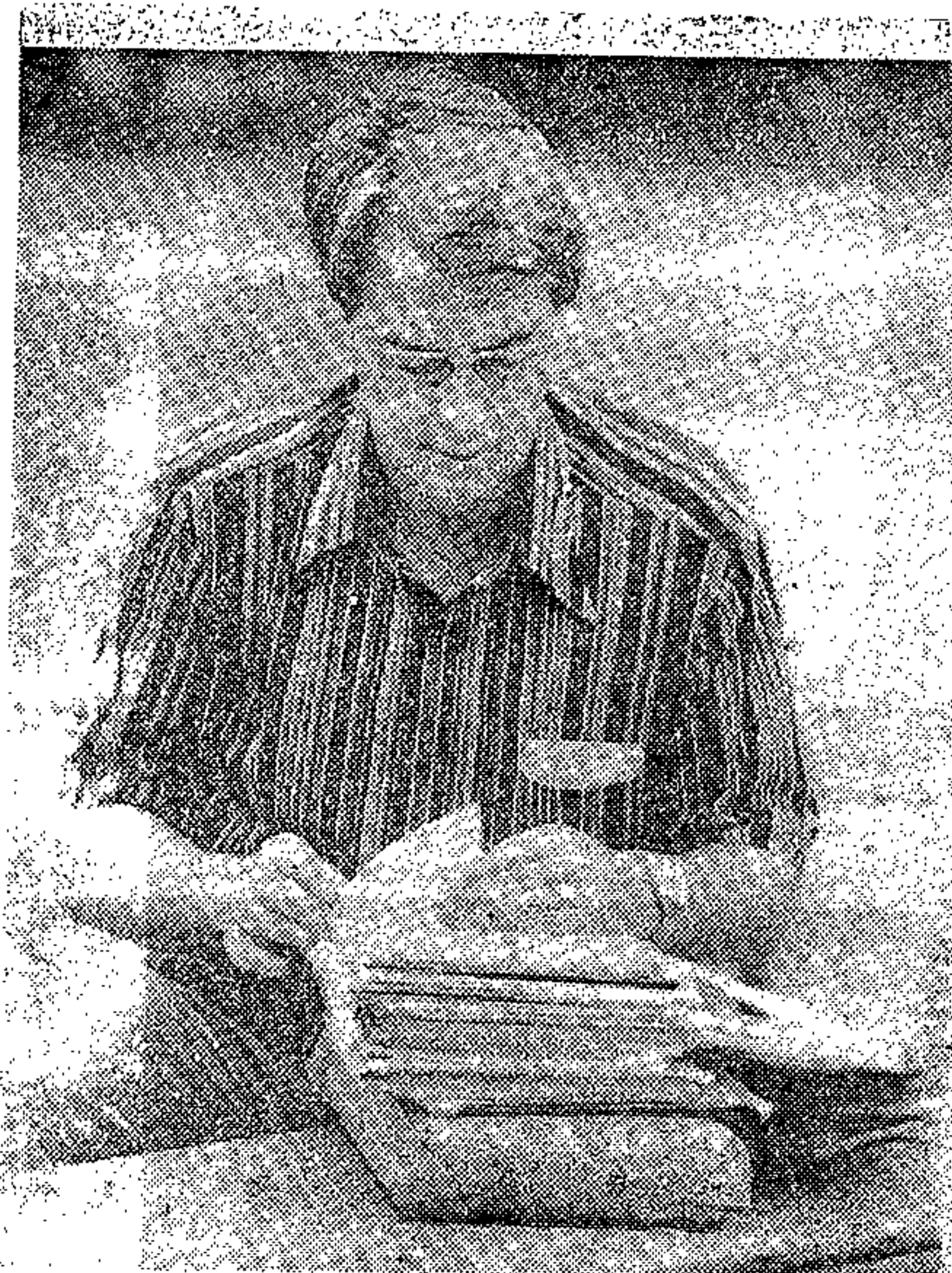
Eldest son, Dillon, 14, had left his bagpipes at the foot of his bed; Mary, the youngest, had left two well-handled dolls on her bed; Jane, 15, had left her pin-ups on the wall; nine-year-old Gavin had left the T-shirt with his name on top of a pile of clothing in his cupboard and Duncan, 11, had left his skateboard in the passage where he practised.

The Woods family must have left in an orderly way, as if they were about to return and maybe they will — one day when the government has changed. — DDR.



The Woods family in Maseri yesterday. From left are Mrs Wendy Woods, Duncan, 11, Dillon, 13, Jane, 14, Mary, 6, Gavin, 9, and Mr Donald Woods.

UN safeguard for Woods



Mr Woods with the manuscript of the Biko book. More pictures page 5.

MASERU — Bad weather in Botswana prevented the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, from leaving here yesterday as planned. His departure was rescheduled for today.

Mr Woods, who fled to Lesotho last week, met the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday and was hailed as a "brother" and as a "fellow African."

Officials confirmed yesterday that Mr Woods, his wife and five children intended to fly from Maseru to Gaborone on a Lesotho Airways 10-seat plane. The twin-engine islander craft, is the airline's largest plane.

Lesotho Airways' chief pilot, Capt Ritchie de Montalk, said he was not prepared to attempt the flight until it was safe to land in Botswana.

Otherwise he would be forced to set down in South Africa, where Mr Woods could be arrested.

British, United Nations and Lesotho officials

worked through the morning preparing safeguards to ensure Mr Woods's safety while flying over South African territory.

All scheduled flights from Maseru land in South Africa and other flights must overfly South Africa or Transkei.

Gaborone is about 500 km from here by the most direct route, through South African air space.

Lesotho officials pointed out that exiled black nationalists wanted in South Africa have flown in and out of Maseru without difficulty.

Chief Jonathan announced that a senior government official would fly out with the Woods family. The Lesotho Government also granted Mr Woods official UN refugee status under the

1951 Geneva Convention.

Chief Jonathan said he was sending his representative on the flight "to ensure their safety under provisions of Lesotho's over-flight rights over South Africa."

Sources here said Lesotho has agreements with South Africa guaranteeing the landlocked state the right to fly over South Africa without prior authority.

The Lesotho Director of Immigration, Mr E. T. Matsau, issued the family passport - like UN travel documents valid for any country that signed the Geneva Convention.

These were the first such documents issued by Lesotho, a relatively new signatory.

The document handed to Mr Woods bore the

serial number one. Mrs Woods received number two. Both documents include all five children.

Mr Woods and Mr Jim Moffatt, the Acting British High Commissioner here, visited Chief Jonathan at his farm 50 km from the capital.

The Prime Minister was quoted in a statement by Mr Moffatt as saying to Mr Woods: "We, the independent black states of Southern Africa, are proud of you and regard you not only as a friend but also as a brother."

"You have contributed to the cause of freedom of the African people."

"Your friendship with the late Steve Biko makes you our brother and we accept you as a fellow African among us." — SAPA-AP.

Secret Biko book

MASERU — Mr Donald Woods fled South Africa with the near-completed manuscript of a book on Steve Biko.

According to Mrs Wendy Woods, he wrote the book in defiance of the banning order which forbade him from writing or saying anything for publication.

LATEST

When he began writing the final section relatives told him that it would be dangerous to be in South Africa once the book was published overseas, Mrs Woods said.

The manuscript is already on its way to Britain. Two international publishers have expressed interest in it.

Mrs Woods said her husband started the Biko book in the last week of October, breaking the terms of his banning order within a week of it being imposed.

The manuscript, which still has to be completed and edited, consists of 175 000 words.

Of these, 40 000 were about the Biko inquest. The main section was a personal assessment of Steve Biko the man, whom Mr Woods knew well.

According to Mrs Woods, her husband wrote the book in snatches, usually late at night. What he wrote was kept in the cover of a record of Winston Churchill's speeches. — DDC.

Kruger stays silent

DURBAN — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, who less than three months ago signed an order silencing Mr Donald Woods, yesterday refused to comment on the banned editor's dramatic departure from South Africa last week.

At his holiday home at Umhlanga, near Durban, Mr Kruger refused to be drawn on the issue.

"I have nothing to say on the matter," was his only comment.

Author Alan Paton said Mr Woods's departure was a "matter of great loss."

He said he believed Mr Woods's flight from South Africa was prompted by his concern for his children.

"A possible second reason is that he thought he could do more outside than inside the country."

"This is understandable in view of the banning orders, but I think his overriding concern was his children," said Mr Paton.

In London, anti-apartheid activist Peter Hain said he hoped Mr Woods would be "a major ally in the fight against the Pretoria Government."

Anti-apartheid circles would welcome Mr Woods when he arrived in Britain and Mr Hain said he hoped to meet him.

Mr Hain said Mr Woods was a man of considerable status and not what some would label simply as an "agitator." — DDC.

Decision to quit taken 10 days ago

EAST LONDON — Donald and Wendy Woods decided only 10 days ago to flee South Africa where the Editor of the Daily Dispatch has been banned since October 19.

In a telephone interview from Maseru yesterday, Mrs Woods said they felt they were not prepared to stick around for five years under Mr Kruger's banning orders.

"Under Kruger's banning, Donald was useless as a journalist. Now he intends to say all the things he could not say in South Africa outside the country and he will carry on attacking the government as angrily and as often as before."

Mrs Woods said another reason for leaving was that under the actions of the Special Branch, the family did not feel safe or protected.

"Under these circumstances, we decided to go about 10 days ago. It was a quick decision, but we did it and we are both enormously relieved."

"We were nervous that the police would find out what we had planned and scared that one of us would be caught along the way, but it is nice to know we outwitted the same people who were attacking us."

Mrs Woods said her children only learnt they were leaving the country when they got to Umtata on their way to the Lesotho border.

"I did not want them asking awkward questions. When I told them, they were stunned at first, but then they got excited about a new future."

She said the family would move on to London as soon as possible and then probably to the United States, but it had not been decided where they would settle.

"Right now, it's bloody marvellous to be in a country where we don't feel we have to lower our voices and look over our shoulders, but when I think about it, I'm homesick already."

"I'm worried about Evalina (the Woods's housekeeper for the past nine years). I saw a picture of her weeping and that nearly broke my heart, but tell her as soon as we are settled, we will get her over for a holiday and we will keep very much in contact with her."

"I'm also worried about Charlie (the family dog). Please see that someone plays with him, because he gets miserable without company."

When we visited the empty Woods home, a family friend from next door, Alan Smith, 12, was playing with Charlie and a home has been found for the dog. — DDC.

Director: Woods a peacemaker

EAST LONDON — Donald Woods must have come to the conclusion that he and his family could not continue to live in a situation where their lives would not be protected by the police, the Managing Director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr D. Briceland, said.

"It is an appalling state of affairs that a man of Donald Woods's calibre should be forced to leave this country."

Mr Briceland said he and Mr Woods had discussed the possibility of Mr Woods leaving the country during their almost daily social contact.

"I thought I had persuaded him not to entertain this idea until I had seen the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, or both, at the end of February. I was hopeful that the ban would have been lifted by the beginning of March and Donald seemed to have accepted this thinking."

Mr Briceland said ever since an attempt had been made to poison one of his children with a chemically impregnated T-shirt, Mr Woods had changed in nature.

"Donald was fearless, but this did not extend to cover the lives of his wife and children. It became apparent to him, and I could not disagree, that he would have no protection from the law."

"We did not have evidence beyond all reasonable doubt as to who had poisoned the shirt but there were clear indications from the circumstantial evidence that the two people responsible were two officials and we did not believe it likely that they would be brought to justice."

Mr Briceland said Mr Woods had been a calming and peaceful influence.

"It is no coincidence that if all the incidents of unrest in South Africa for a period of one year since the start of the Soweto riots in June 1976 are recorded, the area in which the Daily Dispatch circulates was the least affected by violence."

"I haven't the slightest doubt that this was because the many black readers of the Daily Dispatch saw in Donald Woods someone who cared."

"It was this kind of restraining influence that Donald Woods had. He was a peacemaker. But

matory, then they were lied to and in applying the penalty to Donald they extended this lie so that they lied in South Africa's name."

Mr Briceland said Mr Woods would be missed, both as a personal friend and as a person with whom he had worked closely.

"At the Daily Dispatch, he is irreplaceable. His particular talents and deep convictions, his bravery, compassion, charm and laughing good humour are not to be found in any other man."

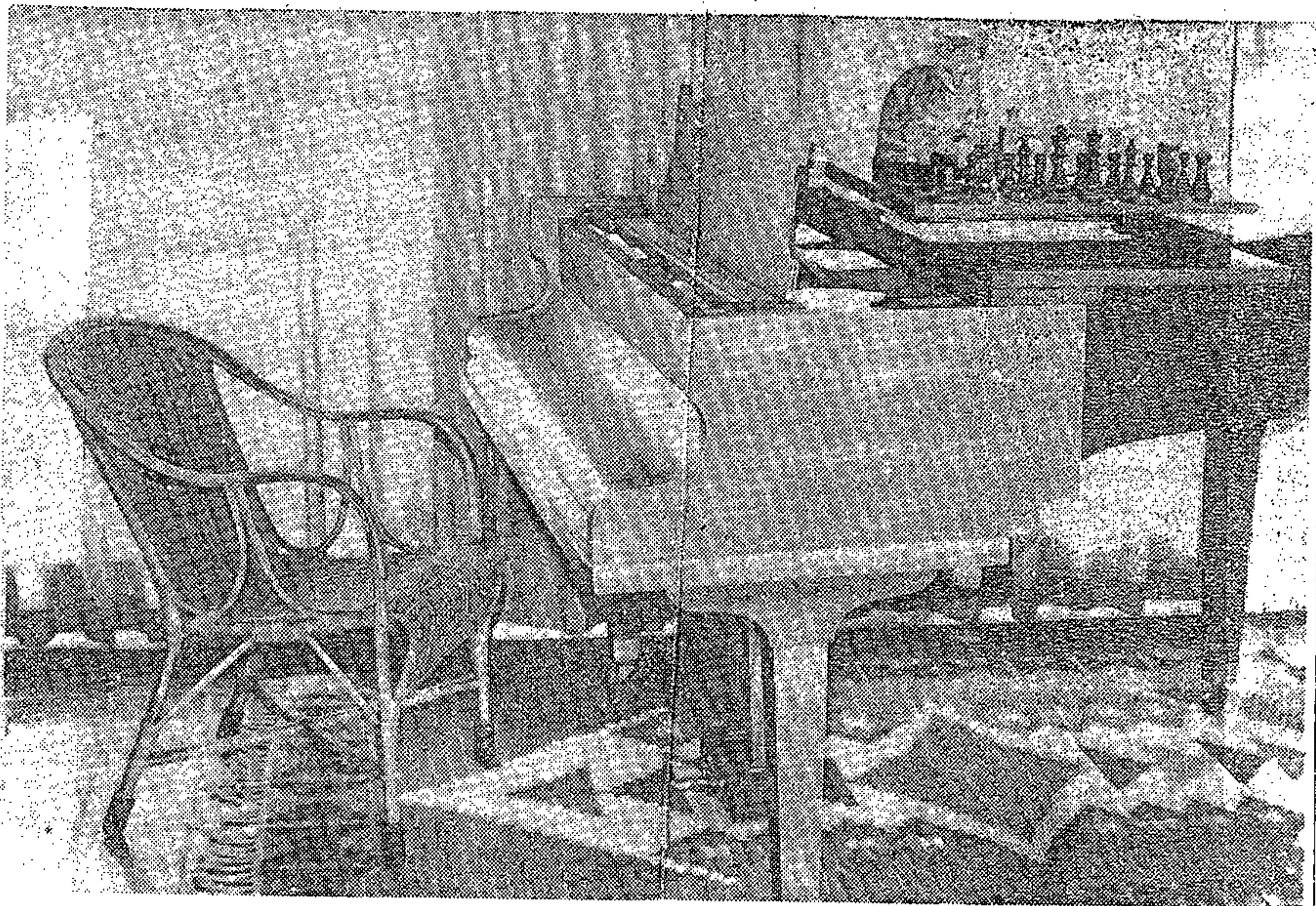
Mr Briceland said the board would meet next week, probably on

Wednesday, to appoint a new Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

"As a newspaper, there will be no change in attitude. We believe in civilised rights for civilised men. The Daily Dispatch has been opposed to Nazism, Fascism, Communism and their imitators. We believe in the rights of the individual and the rule of law. The policy of the Daily Dispatch and its new Editor will reflect, as before, these beliefs," Mr Briceland said. — DDR.

See also Editorial Opinion, "Sad loss to South Africa" (written by Acting Editor George Farr) page 6.

Home without a family



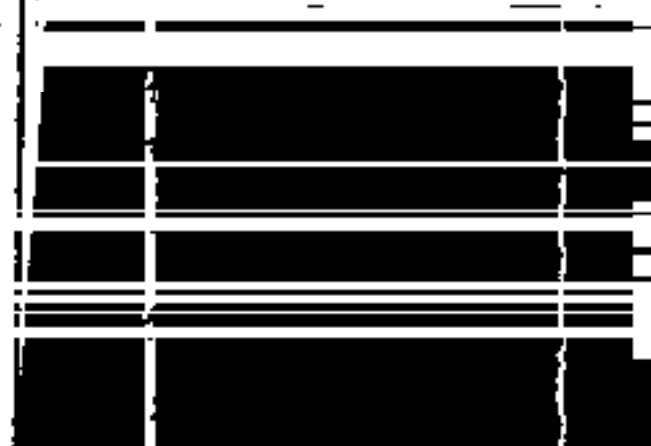
The seat before the grand piano where Mr Donald Woods was so fond of whiling away the time during the period of his banning stands deserted while a cat — one of seven in the home — plays among the chess pieces left behind by his master.



Shelves full of clothes, including Gavin Woods's favourite T-shirt, show the haste with which the Woods family left.



Looking unruffled by the whole business, the Woods's pet labrador, Charlie, receives a bit of affection from Alan Smith, 12, who has been feeding him.





Discarded dolls on an empty bed in the Woods's home. There was precious little the Woods children could take with them as the family left the country.



Letter told of Editor's plans

EAST LONDON — The events leading up to the discovery that the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, had fled the country were described by the Managing Director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. D. Briceland.

"We saw each other almost every day over the snooker table or the chess board, or we would chat about rugby or cricket or things in general."

"I last saw Donald late on Thursday and with the Christmas rush and a stream of visitors, including two from New Zealand, I went to see him only on Friday evening, because I knew Wendy and the children were in Transkei and Donald would be alone."

Mr. Briceland said he had asked the Woods's housekeeper, Mrs. Evalina Mvulelwa, if Mr. Woods was at home, but she had said no.

"She said she did not know where Donald was, but she worried about rain pouring through a glass door which had been broken by the children."

"I helped put something in front of the door and wandered into the study where Donald and I often chatted. On the desk I saw an envelope addressed to me. I opened it and read the letter, the contents of which surprised me."

Mr. Briceland said the letter explained that Mr. Woods had left the country and tendered his resignation as Editor.

"I decided there was no action possible that night, so I went home."

"On Saturday morning I went to the Woods's home again because my phone has been out of order for the last few weeks and still is, in spite of repeated requests to have it repaired."

"Soon after I arrived there, Mr. John Malcomess, the new MP for East London North, phoned and said he wanted to speak to Donald about an effort to have his ban lifted."

"I told him Donald appeared to have left and I did not know where he was."

"From then on the calls started pouring in from newspapers and news agencies; the first foreign newspaper to phone was the Washington Post."

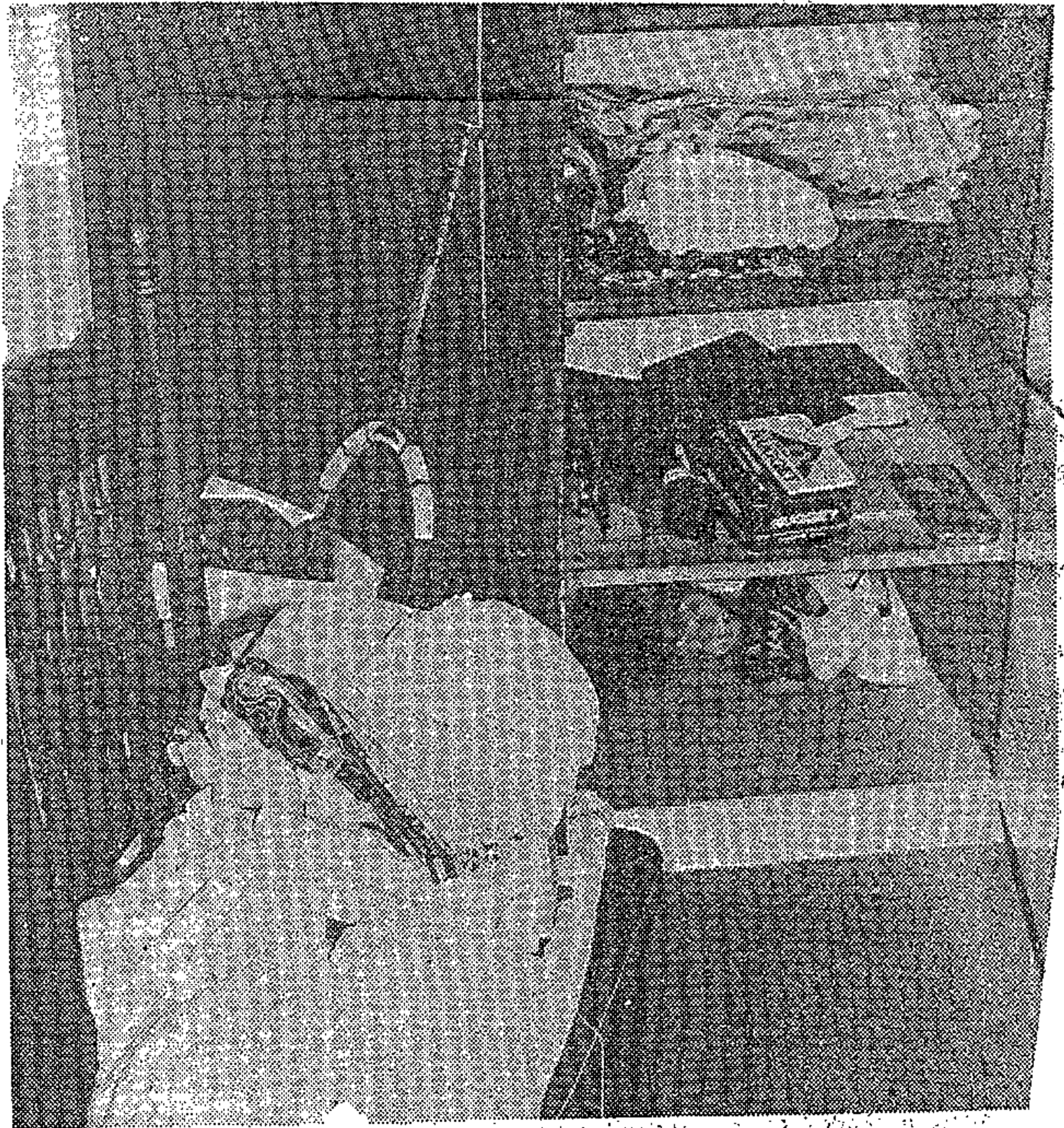
"The media told me of the rumour that Donald was in Lesotho and this was confirmed as the morning progressed."

"He tried to phone me on Saturday evening, but as my phone is out of order, he could not get through, so he phoned a senior member of the editorial department, Mr. Roger Omond," Mr. Briceland said. — DDR.



Daily Dispatch Managing Director, Mr Terry Briceland, reads the letter of resignation from Mr Woods, at the Woods's Chamberlain Road home on Saturday morning.

A domestic servant suddenly without employers after nine years service to the Woods family, Mrs Evalina Mvulelwa, pours tea for visitors at the weekend. Mr Woods made financial provision for her.



A pile of freshly washed laundry and a cupboard full of sports clothes.

EDITORIAL OPINION

325- Bannings

Sad loss to South Africa

It has caused deep regret to his Daily Dispatch colleagues to have to accept a severance of the long association they have enjoyed with Mr Donald Woods as Editor of this newspaper.

His resignation became effective when he and his family left South Africa — his decision being dictated, we believe, by concern for the safety of his wife and children related to the political persecution he has had to endure.

His departure is a heavy blow, not only to this newspaper, we contend, but also to South Africa as a whole. Donald Woods is undoubtedly one of this country's most gifted sons. His clear-minded understanding of South Africa's problems, his personal commitment to a method of solving them, his perception, wisdom, courage, integrity and compassion could have been used to the nation's advantage.

Instead, a fearful government and some of its agents have tried to sow suspicion about his motives and defamed him outrageously by serving a banning order on him two and a half months ago, the pretext being that his conduct was likely to endanger internal security through causing divisions among the races.

In fact the very opposite was the case. Donald Woods's articulate writings on defects in national policy

and the remedies he suggested contributed to better communication and were a restraining influence during times of tension and unrest, particularly in the area in which the Daily Dispatch circulates.

Almost singlehanded and by force of his own charisma and credibility he achieved dialogue where there was increasing frustration, namely among South Africa's politically powerless black majority. He promoted hope and, as a result, no white man in this country is respected more by millions of blacks here and no-one is esteemed more internationally by all races than is Donald Woods.

Characteristic of the man, he accepted the cruel restrictions of his banning with dignity. If he was angered, he showed no hate. Hatred is not in his make-up.

He has left, we are convinced, not because he feels guilty about anything he has done but because, fearless though he is for himself, he began to fear for his family after his youngest child was viciously injured by a chemically-treated T-shirt sent through the post.

He seems to have concluded that his family no longer enjoyed the protection of law. That is the saddest aspect of all.

Lesotho's support for Woods

325 Bannings Natal Mercury 3/1/78

MASERU — Bad weather in Botswana prevented the banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, from leaving here yesterday as planned.

His departure was rescheduled for today, reports Sapa-AP.

Mr. Woods, who fled to Lesotho at the end of last week, met the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Lebua Jonathan, yesterday and was hailed as a "brother" and as a "fellow-African."

Officials confirmed yesterday that Mr. Woods, his wife and five children intended to fly from Maseru to Gaborone on a Lesotho Airways 10-seater.

Lesotho Airways' chief pilot, Captain Ritchie de Montalk, said he was not prepared to attempt the flight until it was safe to land in Botswana.

Otherwise he would be forced to set down in South Africa, where Mr. Woods could be arrested.

It was earlier announced that Mr. Woods would fly to Maputo.

British, United Nations and Lesotho officials worked through yesterday morning preparing safeguards for Mr. Woods while flying over South African territory.

All scheduled flights from Maseru touch down in South Africa and other flights must overfly South Africa or Transkei.

Gaborone is about 500km from here by the most direct

route through South African air space.

Lesotho officials pointed out that exiled Black nationalists wanted in South Africa had flown in and out of Maseru without difficulty.

Chief Jonathan announced that a senior government official would fly out with the Woods family. The Lesotho Government had also granted Mr. Woods

official UN' refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention.

The Lesotho director of immigration, Mr. E. T. Matsau, issued the family passport-like UN travel documents valid for any country which has signed the Geneva Convention.

These were the first such documents issued by Lesotho, a relatively new signatory.

Mr. Woods and Mr. Jim Moffatt, the acting British High Commissioner here, visited Chief Jonathan yesterday at his farm 50km from the capital.

The Prime Minister was quoted in a statement by Mr. Moffatt as saying (of Mr. Woods): "We, the independent Black States of southern Africa, are proud of you and regard you not only as a friend but also a brother."

"You have contributed to the cause of freedom of the African people. Your friendship with the late Steve Biko makes you our brother and we accept you as a fellow-African."

Chief Jonathan said he was sending his representative on the flight "to ensure their safety under provisions of Lesotho's over-flight rights across South Africa."

Sources here said Lesotho had agreements with South Africa guaranteeing the landlocked State the right to fly over South Africa without prior authority.

Mr. Woods would never have "demeaned" himself by asking the South African Government for a one-way permit out of the country, his wife told our reporter from Maseru yesterday.

"He never asked the Government to ban him and he would never demean

AS THE FAMILY SERVANT WEEPS

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Donald Woods could have been out at the chess club and his wife Wendy and children could have been out fetching the groceries when I visited the Woods home soon after it was learnt he had left his banning order — and the country.

Charlie, the black dog, galloped up as clumsy as ever, knocking a roller skate out of the way.

A kitten, one of several, lay stretched on the dining room table and there was the usual odd toy on the floor and shirt on the chair of any home with five young children.

The only sign that the Woods family had left for good were the wet eyes of Mama Evalina — Mrs. Evalina Mvulewa — who has been with the family for the past nine years.

She fell on my shoulder weeping:

"Will I see them again? Oh, I am sad."

KRUGER ON WOODS: NIL

Political Reporter

MINISTER of Police and Justice Mr. Jimmy Kruger, who, less than three months ago, signed an order silencing Mr. Donald Woods, yesterday refused to comment on the banned editor's dramatic and secret departure from South Africa last week.

At his holiday home at Umhlanga, near Durban, Mr. Kruger refused to be drawn on the issue.

"I have nothing to say on the matter," was his only comment.

Outspoken author Dr. Alan Paton, who has known Mr. Woods for several years, yesterday described the flight of the banned

editor as a "matter of great loss."

He said he believed Mr. Woods's flight from South Africa had been prompted by concern for his children.

"A possible second reason is that he also thought he could do more outside than inside the country," said Dr. Paton.

Later, when she was told her Wendy Woods had promised to have her abroad on holiday, she cried again.

The beds were all made in the bedrooms, but again everything looked as if the family were about to return at any moment — there was clean washing on the chair, clothes were hanging in the wardrobes and toothbrushes, toothpaste and shaving gear were scattered on the shelves.

TURN TO PAGE 2

Mrs Woods names policemen

Family harassed, says wife

ARGUS 4/1/78
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The Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — The wife of Mr Donald Woods, banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, has named security policemen who allegedly harassed Mr Woods's family before he fled from South Africa last week.



MR Donald Woods, pictured with his and his wife's travel documents issued by the Lesotho Government.

Mr Woods arrived here yesterday afternoon with his wife, Wendy and five children on a charter flight from Lesotho.

As the aircraft rolled to a stop after the flight across South Africa Mr Woods showed his relief at completing his escape by leaning forward and hugging the pilot.

Mrs Woods said here her husband would probably publish the names of the security policemen who allegedly harassed his family in articles he intends to write when he reaches Britain.

She gave the names of security policemen who, she claimed, had contributed to the Woods family's decision to quit South Africa.

Recently one of the Woods children received hospital treatment after putting on a T-shirt that had been impregnated with a poisonous substance.

Evidence

Mrs Woods claimed the T-shirt had been intercepted in the mail after being posted to the Woods's East London home by a friend and then soaked in the poison.

She said her husband had irrefutable evidence that the parcel containing the shirt had been intercepted at the East London post office.

Mrs Woods also said her husband knew the names of two people allegedly responsible for firing shots at the Woods' home last year.

The Woodses, who are staying with the British High Commissioner, Mr Wilfred Turner, in Gaborone, were due to leave for Lusaka today. It is possible that Mr Woods might meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in the Zambian capital, but if the meeting cannot be arranged the family will probably fly to London tonight.

Articles on SA

Mrs Woods said her husband hoped to continue his journalistic career in Britain and already had been commissioned to write articles about South Africa.

The Woods family were accompanied on the flight from Maseru yesterday by

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Woods

(Continued from Page 1)

a Lesotho Government official, apparently to ensure that the aircraft's right to overfly South Africa would be respected.

Mrs. Woods said the family had been worried that South African authorities might try to block the flight.

'We feel marvellous,' she said after the chartered plane landed at Gaborone. 'Donald is walking on air.'

● The flight and exile of Mr Donald Woods is an indictment of South Africa and the repressive system in force there in the name of preserving public order, said the leading editorial in today's Rhodesia Herald in Salisbury.

Mr Woods, 'a symbol of crusading liberal opposition' would now become a distinguished South African refugee and 'the tragedy is that a man of his ability should be forced to flee his country and become an exile.'

He was 'no anarchist, no champion of violent solutions,' the Herald added. 'He advocated peaceful change. Far from being silenced, he is now assured of a voice across the world.'

Lesotho farewell to Donald Woods family



She alleged these people were also members of the police in East London, and gave their names.

WORRIED

The Woods family—who have been staying with the British High Commissioner, Mr Wilfred Turner in Gaborone — were due to leave today for Lusaka.

Mr Woods may meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in the Zambian capital, but if the meeting cannot be arranged the family will probably fly to London tonight.

In Lusaka a spokesman for State House said a request for Mr Woods to meet President Kaunda had been made and it was "very likely" the meeting would take place.

In Gaborone Mrs Woods said her husband hoped to continue his journalistic career in Britain and already had been commissioned to write articles about South Africa.

Lesotho Government officials bid farewell to Mr Donald Woods and his family yesterday as they prepared to leave the Leabua Jonathan Airport outside Maseru for Gaborone.

Wendy Woods

names policemen 'harassers'

Wendy Woods names policemen

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The wife of Mr Donald Woods, banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, has named policemen who allegedly harassed Mr Wood's family before he fled from South Africa last week.

Mr Woods arrived in Gaborone yesterday afternoon with his wife, Wendy, and five children on a charter flight from Lesotho.

As the aircraft rolled to a stop after the flight across South Africa Mr Woods showed his relief at completing his escape by leaning forward and hugging the pilot.

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To Page 3, Col 5

►► From page 1

of the policeman who allegedly harassed his family in articles he intends to write when he reaches Britain.

She gave the names of four policemen who she claimed were responsible for incidents that had contributed to the Woods family's decision to quit South Africa.

Recently one of the Woods children received hospital treatment after putting on a T-shirt that had been impregnated with a poisonous substance.

Mrs Woods claimed the T-shirt had been intercepted in the mail after being posted to the Woods's home in East London by a friend, and then soaked in the poison.

She said her husband had "irrefutable evidence" that two policemen had intercepted the parcel containing the T-shirt at the East London post office.

Mrs Woods also said her husband knew the names of two people responsible for firing shots at the Woods home last

The Wood accompanied from Maseru a Lesotho official, apparent sure that the plane's right to overfly South Africa would be respected.

Woods: policeman 'unhappy'

EAST LONDON—The divisional CID officer, Colonel J H Fourie, said yesterday he was unhappy about an implication that the banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, who fled the country, could not expect police protection.

"If any person asks for police protection, we are forced to give it to him," Colonel Fourie said.

"As far as I know, Mr Woods never asked for police protection and as far as the T-shirt is concerned, the police did everything possible to probe the matter and we are still awaiting the results of a laboratory test from Pretoria."—Sapa.

Kaunda welcomes Woods

DD. 4/11/78

325-Bannings

LUSAKA — Pres Kaunda yesterday welcomed Mr Donald Woods at State House.

The Zambian leader told the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch: "We want to let you know that the party, government and people of Zambia love and admire what you are doing."

"We share your principles and we know that you stand for something noble and it is something you must continue to fight for and we hope and pray that God will keep you and give you the right kind of spirit," Pres Kaunda said.

Mr Woods and his family smiled when Pres Kaunda presented them with four books — Humanist Africa, Letters to my Children, and Humanism in Zambia, parts one and two.

The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Siteke Mwale, and the Minister of Information, Mr Unia Mwila.

Mr Woods, his wife, Wendy, and their five children — Jane 14, Dillon 13, Duncan 11, Gavin 9 and Mary 6 — flew to London last night.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Johannesburg that the South African representative of the American Broadcasting Company was told that the SABC-TV satellite facilities were not available to ABC to transmit an interview in Maseru with Mr Woods.

Confirming this Mr Kobus Hamman, head of

TV news at the SABC, said the corporation's legal advisers had warned against transmitting the interview as it might constitute publishing a statement by a banned person.

It is understood that the Foreign Press Association is to ask for legal opinion on this matter.

In 1961 a South African journalist, Mr Dennis Keiley, was convicted of publishing a statement by a banned person after handing in to the Post Office an interview for publication in a British newspaper. — SAPA-AP-DDC.

Woods escape from SA called personal defeat

LONDON — Mr Donald Woods's escape from South Africa symbolised a personal and political defeat, the New Statesman commented here yesterday.

The left-wing weekly political magazine said apart from making the South African police look stupid, which was a superfluous necessity, there was no reason to think the "bosses of apartheid" regretted Mr Woods's flight.

Brave white liberals like Mr Woods and Mr Alan Paton had been trying to persuade black South Africans that the press was not deaf to their misery and the courts not closed to their complaints.

It was only generalising slightly to say that the Biko verdict had "consigned all such hopes to the dustbin of history," the New Statesman said.

"Donald Woods was the only white man really and publicly trusted by the black emergent leadership. Now that this leadership is dead or scattered (for the

moment) his own departure is a cruel blow."

There could be no breath of criticism for Mr Woods's courage, the magazine said. "When a man finds that plainclothes policemen are posting acid-soaked shirts to his small daughter, and going unpunished, any defensive measures he takes are ipso facto justified."

"But the life and opinions of an exile inevitably become less relevant with the passage of time, and the memory of his stand will fade as the South African press becomes more docile and slavish."

Even so the episode of Mr Biko's death and Mr Woods's campaign would have its place in the history books.

The South African authorities should have "dumped the atrocious Jimmy Kruger" instead of applauding him, and instituted a court of inquiry into Mr Biko's death "instead of turning the inquest into a farce."

"But as it is, the Vorster

Regime has decided to dig a trench of blood between itself and the civilised world as well as between itself and its African serfs.

"Scholars differ about how long this appalling tyranny can endure, but there is now a young movement determined that the lifetime of this generation will see an end to it. The burden of opposition has now passed indirectly to them," the magazine concluded. — SAPA.

Police get tip off a finger

WASHINGTON — A burglar in Alabama left police a tip-off as evidence — the end of a finger found beside a broken window.

The burglar had broken into a pool hall and taken about R4 in change from a pinball machine.

An officer said the laboratory staff was having some technical difficulty getting a print from the severed finger tip. — DDC.

Father helps family

718
325-Bannings

Mr Harold Bruce, in-law of the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, described how he had helped his father-in-law and her family.

Woods, who had been with her five children in Umtata on Friday, was with her father-in-law when the phone rang. "It was 10 am", Mr Woods called yesterday. "I picked up the very English

female voice said: 'Is that Mr Bruce?' I said 'Yes' and the woman then said: 'This is the office of the British High Commissioner in Maseru. Will you please hold the line for Mr Donald Woods?'

"You can imagine the joy we experienced, particularly Wendy, who had gone through an ordeal for such a long period.

"Wendy was all set to drive herself to Lesotho, but I felt she had had enough strain and I offered to drive her and her children to the border myself.

"We left almost immediately and arrived at

the border about 3.30 on Friday afternoon.

"I expected there would be someone to meet us at the border who would transport Wendy and the children to Maseru, but after waiting for two hours it became apparent that something had gone wrong and the border post authorities strongly advised that we proceed along the main road to Maseru until we met the expected car or found a hotel for the night.

"I actually got lost and ended up in Quthing, where I was told that I was way off the main road to Maseru, and just as I was

about to leave again I was stopped by a police officer in plain clothes who instructed me to report to his superior officer at the Quthing police station.

"Wendy fully expected to eat bread and water that night having lost confidence in the attitude of police towards her and her family during the last few months. Imagine our delight when the major in charge of the district held out his hand to us and said 'you have no reason to fear any longer. My head office has instructed me to assist you in every way we can and to assure you of your safety while in our

care'.

"He made all the arrangements for the family to stay at the motel that night and even led us personally to the accommodation which he had made available for Wendy and the children. He then assured me his office would contact the border post so that I would not be delayed in any way.

"I was obviously very sad to leave them and my wife was even sadder that she had not been with us to see her daughter and grandchildren to safety, but there was just not enough room in the car." — DDR.

South Africa leaders lost Woods

PRETORIA — Donald Woods, former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, flew with his wife and five children to Botswana yesterday.

Woods will probably leave for Lusaka and will probably go to London.

Woods was close to the border when Mr Woods called on the radio of Botswana, Sir Khama, and President of Zambia.

Woods hitch-hiked to the Lesotho border on Friday and his children travelled to join him in

Wendy Woods, daughter of the British

High Commissioner in Gaborone yesterday said: "Donald is walking four inches above the ground — I can actually see it. The moment we walked into the residence, he just grabbed my arm with relief written all over his face."

Mr Woods and his family flew from Maseru just after midday yesterday in a Lesotho Airways plane, accompanied by Lesotho Government representative, Mr Dick Moonyie.

"We felt a bit uneasy about the flight. We knew there was still this little stretch of South Africa to cross and people had been talking about the possibilities of being forced down by a South African plane before we reached Botswana," Mrs Woods said.

"But there were no problems, except for a lot

of cloud and a bit of heavy rain, and we arrived here at 3 pm.

The British envoy, Mr W. Turner was at the airport to meet them, as were about a dozen wellwishers, and members of the press who collared Mr Woods.

Mrs Woods added: "The Lesotho police were absolutely fantastic to us, they guarded our house in Maseru, and when I was stuck in Quthing for a night they made me lock myself into my room and then posted guards outside it.

"They said they were worried that the South African Security Police might try to come over the border and try to snatch us back.

"Today we fly on to Lusaka, but we'll only know the details of how we're going just before we

leave. And tomorrow we'll probably be on our way to London," Mrs Woods said.

"We haven't any plans for London as yet, but I personally would like to find a place and settle the children in as soon as I can. They are pretty disorientated by the whole thing," she said.

"The family may go to the United States soon, but it's wide open — we'll play it by ear," Mrs Woods said.

"We were able to take very little with us. Just what we were wearing, a change of clothing each, and extra coats and jerseys for London.

"We've left no enormous assets, but Mr D. Briceland, Managing Director of the Daily Dispatch has power of attorney for us, and I shall write to him telling him what we want."

Mrs Woods told reporters in Maseru that the major factor contributing to their decision to leave South Africa had been information they had received that two men had attempted to poison their children.

Poisoned T-shirts had been sent to their children by mail and the youngest of them had had her eyes burnt by an irritant acid.

She also disclosed that she helped her husband on the first leg of his flight from South Africa.

"I dropped him outside East London on Thursday, then I returned to the house." She left with the children for Umtata the following morning, from where she was accompanied by her father, Mr Harold Bruce, to the Lesotho border. — DDC-SAPA.

Freedom flight a test case

MASERU — Donald Woods's freedom flight from here to Botswana yesterday was a test case for South African refugees wanting to overfly the Republic from the enclave of Lesotho.

The banned Editor and his family flew out of here in the face of the danger that their Lesotho Airways plane might be forced down by South

African Air Force aircraft and Mr Woods himself arrested.

And officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who helped arrange the Woods family's departure, admitted before the flight that they were apprehensive about what the South African authorities might do.

"There is no telling how

they will react," said one official. "We can only hope they will uphold the principle that Lesotho as an independent state should not be denied overflying rights."

As a result of the Woods flight, the High Commission for Refugees and the Lesotho Government expect many other South African refugees in the territory will now apply to fly out.

Mr Woods is keeping his employment options open. It is possible he may be offered a job by The Observer in London. He was the newspaper's South African correspondent before his banning on October 19.

But, to begin with, he will finish editing the books he has written on

Steve Biko which he broke his banning order to write and which indicts the Government over the detainee's death.

While in Lesotho, Mr Woods was inundated with telephone calls from newspapers and television stations all over the world and received many invitations to lecture.

If Mr Woods were to ask for political asylum in the United States, his request would be considered promptly, the State Department said yesterday.

A spokesman said he had not asked for such asylum but added he was confident that if he did ask for entry the request would be given "prompt consideration." — DDC. Journalism risky, page 11.

DURBAN — Spectators at the airport here watched anxiously as a South African Airways Boeing 727 — with 100 passengers on board — banked and climbed steeply seconds before it was to have touched down after a flight from Cape Town yesterday afternoon.

Unknown to spectators at the airport terminal, the Boeing pilot saw another aircraft on the runway and immediately banked and climbed steeply to the left, just clearing the tall chimneys at the nearby oil refinery.

After making another circuit, the plane landed safely several minutes later.

The drama started as the jet made its approach to land at the airport at 4.20. With only seconds to go before touchdown, the aircraft suddenly banked and climbed steeply.

"It was a bit disconcerting, but it was all over so quickly. Very few people on board knew anything had happened," said one passenger.

Another passenger was full of praise for the pilot, Capt Bottom.

"He was brilliant, the flaps were already down and we were all ready to land when we suddenly banked. Looking out of my window I could see the chimneys at the oil refinery and I honestly didn't think we were going to make it. He did a fantastic job," the passenger said.

The identity of the other aircraft on the runway is not known.

Capt Bottom obviously took the whole exercise in his stride. He was unavailable for comment last night, having taken another flight to Johannesburg. — DDC.

**Boeing
landing
drama**

LONDON — Donald Woods's storybook escape from South Africa was Britain's news highlight in an otherwise dull New Year weekend.

The face of the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch appeared on television news throughout Saturday with recorded telephone interviews, and on Sunday he featured prominently on the frontpages of the main papers.

Editor swims to freedom, proclaimed the Sunday Times; My escape — by banned editor, said The Observer; Banned editor flees South Africa, announced the Sunday Telegraph; while the News of the World, with the country's biggest Sunday circulation, informed its eight million readers:

Freedom swim for editor in disguise.

There were no Monday newspapers, but yesterday he reappeared on page one of the dailies.

It is obvious that by the time he reaches London, probably on Friday, he will practically be an international celebrity.

What has captured public imagination particularly is his Churchillian-type swim across a river to reach safety in Lesotho.

Newspapers have also

made much of his disguises and his use of different accents when picked up by various motorists. He emerges as a kind of real-life TV hero, a combination of James Bond and Peter Sellers.

At a Foreign Office conference yesterday a spokesman was asked to confirm that Britain would give Mr Woods political asylum once he arrived here.

The spokesman replied: "I am not sure asylum is the right word. But we have made it clear that Mr

Woods and his family will be welcome to come to the United Kingdom."

The chairman and editor-in-chief of Times newspaper, Sir Denis Hamilton, has denied reports that they were involved in the Woods family's travel arrangements, but said that travel funds were being made available, should they be required, by private donors.

A tremendous reception awaits Mr Woods in London. Already television companies are vying with one another to obtain exclusive rights to his story and will mob him on his arrival.

Several publishers are eager to obtain his book on Steve Biko, but it is understood he has already decided on a publisher. — DDC.

Editor to get big reception



Mr Donald Woods, banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, shortly before he left Maseru with his family for Botswana yesterday. With Mr Woods are (from left) Dillon, 13, Mary, 6, Duncan, 11, Gavin, 9, and behind Gavin is Jane, 14. Mrs Wendy Woods is on the right.

Police chief replies

EAST LONDON — The Divisional CID Officer, Col J. H. Fourie, said yesterday he was unhappy about the implication by the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch Mr Donald Woods, who has fled the country, that he could not expect police protection.

Mr Woods was said to have feared for the lives of his wife and children after his youngest daughter, Mary, 6, was injured when she put on a chemically-impregnated T-shirt that had been sent to the Woods's home. This is one of the reasons he slipped out of South Africa.

"Any individual is entitled to police protection. If any person asks for police protection, we are forced to give it to him," Col Fourie said.

"As far as I know, Mr Woods never asked for police protection and as far as the T-shirt is concerned, the police did everything possible to investigate this matter and we are still awaiting the results of a laboratory test from Pretoria."

Col Fourie said the chemical investigations carried out by Mr D. J. Card did not appear to have anything to do with the police investigation. — DDR.

Biko family to claim R178 000 damages

JOHANNESBURG — The Biko family yesterday served letters of demand on the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, for a total of R178 000 damages arising out of the death in detention of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko on September 12.

These civil claims come more than a month after the Biko inquest at which the Security Police were absolved of responsibility for his death as well as the doctors who treated him in detention. After a 15-day hearing Pretoria's chief magistrate, Mr Marthinus Prins, found no one was criminally responsible for Mr Biko's death.

Mr Biko, 30, — who died 25 days after he was detained by the Security Police — was stripped naked, shackled and handcuffed through interrogation in Port

Elizabeth and later driven naked and manacled 1200 km to Pretoria through the night.

The Commissioner of Police was served with letters of demand in his capacity as the person responsible for the nine security policemen in whose custody Mr Biko was held before he died.

Dr Van der Merwe was served with letters of demand in his capacity as the Minister responsible for the department which employs the two district surgeons who attended Mr Biko.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Shun Chetty, the lawyer acting for the Biko family who are claiming damages for the loss of support since his death.

The form the damages claims have taken are:

Mrs Nontsikelelo Biko in her capacity as Mr Biko's wife — R98 000.

Mrs Nontsikelelo Biko

in her capacity as mother of two children born to her and Mr Biko, Dumisani and Samora, — R20 000 and R30 000 respectively.

Mrs Alice Biko in her capacity as the widowed mother of Mr Biko — R30 000.

The Biko family has made it known that it has instituted proceedings against the Government of the Republic of South Africa represented by the Minister of Police in terms of Section 32 of the Police Act. — DDC.

Beat the ³²⁵ ban plan ^{DD 4/1/78 Banning}

JOHANNESBURG — The Afrikaans Writers Guild plans to form a publishing group for the publication of Afrikaans books likely to be banned by the Publications Control Board.

Afrikaans playwright Mr Bartho Smit, chairman of the Guild, said yesterday: "It's only a plan at the moment but the idea is to publish these books and send them, before they are banned, to subscribers".

The plan arose after the controversial banning in November of the Etienne le Roux novel, Magerfontein, O. Magerfontein. — DDC.

GABORONE — Mr. Donald Woods, banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, yesterday flew with his wife and five children to Botswana where they are staying with the British High Commissioner in Gaborone.

They leave for Lusaka today and will probably fly on to London tomorrow.

Mr. Woods hitch-hiked in disguise to the Lesotho border on Friday and his wife and children travelled by car to join him in Maseru that night.

"Donald is walking four inches above the ground — I can actually see it," Mrs. Wendy Woods said yesterday.

"The moment we walked into the residence he just grabbed my arm, the relief written all over his face," she said at the residence of the High Commissioner, Mr. Wilfred Turner.

Uneasy

Mr. Woods and his family flew from Lesotho just after midday yesterday in a Lesotho Airways Britten-Norman Islander, a twin-engine 10-seater, accompanied by Lesotho Government representative Mr. Dick Moonyie.

"We felt a bit uneasy about the flight. We knew there was still this little stretch of South Africa to cross and people had been talking about the possibility of being forced down by a South African plane before

BANNED EDITOR'S FLIGHT OF FEAR

NATAL MERCURY 4/1/78
we reached Botswana," Mrs. Woods said.

"But there were no problems, except for a lot of cloud and a bit of heavy rain, and we arrived here at 3 p.m.

"Mr. Turner was at the airport to meet us, as were about a dozen well wishers, and members of the Press who collared Donald immediately.

"The relief only hit him once we got to the British High Commission — he was worried all the way.

"The Lesotho police were absolutely fantastic to us. They guarded our house in Maseru, and when I was stuck in Quthing for a night they made me lock myself in my room and posted guards outside it.

"They said they were worried that the South African Security Police might try to come over the

border and snatch us back.

"Tomorrow we fly on to Lusaka but we'll only know the details of how we are going just before we leave. On Thursday we'll probably be on our way to London.

"The family may go to the United States soon but it's wide open — we'll play it by ear," Mrs. Woods said.

"We were able to take very little with us. Just what we were wearing, a change of clothing each, and extra coats and jerseys for London.

"But we've left no enormous assets. Mr. T. Bryceland, managing director of the Dispatch, has power of attorney for us and I shall write to him telling him what we want.

"The really heartbreaking thing was leaving our servant, Evelyn Mvunelwa, who has been with us for 10 years.

"We've left instructions that a bank account be opened for her and we intend to fly her to London for a holiday as soon as we can. She was very close to the children," Mrs. Woods said.

Others

Mr. Woods' freedom flight has been seen as a test case for South African refugees wanting to overfly the Republic from the enclave of Lesotho.

The South African Air Force's sophisticated radar must have picked up and identified the chartered plane as soon as it took off.

But Mrs. Woods said before leaving: "We are determined to press on even if it means trying to fly under the radar.

"If the Air Force wants to stop us it will have to shoot us down."

The High Commission for Refugees and the Lesotho Government expect many other South African refugees in the territory will now apply to fly out. — (Mercury Correspondents — Mercury Africa Bureau.)



MR. Donald Woods, banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, and his family shortly before leaving Maseru yesterday.

Police ^{STAR} 5/1/78 swoop on ^{325 Bann} Timol home

Security Police today swooped on the Roodepoort home of banned Mr Mohamed Timol (28) after a report that he had fled to Swaziland.

Mr Timol is the brother of Mr Ahmed Timol who fell to his death from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square Police Headquarters, Johannesburg, in 1971.

According to Mr Timol's aged parents, police wanted to know if they had known that he was leaving.

Mr Hajee Y. Timol (71) said the first time the family realised their son was missing was when they found that he was not in bed on Monday morning.

Mr Timol was banned in 1975, and detained three times, the last time in August, 1976. He was released after being in detention for four months.

Mrs Desai free today

Mrs Amina Desai (57) who was sentenced to five years imprisonment under the Terrorism Act, in November 1972, would be released from prison today, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons, said.

Mrs Desai, who lives in Roodepoort, was convicted in 1972, with two other people, Mr Y. H. Essack and Mr Indharasen Moodley, for conspiring with Mr Ahmed Timol, a former detainee who died in 1971 after falling from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

Mrs Desai will be reunited with her daughter, Dr Zarina Desai, who left South Africa in 1969 after being convicted under the Immorality Act with Professor John Blacking, who was then in the department of social anthropology, University of the Witwatersrand.

Dr Desai is expected to fly in today, from Dublin, to meet her mother and friends and family relations.

Natal Mercury 5/11/78
**'No pictures'
police search
Woods home**

EAST LONDON — Security policemen, led by Captain P. A. Schoeman, have searched the house in which the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, had lived before he slipped out of the country last week.

The policemen, who included Lieutenant F. Claasen, Sergeant G. Viljoen and Sergeant P. Nicholson, were accompanied in their search by the financial director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. E. A. Beaumont.

Mr. Beaumont said the policemen had confiscated a number of books, other publications and files of newspaper clippings.

They also took an inventory of all movable property in the house, which is owned by the Daily Dispatch.

Mr. Beaumont said the police had suggested it was possible that the State could confiscate these assets, valued at about R10,000, and a small car and a grand piano.

Captain Schoeman asked that no pictures be taken of police at the house and only Mr. Beaumont was allowed to accompany the police on their search.

According to the search warrant, dated January 4, police were looking for matter "which could be of use in . . . the soliciting or waging of violent revolution, guerrilla warfare, or armed struggle against South Africa, or which aimed at bringing about any political, industrial, social or

economic change in the Republic by the promotion of disturbance or disorder, or which would further the objects of communism, or which were related to the affairs of Mr. Woods.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Gaborone that Mr. Woods, his wife and their five children left yesterday afternoon for Lusaka en route to London. — (Sapa.)

DD 5/1/76

3252 Banning

Woods name new Editor

EAST LONDON — The Board of Directors of the Daily Dispatch yesterday announced the appointment of Mr G. A. Farr as Editor of the newspaper in succession to Mr D. J. Woods.

Mr Farr is the longest serving member of the editorial staff of the Daily Dispatch, having joined the company, after leaving school, in 1938.

Apart from an early interruption of his career for six years, when he was in uniform throughout World War II, he has worked continuously for the Daily Dispatch and has occupied almost every editorial position.

At the age of 58 he becomes the newspaper's 10th Editor in the 105

years of its history. He has been a director of the company for the past 13 years.

George Alfred Farr was born in Alwal North and was educated at Queen's College, Queenstown and at Selborne College, East London.

He was one of the first recipients of a Crewe Scholarship at Selborne College and was also a house captain and prefect.

He was a keen rugby player and cricketer during his school days and later became devoted to tennis and then to bowls.

He served as an officer with the Natal Field Artillery during World War II and was involved in a battle situation which war historians have since described as one of the

epic artillery actions of the war.

In this encounter a troop of four 25-pounder guns under Lieutenant Farr's command gave battle to two German tank divisions spearheading Field-Marshal Rommel's advance on Tobruk. Before being completely overrun by the superior forces of the Germans the troop held up Rommel's advance for more than an hour and knocked out at least three of the tanks.

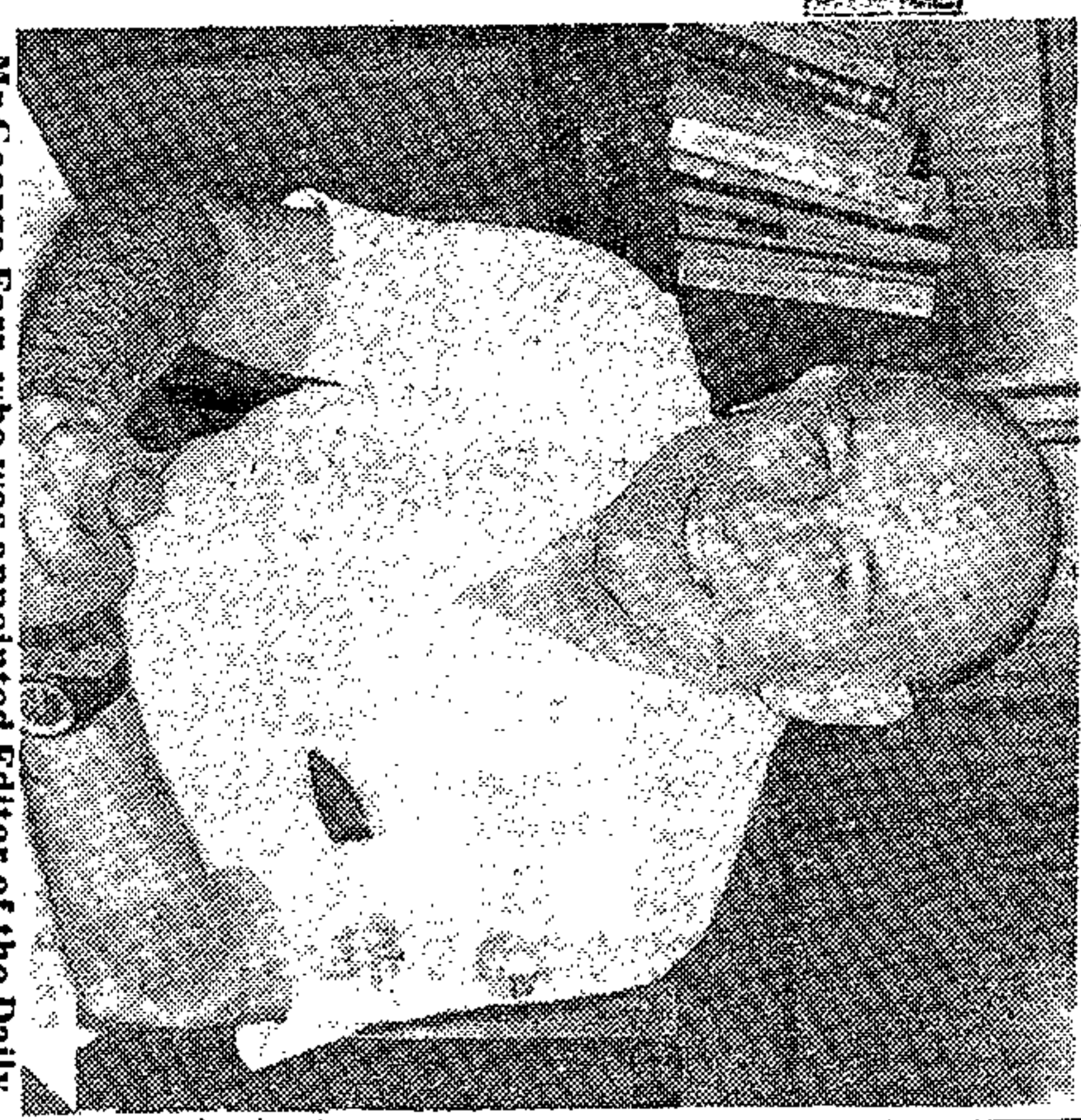
The troop suffered very heavy casualties in dead and wounded and Lieutenant Farr himself was seriously wounded and was taken prisoner. Despite his wounds, he was not allowed any medical attention before

being personally interrogated by Field-Marshal Rommel.

After the fall of Tobruk Mr Farr spent three months in military hospitals in North Africa and in Italy before being transferred to prisoner-of-war camps, first in Italy and then in Germany.

When hostilities ended he learned of his award of the Military Cross for his part in the North African action.

Mr Farr is married and has a son and a daughter, both married, and two grandchildren. His son, Mr Kevin Farr, has represented Border at cricket and his wife, Mrs Betty Farr, represented Border for several years as a provincial golfer. — DDK



Mr George Farr, who was appointed Editor of the Daily Dispatch yesterday.

Woods in Tussock

Security police Search house

EAST LONDON — Security policemen, led by Capt. P. A. Schoeman, yesterday searched the house in which the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, lived before he left the country.

The policemen, who included Lt. Claassen, Sgt. H. P. Nicholson, Sgt. G. Viljoen and Sgt. P. Nicholson, were accompanied in their search by the Financial Director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. E. A. Beaumont.

Mr Beaumont said the policemen confiscated a number of books, publications and files of newspaper clippings, mostly of published articles written by Mr Woods.

They also took a full inventory of all the movable property in the house.

The house itself is owned by the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Beaumont said the police suggested it was possible that the State could confiscate the assets, valued at about R10 000 and including a small car and the famous grand piano, named Ben Schoeman in honour of a court case which Mr Woods won against the then Minister of Tran-

spiration. They told me we would have to wait for about four weeks for a decision on what will be done about the assets in the house and in the meanwhile, the police will return to inspect all the books in the house. Mr Beaumont said.

Capt Schoeman asked that no pictures be taken of police at the house and only Mr Beaumont was allowed to accompany the police on their search.

According to the search warrant, dated January 4, police were looking for matter which could be of use in the printing, publishing or dissemination of any document or publication relating to the advocating, soliciting or waging of violent revolution, guerrilla warfare or armed struggle against South Africa; or which aimed at bringing about any political, industrial, social or economic change in the Republic by the promotion of disturbance or disorder; or would further the objects of communism; or related to the affairs of Mr Woods.

The warrant authorises police to search the premises or any person found on the premises and retain any goods or documents. — DDK.

USAKA—The wife of former Daily Dispatch Editor, Donald Woods, said here last night that she was considering asking the United Nations to declare the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, "international outlaws".

Arriving from Gaborone, Botswana, Mrs Wendy Woods also claimed that South African security police were responsible for the recent acid attack on her daughter.

Mrs Woods vowed that the South African Government had not heard the last of them.

"They are not rid of us. I will continue to speak out against that Government and seek ways to bring about change," she said at an airport news conference.

Lusaka is the third stop for the Woods family since Mr Woods's escape into Lesotho on Saturday.

They arrived here nearly four hours after an accident in Francistown, Botswana.

As it was about to take off the Air Botswana plane slipped the runway and was bogged down in mud for three hours.

"It was just one more accident we have experienced since leaving," Mrs Woods said.

She said she would ask the United Nations to take action against Mr Kruger if the detained Editor of the World, Mr Percy Coboza, was not released by the end of the month.

"If all detainees are not released in the near future, I will ask the United Nations to include Vorster and other Government officials on that list," she said.

She said she hoped that if they were labelled "international outlaws" the Government leaders would not be allowed out of the country.

Mrs Woods claimed two members of the security police were responsible for the acid attack on her daughter Mary late last year.

She also claimed two other security policemen were responsible for a shooting incident outside their home earlier in the year.

"We were not being protected by the regular police so we had to leave," Mrs Woods said.

Speaking about the banings last October she said: "Freedom of the press died on October 19. The fight is now for its return."

She said the family would visit Britain, the United States and other western countries to tell them about that system.

Mr Woods was scheduled to meet Pres Kaunda within the next few days, then go on to London to decide his future. —SAPA. Card criticises police, page 7.

DB 5/1/78 (328) Bannings

Banned man may have fled country

JOHANNESBURG — Another banned South African may have fled to a neighbouring territory.

Mr Mohamed Timol, 28, banned chairman of the Human Rights Committee, was last seen by his mother on Sunday night at their home in Azaadville, near Krugersdorp.

An anonymous telephone caller yesterday said Mr Timol had fled to Maputo.

Mr Timol's mother, Mrs Hawa Timol, wept yesterday as she expressed concern for his safety and whereabouts. "On Sunday night we had supper together. Mohamed went to his room," she said.

"At 9 am next morning I went to his room but he wasn't there."

Mr Timol, whose elder brother Ahmed fell to his death from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square in 1971, had been detained three times.

The first time was while he was at school. In 1971, two days before his brother's death fall, he was detained while on holiday in Durban and spent 141 days in detention.

He was detained again for about four months in 1976, and was served with a banning order on his release. — DDC.

5/1/78 (325-Bannings)

DD 5/1/78 (325-Bannings)

Card criticises Police claim

EAST LONDON — Had the offences such as those committed against Mr Donald Woods been committed against a member of the State, the charge would have been sabotage, said former policeman Mr D. J. Card yesterday.

Reacting to a statement by police that anyone was entitled to police protection, Mr Card said the police were referring to literal protection.

"This means that men would watch every member of the family day and night and nobody expects this. But a number of threats were made against the Woods family

last year and shots were fired at the house and slogans painted on the wall, but nobody has been charged for these offences.

"Then Mary Woods was burnt by a substance placed inside a T-shirt and, unfortunately, I witnessed her agony.

"I supplied much more information than the chemical tests and, in fact, I named the responsible person and certain

witnesses."

Mr Card said he accepted that witnesses could make different statements to the police, but police had powers of detention and could have charged somebody by now.

"Let me sum up the whole matter. A parcel was posted in Hanover by a known person. It was sewn up in a canvas bag and contained the T-shirt. It was in the possession of the post office until it reached the hands of the Security Branch in

East London. It was then returned to the post office and delivered to Mr Woods's secretary who took it to the Woods home where it was opened and found to contain a substance which was dangerous.

"The police cannot tell me, or anyone else, that they can't solve this simple matter, even had I not given the information which I did.

"Now we can see what the Woods family meant by protection. Anyway, the family has now left the country and so the matter can now be closed as unsolved and unless someone makes false statements against Donald Woods, my role on this subject has ended," Mr Card said.

Editor's acts will show if ban justified — paper

JOHANNESBURG — The future actions of Mr Donald Woods would show whether his banning was in the interest of the country's security, an Afrikaans newspaper said yesterday.

In a leading article on the dramatic escape from South Africa of the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch and his family, Die Vaderland said:

"When Mr Woods was banned, many questions remained unanswered. And it was not only the English press that voiced

reservations.

"All these questions should not remain unanswered for long. Mr Woods' actions outside South Africa will very soon show what his motives are.

"Those who had reservations about his banning will know then if the actions against him were necessary in the interests of the security of the country."

The contents of Mr Woods' book on Mr Steve Biko would also throw a lot of light on the matter. The big question now was how Mr Woods went

about trying to bring about the downfall of the Government which, according to a newspaper report of a statement by Mrs Wendy Woods, was his intention, the newspaper said.

Another Afrikaans newspaper, Die Transvaler, said yesterday Mr Woods' banning had nothing to do with his journalism.

"It is clear that Mr Woods filled another role and we hope that this role will still be exposed," a leading article in the newspaper said.

ARGUS 6/1/78

You are ^(325 banning) not alone — Kaunda to Woods

The Argus Africa
News Service

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia had private talks last night with Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, after a public meeting at which he presented Mr Woods with autographed books.

President Kaunda met Mr Woods, his wife Wendy and their five children at State House here three hours before they took off for London from Lusaka airport.

He assured Mr Woods, who fled from South Africa in spite of a banning order confining him to his own district, that he and his family were not alone in their fight against oppression.

He described Mr Woods as courageous and said he had decided to meet him personally because 'we admire and love what you are doing.'

ONLY REGRET

Later, Mrs Woods said: 'Our only regret is that we have not been able to continue the fight from inside. But one has to continue from outside if one cannot stay inside.'

At a Press conference following the family's arrival from Gaborone, Mrs Woods said white liberals such as herself and her husband no longer had a role in South Africa.

The Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail praised Mr Woods's decision to 'swim to freedom' and said:

'Unlike many other seasoned journalists in the world, Mr Woods has proved himself to be a true freedom-fighter whose only criminal act in racist South Africa was to speak the same language as the oppressed blacks.'

Cape Times 6/1/78 (325 - Banning)

Woman freed, banned

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Amina Desai, 57, the Roodepoort businesswoman who was one of four people sentenced to five years' imprisonment under the Terrorism Act in 1972, was released from prison yesterday — and immediately banned.

A member of Mrs Desai's family confirmed the banning yesterday.

Mrs Desai was convicted in 1972 with Mohamed Essop, Yousuf Essack and Indhrasen Moodley for conspiring with Mr Ahmed Timol, who died in 1971 after falling from the tenth floor of John Vorster Square.

Mrs Desai's daughter, Dr Zarina Desai, was expected in Johannesburg yesterday from Dublin to be reunited with her mother and family.

Mr Essop was banned on October 31 last year.

Cape Times 6/1/78

3.25 Bearing

"We share your principles and we know that you stand for something noble and it is something you must continue to fight for and we hope and pray that God will keep you and give you the right kind of spirit," President Kaunda said.

yesterday, the left wing journal, New Statesman, described Mr Woods as "the only white man really and publicly trusted by the black emergent leadership".

The journal said: "Now that this leadership is dead or scattered (for the moment), his own departure is a cruel blow."

Recalling Alan Paton's statement that the policies of the National Party were leading to war, the New Statesman said: "Unlike liberals and radicals in most parts of the world, the embattled circle of the enlightened in South Africa do not want to see their Cassandra-like prophecies come true." — Own Correspondent and Sapa-

In a front-page editorial

[illegible]

Biko and Woods — these two names will haunt Mr Vorster's Government for a long time to come. Between them, the two men — one dead, the other very much alive, and both formerly friends — have dealt grievous blows at the Government's international reputation.

I cannot recall any previous occasion where those whose job it is to defend South Africa's policies have been more despairing of making progress.

The point about Biko and Woods is that they came on the scene after many months of black unrest in South Africa. Possibly, if Mr Biko's death and Mr Woods's escape from South Africa had occurred in isolation, the impact would not have been as great. But the preceding months of turmoil set the scene for their respective experiences, if that is the word to describe their personal tragedies.

Biko is a name that has echoed around the world and that will be inscribed in South African history, like Sharpeville and Soweto, while Mr Woods, in a sense, has acquired an image internationally of being the white counterpart of Mr Biko — the twin

The pair who will haunt Vorster

DD 7/1/78 (325 - Bannings)

South Africans, seeking non-violence and non-racial amity.

For many people overseas Biko was the turning point. Some of them until then had been neutral in their attitudes to South Africa, or even sympathetic; the death of Mr Biko made them decide that South Africa's case was indefensible. They saw Mr Biko's death as the embodiment of the South African tragedy — the political as well as the human tragedy.

Mr Woods is a different proposition. He has the gift of dramatising situations in which he finds himself, as witness his escape. Here was a banned editor, friend of Steve Biko, disguising himself with dyed hair and false moustache, and swimming a flooded river to freedom in an independent black state. No wonder television companies around the world have been clamouring for interviews. If Mr Woods had walked across the waters of the Tele River,



Donald Woods and Steve Biko ... South Africans seeking non-violence and non-racial amity.

has been phenomenal. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation wants to fly Mr Woods to Canada for a special interview, the

American Broadcasting Company has lined up two top-flight correspondents to fly to London to conduct a television interview.

with Mr Woods, on Monday night the prestigious Panorama TV programme will conduct an in-depth interview with Mr Woods, and numerous other television companies, radio programmes, newspapers and magazines are queuing to speak to Mr Woods and his family.

If, after all this, the South African Government's attitude to Mr Woods is still one of "good riddance," it is committing a grave error of judgment.

Mr Woods's impact on the international scene might well be a three month's wonder — exiles have a diminishing attraction for foreign audiences — but there is a crucially important factor that should not be overlooked, and that is the long-term, ineradicable effect on international opinion of events like Mr Biko's death and Mr Woods's banning and escape that is dangerous, not the immediate theatricality.

To say "good riddance" to Mr Woods is like saying good riddance to South Africa's reputation. For

how much longer can South Africa afford to suffer these hammer blows to its reputation? The Government, surely, must know that the effect is to prepare the ground for the sanctions onslaught that is being mounted in the background.

When the white editor of a reputable daily newspaper has to disguise himself and swim across a river to freedom, people ask themselves what kind of country he lives in. This is the question they are asking about South Africa now.

If Mr Kruger thinks he has got rid of Mr Woods, he should think again. He has not seen the last of him by a long chalk. Mr Woods has a gift for projecting himself that bodes ill for the South African Government. He is going to blaze a trail now across television screens, over radio waves, in the columns of newspapers and magazines, in books and on lecture hall platforms that will leave an ineradicable scar on the Vorster Government's reputation.

If, as has been suggested, the authorities in South Africa were glad to see Mr Woods leave, they can begin right now to revise their judgment.

325-Bannings 7/1/78

LONDON — Leading newspapers and television programmes in Western Europe and the United States yesterday published the names of two security policemen who allegedly sent an acid-dusted T-shirt to Mr Donald Woods's six-year-old daughter, Mary.

The newspapers and television programmes are also announcing that Mr Woods intends launching a campaign to have the United Nations or the International Court of Justice declare the South African Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger, and possibly also the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, "international criminals."

Mr Woods, his wife Wendy, and their five children arrived at Gatwick Airport yesterday morning and faced a battery of television cameras and newspaper reporters at a press conference which lasted 40 minutes. Mr Woods was recorded at the press conference as naming the two security policemen, and also outlining his plans to have Mr Kruger declared an "international criminal" and denied foreign travel facilities.

Mr Woods's remarks at the press conference can be quoted anywhere in the world except in South Africa. But Mrs Wendy Woods, approached after the press conference by South African newspapermen, confirmed statements made by her husband.

She disclosed, too, that large parts of the book Mr

Woods is writing about his friend, Steve Biko, had been smuggled out of South Africa before Mr Woods himself escaped. She said that on the day her husband was served with a banning order prohibiting him from preparing anything for publication, he had in fact written more than on any other day in his life. Mr Woods's immediate task now would be to complete the book for which there is expected to be an international demand.

Mrs Woods listed six main reasons why her husband had left South Africa: (1) He felt that because of the banning order and other restrictions he was no longer able to function as a journalist in South Africa.

(2) He regards the Biko inquest as being inadequate and he proposed to deal more fully with Biko's death in his book.

(3) He plans to campaign internationally for the release of Mr Percy Qoboza, detained Editor of The World, and other detainees.

(4) He will press the United Nations or the International Court of Justice to create a new category of "international criminals," to name Mr Kruger as one, unless he releases all political detainees in South Africa by a certain date, and to name others, such as Pres Idi Amin, as "international criminals" as well.

(5) He believes the rules governing the press in South Africa were torn up in the October 19 clamp-

down, and that editors and journalists no longer know what they can and cannot do.

(6) Finally, he will alert the West, said Mrs Woods, to the "dangers" of not applying pressures on the South African Government.

Media interest in Mr Woods's escape and his views on the future of South Africa is intense. Television companies, newspapers, broadcasting programmes, magazines and others are queuing to interview him.

Mrs Woods said she and her husband still did not feel perfectly safe from Mr Vorster's Security Police even in London. She said it was a "comforting" feeling to be in the presence of policemen who were protecting them instead of attacking people.

Meanwhile SAPA reports that Mr Woods was studying the growing campaign against him by newspapers supporting the South African Government.

His publisher, Mr John Marqusee, told SAPA a decision would be made next week on whether to take legal action against South African publications defaming Mr Woods.

Mr Woods was still wearing the clothes in which he crossed into Lesotho last week.

Mrs Woods said she had to borrow a dress in Lusaka on Thursday night to attend a dinner with Pres Kaunda.

She expressed concern about reports that her East London home had been searched by Security Police since the family's departure.

Jane and Dillon Woods described how they had helped their father fix his disguise of dyed black hair and false moustache and wished him luck when he left them behind in East London. They had known for some time about the flight their father was planning.

"I was very nervous. I was afraid about what might happen if he got caught," Jane said.

Mrs Woods said her husband had not asked for an exit visa because he would have found it "demeaning" to ask anything of the National Party Government. She did not think he would have got one in any event because the Government did not want him to leave.

She would not confirm reports that her husband had been offered a job by the London Sunday newspaper, The Observer, for whom he was the South African correspondent. "He thinks it is a fine newspaper, but they have not offered him a job," she said.

Neither had Mr Woods been approached by the British political weekly magazine, the New Statesman, which is currently looking for a new editor. The New Statesman called Mr Woods "an editor and publicist in the heroic tradition" in an editorial on Thursday.

The pair who will haunt Vorster, page 6.



Mr and Mrs Donald Woods and family step off their plane into Britain yesterday and wave at the crowd who were there to welcome them.

By STANLEY UYS, our London bureau chief.

*Pair who
doctored
T-shirts
named*

DD

7/1/78

325 - Banning

Woods gets hero's welcome in London

Cape Times

7/1/78

325 banning

LONDON. — The banned former East London newspaper editor, Mr Donald Woods, who fled from South Africa last week, basked here yesterday in a hero's welcome. At the same time, however, he was studying a growing campaign against him by newspapers supporting the South African Government.

His publisher, Mr John Marqusee, said a decision would be made next week on whether to take legal action against certain South African publications.

Mr Woods, his wife Wendy, and five children, Jane, 14, Dillon, 13, Duncan, 11, Gavin, 9, and Mary, 6, arrived from Lusaka yesterday. They faced about 60 reporters and cameramen during a 40-minute news conference at Gatwick Airport, and were alert and cheerful in spite of their week of travel.

Mr Woods was still wearing the clothes in which he crossed into Lesotho last Friday after escaping from South Africa.

His wife Wendy said in an interview that she borrowed a dress in Lusaka on Wednesday night to attend a dinner with President Kaunda.

She expressed concern at reports that her East London home had been searched by security police since the family's departure.

Among the possessions left behind were a piano and a set of golf clubs which Mr Woods bought from the proceeds of successful law suits against the then Minister of Transport, Mr Ben Schoeman.

Mrs Woods said the family would stay in Britain for the immediate future while her husband completed work on his book about Mr Steve Biko. He had been working on the book since he was served with a banning order at Jan Smuts Airport on October 19, and he had smuggled large parts of the script to London.

She admitted that the published account of Mr Woods's escape — that he had hitch-hiked between East London and Lesotho in disguise and posed as three different people — was not the full story, but would not elaborate.

Jane and Dillon Woods described how they helped their father with his disguise of dyed black hair and false moustache, and wished him luck when he left them in East London. They had known for some weeks about the flight their father was planning.

"I was very nervous. I was afraid about what might happen if he got caught," Jane said.

Mrs Woods said her husband had not asked for an exit visa because he would have found it "demeaning" to ask anything of the National Party government.

She did not think he would

Continued on page 2

Woods in London

Continued from page 1
Mr Woods "an editor and publicist in the heroic tradition" and in the same editorial said Mr Woods's flight from South Africa symbolized "a personal and political defeat". — Sapa

Her husband had fled from South Africa primarily because he had been unable to function as a journalist and opponent of the government, she said.

She denied reports that her husband had been offered a job by the London Sunday newspaper, the Observer, for whom he was the South African correspondent.

"They have not offered him a job," she said.

Neither had Mr Woods been approached by the British political weekly magazine, the New Statesman, which is currently looking for a new editor, she said.

The New Statesman called

How Woods got his Biko book out

SUN. TIMES 8/1/78

325 Banning

By Stanley Uys: LONDON

MR DONALD WOODS used a deceptively simple method to smuggle his bulky 175 000-word manuscript on Steve Biko out of South Africa: He airfreighted it.

This was disclosed by his wife, Wendy, in London this week.

The former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch wrote the book on the black consciousness leader in defiance of the banning order imposed on him in October last year.

He started it only a week after he had been banned, and hid it in sections in record sleeves in his East London home.

Mrs Woods said he had then flown it in three sections through normal airfreight channels to a cover address in London. It had been passed on to his publishers, Paddington Press.

The manuscript had been completed, and included photographs of security policemen involved in the Biko case, but it needed revision and cutting.

Mrs Woods said she attended the inquest into Mr Biko's death — he died in detention in September — daily and made notes for her husband.

Advice

She also described how Mr Woods, having dyed his hair, donned a false moustache, and used three different guises to hitchhike out of South Africa, had thrown himself on the mercy of three strange Africans before he crossed the Lesotho border.

As he had neared the border, Mrs Woods said, he had approached an unknown African to ask him for advice. This man had led him to another, who took him to a third.

The third African guided him to the border and showed him where to cross the swollen Tele River, Mrs Woods said.

Mrs Woods said there

—Border police

pledge action to solve T-shirt acid attack

By JILL McILRAITH

EAST LONDON police say they are determined to get to the bottom of the T-shirt acid attack on Donald Woods's daughter, Mary, 5.

Colonel J. H. Fourie, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Border, said he was expecting the forensic report from Pretoria within a few days, but he did not expect any arrests at this stage.

In November, Mary had to receive treatment after she had tried on an acid-impregnated T-shirt.

There have since been allegations that two security policemen intercepted the parcel, posted by a friend of the Woods family in Durban and treated the T-shirts with a chemical.

Col Fourie said there was "no evidence whatever" to suggest that the security police had

been involved in the incident.

"The two men who have been named go to the post office daily in the course of their duties. But there is no proof that they touched the parcel.

"We are proceeding with the investigation and I'm determined to find out the whole truth of this matter."

In December the Post Office admitted that certain items of the Woods mail were being in-

tercepted by the police under a section of the Post Office Act.

In 1976 Mr Woods took precautions to protect his family after five shots were fired at his house.

Police did investigate but no arrests were made. After she fled the country last week, Mrs Wendy Woods named two security policemen who she believed were involved in the shooting and painting incidents.



Donald Woods and his family arriving at Gatwick Airport, near London this week

had been no pre-arrangement with the three Africans who had helped her husband escape. She would not say where he had approached them, for fear of incriminating them.

When the family reached Lusaka, President Kenneth Kaunda insisted on receiving them at State expense.

"It was fantastic," said Mrs Woods. "We dined privately with President Kaunda. After dinner he personally poured coffee for us."

She said that when their five children, aged five to 14, went for a swim, President Kaunda assigned three bodyguards to look after them.

During dinner there was a radio on the table and they heard the news that their East London home had been searched by security police.

Mrs Woods said: "I had expected they would try to smear Donald in the

judge the credibility of politicians who do not have the courage to allow people to answer back."

Mission

Mrs Woods said her husband's chief mission now would be to campaign for the release of Mr Percy Qoboza, detained editor of The World, and other political prisoners in South Africa.

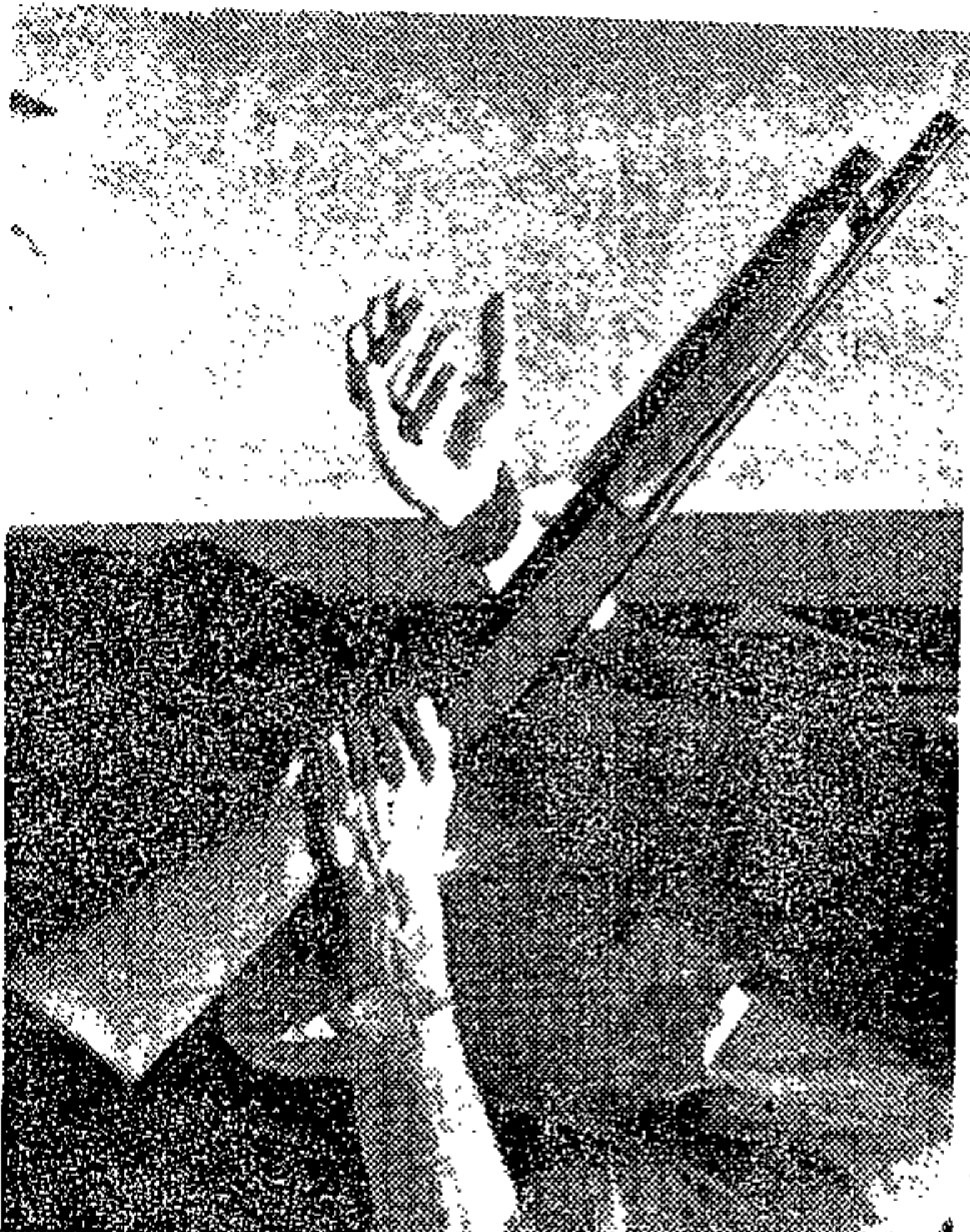
He would urge the United Nations or the International Court of Justice to create a new category of "international criminals", and to include the Minister of Justice and of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, as one if he did not release political detainees by a certain date.

Mr Woods is spending the weekend giving television and other interviews, and sorting out an avalanche of requests for articles and interviews.

During the next few weeks he will decide whether to settle in Britain or America, and what sort of job to take up. He has been offered a Niemann Fellowship, which will allow him to study at Harvard University in America for six months or a year.

Mr Woods may also be offered a lecture tour of the US, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation wants to fly him to Toronto for an interview.

Editor who fled



The shotgun Woods kept by his bed

feared attacks, joins his close friends

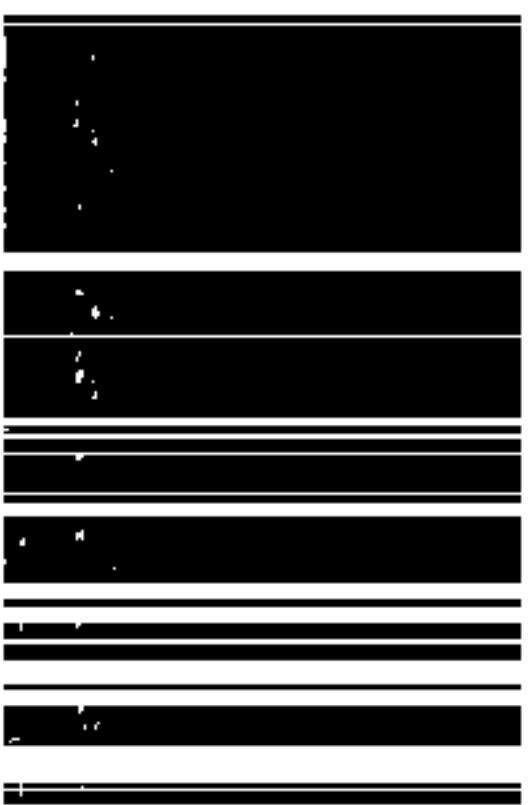
Sunday Tribune
8/11/78.
Home

guarded
day ^(3:25) evening
and
night



Donald Woods and his family all smiles in London yesterday

GUN-TOTTING WOODS



DONALD WOODS slept with a sawn-off double barrel shotgun by his side because he feared possible attacks.



Donald Card

His home was also guarded day and night by a security firm.

This was confirmed this week by Mr. Donald Card, a former security policeman and close friend of Mr Woods.

"He was convinced some policemen had waged a vendetta against him and his family. He would never have thought of asking for police protection. There was just no earthly chance that he would ever have got it," he said.

Now Mr Card plans to take over the shotgun for his own protection.

He says the security police do not like his close association and friendship with the self-exiled former editor.

A night watchman from the security firm run by Mr Card now also guards his home.

Mr Woods and his family are now in London after fleeing South Africa via Lesotho 72 days after he was served with a five-year banning order during the October 19 crackdown on black consciousness and White liberal organisations.

Mr Woods, he said, also bought a revolver. "He did not carry it about with him, but kept it at home. He felt it was necessary to arm himself because he knew he would not get normal protection from the police."

The former editor of East London's Daily Dispatch also had a sophisticated burglar alarm system installed in his house.

In London Mrs Wendy Woods has released the names of four policemen

who she says harassed the family and two who fired shots at the Woods' home. The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, would not comment on this, nor on Mrs Woods' claim that she had documentary proof that policemen had been involved in sending an acid-impregnated T-shirt to the Woods' home which resulted in five-year-old Mary Woods receiving medical treatment.

Unhappy

"There is still a police investigation into that," Mr. Kruger said.

The Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer in East London, Colonel J. H. Fourie, was not available for comment yesterday but is reported to have said he was unhappy with the implication that the Woods family could not expect police protection.

He has said: "Any individual is entitled to police protection. If any person asks for police protection, we are obliged to give it to him."

"As far as I know Mr Woods never asked for police protection, and as far as the T-shirt is concerned the police did everything possible to investigate and we are still awaiting the results of a laboratory test from Pretoria."

The Daily Dispatch managing director, Mr Terry Briceland, said: "Donald would never have considered asking for police protection . . . he found that normal police were just plain scared of the security police."

In London Mrs Woods said: "We are going to miss our friends and families. I couldn't tell them we were going and this was one of the most heart-breaking things I had to face . . ."

This week Donald's brother, Mr Harland Woods, a Transkei trader, told of his "absolute shock, then relief", when he heard of the freedom dash.

"Donald didn't tell me he was going — possibly he did not want the family implicated. Of course we understand. There was no future for Donald as a journalist here."

He last saw his brother two days ago, when he got a "nagging" that Donald's happy mood was a facade — a mask hiding the truth underneath.

st but
Cloudy
Coast to

325 *Banning*

Britte het hom geweeg en te lig bevind Woods se glans klaar dowwer

Van GIELIE DE KOCK

LONDEN.

OOS die berg wat 'n muis gebaar het, het daar van mnr. Donald Woods se bruisende rivier sy eerste dag in Engeland ook nie veel meer as 'n poeletjie water oorgebly nie. Die eerste drukke hier is dat die meeste van die Engelse media hom klaar geweeg en sy nuuswaarde te gelyk gevind het.

Mnr. Woods, 44, redakteur van die Daily Dispatch in Oos-Londen, wat saam met sy vrou en kinders uit Suid-Afrika gevlug het, het 'n indrukwekkende ontvangs op die lughawe Gatwick buite Londen gehad.

Sy vliegtuig sou om 6.25 Vrydagoggend land en om toeskouer te wees van die ontvangs van die man wat 'n rivier deurkruis het om sy vryheid te verkry, moes 'n mens vroeg wikkell. Vyf uur om presies te wees.

„Dit moet darem 'n baie belangrike man wees wat 'n mens hierdie tyd van die oggend laat opstaan,” het die taxibestuurder van agter sy warm serp gesnork toe ons voor die huis wegtrek.

Mnr. Woods was belangrik, want Londen se mense staan nie graag vroeg op nie, veral nie in die winter nie. Tog was al Fleet Street se koerante en die TV-dienste op die lughawe toe ons daar aankom.

Die kêrel van die lugdiens was baie verskonend, maar

behulpzaam. „Jammer, die vliegtuig is laat. Maar hier is vir almal kaartjies om 'n gratis ontbyt te gaan nuttig terwyl hulle wag,” het hy aan die horde koerantmanne gesê.

As die flitsende kameras en geskarrel van die koerantmanne die kinders ontstel het, het hulle dit nie gewys nie. 'n Mens se eerste gewaarwording was dat Suid-Afrika 'n pragtige spannetjie in hierdie vyf oulike kinders verloor het.

Heel voor aan die optog was mnr. John Marqusee, hoof van Paddington-uitgewers, wat mnr. Woods se boek oor Steve Biko gaan uitgegee. Selfs nie hy sou eens kon droom dat sy boek soveel gratis publisiteit sou kry nie. Mnr. Marqusee het dan ook as nie-amptelike voorsitter van die perskonferensie opgetree en nog nuwes vir vandag gereël, as daar belangstellendes was.

Miskien was dit omdat mnr. Woods hulle so vroeg uit die vere geruk het, maar hoe later, hoe moeiliker het selfs die Engelse persmanne se vroeë geword.

Hier is 'n paar:

* „Sou dit nie beter gewees het as u in Suid-Afrika gebly

het en van daar die stryd verder gestry het nie?

* Het u werklik na vryheid geryloop en deur 'n rivier geswem?

* Dink u u stem sal van hier enige gewig dra?

* Het u werklike bewyse dat dit die Veiligheidspolisie was wat vir u dogter se besering verantwoordelik was?

* Wat gaan u hier doen? Vir die Observer werk, of 'n redakteur van 'n ander publikasie word?

* Glo u regtig dat u daarin sal slaag om mnr. Jimmy Kruger en mnr. John Vorster as internasionale misdadigers verklaar te kry? En wat van al die ander lande se leiers wat ernstiger dinge aanvang?

* Is hierdie nie sommerknet alles 'n reklameset vir u boek oor Steve Biko nie? U sou tog nooit anders hierdie gehoor gehad het nie?

* En, van 'n moedswillige Suid-Afrikaanse koerantman: Skryf u nog „Liewe Oom Jimmy”-briewe aan mnr. Kruger?

Mnr. Woods het hierdie vrae so goed moontlik probeer beantwoord, maar hy was nie end-uit meer heeltemal so vol selfvertroue nie.

Sy aankoms het in een van die stuk of vyf uitgawes van een Londense middagblad die hoofberig gehaal. Teen neguur dieselfde aand het die BBC se nuusuitsending dit afgeskuif tot nommer agt in volgorde van belangrikheid.

Gisteroggend het The Times 'n foto van die Woods-gesin op die voorblad geplaas met 'n berig oor vier kolomme daarby. The Guardian, wat nooit aarsel om Suid-Afrika by te kom as hy die kans kry nie, het 'n foto van mnr. Woods op bl. 1 geplaas met 'n feitlike berig op bl. 5.

Geeneen van die ander oggendkoerante het sy aankoms as nuuswaardig genoeg beskou om dit op die voorblad te publiseer nie. Die Daily Mirror, Brittanje se grootste oggendkoerant, het 'n berig van niks langer as 'n sentimeter nie op bl. 2 geplaas.

vandag sal daar waarskynlik nog „onthullings” oor hom in die Sondagkoerante wees en Maandag tree hy in die BBC se TV-program Panorama op. En natuurlik sal mnr. Woods self nog heelwat kan skryf, veral nadat hy sy boek oor Biko voltooi het. Maar tot nou lyk dit nie of iemand in Suid-Afrika daaroor slapelose nagte hoef te hê nie.

Security Council invites Woods

STAR 9/1/78 325 - Bannings

WASHINGTON — Banned South African editor Mr Donald Woods has been invited to address the United Nations Security Council when it debates southern African issues.

This was disclosed by one of the interviewers during the ABC Issues and Answers television programme yesterday — recorded with Mr Woods in London after his escape from South Africa.

At the same time, Mr Woods was asked how he intended to go about a campaign at the UN for

the creation of a new category of international criminal aimed at including the Prime Minister Mr John Vorster, the Justice Minister Mr Kruger and the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

It became clear that he has now joined the ranks of those seeking to pressure the Carter Administration into taking more punitive measures against the Vorster Government.

"DOING HIS THING"

In London, Mrs Wendy Woods said Mr Woods did not ask for police protection at any time after being banned.

However, it was partly because he could not rely on the police to protect him, and his family that he fled.

Talking about the family's future, Mrs Woods said they had heard that the Security Police planned to confiscate everything they had left behind.

This included a small amount of money, a valuable grand piano and valuable books on chess and cricket.

Her husband did not plan to join any existing anti-apartheid organisations, she said, but would continue his campaign against the South African Government as an independent journalist.

She hoped that the proceeds of his book would support the family. They had brought only R200 out with them. — The Star Bureau, Sapa-Reuters.

Woods invited to address UN

DD. 9/1/78 (325-Bannings)

LONDON — The African members of the United Nations Security Council have invited Mr Donald Woods, former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, to appear before the Security Council later this month.

Mr Woods is expected to be in the United States on January 26 and 27.

Mr John Marqusee, of Paddington Press — publisher of the book on Steve Biko which Mr Woods is writing — said yesterday that Mr Woods would give long and careful thought to the speech he would give to the UN before he delivered it.

Mr Marqusee said Mr Woods would like to issue a challenge to any South African Government representative to face him in a television confrontation so that charges and counter charges could be met face to face.

Mr Marqusee said Mr Woods would probably be particularly keen to confront Mr Pik Botha, who will be at the UN this coming week.

Yesterday morning the Woods family attended a Catholic church in the suburbs.

Today he starts work on editing his book on Steve Biko. He has written 175 000 words and has to cut this down to 40 000.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Woods gave another press conference where he addressed the media, members of which are still surrounding him in spite of the massive coverage he has received.

Tonight Mr Woods will

appear in the Panorama television programme and the BBC will feature a profile programme of him.

There was a full-page interview on his escape and the reasons for it in the London Observer yesterday.

Mrs Woods said her husband had earned about R33 000 a year as Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

Among those who saw Mr Woods yesterday was Mrs Adelaide Tambo, wife of Oliver Tambo, acting president of the banned African National Congress. She said afterwards Mr Woods appeared to be a genuine and sincere person. — DDC.

Paper challenges Woods on book

9/1/78

325-Bannings

LONDON — The London Sunday Express has challenged the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, to donate the proceeds from the book he is writing on Mr Steve Biko to Mr Biko's family.

Mr Woods and his family left South Africa with less than R1 000 in cash, but there is growing cynicism here about the financial rewards of his dramatic escape.

The Sunday Express columnist John Junor wrote: "I do not doubt that Mr Woods cares deeply, as indeed I do, about the lot of the black South African. But are we expected to accept without raising an eyebrow the story of his dramatic escape from

South Africa — an escape which just happened to coincide with New Year's Eve, a moment when newspapers throughout the world are traditionally scrambling for news to fill their pages?

"Are the South African Security Police so inefficient that they failed to notice that Mr Woods's wife and five children had left home independently and by a normal route to Lesotho? So unobservant that they failed to spot Mr Woods himself with his dyed hair and newly-grown moustache, thumbing a lift towards the

Lesotho border?

"Are we really to believe that even here Mr Woods is still in danger? Or are we observing a carefully arranged publicity stunt?

"I hope Mr Woods proves my cynicism unfounded by unequivocally declaring that every penny from his book will go to Steve Biko's family," Junor wrote.

And yesterday a Guardian report snidely referred to him as "everyone's favourite fugitive."

The seven-member Woods family arrived in London wearing only T-shirts and light jerseys, and are doing some urgent winter shopping to cope with London's cold.

For the moment they are living in a London hotel, but its name is being kept secret.

Requests for interviews are still pouring in. Among the latest to request interviews with him are Russian and Dutch newspapers and magazines.

Mr Woods was to have appeared on the top BBC programme, Panorama, last night, but an overtime ban by members of the Association of Broadcasting Staff at BBC Television prevented the scheduled 50-minute programme being broadcast.

A BBC spokesman said it was hoped the programme would be broadcast at a later date.

All this means that Mr Woods will be able to recoup a little financially what he lost by fleeing South Africa. He will receive an advance on royalties for his Biko book, and is being paid for his newspaper articles and television interviews.

Cape Times 9/11/78

Bans seen as focus for hate

THE ONLY practical way to protect banned people was to unban them, the chairman of the Civil Rights League, Dr Ken Hughes, said in a statement yesterday.

The statement reads:

"The recent attacks on Fatima Meer and her husband, the persecution of Mr Donald Woods and his family, and now the assassination of Dr Richard Turner are events having a common pattern: In each case a leading victim was a banned person.

"Moreover it appears that banning is an essential ingredient in two different ways: Firstly, by singling out certain people as serious opponents of the government it focuses on them the pathological hatred of right-wing fanatics; and secondly, banning, by its very nature, restricts the movements of its victims and makes them sitting targets for terrorist attacks.

"Consequently, since in these grave times, police are not available in sufficient numbers to give round-the-clock protection to all the people who are banned, the league believes that the only practical alternative which will go some way to assuring the safety of banned people and their families, would be for the Minister of Justice to revoke all banning orders currently in force, and we therefore call upon him to do this and to scrap the whole system of banning.

"We do this not solely because we believe that banning is unconscionable, unjust and in conflict with the rule of law (points we have often reiterated), but also because at the present juncture it seems an easy and eminently practical step to help people who are being subjected to a reign of terror.

"We would also point out that it would be a statesmanlike step, and would allow the government to demonstrate something that has been much in doubt of late, especially overseas — namely its good faith. If something is not done to put an end to terrorism, to deaths in detention and deaths under banning, the haemorrhaging of South Africa's image will continue, and people abroad will come to think of this country as a sort of banana republic, ruled darkly at night by a death squad."

Cape Times 9/1/78
Woods
325 - Banning
**invited
to speak
to UN**

LONDON. — The African members of the United Nations Security Council have invited Mr Donald Woods to appear before the council later this month.

Mr Woods is expected to be in the United States on January 26 and 27, according to Mr John Marqusee, of Paddington Press, the publishers of the Steve Biko book Mr Woods is writing.

Mr Marqusee said: "I think he would very much like to have the opportunity to answer some of his critics, including any government representative, Nationalist newspaper editors or a Nationalist propagandist."

Mr Woods, former banned editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, fled South Africa a week ago. His wife and children also left.

Mr Marqusee and Mrs Wendy Woods, said Mr Woods would probably be particularly keen to confront South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr R F Botha, who will be at the UN this week.

Yesterday Mr Woods and his family attended a Roman Catholic church in London. Today he will start editing his book on Mr Biko. He has written 175 000 words and has to cut this down to 40 000.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Woods gave a press conference.

Tonight he will appear on the prestigious "Panorama" television programme and the BBC will present a profile programme on him.

There was a full-page interview on his escape and the reasons for it in the London Observer yesterday. Mrs Woods said the family had brought only a few hundred rands out of South Africa.

Her husband had earned about R33 000 a year as editor of the Daily Dispatch. He had been in Britain several times and had worked there during 1959-1960.

He had visited the United States to do a feature comparing South African apartheid with American segregation.

Among those who saw Mr Woods yesterday were Mrs Adelaide Tambo, wife of Oliver Tambo, acting president of the banned African National Congress (ANC). Afterwards she said Mr Woods appeared to be genuine and sincere.

D.D. 01/78 225 Banning 5

Facing Donald Woods with a gun at midnight

When Gary Cooper faced those guns, it was after 12 noon. Remember? The train pulled into the depot at High Noon and there was all that skulking around town.

When I faced Donald Woods, he with his gun in his right hand, it was also after 12. Midnight.

I was crouched down in my car, my nine-shot revolver filled to the last hole.

He walked down the middle of the road towards my car — his gun seeming to me like a cannon in his hand. What scared me most was that I knew there must be hatred boiling within the man; that he was at that moment probably ready to kill. For it was the night his young daughter had received the poisoned T-shirts. The night he realised that even his children were not safe.

Let's go back a bit to the day after the banning order was served on him.

I was working nights and figured if the policy of "when a man is down, put in the boot" was still in vogue, someone might just try to pump a few more bullets into the Woods home as had been done some time before — when a colleague helping guard the house got his car shot up and sprayed.

I figured if I was on the spot I could assist the police by bringing the

culprits to book. So I sat in my car near the Woods home.

Inside the house with the Woods family were friends and colleagues. The sunrise was beautiful. I went off to bed. After another two nights of watchkeeping, I figured the anti-Woods mob were satisfied with the punishment meted out to him and were not going to take any further physical steps.

So I gave up. And then the T-shirts arrived. When I heard about the incident I wanted to find and destroy the person who did it.

I am a father. If something like that happened to my daughter, no court in the land could punish the perpetrator sufficiently.

Again I feared for the Woods family.

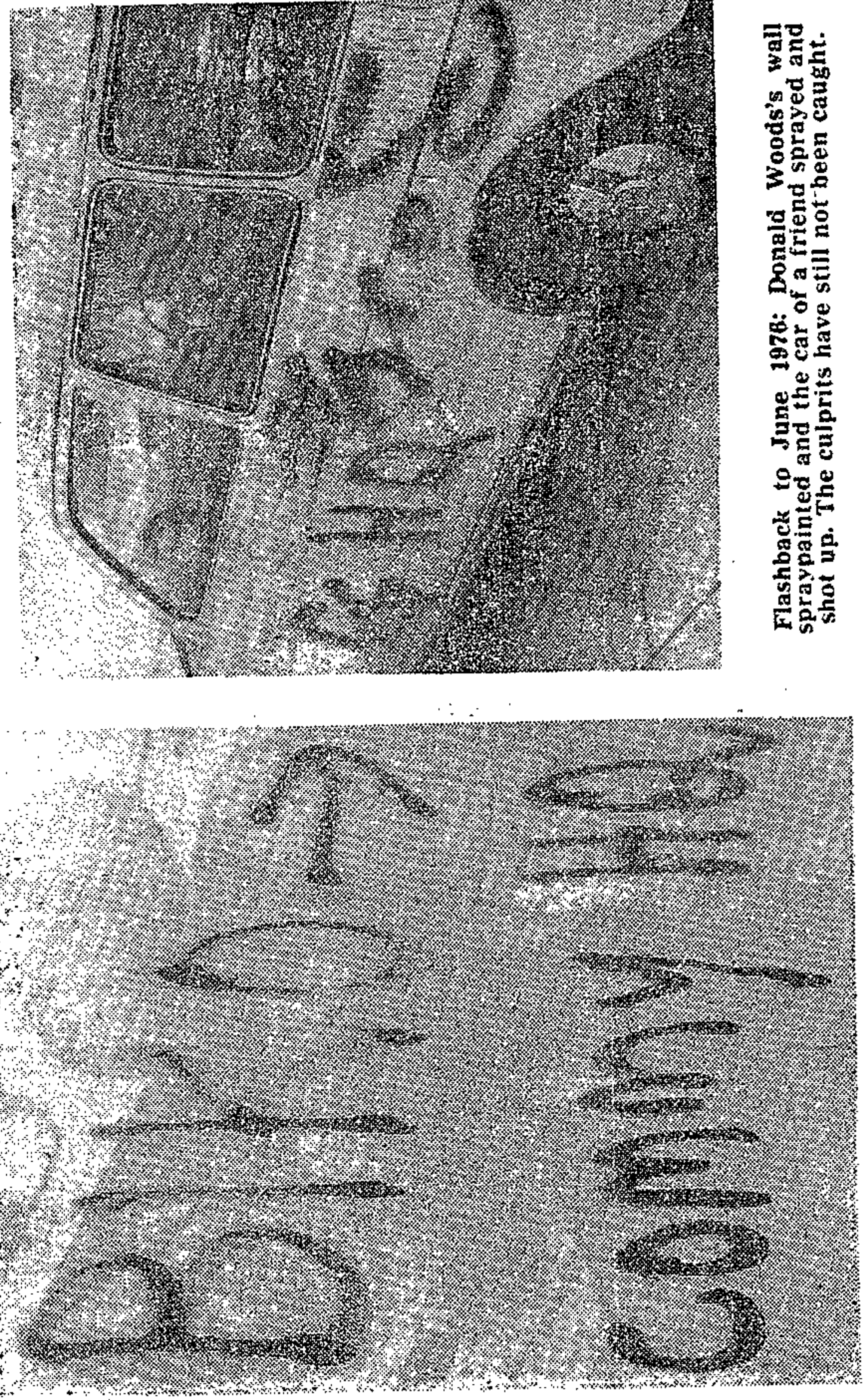
I put a bullet in the chamber under the pin which I normally leave empty. And I went Woods-watching. It sounds crazy now — now that the little girl is fine if possibly cold in that British winter — but the first story I heard was that "she's been poisoned".

I drove up Chamberlain Road. A car was outside the Woods home and two people standing on the pavement.

I recognised the boss but not the other man.

I turned off

Daily Dispatch staff man BRIAN BRUCE recalls the time when the banned former Editor realised not even his children were safe in South Africa.



Flashback to June 1978: Donald Woods's wall spraypainted and the car of a friend sprayed and shot up. The culprits have still not been caught.

Chamberlain and made my way (without lights) to the side street facing the Woods home.

Mr Woods and the other man were still chatting. I cut the engine and waited

until the man drove off and Mr Woods went inside the house.

I figured he was off for a snooze and started up the car and drove nearer to Chamberlain Road, so I

could see the entire frontage of the home.

But the watchman was a very observant fellow. He'd seen a little brown car do funny things in the middle of night. He told

Mr Woods who phoned his friend Donald Card. Then Mr Woods took out his artillery. We never did get around to exchanging preferences to our particular weapons.

The first indication I had that something was wrong was when the car stopped on the corner. Then the solid wood gate to the Woods home opened and I saw my boss nip across the road and talk to the man in the car.

There was nothing to do but wait until Mr Woods was close to my car, then identify myself — quickly.

Crouching down, I peeped over the bonnet. It was the way he walked that frightened me. Down the middle of the road stalked DJ with a grim determination.

Donald Card drove closer, his car's lights on bright with my little bug the centre of attraction.

Mr Woods's pace slowed when he was about two cars' lengths away, but he still came on. I had one last peep and that wicked-looking pistol started to come up.

"Don't shoot boss, it's me," I squealed.

"BB?" (He always called me BB, the people's friend. He said they initially stood for brains and fertiliser.)

"Yes, boss, don't shoot."

I raised my head, popping up like a new-born babe into the big wide

world. I think he wanted to spit blood, shoot my head off, fire me and let the air out my tyres.

Donald Card, looking menacing from the chin up and quite chic in his shorty dressing-gown, was right up with DJ. I don't think he was too charmed having been got out of bed.

I was soon on my way home, quite convinced I'd never make a good private detective.

There is no real moral to the story. Other, more capable journalists will be writing books on The Donald Woods I Knew. I never knew him well enough to even attempt such a feat.

The reason I've written this is because many people look upon Donald James Woods as a coward.

If you are one of them, let me ask this question: If attacks on your home had led to you keeping a nightwatchman on duty seven days a week, then one night you are told a car is acting in the manner mine did that night, would you have had the courage to walk down the street as he did?

Donald Woods is many things — some of which I don't like — but a coward? Not on your life.

D.D. 10/1/78 (325. Bannings)

He guards an empty house

EAST LONDON — A small black nose pokes out from a crack in the garage door. Ever hopeful and doomed to disappointment, the puppy, Charlie, waits for his master's return.

This was how I was greeted at the home of the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, but if Charlie was still depressed by his master's flight overseas, Mrs Evalina Mvulewa, 45, who had worked for the family for nine years, had cheered up considerably since first hearing the Woods family had left, though, like Charlie, she is also looking for a new home.

After offering me a cup of tea or a coldrink, Mrs Mvulewa told me how she waits day by day in the hope friends or colleagues of Mr Woods will be able to find suitable employment for her.

"I don't care about the money. I just want to work for somebody who will look after me like Mrs Woods did," said Mrs Mvulewa.

"I want to work and cook for someone who has children for me to look after, or perhaps an elderly person who needs help, but I cannot do washing and ironing because of ill health." She suffers from asthma.

Her daughter, Nose, 25, also worked for the Woods family, doing the ironing and helping with the heavier cleaning jobs. Mr Woods made arrangements for both of them to be paid after he had left.

Mrs Mvulewa said some people were interested in employing her, but nothing definite had come up yet. There had also been offers to give Charlie a new home, but no one had done so yet. "He is still being well looked after here," said Mrs Mvulewa.

Two of the Woods' seven cats and kittens have been given a home by young Alan Smith, 12, from next-door, who was a firm friend of the Woods' children and who still visits the house to give Charlie a romp or help relieve the loneliness for Mrs

Waiting and hoping — Mrs Evalina Mvulewa, who worked as a domestic servant for Mrs Wendy Woods, comforts one of the family's seven cats and their dog Charlie. They are all looking

325-Bannings

DD. 10/1/78

Unban the banned to save them call

CAPE TOWN — The only practical way to protect banned people was to unban them, the chairman of the Civil Rights League said in a statement here.

The statement reads:

"The recent attacks on Fatima Meer and her husband, the persecution of Mr Donald Woods and his family and now the assassination of Dr Richard Turner are events having a common pattern: in each case a leading victim was a banned person.

"Moreover it appears that banning is an essential ingredient in two different ways: firstly, by singling out certain people as serious opponents of the Government, it focuses on them the pathological hatred of right-wing fanatics, and secondly, banning, by its very nature, restricts the movements of its victims and makes them sitting targets for terrorist attacks.

"Consequently, since in these grave times police are not available in sufficient numbers to give round-the-clock protection to all the people who are banned, the league believes that the only practical alternative which will go some way to assuring the safety of banned people and their families would be for the Minister of Justice to

revoke all bannings orders currently in force, and we therefore call upon him to do this and to scrap the whole system of banning.

"We say this not solely because we believe that banning is unconscionable, unjust and in conflict with the Rule of Law (points we have often reiterated), but also because at the present juncture it seems an easy and eminently practical step to help people who are being subjected to a reign of terror.

"We would also point out that it would be a statesmanlike step, and would allow the Government to demonstrate something that has been much in doubt of late, especially overseas — namely its good faith.

"If something is not done to put an end to terrorism, to deaths in detention and deaths under banning, the haemorrhaging of South Africa's image will continue, and people abroad will come to think of this country as a sort of banana republic, ruled darkly at night by a death squad." — DDC.

DA 14/1/78

325-Bannings

Kaiser: Woods can come home any time

ON — Fugitive Donald Woods was of a welcome to the land "anytime he comes to come" — by Prime Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Matanzima.

Woods grew up in the Transkei town of ...

... interview during a radio profile on Mr ... Chief Matanzima Donald Woods was a constructive critic — a man of respect who respected others — a ... gentleman.

... came originally from the Transkei and as I am concerned, he will be welcome back anytime he cares to ...

... eners to the programme heard Mr Woods give a near-perfect imitation of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

... interviewer had ... to Mr Woods's mimicry, and then

asked Mr Woods what he thought Mr Vorster would say about his flight.

Mr Woods then spoke in a gruff voice, uncannily like Mr Vorster's. He spoke a few sentences to give his idea of what Mr Vorster would say about him.

Mr Woods may not be quoted because of his banning order.

Also interviewed was Mr Robbie de Lange, a former Nationalist Mayor of East London, who had known Mr Woods for 20 years; Mr Otto Krause, a Nationalist journalist, and Mr Cyril Mjo, a black choirmaster in East London.

Mr De Lange said: "He

was a very likeable chap, but I think he found great joy in trying to belittle every action of the Government. It almost verged on being a political crank. He was apt to exaggerate."

Mr De Lange said Mr Woods had "no influence whatsoever" on whites or blacks in East London.

Mr Krause said: "His thinking is that of the old British and English imperialist classes in South Africa who have now subsequently become liberal in an attempt really to butter up the blacks, because they can't forgive the Afrikaners for their successful revolution.

"They feel they might

one day be able to forge an alliance with the blacks against us Afrikaners. . to redress the balance against the Afrikaner who has dominated South Africa for the past 30 years."

Mr Mjo said: "Donald Woods is a fighter for the underdog. The larger part of the African community really admire this man. They say he has suffered because of his views about the treatment of the black man."

Asked by the interviewer whether Mr Woods had had a lot of black friends, Mr Mjo said: "Friends? Say admirers. An admirer is something more than a friend. We

feel his absence greatly.

"Personally I think he is better off outside South Africa. I saw in him somebody who would definitely be one of the leaders of a unified South Africa."

Mrs Wendy Woods, interviewed in the programme about the acid-impregnated T-shirt sent to their five-year-old daughter, Mary, said: "I was scared. I wasn't at home at the time. I was at the Biko inquest. I got a phone call from Donald to tell me this had happened. He wanted me to hear about it before I read it in the papers.

"He assured me she was all right, but when I returned home and heard the description of how she had screamed for a couple of hours with the stuff in her eyes, I was really scared after that, because I thought maybe we'd get a letter bomb or something like that." — DDC.

T-shirt: new police theory

EAST LONDON — Fine chemicals on a T-shirt which injured a daughter of the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, could have been put on the garment after it was delivered to the Woods's home.

This was stated here yesterday by the Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Border, Col J. H. Fourie.

Col Fourie said: "We have conclusive proof the bag containing the T-shirts was never opened between being posted in Pietermaritzburg and being delivered in East London."

"And we have technical proof the bag was not at any time handled by the Security Police," Col Fourie added.

Police inquiries into the chemically-impregnated shirts, bearing a picture of Steve Biko, began after the shirts were delivered on November 23 to the Woods home and Mr Woods's daughter, Mary, then aged five, was injured by the chemicals

when she put on one of the shirts.

Col Fourie said the shirts and the bag had been sent to Pretoria for forensic tests and the report delivered to him yesterday confirmed there was a chemical substance on the shirts and the bag.

"The report said this substance could cause irritation to the skin, eyes and nose," Col Fourie said.

"Because of the proof that the bag was not opened after being posted in Pietermaritzburg, our investigation has been diverted."

The shirts were sent to Mr Woods by a friend of his, Mr Robin Holmes, who has a T-shirt factory in Pietermaritzburg.

Col Fourie said Mr Holmes had been questioned about the incident "and we have directed further inquiries to clear up a few points."

The bag containing the shirts arrived at the Daily Dispatch offices on November 23 in the normal course of mail delivery.

As the package was addressed to Mr Woods, the editor's secretary, Mrs Linda Murray, took it to

Mr Woods's home at lunchtime that day.

Mrs Murray said yesterday: "Mr Woods told me to open the parcel. It was a canvas bag, like a bank bag, and it was sewn up across the top."

"So I had to go to the kitchen and ask one of the maids to let me have a pair of scissors so I could cut the bag."

"After I had opened the bag, I took the shirts out and shook them to straighten the folds. Then I took the shirts and the bag back to Mr Woods who was in the lounge listening to the news on the radio."

"I then put the shirts over the back of a chair and left the bag on a table. A little later Mr Woods

took me back into town in his car so I could return to the office."

"About 4.30 that afternoon I noticed that the skin under my fingernails had turned purple and as I was going to a cocktail party that evening I scrubbed hard at my nails to remove the stain."

"I think the purple stain could only have come through my handling of the shirts," Mrs Murray said.

She said she had made a statement to this effect to W/O Magnus, one of the police officers investigating the incident.

Both Mr Woods and his elder daughter, Jane, also experienced a burning sensation when they pulled

the T-shirt off Mary after she had screamed in pain shortly after putting it on.

A doctor who examined Mary experienced the same effect on handling the shirt.

A friend of the family, Mr Donald Card, a former police detective, said at the time the chemical on the shirts appeared to be a substance used to paralyse the cornea of the eye and had a purple dye content sometimes used in canisters or gas-type pistols for self-defence.

There were traces of purple in Mary's hair and on her forehead after the shirt was removed.

Col Fourie said yesterday the investigation would continue. — DDR.

Senator accepts challenge

JOHANNESBURG — A National Party senator, Mr Jack Loock, has accepted a challenge to face Mr Donald Woods, the banned former newspaper editor, in a television debate.

Sen Loock, 70, was responding to a statement by Mr John Marqusee, publisher of Mr Woods' book on Steve Biko, that Mr Woods would like to challenge any South African Government representative to a television confrontation.

"I am a senior senator and Mr Woods is an amateur refugee. I am not sure whether we fall into the same category, but I am prepared to accept the challenge as long as I am given the opportunity to

Police probe called mockery

LONDON — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of banned former Daily Dispatch Editor, Donald Woods, said the East London police would be making a mockery of police investigations if they claimed a T-shirt which had injured her daughter Mary could have been "doctored" with acid after being delivered to the Woods's home.

She was reacting at her London hotel last night to a statement by the East London CID chief who said tests had shown an irritant could have been put on the shirt after delivery.

Mrs Woods said: "This is a remarkable assertion. There were many witnesses in my home who saw the whole incident."

"The way in which police had investigated

from the beginning makes it quite clear they were not going to pursue the culprit."

"I am sick of Nationalist press smears against my husband."

She spoke to me in the London hotel where the Woods family have stayed since their arrival in Britain. But yesterday she found a house to which the family hope to move this morning.

When Mr Woods went shopping for clothes in central London yesterday it was remarkable to see the number of people, even counter hands, who greeted him and wished him a happy stay in Britain.

His biography on Steve Biko is scheduled for publication in April. — DDC.

11/1/78

"We don't have to have equal time to the minute, but it must be roughly equal. That is one of my conditions," he said.

His other conditions were that the debate be held at a time and place outside South Africa convenient to both participants.

Emphasising that he had not been briefed by the Government to accept the challenge, Sen Looock said: "I decided to accept the challenge because it reminded me of a riotous debate I had with Mr Blaar Coetzee in the Johannesburg City Hall in the early 1950s." — DDC.

Cape Times 11/1/78
325 Banning

Woods imitates Vorster on BBC

LONDON. — Listeners to BBC Radio on Tuesday night heard the fugitive South African editor, Mr Donald Woods, give a near-perfect imitation of the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The interviewer had referred to Mr Woods's gift of mimicry, and then asked Mr Woods what he thought Mr Vorster would say about his flight from the country.

Mr Woods then spoke in a gruff voice, uncannily like Mr Vorster's. He spoke a few sentences to give his idea of what Mr Vorster would say about him (the words may not be quoted because of Mr Woods's banning order).

The programme was a half-hour profile of Mr Woods.

It interviewed Mr Robbie de Lange, a former Nationalist mayor of East London who knew Mr Woods for 20 years, Mr Otto Krause, a Nationalist journalist, and Mr Cyril Njo, a black choirmaster in East London.

Mr De Lange said: "He was a very likeable chap. But I think he found great joy in trying to belittle every action of the government's. It almost verged on being a political crank. He was apt to exaggerate."

Old British classes

Mr De Lange said Mr Woods had "no influence whatsoever" on whites or blacks in East London.

Mr Krause said: "His thinking is that of the old British and English imperialist classes in South Africa who have now subsequently become liberal in an attempt really to butter up the blacks, because they can't forgive the Afrikaners for their successful revolution.

"They feel they might one day be able to forge an alliance with the blacks against us Afrikaners . . . to redress the balance against the Afrikaner who has dominated South Africa for the past 30 years."

Mr Njo said: "Donald Woods is a fighter for the underdog. The larger part of the African community really admire this man. They say he has suffered because of his views about the treatment of the black man."

Asked by the interviewer whether Mr Woods had a lot of black friends, Mr Njo replied: "Friends? Say admirers — an admirer is something more than a friend. We feel his absence greatly. Personally, I think he is better off outside South Africa. I saw in him somebody who would definitely be one of the leaders of a unified South Africa."

Mrs Wendy Woods, interviewed in the programme about the acid-impregnated T-shirt sent to their five-year-old daughter, Mary, said: "I was scared. I wasn't at home at the time. I was at the Biko inquest. When I returned home and heard the description of how she had screamed for a couple of hours with the stuff in her eyes, I was really scared after that because I thought maybe we'd get a letter bomb or something like that."

p Cape Times 11/1/78 X
325 Banning

Woods T-shirt: New police angle

EAST LONDON. — The chemicals on a T-shirt which injured a daughter of the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, could have been put on the garment after it was delivered to the Woods home, according to the divisional criminal investigation officer for the Border, Colonel J H Fourie.

Colonel Fourie said yesterday: "We have conclusive proof the bag containing the T-shirts was never opened between being posted in Maritzburg and being delivered in East London.

"The bag was not at any time handled by the security police."

Police inquiries into the chemically impregnated T-shirts, bearing a picture of Steve Biko, began after the shirts were delivered on November 23 to the Woods home and Mr Woods's daughter Mary, then aged five, was injured by the chemicals when she put on one of the shirts.

Colonel Fourie said the shirts

and the bag had been sent to Pretoria for forensic tests and the report delivered to him yesterday confirmed there was a chemical substance on the shirts and the bag.

"The report said this substance could cause irritation to the skin, eyes and nose.

Diversion

"Because of the proof that the bag was not opened after being posted in Maritzburg, our investigation has been diverted."

"And the technical proof that the bag was not handled by the security police now worries me a bit," he said.

The shirts were sent to Mr Woods by a friend of his, Mr Robin Holmes, who has a T-shirt factory in Maritzburg.

Colonel Fourie said Mr Holmes had been questioned about the incident "and we have directed further inquiries to clear up a few points".

X

Cape Times 11/1/78
325-Banning

No Woods offer to Biko's mother

Staff Reporter

MR STEVE BIKO'S mother said yesterday she had not been offered any of the proceeds of a book written about her son by the banned editor, Mr Donald Woods, who has fled to London.

A British newspaper columnist, Mr John Junor, suggested this week that Mr Woods's escape was a publicity stunt and that he should prove his sincerity by giving all the proceeds of his book on Steve Biko to the dead black consciousness leader's family.

Mrs Alice Biko, his mother, said from King William's Town yesterday that Mr Woods had not offered her any of the proceeds. She said she was not in need of money.

Mr Biko's wife and mother of his two children, Mrs Nontsikelelo Biko, declined to say whether she had been offered any money.

Asked whether she felt Mr Woods had a moral obligation to give her part of the proceeds, Mrs Biko said she did not want to comment on any aspect of the matter.

"Mr Woods is a personal friend of our family," she said.

Challenge taken up

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A National Party senator, Mr Jack Looock, has accepted a challenge to face Mr Donald Woods, the banned former newspaper editor, in a television debate.

Senator Looock, 70, was responding to a statement by Mr John Marqusee, publisher of Mr Woods's book on Steve Biko, that Mr Woods would like to challenge any South African Government representative to a television confrontation.

"I am a senior senator and Mr Woods is an amateur refugee. I am not sure whether we fall into the same category but I am prepared to accept the challenge as long as I am given the opportunity to say my say," Senator Looock said yesterday.

Transkei: Woods welcome

LONDON. — Tribute to Mr Donald Woods was paid by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in a BBC radio profile of Mr Woods broadcast on Monday night and again yesterday.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "Donald Woods was a constructive critic — a man of respect who respected others — a Christian gentleman. He came originally from Transkei, and as far as I am concerned, he would be welcome back here anytime he cares to come."

T-shirts for Woods 'not tampered with in post'

ARGUS 11/11/78

325 banner

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police investigations into the Woods T-shirt affair have swung to the two ends of the postal chain and are now concentrating on the parcel's handling before and after it passed through the post.

The divisional CID officer for the Border, Colonel J H Fourie, said today the police now had conclusive proof that the parcel containing the T-shirts was not tampered with between the time it was posted in Maritzburg and delivered in East London.

would be completed by the end of this week. It would then be up to the attorney general to decide whether charges of assault were to be laid.

The police investigation was opened when Mr Donald Woods' five-year-old daughter, Mary, was injured after putting on one of the chemically impregnated T-shirts delivered to the Woods' home on November 23.

BIKO

The T-shirts bearing a picture of Mr Steve Biko, were sent to the Woods family by a friend, Mr Robin Holmes, who has a T-shirt factory in Maritzburg.

Colonel Fourie said he had received the report from the forensic laboratories in Pretoria yesterday afternoon which showed that the bag containing the T-shirts had not been tampered with in the post.

"And we have technical proof that the bag was not at any time handled by the security police."

CHEMICALS

Colonel Fourie would not disclose the type of chemicals with which the T-shirts were impregnated but said he believed they were easily available.

The police would now concentrate their investigations on the handling of the parcel before it was posted and after it was delivered in East London.

Colonel Fourie said he hoped the investigations

DD 12/11/78
325-Banner

The man in a blue club tie

From JOHN SCOTT
LONDON — In Donald Woods' first major British television interview since his arrival here as a political exile, he emerged as a moderate unwilling to condemn South African Cabinet ministers as people.

At one stage he was asked: "Do you consider them as criminals or evil men?" Because he is a banned person and may not be quoted, Mr Woods's interesting answer to this question cannot be published. But he showed a surprising degree of sympathy for them.

The telecast of the interview, delayed a day because of industrial trouble, was used on Tuesday in the programme Tonight. The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, in a suit and blue club tie, came across as a pleasing personality.

The interviewer began by describing him as the man "destined to play a leading role in the international battle against Apartheid." Scenes from Mr Steve Biko's funeral were then shown and Mr Woods was seen addressing Wits students.

"Did you ever believe you would be banned?" he was asked after replying to questions about his personal relationship with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and



Mr Woods in his hotel room in London.

other Cabinet ministers.

Mr Woods described what Mr Kruger had said to him in his Pretoria residence and how he had said it, though without mimicking his voice.

He was also questioned about Mr Biko, saying nothing that he has not already said about the black consciousness leader when he was still unbanned.

The interviewer then turned to the shooting of the banned Natal University lecturer, Dr Richard Turner, and asked Mr Woods if he thought South Africa was headed towards the sort of death

squads that operate in South America. Mr Woods's reply to that was also unexpected.

Other questions related to his escape from South Africa and to what he intended saying at his appearance before the United Nations later this month.

And finally, did Mr Woods consider Nationalist Government leaders to be criminals or evil men, and how hard did he find it living and working as a South African exile. South Africans will just have to guess Mr Woods's answers.

Man who sent Biko shirts to be charged

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Pietermaritzburg man who allegedly sent Steve Biko T-shirts to banned editor Donald Woods is to be charged with distributing an article proclaimed undesirable.

Mr Robin Holmes, who runs a T-shirt printing business here, will also be charged with producing an article declared undesirable.

It is understood that another Pietermaritzburg man, Mr Benedict Martin, will also be charged with distributing an undesirable article.

When the T-shirts arriv-

ed at Mr Woods's East London home they were found to be impregnated with an acid. Mr Woods's younger daughter, Mary, 5, who put on one of the shirts, had to be treated by a doctor.

A police spokesman here said last night investigations into how the shirts came to be impregnated were continuing.

Meanwhile, in East London the Border Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer, Col J. H. Fourie, said yesterday that the jig-saw puzzle surrounding the T-shirt affair had not yet fallen into place.

The forensic laboratories examined the bag in which the T-shirts were sent and they could find no sign at all that the bag had been opened at any stage before it got to Mr Woods's home.

The head of the security branch in East London, Col A. P. van der Merwe, would not comment yesterday on Mrs Woods's allegation that two of his men had intercepted the parcel containing the T-shirts.

"You will have to speak to Col Fourie who is investigating the matter," Col Van der Merwe said.

The former policeman who investigated the T-shirt incident privately, Mr D. J. Card, said there was no way in which the T-shirts could have been tampered with in Mr Woods's home.

"That's the biggest lot of trash I've heard and it seems as if the police are looking for excuses not to charge anybody.

"I closely examined the parcel and I found two different stitches on the bag and two sewing machines were used.

"I'm sick and tired of the whole issue because it is a waste of time and the police should rather drop the case instead of making fools of themselves," Mr Card said.

1977	
Course of Study : BA	
Year of Study : 1	
Candidate	
Gabriel, A.S. Miss	77
77	ET(Gux*);HI(F*);PaiC(Gux*)
77	MEIA(3*);STAL(2*);PATC(2*)

12/1/78

329

Woods accepts UN invitation

UNITED NATIONS — Mr Donald Woods, banned former Daily Dispatch editor, had accepted an invitation to speak here and would be in New York from January 25 to 27, an authoritative UN source said yesterday.

He was invited by the Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, acting as chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid.

The source said Mr Woods would probably make his public appearance before the UN Security Council at a meeting likely to be called for January 26 and, in case he did that, would consult privately with the committee.

In London, Mr Woods has been considered as a possible editor for the New Statesman, the "bible" of Britain's academic left-wingers.

Mr Anthony Howard, the present editor who is resigning after five years

for the sake of change, said applications close today, but that he would "welcome a chance to discuss matters with Donald Woods."

It is highly unlikely, however, that Mr Woods will forward his name for the job. The editorship of the New Statesman requires an intense knowledge of domestic British and European politics and is too rooted in socialism to suit Mr Woods or the radical staff writers.

And in Dar-es-Salaam, the Government-owned Daily News said yesterday Mr Woods had been helped in his escape from South Africa by the British Government.

"His flight from South Africa was assisted by no less a Government than that of Her Imperial Majesty, which is the biggest foreign investor in the racist Republic of South Africa," the paper said. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

325-Bannings

WOODS IS A 'MODERATE' ON U.K. TV

Mercury Correspondent

12/1/78

LONDON — In Donald Woods's first major British television interview since his arrival here as a political exile, he emerged as a moderate unwilling to condemn South African Cabinet Ministers as people.

At one stage he was asked: "Do you consider them as criminals or evil men?"

Because he is a banned person and may not be quoted, Mr. Woods's interesting answer to this question cannot be published. But he showed a surprising degree of sympathy for them.

The telecast of the interview, delayed a day because of industrial trouble, was

used on Tuesday in the programme *Tonight*.

The former East London Daily Dispatch editor, in a suit and a blue club tie, came across as a pleasing personality.

The interviewer began by describing him as the man "destined to play a leading role in the international battle against apartheid."

Scenes from Steve Biko's funeral were then shown and Mr. Woods himself was seen addressing Wits students.

"Did you ever believe you would be banned?" asked the interviewer. When Mr. Woods had replied to this, he was asked about his personal relationship with the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger and other Cabinet Ministers.

He described what Mr. Kruger had said to him in his Pretoria residence and how he had said it, though without mimicking his voice.

He was also questioned about Steve Biko, saying nothing that he has not already said about the Black Consciousness leader when he was still unbanned.

"What were the worst aspects of this banning?" he was asked. The interviewer then turned to the shooting of the banned Natal University lecturer, Dr. Richard Turner and asked Mr. Woods if he thought South Africa was headed towards the sort of death squads that operate in South America.

Mr. Woods's reply to that was also unexpected.

Other questions related to his escape from South Africa and to what he intended saying at his appearance before the United Nations later this month.

And finally, did Mr. Woods consider Nationalist Government leaders to be criminals or evil men and how hard did he find it living and working as a South African exile?

South Africans will just have to guess Mr. Woods's answers.

No condemnation in Woods's UK TV interview

C.T. 12/1/78

325-Banning

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"Did you ever believe you would be banned?" asked the interviewer.

When Mr Woods had replied to this, he was asked about his personal relationship with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and other Cabinet ministers. He described what Mr Kruger had said to him in his Pretoria residence.

He was also questioned about Mr Biko, saying nothing that he has not already said about the black consciousness leader when he was still unbanned.

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UN appearance

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And finally, did Mr Woods consider Nationalist government leaders to be criminals or evil men, and how hard did he find it living and working as a South African exile?

South Africans will just have to guess Mr Woods's answers.

325 BANNINGS
T-shirts:
man for
STAR 12/1/78
trial

MARITZBURG — Police today served a summons on Mr. Robin Holmes, charged with distributing and selling Biko T-shirts, to appear in court on January 25, a senior police spokesman said in Maritzburg today.

Mr. Holmes sent Mr. Donald Woods, the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, a T-shirt which was later found to be impregnated with acid.

A coloured man, Mr. Benedict Martin, would also be charged with distributing the Biko T-shirts, the spokesman said.

A number of senior police officers have been subpoenaed to give evidence in court on January 25.

ARGUS 12/1/78

Biko T-shirt man summonsed

325
banning

The Argus Correspondent
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A number of senior police officers have been subpoenaed to give evidence in court on January 25.

POLICE ACT ON BANNED SHIRTS

(Mercury Reporter)

PIETERMARITZBURG —

A Pietermaritzburg man who allegedly sent Steve Biko T-shirts to banned editor Donald Woods is to be charged with distributing a banned article.

Mr. Robin Holmes, who runs a T-shirt printing business in the capital, will also be charged with producing the article.

It is understood that another Pietermaritzburg man, Mr. Benedict Martin, will also be charged with distributing a banned article.

The charges are in terms of the censorship regulations.

When the T-shirts arrived at Mr. Woods's East London home they were found to be impregnated with an acid.

Mr. Woods's daughter, who put on one of the shirts, had to be treated in hospital.

A police spokesman said on Tuesday that the T-shirts were not tampered with in the post.

A police spokesman in Pietermaritzburg said last night investigations into how the shirts came to be impregnated were continuing.

328



ERIC WHITTAKER...
"I think it is shocking."



MR GEORGE ORSMOND...
"I think it is a
despicable act."



MR ROB ANDREWS... "I
go along with Donald
Woods."



MRS M. WELLS... "San-
ctions will affect the black
man more than anyone
else."



MRS DOROTHY TAYLOR...
"You end up pushing
the Government into a
corner."

Woods' speech: mixed reaction

ST LONDON — East Londoners were reluctant to comment yesterday on the United Nations speech delivered by the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

When the many people asked to comment in a random survey, almost all were unanimous in their responses of "no comment".

A number of East Londoners were unable to voice their opinions on the address given by Mr Woods.

A manufacturer's representative, Mr Eric Whittaker, said: "Mr Woods' address raises a number of interesting questions. Here we find Donald Woods calling West to label Prime Minister Mr Vorster and

Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, as international criminals.

"I think it is shocking that this man is asking the rest of the world to brand two such people without even giving them a trial".

East London attorney, Mr George Orsmond, the unsuccessful MP candidate for the New Republic Party in the last general election, said: "You are asking me to comment. The Daily Dispatch refuses to print whatever statements I do make, and even then what I say never gets into print anyway."

Mr Orsmond, however, commented on Mr Woods' United Nations address and said: "I think it is a

despicable act on his part because while Mr Woods has always said he backs the black man, supports him, and looks after the black man, he is in fact now calling for world sanctions against South Africa and this can only lead to poorer living conditions for blacks in this country.

"South Africa needs its trade and economy boosted and by calling for boycotts against this country the blacks will be the people who will end up the sufferers," Mr Orsmond said.

Selborne Primary School teacher, Mr Rob Andrews, said: "I go along with what Donald Woods has said. I feel that he has acted in the interests of all South Africans and inde-

ing from what he has said at the United Nations, I think he has adopted a very moderate line in his criticisms of this country."

Mrs M. Wells said: "Calling for more sanctions against South Africa will not help the black man. What effect such sanctions have on this country will effect the black man more than any other people".

Mrs Dorothy Taylor said: "I'm a Donald Woods fan all the way. But I think this time he has gone a bit too far. My feeling is that boycotts against South Africa will not help. You just end up pushing the Government into a corner which results in them really digging their heels in".

with prominent East London businessmen and community leaders proved to be negative.

The chairman of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr Max Phillips, said: "I have no comment to make on this at all. And the chamber is not making any statement at all on this matter."

The president of the East London Indian Association, Mr A. E. Bob, said: "I don't want to comment on this matter at all. And I don't want to make any comment on behalf of the Indian association either. I think it is best not to comment at all."

The chairman of the Border Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tom Peters, was not available.

ANC man

dies in 13/1/78

exile

328

LONDON — Fort Hare graduate Phillemon Nokwe, one of South Africa's first black advocates and a former secretary general of the outlawed African National Congress, died in Lusaka yesterday, aged 51.

Mr Nokwe, known popularly as Duma, was one of the first people banned by the Government, in 1954.

Mr Nokwe, who completed a BSc degree and education diploma at Fort Hare before taking his LL.B at Wits, clashed seriously with the authorities for the first time in 1952 when he was arrested and convicted for taking part in the defiance campaign.

His banning followed — he was the ANC's youth leader at the time — and it was renewed in 1959. He was made secretary general of the ANC in 1958.

In 1962 he was a treason trial defendant but escaped to Lusaka, where he stayed on as external secretary general until 1969, when he resigned because of ill health — DDC.

13-1-78 -

~~23/1/78~~

Indian leader to be buried today

1854

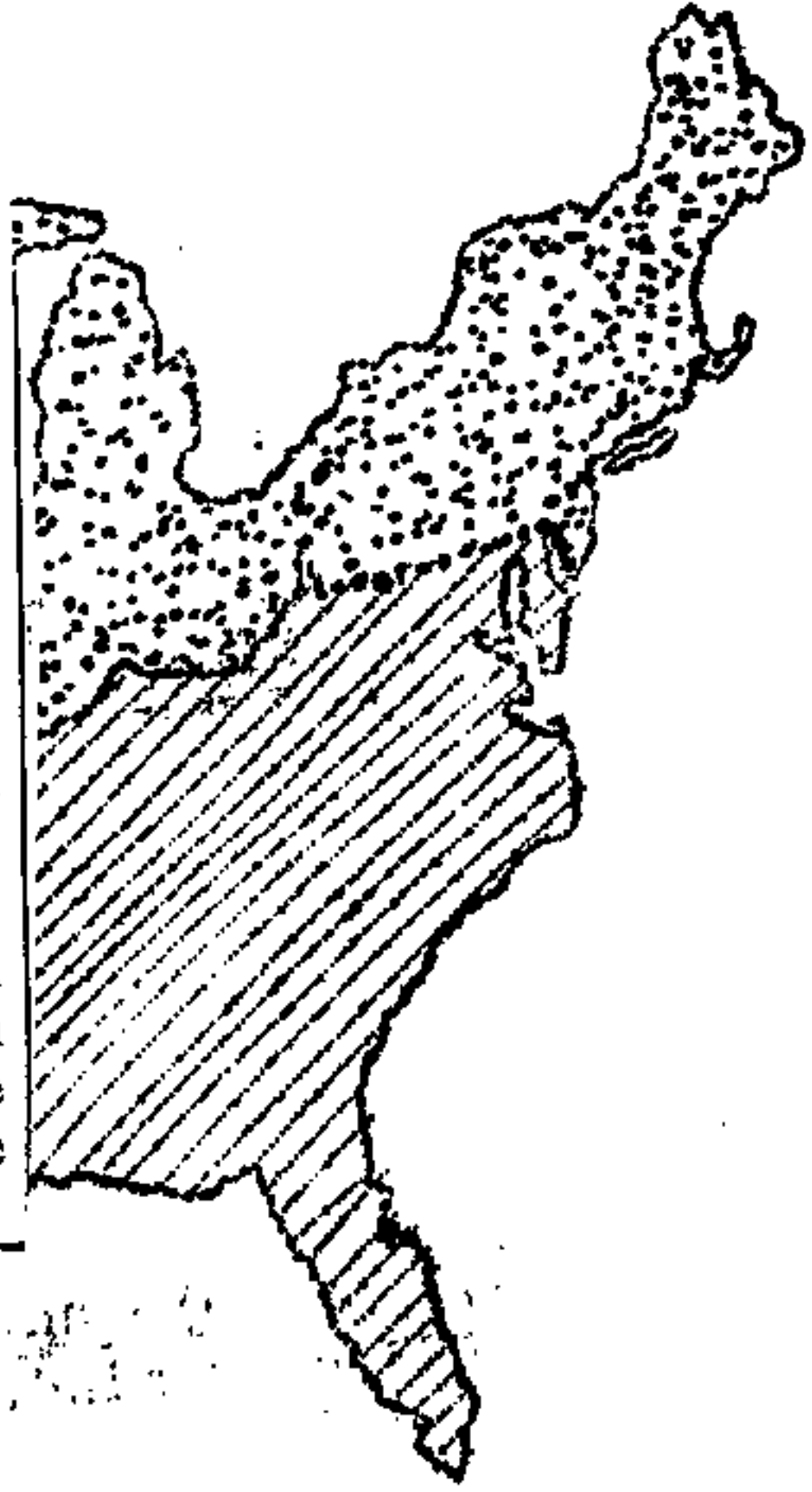
Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The funeral of former banned Indian political leader, Dr G M "Monty" Naicker, who, until recently, spent 16 years under restrictions, will take place at Durban's Clare Estate crematorium today.

Dr Naicker, who was chairman of the anti-SAIC committee campaigning against the Indian Council, died early yesterday at the St Aidan's Mission Hospital after a short illness. He was 68.

His body will lie in state in the Vedic Hall, Carlise Street, Today from 2pm until 4.30pm when it will be taken to the crematorium. Tributes will be paid by several people, including Dr Alan Paton, Mrs Luthuli, widow of the former African-Indian political alliance leader, the late Chief Albert Luthuli, Mr I C Meer and Mr M J Naidoo.

Regarded as the most outspoken critic in the Indian community of government policy, Dr Naicker rose to fame in local political circles in 1946 when he launched the passive RSI resistance campaign against the then Asiatic Land Tenure Act, a forerunner to the Present Group Areas Act.



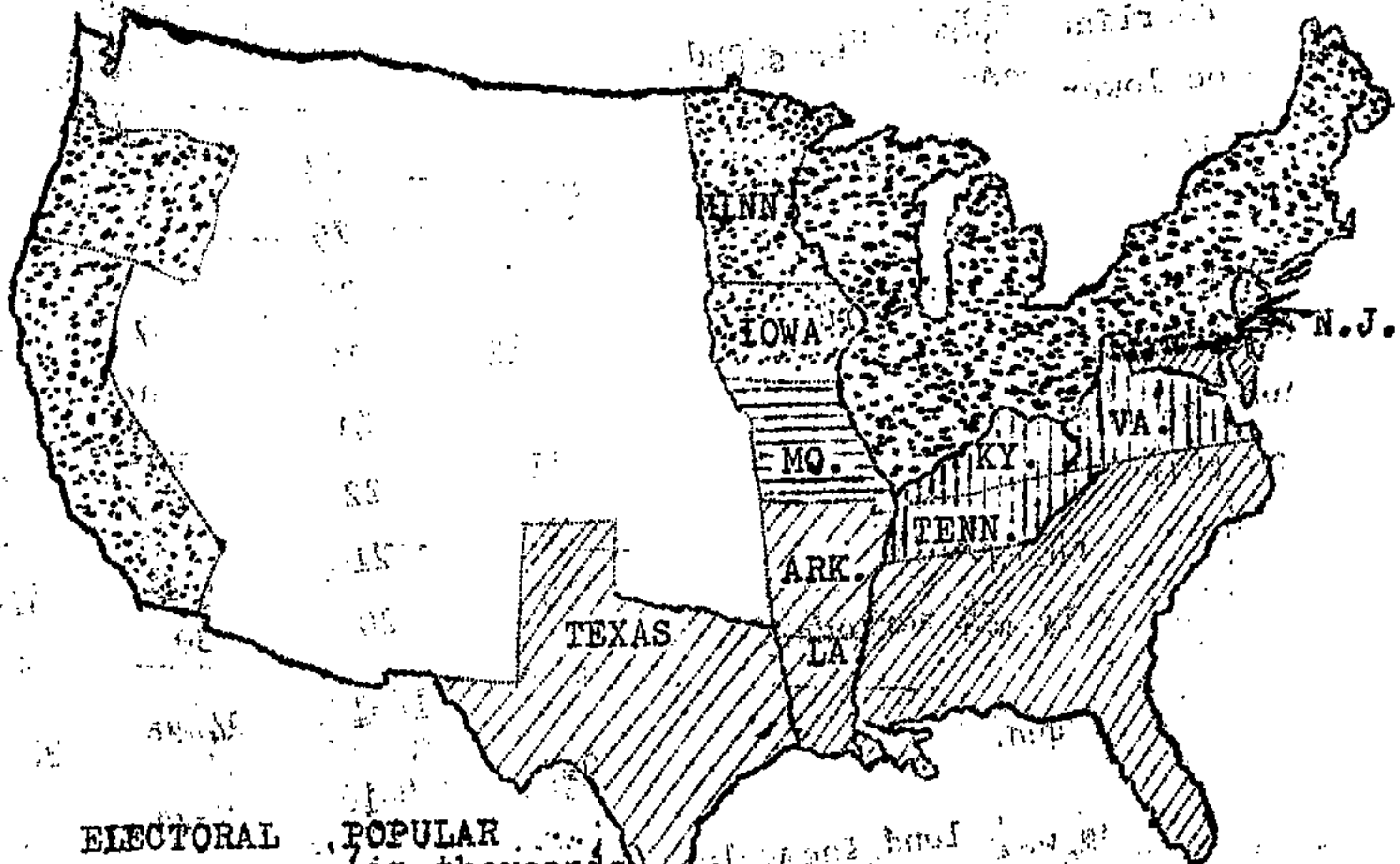
Slave states

Free states and territories

Open to slavery by principle of popular sov'ty
Compromise of 1850

Open to slavery by principle of popular sov'ty
Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

THE ELECTION OF 1860

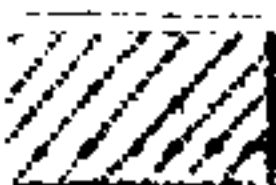
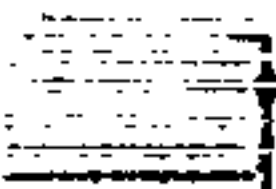
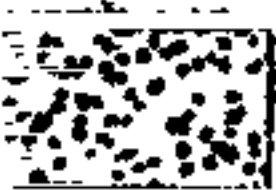


ELECTORAL POPULAR
(in thousands)

Lincoln (Repub) 180 1,866

Douglas (Dem, No.) 12 1,383

Breckinridge (Dem, So.) 72 848



Banned bodies' R300 000

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The liquidator of the assets of 18 organizations banned last year yesterday disclosed that R300 000 had been expropriated from their banking accounts.

The organizations were banned on October 19 and included the Black Community Programmes (BCP), Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) and the Christian Institute.

The liquidator, Mr Willem Krugel, said other undisclosed amounts might still emerge and added: "I don't know how much will be involved in the end but I suppose there must be a limit."

"I have already appointed auditors to help with the books of the organizations."

The auditors, from private firms, have started work in

Johannesburg, Cape Town, King William's Town and Durban.

Mr Krugel said he had visited all the centres and had already received a preliminary report on the leather factory in Cape Town run by the BCP.

Mr Krugel also said it would take longer than expected to wind up the liquidation. "It will definitely take more than the six months period stipulated by law but this will not create any legal problems."

"By next month, however, I hope to be in a position to issue a press statement to give an idea of the progress of the liquidation," he said.

Ex-employees

He had received a lot of help from former employees of the banned organizations, he said.

Besides the factory in Cape Town, the BCP also ran a clinic at King Williams' Town and a mobile clinic in Soweto.

Mr Krugel said: "As soon as I have done a major portion of work I will advertise in the Government Gazette calling for claims from creditors. That will probably be later in the year."

He said he had received claims from individual people for belongings taken during the clampdown.

After the liquidation, the property of the organizations will be given to charity organizations selected by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger.

325 banned

Cape Times
14/11/78

DA 14/1/78

328-Bannings

R300 000 taken from banned organisations

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The liquidator, Mr Mlem Krugel, said other disclosed amounts might still emerge and added: "I don't know how much will be involved in the end but I suppose there must be a limit."

"I have already appointed auditors to help with the books of the

organisations."

The auditors, who are from private firms, have started work in Johannesburg, Cape Town, King Williams' Town and Durban.

Mr Krugel said he had personally visited all the centres and had already received a preliminary report on the leather factory in Cape Town which was run by the BCP.

Assuming the money was equally split among

the 18 organisations, it would amount to about R17 000 from each organisation.

However, it is known that the BCP and the Christian Institute operated big projects and would thus have had a lion's share of the money so far expropriated.

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definitely take more than the six-month period stipulated by law, but this will not create any legal problems."

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After the liquidation has been completed, the property of the organisations will be given to charitable organisations which will be selected by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger. — DDC.

Woods; only South Africans will be kept in the dark

Cape Times 14/1/78 325 Banning

LONDON. — Mr Donald Woods, as I predicted, is blazing a trail across the television screens and newspaper columns of Western Europe and North America. The requests for him to give television interviews and radio broadcasts and write newspaper and magazine articles grow more and more.

Interestingly, many of these requests emanate from the United States and Canada, which suggests that Mr Woods's dramatic escape from South Africa has brought the apartheid situation home even more forcibly to these countries.

Book on Biko

Mr Woods's immediate pre-occupation is with completing his book on Steve Biko. Then he will travel to New York to address the Security Council, and proceed from there to Washington to meet leaders of the Carter administration.

The bizarre aspect of Mr Woods's activities is that nothing he says in speech or print may be reported back to South Africa, since he is a banned person. The rest of the world knows what Mr Woods is saying, but not South Africans. Is this in the interest of South Africans?

South Africans are not only going into siege; they are also drawing a curtain of isolation around them. They are denying themselves information about the situation in their own country — witness the operation of the Defence Act and the various laws which restrict coverage of black political activity — and also about the pressures that are building up overseas.

There can be no doubt about it now — campaigns to put a "squeeze" on South Africa are gathering momentum and inexorably they are converging on a general move to secure the application of trade sanctions. Some of these campaigns are being organized by people who are under South African banning orders, or by organizations that are banned in South Africa. To the extent to which these banning orders operate, information about these campaigns will be curtailed. Everybody will know what is being planned against South Africa — except South Africans themselves. The question South Africans

**london
dateline**



From STANLEY
UYS

In this way, Mr Woods is different from most other banned people: what he says is not just rhetoric — he has found a concerned and responsive audience abroad, and possibly more than any other banned exile he has a chance of seeing his plans translated into action. A combination of circumstances has earned a special place for Mr Woods in the ranks of South African exiles: the growth of black unrest in South Africa, his friendship with Steve Biko, the dramatic nature of his escape from South Africa, and the fact that he is seen by many people abroad as a fairly conservative South African, not a radical. This is what lifts

him out of the ranks of ordinary exiles, and invests his remarks and writings with more than a rhetorical flavour.

What South Africans should note about Mr Woods is the official recognition that is being bestowed on him by governments — first by the governments of Lesotho and Zambia, and then by the governments of the United States, Britain and other West European countries. Simply by granting Mr Woods audience these governments will communicate the message to the South African Government that they do not regard him as being a radical or subversive. Surely, if South Africans are earnest in their desire to shape a safe destiny for themselves, they should understand exactly the context in which Mr Woods will meet representatives of foreign governments — not only what they say to him, but what he says to them.

Precisely what Mr Woods will tell the government members he meets one can only guess at — but knowing him as we do, he will be cool and articulate, and he will propose specific forms of action against South Africa.

It is on these proposals that South Africans should keep themselves informed. It is no use their pretending that if they don't hear them, the words will not have been spoken. Mr Woods has set out on a crusade: South Africans more than anybody else should know what this crusade is.

should ask themselves is in what way they will benefit from being kept in the dark about what is being plotted against their country. Are they children, that they should be told to shut their eyes and plug their ears while others decide their destiny?

To return to Mr Woods: Soon he will be in New York and Washington, seeing not only prominent Americans, but also members of the Carter administration — the administration that Mr Vorster last year acknowledged to be the leader of the free world.

MP believes CI bans will be lifted

325 banning

Cap Times
14/1/78

LONDON. — A British Labour MP, Mr Alex Lyon, said here last night he believed the South African Government might consider lifting the banning orders on three leaders of the Christian Institute.

Mr Lyon, a former Home Office minister and a Methodist local preacher, was one of a four-man delegation who yesterday met South

Africa's ambassador here, Mr Thys Botha, for talks on recent South African Government actions.

Mr Lyon said Mr Botha had said he was considering getting in touch with Pretoria about the banned leaders, the Rev Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Theo Kotze and Mr Cedric Mayson.

"I think they (the South

African Government) might think about it."

He said there could not conceivably have been any evidence of the men's involvement in violence. "That issue seems to be so clear-cut. I suggested that either they had to produce the evidence or remove the bannings."

He said if the bannings were not lifted he would start to organize high-level

representations.

"I am interested in getting people like Lord Home (the former Conservative Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home) and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Donald Coggan) to say what they know about them."

There had been "some movement" on this limited front during yesterday's talks, Mr Lyon said. — Sapa

Mandela gets message

DD 16/1/78
UNITED NATIONS — The UN Committee against Apartheid has sent a message of support to Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed black leader Nelson Mandela, who herself faces trial this week on charges of contravening her banning orders.

(328)
The committee chairman, Mr Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, also appealed in a statement for "world-wide denunciation of the persecution of Mrs Mandela," who since 1963 had been subject to banning orders. — SAPA/RNS

Accused 'thought banning order was invalid'

Court Reporter

MR. DAVID Gasa, the banned Umlazi community leader, told a Durban Regional Magistrate yesterday that, after a talk with the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, he had understood that his banning order was invalid.

Mr. Gasa (47) has pleaded not guilty before Mr. T. L. Blunden to four counts of contravening the terms of his banning order, issued under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The State alleges that he contravened the order, which restricts him to his home between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. on weekdays, by leaving his house on the nights of June 10, June 13, June 28 and October 29 last year.

Giving evidence yesterday, Mr. Gasa admitted he had left his house on those nights, but had done so because he thought the banning order was invalid.

Agreement

He said he had read a newspaper article in which it was said that the South African Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, and the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr. J. Mtetwa, had come to an agreement that KwaZulu citizens working in the homelands area would not be banned or detained for political offences.

A deputation, consisting of his attorney, his wife and a leading member of the Umlazi community, Mr. P. Ndlovu, had gone to see Mr. Mtetwa about the matter.

Mr. Mtetwa had told them that he thought there had been a mistake in the issuing of the banning order and that he would discuss

the matter with Mr. Kruger.

Mr. Gasa said the emphasis on the matter was that he "should not worry."

Apology

Mr. Mtetwa had gone to see him in April last year and had told him that Mr. Kruger had said he understood Umlazi was part of Durban.

Mr. Kruger had apologised when he was told it was part of KwaZulu.

Mr. Gasa said that Mr. Mtetwa had told him he should not worry about the banning order and assured him it was invalid because of the agreement between Mr. Kruger and Mr. Mtetwa.

The hearing was adjourned to January 27 when Mr. Blunden will give judgment.

Mr. S. Slabbert is appearing for the State and Mr. G. Mxenge for Mr. Gasa.

Court told of Mandela arrest

328

BLOEMFONTEIN — The trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela on charges of contravening her banning orders resumed in a packed regional court here yesterday.

Mrs Mandela is appearing before Mr C. P. Steytler on two charges of having received visitors and three of attending gatherings. She has pleaded not guilty.

Several overseas journalists and television crews attended yesterday's hearing.

Mr P. J. de Waal, a Brandfort attorney, gave evidence that he had acted for Mrs Mandela after she was confined to the area on May 16 last year.

On May 23 Mrs Mandela had contacted him because visitors for whom she had been refused permission had arrived and Sgt G. Prinsloo, of the Security Police, had arrested her.

After a long discussion with Sgt Prinsloo, the sergeant said he would allow the visitors to remain for the night, but they had to leave by 11 am the next day. There were no other conditions.

The next witness was 16-year-old Zinzile Mandela, who lives with her mother. She said that visitors who came on May 21 had been brought to the house by Sgt Prinsloo.

On the Monday — May 23 — several people, including her boyfriend Mr Mafamyana Sekamela, came to the house. Mrs Mandela was in the bedroom as she had been refused permission for visitors.

Mr Sekamela said in evidence that Sgt Prinsloo had come to the house and told the visitors they would have to leave or Mrs Mandela would be arrested.

Sgt Prinsloo and Mrs Mandela then left for the police station. Sgt Prinsloo said they could remain at the house until he and Mrs Mandela returned.

When they returned Sgt Prinsloo asked him whether he did not realise he was getting Mrs Mandela into trouble. He had replied that he was visiting Zinzile, not Mrs Mandela. Sgt Prinsloo had told him that they could stay but must leave at 4 am.

On a subsequent occasion he had been told by

Sgt Prinsloo that if he wished to visit Zinzile he must advise her to ask her mother to make application for him to visit.

Mrs Nikiwe Xaba, eldest sister of Mrs Mandela, said she, her husband, another sister and three children had gone to Brandfort on May 21 to see Mrs Mandela.

They had asked directions at the police station. After a police officer had made a telephone call, he had driven in front of them to Mrs Mandela's house.

Mrs Nobantu Mniki, younger sister of Mrs Mandela, who was in Transkei when Mrs Mandela was restricted to Brandfort, told the court she had returned to Johannesburg when she heard of the removal. She and her two children had accompanied Mr and Mrs Xaba to Brandfort on May 21.

Mrs Mniki said that had they been told they could only stay 10 minutes, they would have left after that time.

Mrs Mniki said that on May 23 she had again gone to Brandfort, accompanied by her brother's wife, who had arrived from Transkei.

They had been driven by Mr Sekamela.

On arrival, Zinzile had told them they were not allowed to see Mrs Mandela and they did not see her. Shortly after they arrived two policemen came and said they should leave otherwise Mrs Mandela would be arrested.

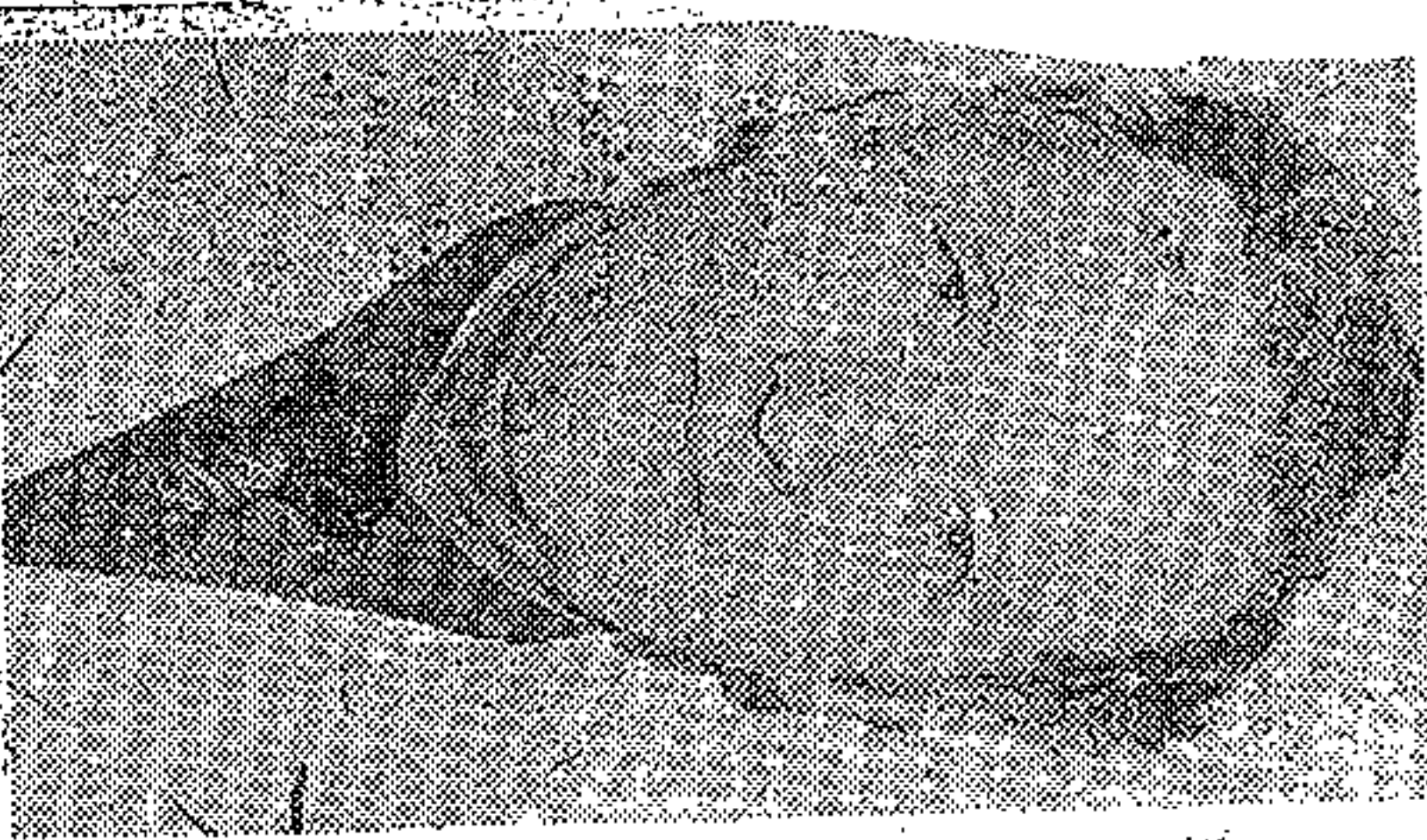
Mrs Mandela had been arrested and taken to the police station.

The defence case rested after this evidence and the matter was adjourned to today for argument. The matter will then be adjourned for judgment at a later date. — SAPA

DD 18/1/78

(328)

Card warned of threat



MR CARD taken aback.

EAST LONDON —
The Special Branch has been told to "get" Mr Donald Card, the private investigator involved in the Woods T-shirt case believes.

Mr Card said that earlier yesterday he had been warned to be careful because "they (the Special Branch) have been told to get you."

The head of the Bureau for State Security, Gen H.J. Van den Bergh, and the head of the Special Branch, Brig C. Feziel, said both have been told about the warning given to Mr Card.

"I know the police have been questioning certain people about me. After my investigations in the case of the acid-impregnated T-shirt sent to Donald Woods, five-year-old daughter there is obviously a feeling of resentment against me."

Mr Card's investigations enabled Mrs Wendy Woods to name two East London Special Branch officers as the people responsible for sending the T-shirt. She named them shortly after the Woods family arrived in London ten days ago after the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch left the country. South African newspapers have not identified the two men for legal reasons.

Mr Card spent 23 years in the police force, seven of them in the Special Branch.

He said yesterday that after receiving the warning about 10 am he was taken aback: "For the first time in my life I couldn't think for myself."

61.

Mr Malcomess said that Gen Van den Bergh said Boss had not been involved at all in investigating the T-shirt incident as this had been handled by the police.

Mr Malcomess said he had told Brig Zietsman that he felt if the threat was genuine the head of the Special Branch should know about it. Both he and Gen Van den Bergh said their forces would not dream of doing any such thing as the report to Mr Card had said.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Malcomess telephoned both Gen Van den Bergh and Brig Zietsman. Gen Van den Bergh is a personal friend of Mr Card's; they worked together quelling the Pondoland disturbances during 1960.

sounded concerned and co-operative."

Mr Card said he was not a threat to the security of the State but only to "some of the activities of some of the Special Branch."

"But the threat won't stop me in my activities over the Woods T-shirt incident or anything else I am involved in."

Mr Card left the Special Branch and is managing director of a security firm in East London and executive vice-president of a security firm in Cape Town. He is married with four children ranging in age from 13 to 22.

The head of the East London Special Branch, Col Van der Merwe, will see Mr Malcomess on the issue today. — DDR.

Star 18/11/78

1828

Banning

Beyers Naude ban lifted for church talks

Religion Reporter

Dr Beyers Naude's banning orders have been relaxed to enable him to meet the six-man delegation from the Gereformeerde Kerken in the Netherlands in one group.

This was confirmed by the office of the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr L P Francis, today.

Dr Naude, director of the Christian Institute until it was banned last October 19, will meet the Dutch leaders, headed by the Rev Cas Mak, on Friday.

It was previously expected he would have to meet them one at a time because of the ban on him attending gatherings.

Dutch church leaders are likely to get support in meetings beginning today for the stand on racial affairs which has led to their failure to reach agreement with the Ned Geref Kerk.

Their two-day talks in Pretoria with the moderation of the NG Kerk are followed today by a meeting with South African Council of Churches' representatives in Johannesburg.

At today's meeting, and in subsequent meetings with other churchmen — including leaders of the (black) Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika — the Dutch delegation will hear views differing widely from those of the NG Kerk.

CRUCIAL

In separate statements yesterday the visiting delegation, made up of leaders of the Gereformeerde Kerken in the Netherlands, and the NG Kerk moderation, announced that they had not been able to reach agreement on racial affairs.

Their talks in Pretoria were recorded as crucial

in the debate on relations between the two churches, which have already been threatened by previous Dutch support for the controversial Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of churches and by doctrinal issues.

The Rev Cas Mak did not rule out continued discussions with the NG Kerk.

ARTICLE BLACKED OUT

18/1/78

328

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of copies of an overseas magazine and 15 copies of the English newspaper The Guardian have had a page torn out or article blacked out before being sold in South Africa because they contain quotes from Mr. Donald Woods, banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch.

More than 4 000 copies of the London news edition of Newsweek had a page torn out when it arrived at provincial agencies of the Central News Agency, a spokesman said yesterday.

The same day 15 copies of The Guardian had an article blacked out with a special irremovable chalk.

Mr. M. Hanley, managing director of the magazine department of CNA, said it was

rare for banned people to be quoted in overseas newspapers which were normally sent here for distribution.

The Chief of Security Police for Port Natal Division, Colonel Herman Stadler, said last week that possession of any overseas newspaper or magazine normally sent to a South African individual by direct mail and quoting a banned person was not an offence in itself.

"But as soon as anyone gives such a publication to another person, or disseminates or distributes it by any means, it then becomes an offence," he said.

Possession of this type of publication should not be confused with the possession of publications gazetted and banned by law.

Woods

Editor

LONDON — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, has been named Editor of the Year by Granada Television.

The prestige award was presented to Mr Woods yesterday by the Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, before an audience including senior Fleet Street editors and proprietors.

It is only the second time in 20 years the Editor of the Year award has been made. The only other winner has been the legendary Arthur Christianson, winner in 1958 when the awards were first instituted.

Seldom has such a group of editors stood to applaud a fellow editor in his moment of triumph.

Addressing the gathering, the Editor of the New Statesman, Mr Anthony Howard, said: "The award is not one we often give. But when we met in December we did think that there was one man whose courage, independence and refusal to be intimidated we should commemorate.

"We did not then, of course, know or even guess that he would be able to be here today to collect the award in person. In fact, we had already made arrangements for the

news to be broken to him by a single individual for reasons that he himself has since explained."

Mr Howard then read extracts published in The Observer from Mr Woods' account of his escape from South Africa.

He continued: "And what, you may ask, was all that extraordinary kerfuffle in aid of? It was, you have guessed, in aid of shutting up a South African editor who, at least until October 19, could not be deterred from putting questions like this on the front page of his paper."

Mr Howard then read Daily Dispatch front page headlines recalling the Steve Biko affair, and the subsequent inquest.

He ended: "The editor in question is, or alas I have to say was, Donald Woods."

The speech and Mr Woods' reply will be broadcast on Granada TV's What the Papers Say programme later this week.

There to see Mr Woods receive the prize were Lord Hartwell, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph; Mr P. W. Gibbons, proprietor of The Guardian; the Hon Alan Hare, managing director of the Financial Times.

Among a large group of editors from both Fleet Street and the weekly and provincial press were the Rt Hon William Deedes, editor of the Daily Telegraph; Mr Derek Jamieson of the Daily Express; Mr Anthony Miles of the Daily Mirror; Mr Geoffrey Pinnington of the Sunday People; Mr Peter Preston of The Guardian; Mr Donald Trelford of the Observer; Mr Louis Kirby of the Evening News; and Mr Simon Jenkins of the Evening Standard.

It was the second award Mr Woods has received in 48 hours. At the weekend the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers announced that he and Mr Percy Qoboza, detained editor of the banned World, had jointly won their Golden Pen of Freedom award. — DDC.

Last night's picture from London — Mr David Steel, leader of the British Liberal Party (left) and former Daily Dispatch Editor Donald Woods. Mr Steel presented the Editor of the Year award to Mr Woods.

Praise for TV award

EAST LONDON — Naming the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, Editor of the Year by Granada Television, has been hailed as a just reward for his contribution to journalism by local community leaders, though there are political opponents who feel he got the award merely because of his anti-government attitude.

"This is the best news we've heard in ages," was the spontaneous reaction of former East London Mayor, Mr Joe Yazbek.

"This was highly merited and is an honour for the whole of East London and the Daily Dispatch. Everyone, even its so-called enemies, must admit that the fellow definitely wrote good sense," he said.

The present Mayor of East London, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, was not prepared to comment on Mr Woods' achievement however. "This is out of my field and I feel it's not for me to

give an opinion on his editorial work," she said.

Another former mayor, Mr Robbie de Lange, felt Mr Woods had been given the award on grounds of his having criticised South Africa.

"I can't say he is entitled to this honour. Any clot who is anti-South African will get all the honour in the world. It doesn't matter who you are or what you are," he said.

Mr De Lange said while he liked Mr Woods as an individual their political views differed. "If you want to become a world hero these days all you have to be is anti-South African," he said.

Indian community leader Mr Kemal Casoojee felt Mr Woods had worked hard for this honour and richly deserved it.

"It proves the calibre of the former editor and the quality of the Daily Dispatch as a newspaper.

"There is the question of other papers trying to

make out Donald was only feted overseas because of the Biko incident, but we know this was just one of the incidents in his career of standing up for what he believed," he said.

It was a pity South Africans could not hear Mr Woods' reply to the award as he was banned, Mr Casoojee said.

Friend of Mr Woods for many years and the private investigator into the T-shirt attack on his daughter, Mr Donald Card, said: "Good luck to Donald is my view. We have differed politically on a number of things but I believe South Africa is a free country and he was entitled to say what he believed. I feel he deserved this award whether I agree with everything he said or not."

The chairman of the East London Indian Association, Mr A. E. Bob, paid a special tribute to what Mr Woods had done for cricket in South Africa in his continual attempts to bring all clubs together

for Donald Woods' sake.

"I am pleased that a South African editor should have been selected for an international award, but it is ironic that through the arbitrary action of the Minister of Justice, he is unable to practise his skill as an editor or live as a free citizen in his own country," he added.

Mrs Suzman said: "That's great. I am delighted that Donald has received overseas recognition for his excellent journalism and courageous opposition to the actions of the Government he deplores.

"He is a highly competent and imaginative editor. I believe South Africa is one of her MON's ever

tracial at club and provincial level.

Colleagues of Mr Woods have also hailed his nomination as an outstanding triumph for Mr Woods himself and a richly deserved one.

"This latest award is truly deserved. He had the courage to fight for the rights of the suppressed and the freedom of the press in the face of great and threatening odds," said Mr Percy Owen, president of the Border branch of the Southern African Society of Journalists and vice-president of the national body.

"It's a pity a prophet is seldom recognised in his country but it is gratifying to know he has been rewarded to some measure," he added.

In Cape Town, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin, and the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Suzman, yesterday congratulated Mr Woods.

Mr Eglin said: "My congratulations to the Daily Dispatch. I am delighted

BLOEMFONTEIN — The prosecution submitted yesterday that Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is charged with contravening her banning orders, had known that she did not have permission to receive visitors on May 21 last year.

Mrs Mandela has pleaded not guilty to two charges of having received visitors and three of attending gatherings.

Mr N. Botha, for the State, said the magistrate at Brandfort had refused her permission to receive visitors on a second occasion — May 23.

He said it seemed strange that if Sgt Prinsloo, of the Security Police, had given permission for the visitors to be in the house, that he would then have arrested Mrs Mandela.

It was also strange that in such a small house, with such a large number of people present, Mrs Mandela had had no communication with them.

On two of the three charges on which Mrs

ΔΔ 7/1/78 Mandela visit allowed claim

Mandela is alleged to have attended gatherings, Mr Botha submitted that two people coming together and having social intercourse, constituted a social gathering.

Mr Botha presented no argument on the third charge where Mrs Mandela had inspected painting work done by Mr Moses Mokalake.

Mr G. Bizos, for Mrs Mandela, said it was necessary to have certain facts in mind in approaching the case as a whole.

Firstly, that her removal from her home in Soweto on May 16, 1977 had been sudden and unexpected. She and her daughter had been removed to a strange village in

the Free State and placed among people she did not know.

Secondly that, drastic as the restrictions might have been, the people supervising the administration of the order interpreted the order wrongly.

Mr Bizos said it was common cause that Mrs Mandela received her relatives as visitors in the bona fide belief that she had the permission of Sgt Prinsloo.

He submitted this was a simple case in which the magistrate would have no difficulty in acquitting the accused on the first charge.

On the charge of receiving visitors on May 23, Mr

Bizos submitted that as Mrs Mandela did not communicate with the people, she did not receive them.

The judge, Mr Justice C. P. Steytler, said Mrs Mandela's restriction order might be rendered valueless if it was possible for her to say after being refused permission for visitors, that the people were visitors of her daughter.

On the charge of attending a gathering on June 9, 1977, Mr Bizos said it was clear this was a spontaneous happening, and was a meeting which had not been prearranged.

Mr Bizos submitted that the court, by acquitting Mrs Mandela, would, expressly or impliedly, indicate to those responsible for administering it that the restriction order must be strictly administered, but not for the sort of petty purposes for which Mrs Mandela had been put on trial.

The trial was adjourned to February 9. — SAPA.

Terror trial told of Maputo jailing

Pretoria Bureau

A witness in the Pretoria terror trial said he was detained in prisons in Mozambique after refusing to undergo ANC military training.

Mr Thomson Mbutu was giving evidence in the Supreme Court, Pretoria yesterday at the trial of 12 alleged members of the African National Congress (ANC). They all have pleaded not guilty to conspiring to overthrow the South African Government and other charges.

Mr Mbutu said he went to Maputo to visit a friend. When he landed at Maputo Airport, his suitcase was searched by Frelimo soldiers.

They found photographs of him in uniform. He told the court he had been a prison warder in South Africa. He alleged the Frelimo soldiers took him to a place where refugees from South Africa gathered.

There he met one of the accused, Mr Lele Motang.

Mr Mbutu alleged Mr Motang tried to persuade him to undergo military training in Tanzania under the auspices of the ANC. He refused, and was detained in prison.

Later he was deported to South Africa and handed over to the South African Police at Komati-

poort, Mr Mbutu alleged. The other accused are Mr Mosima Sexwale, Mr Naledi Tsiki, Mr Simon Mohlanyane, Mr Elias Masinga, Mr Martin Ramogadi, Mr Joe Gqabi, Mr Petrus Nchabeleng, Mr Nelso Diale, Mr Michael Ngubeni, Mr Jacob Seathole and Mrs Paulina Mole.

The trial continues today.

Driving offences 'have increased'

West Rand Bureau

A Krugersdorp magistrate told a motorist that sentences for reckless and negligent driving had proved ineffective, as the number of offenders appearing before him had increased considerably in the past six months.

He fined Coenraad Wilhelm Lottering (49), of

Riebeeck Street, Randfontein R200 (or 100 days) for negligent driving.

His attorney, Mr Bill van Vuuren, told the court that Lottering, who was acquitted of the main charge of driving under the influence of liquor, had spent many sleepless nights because the case had been delayed since August.

Mandela judgment date set

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The magistrate in the Mandela case, Mr C P J Steytler, announced in the Bloemfontein Regional Court late yesterday that judgment would be given on February 9.

After the court had adjourned, the accused, Mrs Winnie Mandela (43) smilingly raised her right arm with fist clenched while facing one of the public galleries and a section of the African crowd responded, shouting "Amandla" (power).

The defence asked for her acquittal on two counts in connection with unlawfully receiving visitors as well as two counts in connection with unlawfully attending a social gathering.

Father charged over 'upholding daughter's honour'

East Rand Bureau

A man who wanted to uphold his daughter's honour and allegedly shot and wounded her boyfriend's father, appeared in the Germiston magistrate's court yesterday.

The man, Mr Gerhardus Andries de Lange (47), of Kanarie Street, Elsberg, pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder and possession of a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

Evidence was that Mr de Lange went to see his daughter's boyfriend after learning she was pregnant.

He asked to see the boy's father and then tried to "uphold the honour of his daughter." When Mr van Schalkwyk allegedly asked him to

Jail for Soweto youths

Two Soweto youths who sought military training in Swaziland were jailed in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday for five years.

Christopher S Hlongwe (19) and Garry Gerat Nymba (21) both pleaded guilty before Mr K K Smith to a charge under the Terrorism Act of endangering the maintenance of law and order by trying to enlist for military training abroad.

In an affidavit Hlongwe said that "after the Soweto unrest" he and other students felt they had to do something because they realised they had a "very hard" life. Mr S G Nel prosecuted.

IN COURT

SPR 19/11/78
328 burning

Woods home searched

DD 19/1/78

328

EAST LONDON — The home of the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was searched twice yesterday by a high-ranking Security Police officer from Pretoria, members of the Security Police in East London and the Border Divisional CI officer, Col J. Fourie.

The house, at 61 Chamberlain Road, Vincent, was first searched in the morning when Capt P. A. Schoeman, of the East London Security Police, arrived unexpectedly and started an intensive search of all the personal books belonging to Mr Woods.

The search took place while Mr Harold Bruce, father-in-law of Mr Woods, and his wife were making an inventory of all personal possessions, furniture and items left behind when Mr Woods, his wife and their five children fled South Africa last month.

In the afternoon, while Mr and Mrs Bruce were resting after packing a number of items of furniture to be shipped to the Woods family in London, a second search was undertaken.

A Brig Neethling of Pretoria, together with Col Fourie, the investigating officer in the T-shirt incident, WO H. Bellamy of the East London CID, and Capt Schoeman arrived at the home and without knocking on the front door, or announcing themselves, proceeded to search the home.

Last night Mr Bruce, who is staying at the house, told of the police search.

"Capt Schoeman arrived yesterday morning to conduct a further check on Donald's library. When he had completed his search he indicated that the Security Police had now no further interest in the furniture, possessions abandoned by Donald and his family, or any of the personal belongings still in the house.

"However, Capt Schoeman asked me whether I would be available to answer questions concerning Donald's escape from South Africa," Mr Bruce said.

"Capt Schoeman then told me that he would return to the house later in the afternoon.

"He arrived at 2.30 and I told him all I could about Donald and his family leaving the country.

"I told him that I had only seen Wendy and the children on one day and that I knew nothing about how Donald had left South Africa.

"I told Capt Schoeman that I had driven Wendy and the children to the Lesotho border, and that I certainly would do so again."

He said before Capt Schoeman left the house he asked him: "Am I to understand that the police have now completed their investigation and search of the house?"

"Capt Schoeman's reply was an unequivocal 'yes', Mr Bruce said.

"Capt Schoeman admitted that Wendy and the children had committed no crime in leaving the country. In fact he turned and said to me that

they would be allowed and could return to South Africa any time they wanted to," Mr Bruce said.

Mr Bruce then elaborated on the second search.

"We were both resting when suddenly we heard voices in the house.

"The phrase 'Daar's nlemand hier nie' filtered up to me when I went to see what was happening," Mr Bruce said.

He was confronted by a brigadier in full battle dress, Col Fourie and WO Bellamy.

"The first thing that was said to me by the brigadier was that an official search was underway.

Mr Bruce commented: "I was absolutely dumbfounded to see these police officers. Especially after having been told by Capt Schoeman that the police and Security Police

no longer had any further interest in the house, or the belongings of Donald and his family for that matter," Mr Bruce said.

Describing the search, Mr Bruce said the police had "combed every corner of the premises."

Mr Bruce said the search was "quick, thorough and politely carried out."

"I suppose they were at the house for about 25 minutes. The brigadier then told me that I could carry on packing all the furniture and possessions and that they had completed their search," Mr Bruce said.

He said the police then left the premises as quickly and unexpectedly as they had arrived. —DDR.

STAR 20/1/78 (328-Banning)

New evidence in Biko shirt probe

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — New evidence has come to light which could prove that the bag sent to Mr Donald Woods, containing Biko T-shirts, could have been opened after it was posted, Mr Robin Holmes, charged with distributing the T-shirts, said today.

Four top-ranking security and forensic police

officials arrived at Mr Holmes's New Hanover home yesterday.

They showed his wife, Pat, the purple-stained bag in which the T-shirts were sent and she noticed that a line of stitching was missing from the opening flap.

At the request of the police she made a sample bag and the police asked

Mr Holmes to make a bag.

"A line of stitching was definitely missing — every bag we send T-shirts in is made the same," Pat said today.

The four policemen spent most of yesterday at Mr Holmes's house and while Mr Holmes was out shopping they made an extensive search — finding two small bottles of

leather dye — which they handed back to Mr Holmes when they left.

Mr Holmes said today that it appeared the police were making a very determined effort to solve the Woods T-shirt case. However, it seemed that earlier statements that the bag had not been opened now seemed to be incorrect.

Frontliners in campaign of hate next on the list? Who is

THE frontliners of right wing aggression — that's the lot of South Africa's banned. Singled out by the Government for punishment without trial they have become victims of those who feel the punishment should be of a more physical nature.

For at least 15 years liberals have been victims of right-wing terror attacks and threatening phone calls.

The more serious ones were:
● JANUARY 8, 1978, banned lecturer, Dr Richard Turner gunned down

in his house in the early hours of the morning.

● DECEMBER 12, 1977, two cars were set alight in the driveway of banned sociologist, Ms Fatima Meer and a friend who went to investigate was met with a blast from a shot gun, wounding him in the shoulder. Other shots were fired.

● NOVEMBER 23, 1977, an acid impregnated T-shirt was sent to the five-year-old daughter of banned newspaper editor, Donald Woods. The child had to receive medical treatment. Earlier last year the Rev David

Russell was warned by a Cape-based right-wing terror group, Scorpio, to keep off the University of Cape Town's campus. In 1971 he received threatening telephone calls and had his tyres slashed. He was banned on October 19 last year.

Banned journalist Eric Abraham received death threats from Scorpio last year and had police guards on his Mowbray cottage. In March last year, bricks were thrown through windows at the home of banned Mr Eli Weinberg.

Banned Durban trade unionist David Hemson had "commie" sprayed on his car. The windscreen was smashed and the tyres slashed.

A parcel bomb exploded in the office of banned attorney Mr Mewa Ramgobin. He escaped with shock and slight injuries.

In 1972 banned Methodist priest, Dr Basil Moore found his children's cat skinned on the front doorstep. The children's plastic pool was found slashed in the garden and the house was often attacked with stones and coal.

(2) Being banned is...

Needing a permit to speak to your wife

IF THERE was a long service award for being in the Nationalist Government's bad books the Arensteins of Durban would get it.

Mr Rowley Arenstein has been a listed Communist since 1951. Since 1953 he has been either banned, detained or under house arrest.

His wife Jacqueline has been banned since 1963 — one of the longest banned people in South Africa.

Mr Arenstein was banned for two years in 1960. Two years later he was placed under house arrest. In 1966 he was jailed for four years under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Two years later he was struck off the roll of attorneys by the Government for his political beliefs. He

was later banned from working for attorneys. When Mr Arenstein left jail in 1970 he was served with a banning order that was renewed in 1975.

Mr Arenstein is also under house arrest which means he must stay home every night.

Twice, when he was busy Mr Arenstein forgot to report to the police station — one of his restrictions — and was jailed for seven days with a suspended sentence for three years.

Strictly speaking, when he had a meal with his family, he was breaking the law for attending a social gathering and speaking to a banned person — his wife. But they have been given special permission to speak to each other.

(3) Being banned is...

Missing out on trips to the beach



Mr Govin Reddy

FOR Govin Reddy the main frustration of being banned is not being able to do the job he was trained for — research.

A research officer for the Institute of Race Relations in Durban before he was banned in December 1976, Mr Reddy is now part owner and manager of a bookstore.

His wife, a medical researcher who gave birth to their second child three weeks ago, said her husband was also frustrated by not being able to contribute to peaceful change as the country was moving "more and more to violence".

Mr Reddy, who was awarded his Master's degree in African studies at the University of Chicago, was unemployed for the first six months of his banning.

The institute, which is involved in publishing and could no longer employ him, paid his salary for three months.

For the next three the Reddys lived on the wife's salary — which meant the family income dropped by about two-thirds.

Mr Reddy has been in his current job for six months.

On the social front the Reddys cannot take their children to the beach. The Indian beach is not in his restricted area of the Durban suburb of Overport. He is also excluded from Grey Street — the main Indian shopping area.

(4) Being banned is...

No shopping for shirts for Bennie Khoappa

FOR Bennie Khoappa being banned has meant he cannot buy his own shirts — but it has been a time for reflection and study.

A founder-director of the now-banned Black Community Programmes, Mr Khoappa has been banned and under house arrest since 1973.

He cannot buy his own shirts or go to his bank to cash a cheque. These facilities do not exist in Umlazi — his area of restriction.

His wife Olga, a health educator who also worked for BCP, does all these simple chores for him.

The Khoappas were lucky his banning order did not put him out of a job as it has done with many other people.

But when the Government banned BCP his monthly income and his work stopped. He has been unemployed since October 19.

Since then both the Khoappas' incomes have come from the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Khoappa will have to look for a job, and it will have to be in Umlazi — unless he is given permission to work elsewhere.

Friendships with people who live outside Umlazi have been maintained by telephone. He cannot spend weekends or even visit friends in Pietermaritzburg or Kwa Mashu.

His house arrest forbids visitors in the evening or at weekends.

list?

BANNING orders can turn concerned, law-abiding citizens into criminals. This is the view of those who live close to the Banned. For most banned people the first criminal charge they face is breaking the terms of their banning orders.

Since the Suppression of Communism Act was voted on to the Statute books in 1950, hundreds of people have become its victims, — as well as the targets of right wing fanatics who feel there is a simpler way to deal with those who irk white nationalist ideology.

At least 161 are currently banned.

The Banned are forced by their orders to police their own lives according to stringent limitations. They are cut off from their colleagues and sources of stimulation.

The Banned cannot respond naturally when they see a friend and his family in the street. They must wave and walk on for fear of landing the "gathering" in court.

As South Africa moves towards urban terrorism more and more banned people — pinpointed by the Government as the liberal frontline — watch with trepidation.

The assassination of Dr Richard Turner was close to them. They felt the shock waves from the Meer house shoot-out.

Now their families and friends are asking how far down the list are their names.

22/1/78



Fatima Meer has to forego the stimulation which writing once brought her

Tribune reporter

(1) Being banned is...

Knowing tea and friends mean jail

CUT off from the grass roots that stimulate her intellect, banned sociologist Fatima Meer has turned to building with bricks and mortar rather than words.

Ms Meer was first banned for two years 22 years ago. After the Soweto unrest of July 1976 she was banned for five years and was detained with other black leaders the following month. She was among those released in

December that year.

The shotgun attack on her home in Durban last month heralded what many people believe is a campaign against liberals. The Meer family believes there is a right-wing terrorist gang on the loose, says their daughter Shameer.

Banning to Ms Meer has meant she has had to change her lifestyle and her personality. She has had to learn that she could land in jail for having a cup of tea with friends.

But most important to her as a prolific researcher and writer is that she is not allowed to write.

Request

Her academic works — Portrait of Indian South Africa, a study of suicide, a history of the South African Indians — cannot be published here or quoted.

Since her banning, Ms Meer has had many requests to write for British and American journals but she cannot do so.

She had planned to make a documentary film on the different lifestyles of an Indian, white, coloured and African family. This idea was stumped.

Her frustrated needs to be busy, involved and using her brain led Ms Meer to designing and building. Her servants must have among the most luxurious quarters in the city.

Appeal to PM planned in Woods T-shirt case

STAR 23/1/78

328

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Former security policeman Mr Donald Card, upset by another spate of telephone threats, this time, he alleges by a policeman whose voice he recognised is to ask the

Prime Minister to inter-vene.

Mr Card said today he was terribly upset and shocked when he recognised the voice of a man who threatened to "get him." He said it was the voice of a policeman Mr

Card has been investigating the case in which the former Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods's daughter was burned by an acid-impregnated T-shirt received through the mail.

Mr Card said he had

reported the matter to the Divisional Police Commissioner, Brigadier P. J. Smal, and asked him to take urgent action.

Mr Card said he received the first call at about 11.30 pm on Saturday. A man offered to sell

him life insurance. An hour later Mr Card received another call which began with heavy breathing.

Eventually Mr Card lost his temper. This apparently provoked the caller into saying: "Donald Card,

I have been gunning you up and his conversation for a long time. I am going to get you."

Mr Card says he recognised the voice and addressed the caller by his name.

He telephoned the man back after he had hung

up and his conversation confirmed his suspicions, he says.

Mr Card said today, "I am going to write to the Prime Minister and ask him to personally inter-vene as a matter of urgent



The leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, left, with Mr Donald Woods, after he had presented him with the Editor of the Year award.

UPI Cablecast

Cape Times 24/1/78

Woods is Editor of the Year

LONDON. — The banned East London newspaperman, Mr Donald Woods, who escaped from South Africa last month, was yesterday named Editor of the Year by the Granada Television programme "What the Papers say".

Mr Woods was presented with his award by the Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, before an audience of senior

Fleet Street journalists at the Savoy Hotel here.

He is the second recipient of an editor of the year award, in the 20 years Granada Television have been making awards to the press.

Mr Tony Howard, editor of the New Statesman, said the panel had decided in December to make the award to Woods.

"We did not know or even guess that he would be able to be here today to collect the award in person," Mr Howard said.

"We had already made arrangements for the news to be broken to him by a single individual," he said in reference to the banning order which prohibited Woods from meeting more than one person at a time. — Sapa



LONDON — Liberal Party leader Mr. David Steel (left) chats with Mr. Donald Woods, the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, after he had presented him with the Editor of the Year Award, at a Granada TV luncheon.

WOODS HONoured WITH TOP AWARD

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — A phalanx of Fleet Street's most powerful editors and newspaper proprietors yesterday turned out to honour former Daily Despatch editor Mr. Donald Woods as Editor of the Year at a glittering lunch in the

magnificent Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Woods joined the legendary Arthur Christiansen and Hugh (now lord) Cudlipp, former holders of the coveted award.

Seldom has such a group of Fleet Street editors stood

to applaud a fellow editor in his moment of triumph.

The award was presented to Mr. Woods by the Editor of the New Statesman, Mr. Anthony Howard.

In addressing the gathering he said, "the final award is not one we often give. In fact I think it was last given in this form to Arthur Christiansen of the Daily Express on our very first awards programme 20 years ago.

"But when we met in December we did think that there was one man whose courage, independence and refusal to be intimidated we should commemorate.

"We did not then, of course, know or even guess that he would be able to be here today to collect the award in person.

"In fact we had already made arrangements for the news to be broken to him by a single individual for reasons that he himself has since explained."

Mr. Howard then read extracts published in the Observer from Mr. Woods' account of his escape from South Africa.

He continued, "and what you may ask was all that ex-

traordinary kerfuffle in aid of.

"It was, you have guessed, in aid of shutting up a South African editor who, at least until October 19, could not be deterred from putting questions like this on the front page of his paper."

Mr. Howard then read Daily Despatch front page headlines recalling the Steve Biko affair, and the subsequent inquest.

The speech and Mr. Woods' reply will be broadcast on Granada TV later this week.

There to see Mr. Woods receive the prize were Lord Hartwell, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. P. W. Gibbons, proprietor of the Guardian and The Honourable Alan Hare, managing director of the Financial Times.

It was the second award Mr. Woods has received in 48 hours.

At the weekend the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers announced that he and Mr. Percy Qoboza, detained editor of the banned World, had jointly won the "Golden Pen of Freedom" award.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Honour for an Editor

Few South African journalists have made such an impression on the world as the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods. To all the tributes paid before his banning order prevented him from working, now is added the award of Editor of the Year. It has been presented by the prestige British Granada Television programme, What the Papers Say, and it deservedly honours a man deprived of his livelihood and forced out of the country of his birth by an authoritarian and petty government.

The judges decided to honour Mr Woods in this way after he had been banned — but before he left the country. There can be no question, therefore, that the judges were swayed by any of the publicity surrounding his departure. The award was made for his contribution to journalism up to the time he was banned.

Mr Woods' individualistic style won him renown throughout this country and abroad, both as an Editor and as a writer. As Editor, his great contribution was to set the broad limits of what kind of newspaper he wanted and then to let his staff go ahead. The newspaper that resulted — and its circulation figures — was more than adequate testimony to his method of editing.

As a writer for newspapers around

the country, Mr Woods is sorely missed. Few could combine his wit, incisiveness and commitment. As a columnist he gained a wider audience in South Africa and as a contributor to several overseas publications, his reputation grew with the wider exposure he achieved.

Mr Woods' finest days were the five weeks between the death on September 12 of Steve Biko and his own banning on October 19. As a journalist and a public figure he, more than anyone else, aroused the anger and concern of the world over Mr Biko's death in detention. For those efforts he was banned and his career as one of the country's most influential journalists abruptly halted by a man who calls himself Minister of Justice.

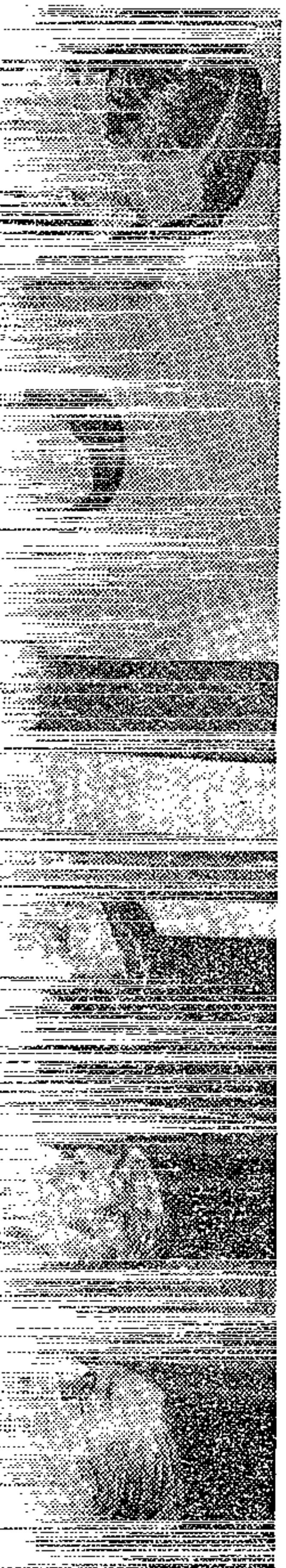
The world has told this Government just what they think of Mr Woods' banning. Last night a committee of his peers singled him out as 1977's Editor of the Year. He deserves no less. His colleagues, friends and admirers share his pleasure. He would be the first to say that the award goes not merely to him as an individual but to all those like him who believe in press freedom and democracy. One day he will return to South Africa to help re-establish those principles he believes in so passionately.

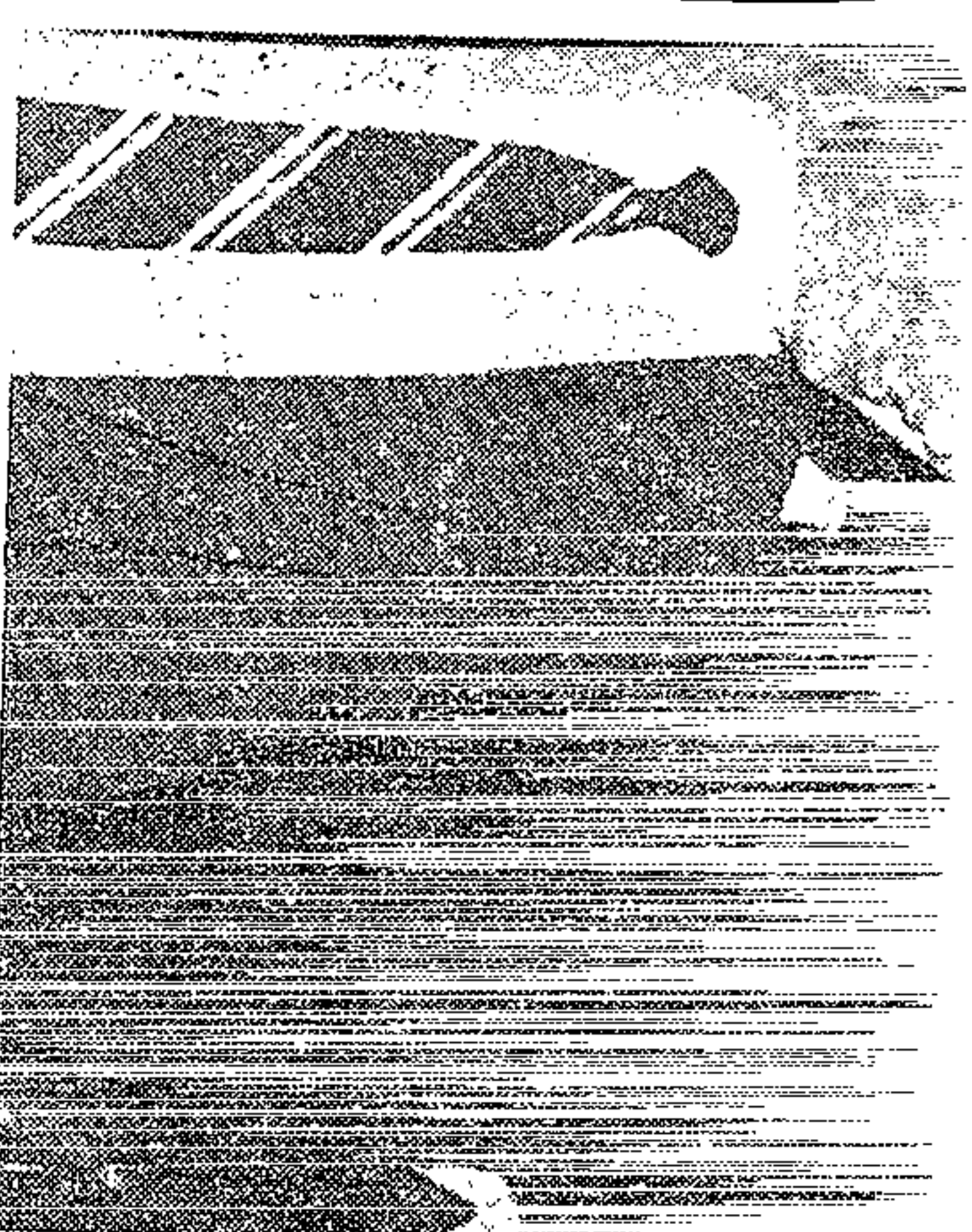


Donald Woods and family after leaving the country at their first press conference in Britain. Left to right, Duncan, 10, Mr Woods, Dillon, 13, Gavin, 9, Mary, 6, his wife Wendy and Jane, 15.

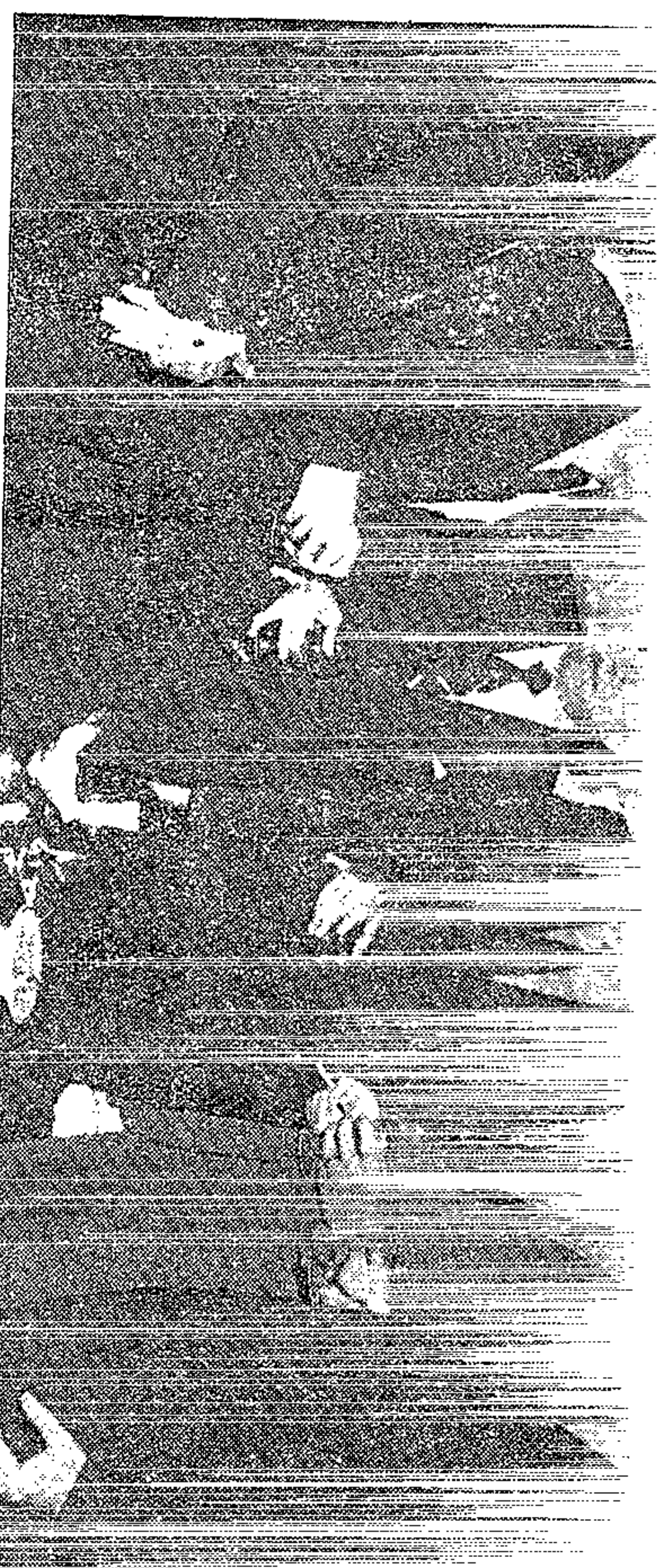
Donald Woods — Editor of the Year

The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Donald Woods, was awarded one of the world's top television awards last night when Britain's Granada television company named him as Editor of the Year in the programme What the Papers Say. On this page today, a pictorial tribute to Mr Woods who edited the Daily Dispatch for 13 years.





Ex-East London mayor Robbie de Lange and Donald Woods after the latter was sentenced to six months imprisonment for refusing to reveal the name of an informant. He won an appeal. Behind, the now-Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr.



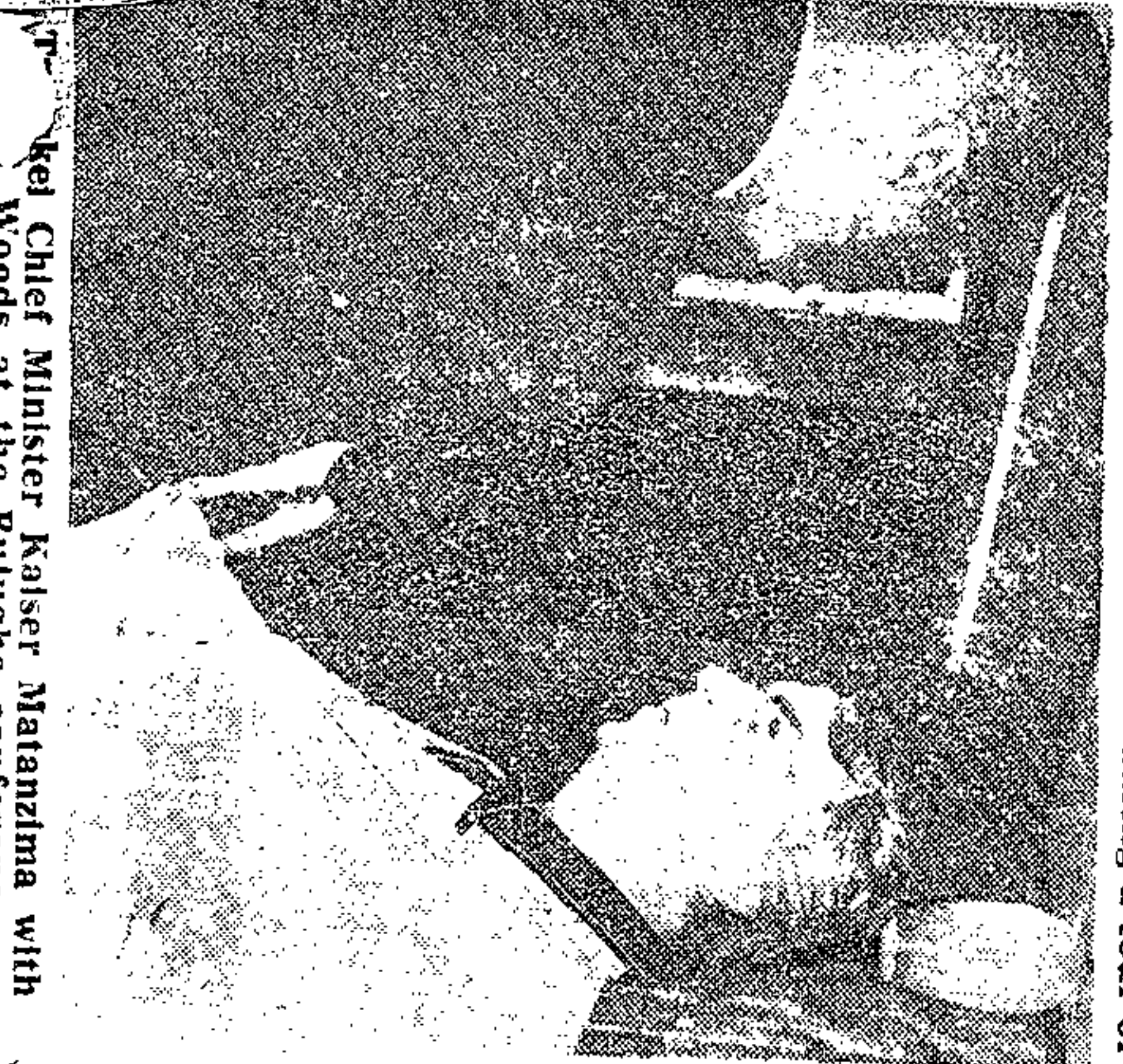
Donald Woods with Editors of the Morning Group of Newspapers. Left to right Terlius Myburgh (Sunday Times), Tony Heard (Cape Times), Harry O'Connor (Eastern Province Herald), Jimmy McWilliam (Natal Mercury), Mr Woods and Ray Louw (Rand Daily Mail, now General Manager of South African Associated Newspapers).



Anglican meets Catholic: the then-Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Michael Ramsey, meets Donald Woods during a tour of South Africa in 1970.



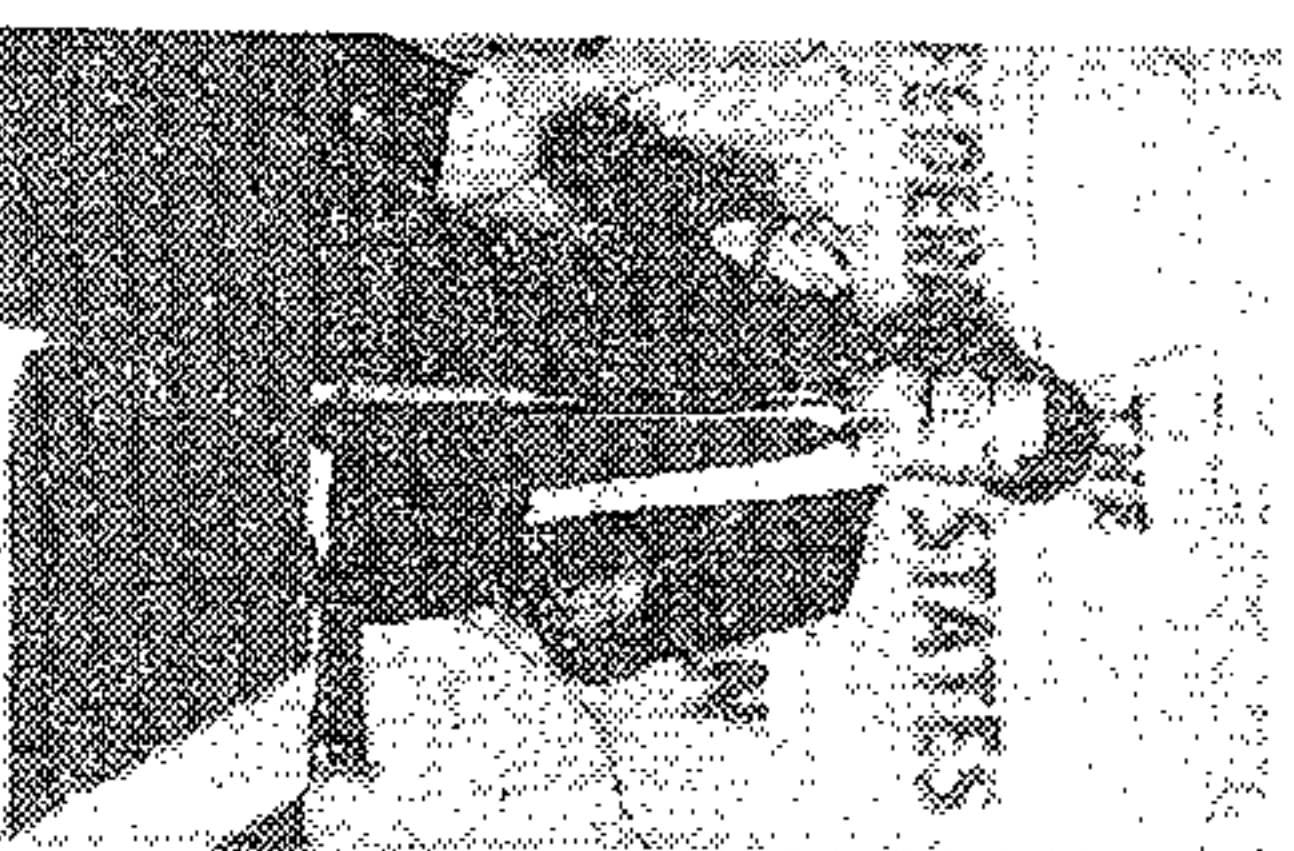
Donald Woods with his close friend, black consciousness leader Steve Biko during one of the latter's court appearances. Mr Biko was never found guilty.



Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima with Woods at the Bulungwa conference on apartheid organised by Mr Woods in 1973.



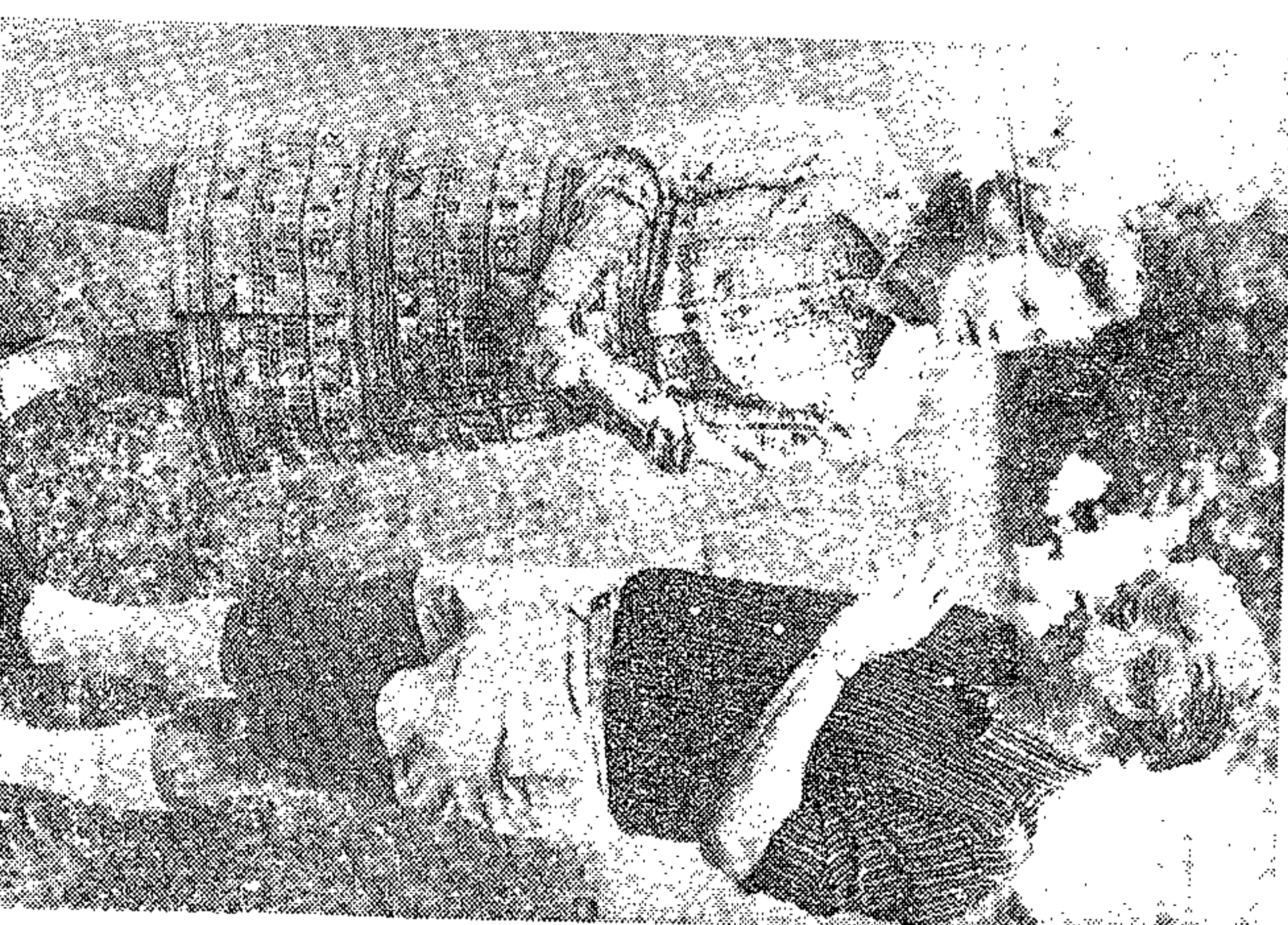
Prime Minister Vorster with Donald Woods at one of the many functions the two political opponents met each other.



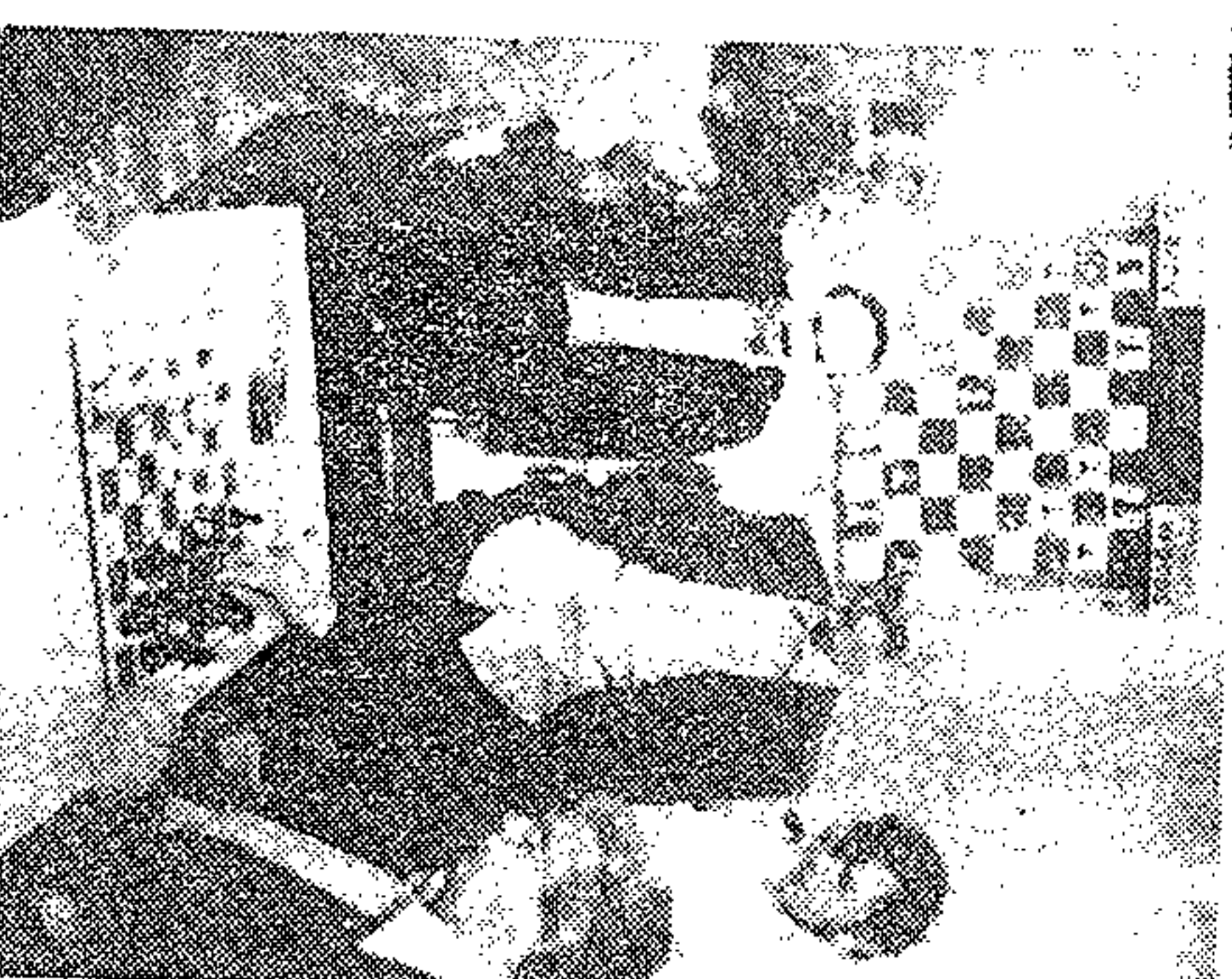
Journalist turned politician: Donald Woods campaigning for the Federal Party in 1958. He lost the East London North seat against the UP's Clive van Ryneveld.



Ciskei Chief Minister L. J. Sebe and Donald Woods after a tour of the Ciskei for Eastern Cape and Border newspaper editors last year.



Helen Suzman and Donald Woods in his garden shortly after he was served with the banning order in October last year.



World chess master Karpov meets keen amateur Woods in Switzerland last year during an exhibition match.



Neo-Nazi German leader Adolf von Thadden interviewed by Donald Woods in East London in 1968.

X ARGUS 24/11/78 328 Banning X

High honour for Woods

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The decision to award banned South African newspapermen Percy Qoboza and Donald Woods the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers' golden pen of freedom puts both men in illustrious company.

As the IFU name implies, the golden pen is awarded to Pressmen who are considered to have made considerable contributions to freedom — more often than not in difficult and dangerous conditions.

Last year's award went to Robert Hugh Lilley, editor of the Belfast Telegraph whose offices were bombed several times

during the troubles in Northern Ireland.

On September 18 1978, the day after the building was nearly destroyed in another bomb outrage, he brought out an emergency edition and personally wrote the leading article which concluded with these words:

'The principles and policies of this newspaper go on. The men of violence can wreak death and devastation. We will continue our efforts to build, to bring peace and stability.'

Meanwhile, Granada TV's programme, What The Papers Say, has announced that Mr Woods had been named their editor of the year.

Mr Woods is only the second journalist to have the title bestowed on him during the 20 years Granada has been broadcasting the programme.

Ban operates in South West

WINDHOEK — The ban on the South West African booklet, *Torture — A Cancer In Our Society* — applies to South West Africa as well.

The Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, had no say over decisions of the South African Department of Interior, a spokesman for his office told the two publishers.

The booklet, published by Fr Heinz Hunke, a Catholic priest, and Mr Justin Ellis, a worker at the Christian Centre and part-time correspondent for the BBC, has been found undesirable by a committee appointed in terms of the Publications Act of 1974.

In a statement, Fr Hunke and Mr Ellis said a few hundred copies of the booklet were posted to a selection of citizens in responsible positions, but claimed they were never delivered by the Post Of-

fice.

"However, what is far more important is that actions of this kind break down and cancel the good which has been done by the Administrator General in this country."

They said that if peace and reconciliation were to be achieved in South West Africa, the basic evils of the society should be exposed and cleaned up.

Mr Jan Venter, regional director of posts and telecommunications in Windhoek, said last night he had no knowledge of the banned booklets being intercepted by his staff.

He said the Attorney General was the only person who could order the interception of postal matter.

"I have had no request from him and my staff dare not intercept anything without my knowledge," he said. — DDC.

Agenda changed for Woods talk

NEW YORK — South African political trials and allegations that political detainees are being tortured will be the dominant issues in a United Nations Security Council debate on South Africa today.

This emerged yesterday after the UN Committee against Apartheid disclosed that it had delivered a letter to UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, dealing largely with these issues and requesting that the letter be circulated to all council members.

African representatives explained that by limiting the range of the debate, it was hoped to bring it into closer harmony with a speech to be made by the banned editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

"We gather that Mr Woods will be concentrating on these matters and since his speech will be the highlight of the debate, we wanted the same theme to be carried through most of the other speeches," a senior African diplomat said.

Mr Woods, who fled South Africa shortly after his banning, has been invited to take part in the debate under a Security Council rule which permits the council to give a hearing to any individual with special knowledge of a matter under discussion.

Among the trials referred to in the letter to Dr Waldheim are those of some 40 members of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in various centres.

Aside from the speech by Mr Woods, however, the debate is not expected to produce much that is new. Most observers expect it to follow the familiar ritual of extreme African demands and self-conscious Western vetoes of those demands.

Mr Woods was scheduled to hold morning consultations with the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid before his appearance before the council this afternoon.

The committee advocated the council hearing and paid for Mr Woods's trip from London.

Mr Woods is expected to visit Washington before returning to London at the beginning of next week. demands. — The Star Bureau/Sapa-Reuter.

Woods gets tight security in US

DA 26/4/78 328

NEW YORK — Close security swaddled banned editor Donald Woods as he prepared for a marathon two-part presentation at the United Nations today.

In stark contrast to his massively publicised arrival in Britain, a tired Mr Woods slipped into America with his wife, Wendy, to be greeted only by representatives of his publishers and his hosts, The African American Institute.

And from the AAI, a prestige body heavily endowed by major United States company foundations and the Federal Government, went out an order not to disclose his hotel location or precise progress.

Last night the formal visit began with an AAI reception attended by New York's Mayor, Ed Koch, and many prominent city, civil rights and black personalities.

Today Mr Woods will first address the UN Committee Against Apartheid and then a session of the Security Council.

He leaves for Washington at the weekend and will address sub-committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives during a week's stay.

He will return to the United States in late April for an extended stay to tour and promote his book on Steve Biko.

"We're swamped," AAI president William Cotter said. "What I am doing is handing over all the invitations and leaving it to him to decide what he can handle."

The security precautions have caused a rift between the institute and Mr Woods' publishers, Paddington Press. "It's their decision, not ours," said a Paddington spokesman. — DDC.

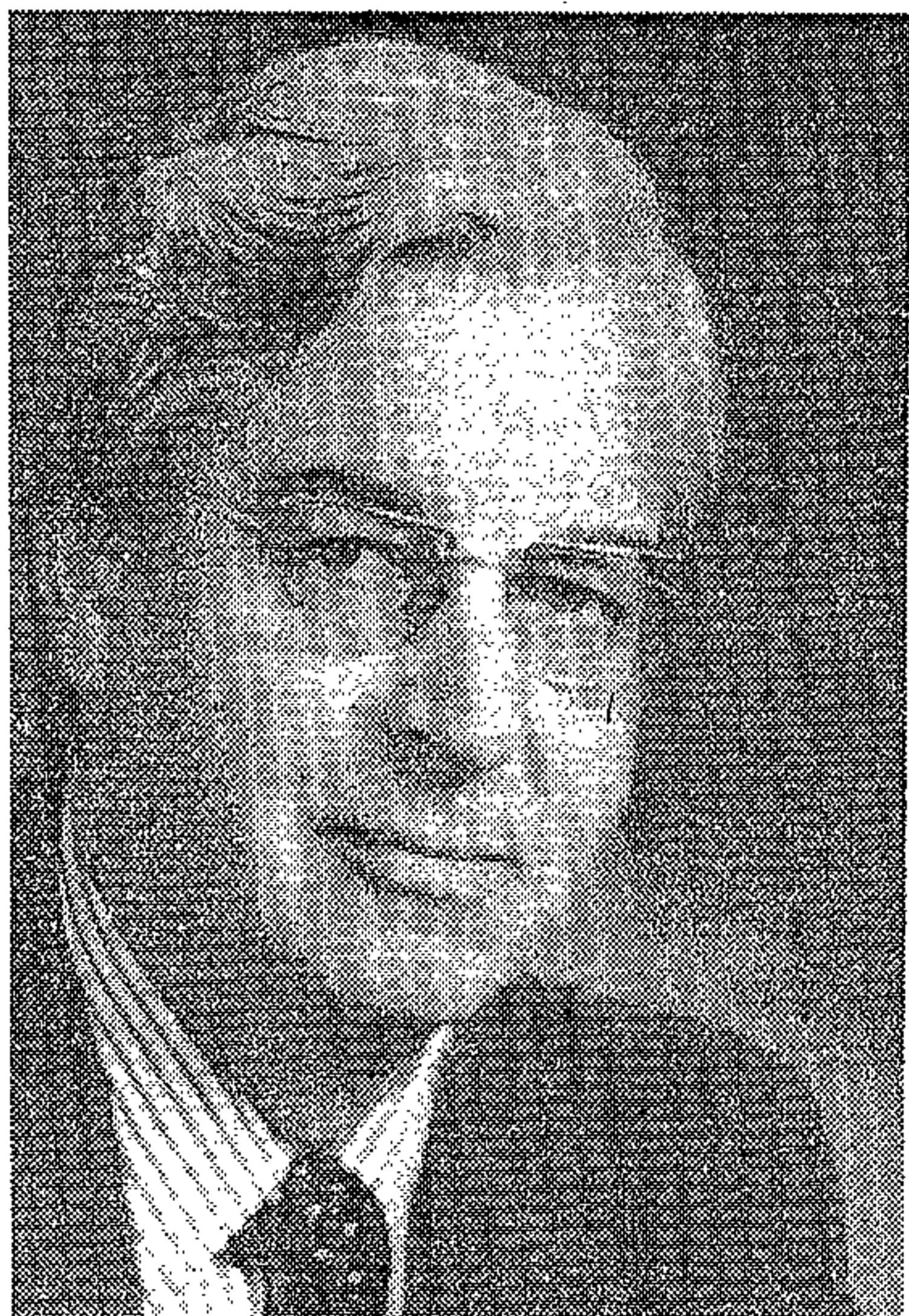
Friday,
January 27, 1978

Ex-Editor
calls for
economic
sanctions

QUOTE

Action must
be positive,
non-violent

Woods tells tough



MR WOODS . . . deadly urgency

UNITED NATIONS — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, yesterday urged the West to get tough with the South African Government.

Mr Woods, addressing the Security Council, called on the world community to intensify as soon as possible a policy of ostracism of the South African Government.

Mr Woods, who escaped from South Africa last month, said the West would have to review their anti-sanction policies, which had served to protect the South African Government, and follow the anti-apartheid lead given by the African and Scandinavian countries.

The first priority of Western nations, he said, should be "disengagement from diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties now existing".

The whole issue of apartheid had assumed "a deadly urgency", he said.

"I therefore ask that the United Nations action against apartheid should be positive, constructive and non-violent. I also ask that it should be practical and effective.

"Effective punitive measures need not and

laager."

State-controlled television and radio and Afrikaans newspapers had already seen to that.

Countries should consider "a full range of psychological pressures against the supporters of apartheid", he said. One of these could be a refusal to grant visas to known supporters of apartheid or to South Africans who refused to sign a declaration condemning apartheid.

Despite rhetorical claims to the contrary, world opinion did hit Prime Minister Vorster and his followers, Mr Woods said.

It had not forced Mr Vorster to change policies because its effect so far had been vocal, he said.

Mr Vorster had dared the world: "Do your damndest" he reminded

SAPA's special correspondent, Jean Jacques Cornish, reports from the United Nations in New York.

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The mere listing of their names together with prohibition of all international travel under risk of prosecution would constitute a powerful sanction, he said.

Crimes against humanity were also committed in other countries, Mr Woods said. He hoped complainants from those countries would a

**A national
convention
of all
races urged**

QUOTE

**I don't want
my people
harmed**

West: get

Woods: I speak for voteless millions

Friday,
January 27, 1978

**Ex-Editor
calls for
economic
sanctions**

Woods te

UNITED NATIONS -- The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, told the UN's special committee against apartheid yesterday that he represented "the majority of people of my country, the voiceless millions with no representation in the central institution of government."

Mr Woods said he was hoping to contribute towards "positive, peaceful, non-violent but effective pressure" against the South African Government.

Mr Woods had an ap-

pointment later yesterday with the UN Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, and he had scheduled a press conference with UN correspondents.

Today he will leave for a private weekend at Yale and Harvard universities, relaxing before a busy week in Washington where he is scheduled to testify before the House of Representatives' committee on international relations, the Senate subcommittee on African affairs, and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law. He also has a luncheon speaking date at

the National Press Club.

Mr Woods, who has made a number of US television appearances since arriving in New York on Tuesday, was praised for his fight against apartheid by participants in the meeting of the special committee.

The Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, the committee's chairman, and the African National Congress representative, Mr Thami Mlambo, were among those who hailed him.

The council members held private consultations yesterday about the approach to their meeting on South Africa which is at the request of their African members - Nigeria, Ghana and Mauritius.

According to reliable sources, the Africans have produced a working paper - the customary forerunner to a draft resolution - calling for the withdrawal of ambassadors from South Africa, a credit squeeze and a ban on new investment in South Africa.

Western sources said the three permanent Western members - Britain, France and the United States - would oppose such moves at this stage. **SAPA**

**UNITED NATIONS —
Dispatch, Mr Donald W
to get tough with the S**

Mr Woods, addressing the Security Council, called on the world community to intensify as soon as possible a policy of ostracism of the South African Government.

Mr Woods, who escaped from South Africa last month, said the West would have to review their anti-sanction policies, which had served to protect the South African Government, and follow the anti-apartheid lead given by the African and Scandinavian countries.

The first priority of Western nations, he said, should be "disengagement from diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties now existing".

The whole issue of apartheid had assumed "a deadly urgency", he said.

"I therefore ask that the United Nations action against apartheid should be positive, constructive and non-violent. I also ask that it should be practical and effective.

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MR WOODS . . . deadly urgency

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"Those who oppose this on the grounds of attendant economic hardship to blacks should take note of the fact that the most authentic black spokesmen in South Africa have consistently stated that they would prefer such hardship to the continuation of a policy they regard as a negation of their humanity in every facet of their lives."

"Today I believe that the rulers of my country have to face the concerted chastisement of the united family of man if they are to be brought peacefully into its brotherhood."

"Whether this can be done in time to prevent large-scale violence in South Africa now depends on the West." Mr Woods directed specific, individual messages to the governments of the United States, France, West Germany, Canada, and Britain — the Western members of the Security Council.

He challenged these Western powers: "Never again condemn the Vorster Government if the basis of your reluctance to bring any particular pressure against it is your own self-interest, for that is Vorster's basis as well."

South African Government activities over the past few months had removed all doubt about the direction they were taking towards racial conflict.

To those who argued that pressure would only drive white South Africa into a laager he said: "They're already in the

the 15 ambassadors ringing him in the UN's top chamber."

"I think that challenge should be accepted," he said.

South African Governments had been condemned in the UN for 30 years — and saved from meaningful action by Western vetoes.

"The result today is that UN censure is regarded in South Africa as a joke," he said. "It is the butt of politicians and comedians alike — as is the very Western bloc which has protected Pretoria for so long."

The time had come for that joke to end. Too many of his countrymen were suffering because of it. Security policemen felt immune to world censure.

"International pressure against the Vorster Government should have a positive, realistic and specific aim in view, and that aim should be not to destroy the assets of my country, nor to harm any of its people, but in their own interests to bring them to their senses" Mr Woods said.

"Such a positive, realistic and specific aim should be the aim of bringing them to the negotiating table with real representatives of the black majority, including specifically Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe."

"The Vorster Government should be pressured into calling a genuine national convention to be attended by the chosen leaders of the various communities there."

This would involve freeing all political detainees and banned people. If the Government claimed any of these people were ordinary criminals, they should be tried in open court under normal law.

He appealed to the 15-member Security Council to open a register of "known criminals pre-eminently guilty of excesses in the furtherance of apartheid."

He suggested strict procedural controls in terms of correct legal machinery. Crimes against humanity could not be dismissed as domestic matters. In acting against these crimes the interests of all humanity should be put above those of individual national populations.

Punitive measures should be aimed at arch-culprits rather than the population groups under their sway. Punitive measures should constitute moral rather than physical force.

approach the General Assembly.

His primary concern, however, was with South Africa. Policies there had already been declared a crime against humanity.

"I claim the right to initiate the process whereby its arch perpetrators may go down in history as the first to be branded individually by the court of the family of man for all posterity," he said.

"Let those who most fear the implications of such a register cast the first veto," he said.

He lashed out viciously at Foreign Minister Pik Botha and denounced his 1974 promise of change as "a piece of public deceit."

"I was among those guilty of being taken in by his words at the time," he said.

In contrast to his UN statements, Mr Botha had recently "uttered some of the most extreme defiances of the very world opinion he was courting so fervently here with his dramatic declaration of 1974."

A spokesman for South Africa's mission here said after Mr Woods' address: "Who cares if it's Donald Woods or Alexander The Great who's addressing the Security Council. The principle involved is unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state."

"It is not surprising that Donald Woods, who enjoys no support in South Africa, is now seeking support abroad."

Mr Woods spoke in slow, measured tones from the same seat several times in the past occupied by Mr Pik Botha when he delivered spirited defences of South Africa.

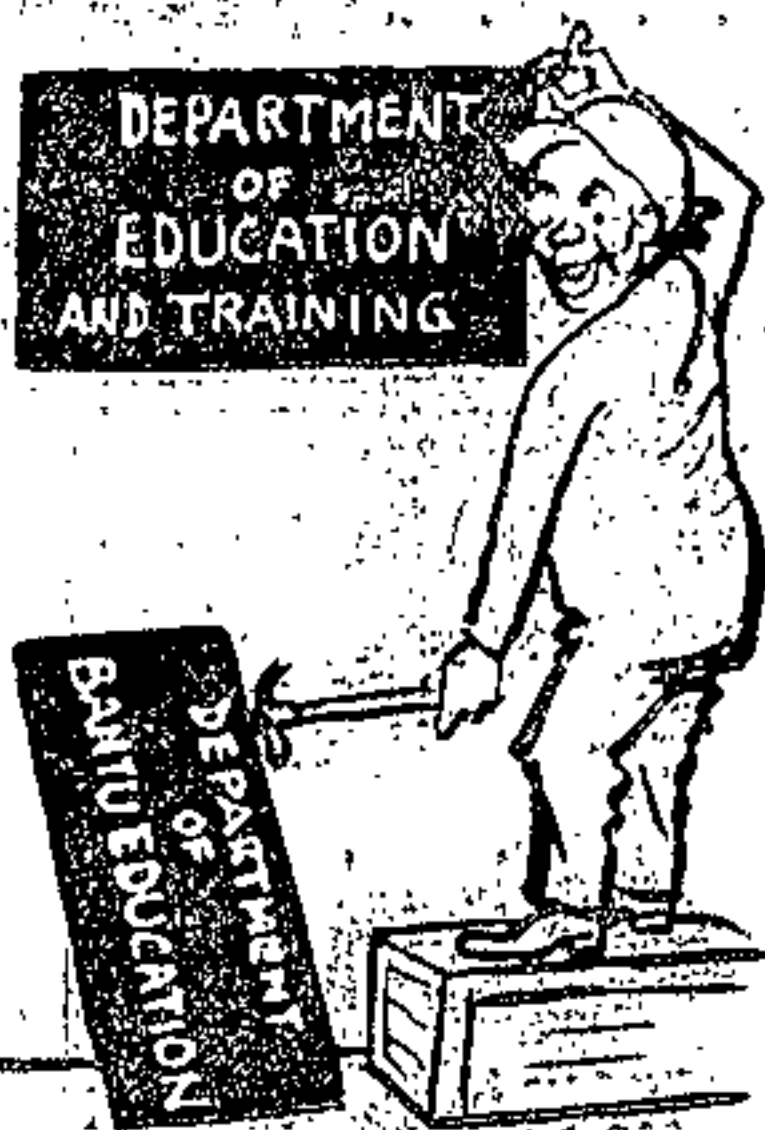
Today Mr Woods will address church leaders in New York. A powerful grouping of leading Protestant and Catholic churches yesterday released details of a shareholder campaign to pressure 32 selected United States companies to pull out of South Africa.

Next week Mr Woods takes on Washington, with a heavy schedule of appearances before Congressional panels and meetings with officials and businessmen.

FOOTNOTE: Although Mr Woods is a banned person and may not be quoted in South Africa in normal circumstances, the Prime Minister's office advised that Mr Woods' speech was publishable as he was addressing the United Nations.

"I speak for voteless millions," page 2.

QUICK QUIP



"A rose by any other name..."

328

Woods at UN urges West to break ties with SA

Cape Times 27/1/78

NEW YORK. — The banned East London newspaperman, Mr Donald Woods, addressing the UN Security Council here yesterday, called on the world community "to intensify as soon as possible a policy of ostracism of the Pretoria regime".

Mr Woods, who escaped from South Africa last month, said the West would have to review its anti-sanction policies which had served to protect the South African

Government, and follow the anti-apartheid lead given by the African and Scandinavian countries.

The first priority of Western nations, he said,

should be "disengagement from diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties now existing".

The whole issue of apartheid has assumed "a deadly urgency" he said. "I therefore ask that the United Nations action against apartheid should be positive, constructive and non-violent. I also ask that it should be practical and effective."

"Effective punitive measures need not and should not be extreme — but they have to be sufficiently severe to bring the Pretoria regime to its senses, or certain tragedy will overtake the people of South Africa," Mr Woods said.

This implied "the urgent reconstruction of the institution of economic sanctions".

"Those who oppose this on

the grounds of attendant economic hardship to blacks should take note of the fact that the most authentic black spokesmen in South Africa have consistently stated that they would prefer such hardship to the continuation of a policy they regard as a negation of their humanity in every facet of their lives.

On the West

"Today I believe that the rulers of my country have to face the concerted chastisement of the united family of man if they are to be brought peacefully into its brotherhood.

"Whether this can be done in time to prevent large-scale violence in South Africa now depends on the West."

Mr Woods directed specific, individual messages to the governments of the United States, France, West Germany, Canada and Britain — the Western members of the Security Council.

He challenged these Western powers: "Never again condemn the Vorster government if the basis of

Continued on page 2

Cape Times 27/1/78

Woods at UN

Continued from page 1

your reluctance to bring any particular pressure against it is your own self-interest, for that is Vorster's basis as well."

South African Government activities over the past few months have removed all doubt about the direction it was taking towards racial conflict, he said.

To those who argued that pressure would only drive white South Africa into a laager, he said: "They're already in that laager." State-controlled television and radio, and Afrikaans newspapers had already seen to that.

Countries should consider "a full range of psychological pressures against the supporters of apartheid". One of these could be a refusal to grant visas to known supporters of apartheid or to South Africans who refused to sign a declaration condemning apartheid.

In spite of rhetorical claims to the contrary, world opinion did hit the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and his followers, said Mr Woods.

It had not forced Mr Vorster to change policies because its effect so far had been vocal.

South African governments had been condemned in the UN for the past 30 years — and saved from meaningful action by Western vetoes.

"The result today is that UN censure is regarded in South Africa as a joke. It is the butt of politicians and comedians alike — as is the very Western bloc which has protected Pretoria for so long.

"I think the time has come for that joke to end. Too many of my countrymen are suffering because of it, and too many have actually died in the hands of the security policemen who feel immune to world censure.

"International pressure against the Vorster government should have a positive, realistic and specific aim in view, and that aim should be not to destroy the assets of my country, nor to harm any of its people, but in their own interests to bring them to their senses," Mr Woods said.

"Such a positive, realistic and specific aim should be the aim of bringing them to the negotiating table with real representatives of

the black majority.

"The Vorster government should be pressured into calling a genuine national convention to be attended by the chosen leaders of the various communities there."

This would involve freeing all political detainees and banned people. If the government claimed any of these people were ordinary criminals, they should be tried in open court under normal law.

He appealed to the 15 member Security Council to open a register of "known criminals pre eminently guilty of excesses in the furtherance" of apartheid.

He suggested strict procedural controls in terms of correct legal machinery. Crimes against humanity could not be dismissed as domestic matters; in acting against these crimes the interests of all humanity should be put above those of individual national populations; punitive measures should be aimed at arch-culprits, rather than the population groups under their sway; punitive measures should constitute moral rather than physical force; accused persons should be given an opportunity to defend themselves, and indictments should be permitted only under categories of crimes agreed by an overwhelmingly large majority vote in the General Assembly.

The International Court of Justice's scope of jurisdiction should be widened to include the power to add names to the proposed register of criminals.

The mere listing of their names together with prohibition of all international travel under risk of prosecution would constitute a powerful sanction, he said.

Crimes against humanity were also committed in other countries, Mr Woods said. He hoped complainants from these countries would also approach the General Assembly.

"I claim the right to initiate the process whereby its arch-perpetrators may go down in history as the first to be branded individually by the court of the family of man for all posterity.

"Let those who most fear the implications of such a register cast the first veto," he said.

Sapa

Isolate Pretoria' Woods urges UN

N.M. 27/1/78

328

TOWN COUNCIL

ISOLATE PRETORIA

FROM PAGE 1

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Negotiating

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His primary concern however, was with South Africa. Policies there had already been declared a crime against humanity.

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"Let those who most fear the implications of such a register cast the first veto," he said. (Sapa.)

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Mr. Woods, who escaped from the Republic last month, said the West would have to review their anti-sanction policies which had served to protect the South African Government and follow the anti-apartheid lead given by the African and Scandinavian countries.

He suggested that countries could refuse to grant visas to known supporters of apartheid or to South Africans who refused to sign a declaration condemning apartheid. "A full range of psychological pressures against the supporters of apartheid" should be considered.

Urgency

The first priority of Western nations, he said, should be "disengagement from diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties now existing."

The whole issue of apartheid had assumed "a deadly urgency" he said. "I therefore ask that the United Nations' action against apartheid should be positive, constructive and non-violent. I also ask that it should be practical and effective."

"Effective punitive measures need not and should not be extreme — but they have to be sufficiently severe to bring the Pretoria regime to its senses, or certain tragedy will overtake the people of South Africa," Mr. Woods said.

This implied the urgent reconstruction of the institution of economic sanctions.

"Those who oppose this on the grounds of attendant economic hardship to Blacks should take note of the fact that the most authentic Black spokesmen in South Africa have consistently stated that they would prefer such hardship to the continuation of a policy they regard as a negation of their humanity in every facet of their lives."

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Laager

To those who argued that pressure would only drive White South Africa into a laager he said: "They're already in that laager." State-controlled television and radio and Afrikaans newspapers had already seen to that.

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◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

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Sentence on banned man suspended

A banned person who sent a letter to another banned person was today sentenced to six months imprisonment suspended for five years.

Gavin Michael Andersson (26) was convicted by Mr F Z Krynauw in the Johannesburg Regional Court of breaking his banning order.

Andersson pleaded guilty to sending a letter to Mr Apheus Nthetwa at the end of 1976. Both Andersson and Mr Nthetwa are banned under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Krynauw said: "The letter itself is not serious but the country has laws which must be obeyed." He said Andersson was "playing with fire" and warned him that the next time he would get hurt.

Mr H Brandt appeared for the State. Mr W Wentzel, SC, appeared for his defence.

World body all ears as banned editor Donald Woods urges total isolation of South Africa

Hugh Robertson
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — An impassioned plea to the West to take punitive measures against South Africa was made in the United Nations Security Council yesterday by the banned editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

He asked the Security Council to open a register of "known criminals who are pre-eminent guilty of excesses" in the furtherance of apartheid.

He also called for agreement on the refusal of visas to known supporters of apartheid "or at least to those who refuse to sign a declaration condemning it," as part of a range of psychological pressures against the Government.

Mr Woods who was given a more attentive hearing than any recent speaker on southern Africa, said: "Effective punitive measures need not and should not be extreme, but they have to be sufficiently severe to bring the Pretoria regime to its senses, or certain tragedy will overtake the people of South Africa."

Before outlining a complicated and lengthy six-point plan for procedures by which persons could be listed as "international criminals" for supporting apartheid, he said:

"In the light of the United Nations declaration of apartheid as a crime against humanity, I appeal to the Security Council to con-

sider opening a register of known criminals who are pre-eminent guilty of excesses in the furtherance of such crime.

"To ensure that such censure carries the full weight of international moral force and to prevent such a measure from becoming a method of pursuing merely political vendettas, I would suggest the strictest procedural controls in terms of correct legal machinery."

He added: "I believe that the scope of jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice should be widened to include the power to add names to the proposed register of such international criminals and that the mere listing of their names in the proposed register, together with prohibition of all international travel for them under the risk

of prosecution would constitute a powerful sanction."

The first proposal for such a list was made in the Security Council last year by India's UN Ambassador, Mr Rikhi Jaipal, and the idea has since gathered momentum among Africans at the UN.

Before he began, Mr Woods told the council that he had been informed of a decision by the South African Government to permit his speech to be quoted by newspapers inside the country.

"No doubt the intention is to convey to the white

people what a traitor I am to the white race," Mr Woods said.

In his appeal for international unity in taking action against South Africa he said: "For many years and for a variety of reasons, the Western powers have resisted the implementation of effective punitive measures against the Government of South Africa, but the time has come for the West to reassess its past attitudes."

"This implies the urgent reconsideration of the institution of economic sanctions, and those who oppose this on the grounds of attendant economic

hardship to blacks should take note of the fact that the most authentic black spokesmen in South Africa have consistently stated that they would prefer such hardship to a continuation of a policy they regard as a negation of their humanity in every facet of their lives."

Mr Woods said that just as a member of "the family of man" might have to

be chastised for his own good, "so today I believe that the rulers of my country have to face the concerted chastisement of the united family of man if they are to be brought peacefully into its brotherhood."

He added: "Whether this can be done in time to prevent large-scale violence in South Africa now depends on the West.

Can the nations of the West decline the appeal of the rest of the world community?"

Mr Woods said that in recent months the South African Government had removed all doubt as to the direction in which it was heading. After the outrage of the killing of Stephen Biko, "the most important political leader among our people," the

Government had acted to repress the final remaining area of effective criticism of apartheid, the Press.

"These actions by the Pretoria regime illustrate clearly that it will no longer tolerate even the slight margin of effective criticism that was publicly allowed before October 19. "Some degree of criticism is still allowed in the

Editor's note: Though people banned in South Africa may not be quoted here, this does not apply to speeches made at the UN, in Parliament or Provincial Councils where everything that is said may be recorded.



Mr Donald Woods addressing the UN Security Council.

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations has invited banned South African newspaper editor Mr Donald Woods to take part in its proposed daily one-hour broadcasts to South Africa.

Mr Woods has been asked to undertake a weekly 15-minute contribution to the programme, devoting five minutes each to comments in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa, which Mr Woods speaks fluently.

But the UN is facing frustrating difficulties in its efforts to obtain international assistance in relaying and transmitting

the programmes to South Africa.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has said it is not a propaganda organisation and that it would not participate in

any UN-sponsored broadcasts to South Africa.

It is believed that several other West European broadcasting authorities have adopted a similar stance and that some Afri-

can countries close to South Africa have expressed reservations about joining in the plan.

Part of their reluctance is based on the realisation that South Africa possesses powerful radio transmitters of its own which could be used in retaliatory broadcasts to African countries.

In London, Mr Woods was last night acclaimed for his "persistent courage" in questioning the South African Government when he was named Editor Of The Year in Britain's televised What The Papers Say awards.

Leading British journalists attended the presentation, announced by the former editor of the New Statesman, Mr Anthony Howard.

Call for apartheid crime list

Press — but only if it is ineffective and does not constitute a significant embarrassment to the regime," Mr Woods told the council.

He added: "The first priority of the Western nations should, I submit, be an immediate policy of disengagement from diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties now existing."

"To those who argue that further pressure would only serve to drive the white South Africans into a laager, my reply is — they are already in the laager. Their State-

controlled television, radio and Afrikaans-language newspapers have seen to that."

Mr Woods reiterated his view that blacks would not suffer unduly from western-supported economic sanctions against South Africa and said western industrialists who wished to help blacks should put their money into Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.

"Pour your philanthropic millions into these poor territories with their unemployed masses who now have to seek work in apartheid territory," he said.

The Natal Mercury

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1978

328

DONALD WOODS

MANY SOUTH AFRICANS have probably been startled by the comet-like re-appearance of Mr. Donald Woods from the silent limbo of outer space to which he was consigned by a Government banning order last October. Silent, that is, for South Africans, who may neither read nor hear anything he says.

But for the rest of the world Mr. Woods has been anything but silent since he fled the country a month ago. With his customary verve and ebullience he has been telling the world exactly what he thinks of the South African Government and its policies.

Replete with coveted professional awards and honours and courted on all sides, this former editor with a limited audience reached a high point in his exile orbiting when he addressed the Security Council of the United Nations in New York on Thursday. One may well ask exactly who he was representing in this august forum; but it is a sobering reflection that no representative of the South African Government has spoken there in a long, long time.

Mr. Woods's diagnosis of the South African condition (reported here by kind permission of the Government) is familiar enough. What will startle many is his drastic prescription, including "disengagement from diplomatic, cultural, sporting, trade, military, investment and general economic ties now existing," and "a full range of psychological pressures against the supporters of apartheid."

Mr. Woods's bitterness over his arbitrary banning and the death of his close friend Steve Biko is understandable, but his reasoning is flawed

when he urges such drastic punitive measures in order to avert tragedy and bloodshed. One cannot talk of sanctions and bloodshed as if they were valid alternatives. If there is to be a South African tragedy it can only be hastened and made infinitely worse by a policy of total ostracism and the imposition of economic sanctions. Who, on this issue, can presume to speak on behalf of the masses who will suffer most?

This is no time for what amounts to a counsel of despair. There are some bad things in South Africa. They may even be bad in a unique sense. But the country is certainly not uniquely bad. There are dozens of others in the UN that are far worse on every score, and likely to remain so.

Mr. Woods implicitly acknowledges this when he says he hopes there will be complaints about crimes against humanity committed in other countries. Our guess is that, rather than brace itself for the rush, the General Assembly will quietly torpedo this idea, as it did with a recent Western resolution to appoint a UN human rights commissioner.

Nevertheless, Mr. Woods's arguments are in general much more sophisticated than those of the tiresome extremists at the UN, and are likely to carry more weight with the Western democracies, to whom they are pointedly addressed.

It would be foolish to underestimate Mr. Woods's influence as he whizzes across the firmament. But South Africa's problems can only be solved in South Africa, and Mr. Woods may find, as other exiles have done, that his relevance diminishes as time goes on.

WOODS PASSION ALL FOR NOTHING?

Paton rejects Woods's call to UN

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — In spite of all the fanfare which marked the visit to the United Nations this week of banned Mr Donald Woods, the Security Council is unlikely to adopt any of his impassioned recommendations.

Mr Woods, former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, addressed

the council at the start of its debate on South African race policies and called for economic sanctions and 'psychological pressures.'

Among his recommendations was the creation of a register of 'international criminals' who support apartheid and could be prosecuted.

He also called for a ban on travel visas for apartheid supporters.

Although African countries began circulating a working paper — the prelude to a formal resolution — calling for eco-

nomie sanctions, they had decided to do so at least a fortnight before Mr Woods made his demand.

Before he fled

Indeed, African countries were discussing the matter long before Mr Woods was banned or had fled.

But the Western powers, clearly close to supporting stronger measures against South Africa, have indicated that for the time being they will oppose further action in the hope that South Africa

will take their warnings seriously.

Economic sanctions will thus probably be vetoed, although it is doubtful whether all three Western powers with veto rights in the council — the United States, Britain and France — will vote the same way.

Meanwhile, legal experts at the United Nations see problems in an international register of apartheid 'criminals.'

They say the West would probably have nothing to do with such a proposal and unless elaborate — and probably unworkable — machinery for criminal trials were set up, there would probably be Western vetoes if the issue came to the Security Council.

Lawyers also believe that people listed as criminals by the United Nations might have recourse to civil actions if such a list was used in a damaging way.

SENTENCE

Speaking from his Botha's Hill home, Dr Paton said that when Mr Woods was an editor in South Africa he was very outspoken, but there were certain things he could not do.

'One was to ask for economic sanctions that bite. To do that in South Africa would make one liable to a heavy sentence — not excluding death under the Terrorism Act. Mr Woods thinks it would be wrong to oppose eco-

sanctions are favoured by authentic black spokesmen in South Africa who presumably must remain anonymous.

'But who would pay the price for the withdrawal, say, of Ford and General Motors? Not the authentic black spokesmen nor the exiles.

I could not contemplate with equanimity the suffering of black workers in Port Elizabeth if Ford and General Motors withdrew.

GENERATION

'How long would their suffering last? — it might be a generation. And would the black workers themselves vote for withdrawal. Have they not a voice too? Of one thing I am sure. I have no right whatsoever to ask them to pay such a price.

Mr Woods speaks of the concerted chastisements of the united family of man as the only way to bring our rulers peacefully into its brotherhood.

One thing is certain. When the rulers of South Africa drove Donald Woods out — for that is what they did — they laid a nasty rod in pickle for their own backs.'

Dispatch-vrou sê dis 'n kortsluiting Blonde spioen d onskuld self

Van KOBUS TERBLANCHE

PORT ELIZABETH.

VANDEESWEEK se veelbesproke blonde spioen met die bandmasjien in 'n Oos-Londense koerantkantoor hou vol sy is die onskuld self. Mev. Alma Smith, 43, sê daardie bandmasjien in haar handsak was „heeltemal per ongeluk” aan toe sy 'n sekretaresse sit en uitvra het oor Donald Woods. Seker 'n kortsluiting of iets, raai sy.

In 'n eksklusiewe onderhoud met RAPPORT na beweringe dat sy inligtinge oor die uitgeweke redakteur van die Daily Dispatch op band opgeneem het, sê mev. Smith, 'n ouma van twee, sy het in haar lewe nog nooit iets gedoen waaroor iemand 'n vinger na haar kan wys nie.

„Die bandmasjien was in my handtas omdat ek baie van musiek hou. Dit het op 'n een of ander manier aangeskakel terwyl dit in my oop handtas was.”

Nadat mnr. Glen Williams, assistent-redakteur van die koerant, vandeesweek op die band beslag gelê en daarna geluister het, is sy gevra om te sê meer as tikster by die koerant te werk nie. Sy het gesê saans daar gewerk en die oggende by 'n hotel aan die strandfront.

„Ek is daarvan beskuldig dat ek inligting vir die Veiligheidspolisie ingesamel het. As ek dit wou doen, sou ek nie nodig gehad het om 'n bandmasjien te gebruik nie. Dit sou baie makliker gewees het om 'n telefoon op te tel en my sê te sê. Ek het beslis om niemand inligting ingewin nie,” sê sy.

Sy sê sy dra die bandmasjien al baie maande lank elke dag met haar saam. „Ek is baie lief vir musiek en kan nie altyd 'n radio saamdra nie. Die bandmasjien is altyd gereed om op te neem — ek het al selfs opnames van die see gemaak as dit onstuimig is.”



MEV. ALMA SMITH — na bewering met 'n bandopnemer bedrywig by Donald Woods se gewese koerant in Oos-Londen. Hier hou sy haar handsak en die bandopnemer vas waaroor die bohaai gaan.

„Sowaar as ek leef, ek het nie doelbewus 'n opname gemaak nie. Die bandopnemer was foutief en dit het aangeskakel terwyl dit in my oop handtas was.”

Sy sê sy was in die sekreta-

toor terugstap, was ek baie verbaas om te sien dat die bandmasjien aangeskakel was. Ek het niks daarvoor gesê nie. Daar was die laaste tyd fout met die masjien. Soms het dit aangeskakel en ander kere het dit weer verseg om te werk. Ek dink daar was 'n kortsluiting.”

Sy was pas terug in haar kantoor toe mnr. Williams binnekom en vra dat sy saam met hom na die redakteur moet gaan. Sy het dadelik erken dat sy 'n bandmasjien by haar gehad het.

Nadat daar na die gesprek op band geluister was, het hulle gevra of hulle die band maar kan hou. Die batterye het so afgeleëp dat hulle nie meer duidelik kon hoor nie.

Sy is onder meer daarvan beskuldig dat sy vrae gevra het oor mnr. Woods se onlangse ontsnapping nadat hy in Oos-Londen ingeperk was.

Skoon gewete

Oor die gesprek op band wil mev. Smith nie uitbrei nie. Sy sê: „Ek wil nie die koerant waar ek twee jaar lank gewerk het, in die verteenheid stel nie.”

Pas nadat die koerantbaas na die bandopname geluister het, het hulle gesê dat sy nie die aand hoef te kom werk nie. Sy het hulle die volgende dag gebel en gesê dat sy by haar woord staan dat die masjien nie doelbewus aangeskakel was nie.

„Die algemene gevoel was dat ek eerder moet bedank,” sê sy. „Hieroor voel ek bitter. Ek het my werk geniet en

was baie Ek glo va was vir m baie hart wat gebeur „Ek vo omdat die geskakel v wete is skot

“A H
N VOLLEDI
HUWELIKS
per vanweë
volwasse v
FOTO'S —
Japannees
word desku
deur DR. S
SLEGS VO
plaar.

Rug beseer

Sy erken dat sy die bandmasjien by haar gehad het toe sy en mev. Linda Murray oor mnr. Woods gesels het. Mev. Murray was vroeër mnr. Woods se sekretaresse en werk nou vir die nuwe redakteur, mnr. G. A. Farr.

Hulle het oor mnr. Woods gesels, ja, sê mev. Smith —

sy op Nuwejaarsdag haar rug beseer het.

„Sy het nie van die bandmasjien in my handtas geweet nie, maar ek het ook geen geheim daarvan gemaak dat ek 'n bandmasjien by my

my handtas

SO HET HULLE GESELS

'N TRANSKRIPSIE van die gesprek op band tussen mev. Alma Smith en mev. Linda Murray, gewese sekretaresse van mnr. Donald Woods, is Vrydag deur The Daily Dispatch gepubliseer. Hier is hoof-trekke van die gesprek:

Smith: Tell me, those nice pictures he (Woods) had taken before he went. I'd love one. Where are they? Can I ask for one?

Murray: You mean the one that he had when he had his private column?

Smith: Man, he had a lot done and you were sending them out to the different newspapers. He changed them. They were mounted on those little cards.

Murray: O, that's right. That's right.

Smith: Those beautiful ones.

Murray: Yes, yes. Well, as far as I know, they've all been sent out. There might be a couple in the library.

Smith: I'd love one. You know. Show my grandchildren one day I worked for this rebel.

* * *

Murray: Is your husband a policeman?

Smith: No. He works on the Railways.

Murray: Is he a police reservist?

Smith: No, nothing to do with the police. My husband. Only my son's in the police. My son found Mohapi hanging up and took him down and tried to revive him.

Murray: When?

SMITH: When he hung himself . . . Donald Woods never greeted me once after that. Donald Woods would walk in here and not see me. He could'nt fire me. But he would'nt have let them employ me if he was here, because they knew my boys were in the police.

* * *

Mev. Smith praat oor haar aanstelling by die koerant:

Murray: Where was Donald?

Smith: I don't know. He was travelling

round the country. I never ever met Donald Woods officially. I know nothing about him. And I didn't want to know anything. But I would like a photo of the bastard. I'll carry it round in my handbag . . . I'm still trying to think how he swam that river in the rain.

Murray: I wonder if there were any crocodiles in it?

Smith: There should have been a few shark in it . . .

* * *

Daar is 'n verwysing na mnr. Donald Card:

Smith: He phoned Roger Osmond the other night and I didn't know it was Card and I said: Dave, is that you? And he said, no, and then afterwards when I read the paper I knew it was Card. I myself think that Donald Card is putting this in the paper in the hope that people are going to build up a feeling for him like they did for Donald Woods. You know, its a case of discrediting the country, the Government, the police.

Murray: Listen, he was in the police.

Smith: I know he was. He's got . . .

Murray: He's got friends in the police, has'nt he?

Murray: I mean, he's got friends in high-up places — Van den Bergh?

Smith: Is Van den Bergh his friend?

Murray: I would'nt be surprised.

Smith: Yes, but how can Van den Bergh tell him what's going on?

Murray: Now, who is Van den Bergh?

Smith: He's Boss.

Murray: A policeman?

Smith: No, no, he's Boss. He's head of Boss, I think.

Murray: My, that must be an interesting organisation to work for.

Smith: I wonder. Let's try.

Murray: If they'll have me, I'll go.

Smith: The spy who came in from the Dispatch office.

Murray: No, I'll only have one loyalty, and that's for the organisation I work for.

Smith: Yes, I know. No, but I mean—when you leave here you can write a book — The Spy Who Came In From The Dispatch."

31/1/78
**Man in
court
in leg
irons**

DURBAN — Prison authorities and police are investigating the use of leg irons on an Umlazi man for seven hours before he appeared in the Regional Court here.

Mr David Gaza, serving a five-year banning order, was wearing leg irons when he appeared in court on Monday on charges of contravening his order six times.

He is also charged with assaulting a woman near Amanzimtoti on November 26 last year.

Mr Gaza's attorney said he visited his client in a cell at about 12.30 pm. Mr Gaza was in leg irons, and said they had been put on at about 7.30 that morning.

"I immediately phoned the prison authorities in Durban, who told me the leg irons would be removed as soon as possible, but when I arrived at court at 2.30 pm they were still on," the attorney said.

The regional magistrate objected to their use and adjourned the court until the irons were removed.

Apart from his five-year banning order which expires on November 30, 1981, Mr Gaza is serving a 16-day sentence imposed on January 17 for a separate charge of contravening his banning order.

The case was adjourned to February 28. —
SAPA.

Malcomess hits at Woods

CAPE TOWN — It was apparent that the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was nothing but a political mercenary, the New Republic Party MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, said yesterday.

In a statement, Mr Malcomess said that Mr Woods' speech at the United Nations showed he was apparently as indifferent to the harm his suggested course of action would cause to the man in the street, to the country or to the homelands as the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, was to the death of Mr Steve Biko.

"He has shown his true colours and I trust his supporters in East London will dissociate themselves from his speech and that the Daily Dispatch will throw off his influence and follow a line less extreme and more likely to make East London proud of its daily paper."

"The older order has now passed. It is surely necessary that the new Editor should, in common with other editors and many South Africans who are opposed to the present Government, show himself to be opposed to those ideas made public by his predecessor," Mr Malcomess said.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary caucus, Mr Japie Basson, said Mr Woods' speech at the UN was certainly not PFP policy, but he blamed the Government for the arbitrary action taken against Mr Woods and said that no action of this nature should ever be taken without a trial. — PC.

Friday,
February 3, 1978

DAILY DISPATCH

Woods friend sacked by police

EAST LONDON — A senior clerical assistant at the District Commandant's headquarters here has been dismissed from her job — allegedly because the police felt a long-standing friendship with the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, made her a security risk.

"This is the only reason I can think of," said an upset Mrs Marlene Deutschnmann, 41, who was summoned to the District Commandant's office by the new District Commandant, Col H. J. Venter, and told she had been dismissed.

"He showed me the telex from Maj-Gen Kotze in Pretoria. It said I had 28 days leave due to me and was terminated on March 1.

"The telex was sent to the Divisional Commissioner of Police here and to the commissioner of the Security Police in Pretoria as well and refers to a Security Police file number which I presume is a file on me," Mrs. Deutschnmann said.

She had tried to do her best for the police force during all the time she worked for them, first as a clerical assistant at Divisional Headquarters and later as a senior assistant at District Headquarters. She had been in the employ of the police since July 2 1973. "And I've been very happy working for the uniform branch," she said.

Most of this time Mrs Deutschnmann had worked un-

der the former District Commandant, Col J. G. Odendaal, who was promoted to Divisional Inspector at the end of December.

Col Odendaal refused to comment on Mrs Deutschnmann's dismissal or the quality of work she had done for him during her service. He referred all inquiries to the Divisional Commissioner for the Border, Brig P. J. Smal, who in turn referred inquiries to Pretoria.

From Pretoria Gen H. W. Kotze also refused to comment or give reasons for the dismissal. "It is a departmental matter," he said.

Mrs Deutschnmann said she had immediately lodged a list of objections with Col Venter, asking for reasons for her dismissal.

She said the only reason she could think of was that she was a next-door neighbour and friend of the Woods family before they fled the country.

"We grew up together and while we differed politically we were close friends," she said.

Mr Woods had telephoned her from Maseru to say goodbye after he had fled the country. "This is clear evidence I knew nothing of their escape plans if anyone was tapping my phone, which I presume they would do if they thought I was a security risk," she said.

Shortly after the Woods family left she received a letter from Mr Woods' daughter, Jagne. Enclosed was a

note for Col Van der Merwe of the Special Branch. "I took this to him quite openly and told him it had come in a letter from overseas. Surely there is nothing wrong with this," she asked.

In her objections to Col Venter Mrs Deutschnmann said: "If I have done something against the force why can't I be transferred elsewhere instead of being dismissed. I have three children I must support and with the present financial state of the country it is more than a little impossible to find alternative employment.

"I have served under the direct command of Col Odendaal who will be able to testify to my loyalty to the force and the manner in which I did my duties."

Mrs Deutschnmann went to see Col Odendaal immediately after her dismissal by Col Venter. "He was shocked by what had been done to me," she said.

"If they regard my friendship with the Woods family as a security risk then they are seeing a security risk under every bush."

Mrs Deutschnmann, a divorcee said she was supporting her eldest daughter at Rhodes University and her two younger daughters in matric and standard three here in East London. She could not afford to do this without a job and the police did not give references.

She has testimonial proof of her honesty and ability from previous employers and feels there could be no valid grounds for dismissing her. — DDR.

MRS DEUTSCHMANN...
"we grew up together."

Biko's death: No charges in East Cape

328

ARC/AS

2/2/78

The Argus Special
Representative

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr C N van der Walt, SC, has decided not to prosecute anyone in his area following the death of Mr Steve Biko.

However, Mr van der Walt said, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal would decide on offences, if any, which might have occurred in the Transvaal after Mr Biko was taken to Pretoria.

In a statement today, Mr van der Walt said: The inquest record and affidavits were submitted to me by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, SC, during December.

This finding, in law, did not prevent the Attorney-General from pressing charges.

I have considered the evidence led at the inquest and the affidavits handed in, and I am not instituting any prosecution in respect of events which occurred in the division of the Eastern Cape.

In Parliament on Tuesday the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, disclosed that the record of the inquest had been referred to the Attorney-General to decide whether to charge anyone arising from the black activist's death.

Inquest

The inquest record has been sent to the Medical and Dental Council, which is considering whether to take action against Port Elizabeth's chief district surgeon, Dr B J Tucker, and district surgeon Dr I R Lang.

The inquest magistrate, Mr M J Prins, found Mr Biko died of a head injury but that no one could be held criminally responsible.

BCP clinic now belongs to church

JOHANNESBURG — A clinic belonging to the banned Black Community Programmes has been given to the United Congregational Church of South Africa by the liquidator of assets of banned organisations, Mr W. Krugel.

The Solempilo Clinic is at Adams Mission in Natal and was completed 15 days before the banning of the BCP and other organisations.

Although Solempilo was built by the BCP it stands on land belonging to the United Congregational Church.

The BCP also ran a clinic in King William's Town and a mobile clinic in Soweto.

The parish priest at Adams Mission, the Rev E. Dlamini, said the church had not yet decided on what would happen to the clinic.

Last month Mr Krugel revealed that at least R300 000 had been expropriated from the banking accounts of the 18 organisations banned last year.

It is understood that the liquidation will only be wound up later in the year. — DDC.

Cape Times 3/2/78

328

Mob beats man in Mandela 'trap'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A mob of youths assaulted a man in front of Mrs. Winnie Mandela's house in Brandfort after the man had allegedly tried to "trap" Mrs. Mandela into breaking her banning order by talking to him.

According to Warrant Officer J. F. de Beer of the South African Police in Brandfort, Mrs. Mandela laid an official complaint of

assault by a young man on Sunday. An informant, who asked not to be named for fear of victimization, said the man arrived at Mrs. Mandela's home on Sunday and found her younger sister, Mrs. Nonyaniso Madikizela, who is staying with her, sweeping the

yard. The man said he wanted to see Mrs. Mandela. Mrs. Madikizela told the man Mrs. Mandela was not allowed to communicate with anybody on Sunday's without permission. He insisted, and there was a heated exchange.

He eventually pushed Mrs. Madikizela aside, and as he was about to enter the house, a youth, who had been sent to buy a newspaper by Mrs. Madikizela, arrived and was asked to help. He pulled the man away from the doorway.

A mob that gathered in front of the house grabbed the man and asked him what he wanted. He allegedly claimed he had been sent by a Sergeant Prinsloo of the security police to borrow money from Mrs. Mandela, which could lead to her prosecution. He was then beaten up by the crowd before running away.

Warrant Officer De Beer said no arrests had been made but the case was being investigated.

● The claim that a member of the security police had sent the man to Mrs. Mandela's home to borrow money in order to institute a prosecution was utterly ridiculous, according to Colonel J. V. van der Merwe, commander of the security police in Bloemfontein.

Cape Times 3/2/78

Friend of Woods loses police job

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A senior clerical assistant at the police district commandant's headquarters has been dismissed from her job.

She claims that the police felt her friendship with the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, made her a security risk.

"This is the only reason I can think of," said Mrs Marlene Deutschmann, 41. She was summoned to the district commandant's office by the new district commandant, Colonel H J Venter, and told she had been dismissed.

She has been employed by the police since July 2, 1973. Most of this time Mrs Deutschmann worked under Colonel J G Odendaal, who was promoted to Divisional Inspector at the end of December.

Objections

Colonel Odendaal refused to comment on Mrs Deutschmann's dismissal or the quality of work she did for him during her service.

Mrs Deutschmann said she had lodged a list of objections with Colonel Venter, asking for reasons for her dismissal.

Neighbours

She said the only reason she could think of was that she was a next-door neighbour and friend of the Woods family before they fled the country.

"We grew up together and while we differed politically we were close friends," she said.

Mr Woods telephoned her from Maseru to say goodbye after he fled the country.

Soon after the Woods family left she received a letter from Mr Woods's daughter, Jane. Enclosed was a note for Colonel Van der Merwe of the special branch.

"I took this to him quite

openly and told him it had come in a letter from overseas. Surely there is nothing wrong with this?"

Mrs Deutschmann, a divorcee, said she was supporting her eldest daughter at Rhodes University and her two younger daughters in matric and standard three in East London.

She could not afford to do this without a job and the police did not give references.

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achieved through compromise or Zambia." camps

Cap Times 3/2/78

328

Woods at White House

NEW YORK. — Welcoming Mr. Donald Woods to the White House yesterday, the US Vice-President, Mr. Walter Mondale, told the banned former East London editor: "You can be of great strength to us."

It was also disclosed that the entire Woods family will be provided for and given a home base at Harvard University for the next year.

"I think I have read just about everything you have written since you left," Mr. Mondale told Mr. Woods when they met. "You can be of great strength to us and contribute to public understanding."

In Boston, it was confirmed that Harvard University's prestigious Nieman Foundation will provide a special visiting fellowship to Mr. Woods, while a grant will be provided to take care of him and his family.

The figure has still to be finalized but it will be "adequate," Nieman head Mr. James Thompson said. Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Woods was being accepted under a special category for people "of distinction or need or both".

Later, Mr. Woods met with President Jimmy Carter at the White House. Details of their talks are not known.

SAD TIMES FOR

4/2/78
Weekend Argus

Reporter 328

KIMBERLEY.—A wall of privacy surrounds the banned former leader of the banned Pan African Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, who is ill in his home here. Mrs Sobukwe refuses to discuss her husband's condition, but she did say: 'We are sad now.'

Mr Sobukwe has not been working for some time. When I telephoned his office there was no reply.

And when I visited the Sobukwe home, I was told I could not see Mr Sobukwe, who is limited to receiving only one visitor at a time because of his banning order.

Later, in a telephone interview, Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, who was in town when I visited her home, said she wanted no pictures taken of herself or her husband. She said she was too busy to speak to the Press. 'I am nursing my husband and I don't have time to speak to anyone — but may be next week.'

Three of Mr and Mrs Sobukwe's children are

studying in the United States.

Mr Sobukwe, who underwent a serious chest ailment operation at Groote Schuur Hospital last year, returned to his home in Galeshewe last Saturday.

Earlier in the week, Mrs Sobukwe said her husband was still in pain and would be returning to Cape Town in March for further treatment.

Mr Sobukwe, who is confined to the Kimberley magisterial district, obtained special permission to have medical treatment in any hospital in the country, when he developed his chest trouble last September.

NO RESPONSE

After a long spell in hospital he was allowed to stay in Cape Town to recuperate before returning to hospital. He came back to Kimberley on November 15, 1977, but was readmitted to Groote Schuur Hospital on January 5.

Friends of Mr Sobukwe said they too had experienced difficulty in trying to visit Mr Sobukwe at his home.

Mr A M Nzimando a Galeshewe attorney, with whom Mr Sobukwe did his articles originally, said he had been to the house on two occasions to visit the sick man, but had had no response to his knock.

SOBUKWE

n
Questionnaire to workers (2)

2. Have you asked for changes?

If

Row over alleged SA snooping at Woods' talk

4/2/84
328

3. What

WASHINGTON — A new row has blown up in Congress about alleged South African snooping on Capitol Hill — this time involving the lobbyist firm hired by the Department of Information.

4. What

Representative Tom Downey, chairman of the 33-member bipartisan ad hoc committee set up to monitor affairs in South Africa, sent a letter to Ambassador Donald Sole yesterday protesting that a representative of the law firm handling South Africa's public relations here had slipped in to a closed door meeting at which members were hearing testimony from Mr Donald Woods.

Dispatch Editor was being asked his views on what America should do to bring more pressure on South Africa to end apartheid.

Mr Donald de Keiffer, of the firm, was outside the conference chamber with Mr Retief van Rooyen, the South African lawyer who was counsel to the police in the Steve Biko inquest.

Mr De Keiffer was apparently not the person who stayed inside the committee room after the chairman had announced that it would go into secret session. But Mr Downey is furious that one of his staff evidently did and relayed what was said.

Another incident on Wednesday also upset the committee. A South African official sat in on an earlier closed-door meeting.

It so happened that on that day there was a blizzard in Washington and Mr Sole made the excuse that the offending diplomat arrived late and "misunderstood" that it was a secret session. — DDC.

Do you

The former Daily

workers on this or on

other farms?

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?



Mrs Deutschmann:
No reasons.

A SENIOR DETECTIVE investigating the Donald Woods T-shirt incident, who was taken off the case suddenly, has been transferred to Evander in the Transvaal at a month's notice.

But the Divisional CI officer in East London, Colonel Jan Fourie, denies that the transfer had anything to do with Donald Woods or the T-shirt incident.

In the incident a Steve Biko T-shirt sent to the Woods family became impregnated with a dangerous chemical.

At the same time other police employees connected with the Woods affair have been transferred or dismissed, and private investigator Donald Card has been silenced.

Warrant Officer Eric Magnus has lived in East London since joining the police and was due to take his officer's examination next month.

Friends said the sudden transfer has left him stunned and upset.

They described him as an honest

Police shake-up

Sunday Tribune
in poison

shirt probe

5/2/78
328



Donald Card:
No statements.

Tribune Reporter

and thorough investigator who was totally apolitical.

Soon after private investigator Donald Card gave police what he described as conclusive evidence that security policemen were involved in the Woods T-shirt incident, WO Magnus was taken off the case.

Last week his name was mentioned in a secret tape-recording of a conversation between Mr Woods' confidential secretary, Mrs Linda Murray, and a Daily Dispatch copy-typist, Mrs Alma Smith.

The recording was made on a small machine found hidden in Mrs Smith's handbag. Mrs Smith was immediately suspended from duty and later resigned.

She denied being an informer.

One question she asked Mrs Murray was whether WO Magnus had leaked information to Donald Card.

Another policeman, WO Jan Marais, who has been named overseas as being involved with the T-shirt incident, has reportedly transferred from the security police back to the uniform branch.

And Mrs Marlene Deutschmann, friend and former neighbour of the Woods family, was this week fired from her position as a senior clerical assistant for the police.

No reasons were given for the firing which was on the orders of Major General W. H. Kotze, deputy commissioner of Police.

But she is convinced she was fired because it was thought her association with the Woods family made her a security risk.

Meanwhile, Donald Card, the man who raised a storm by claiming to have positive proof that the security police were involved in the acid T-shirt incident has been ordered not to make any further statements to newspapers.

GROOT SKRIK

Eers die 'leuen', toe loop Biko-man hom

DONALD WOODS het hom vrek geskrik toe ek begin praat, en hy kon nie een van my beweringe ontken nie. Daar is geen twyfel wie die oorlog van woorde gewen het nie . . . ek het hom eenvoudig onder stof geloop."

So sê adv. Retief van Rooyen, die regsgeleerde uit Pretoria wat vandeewee in Washington die weggeloopte koördinerende redakteur gekonfronteer het, gister veldtog in 'n telefoniese onderhoud uit Amerika.

Sedert die openbare botsing het adv. Van Rooyen se kort besoek aan Amerika skielik verander in 'n eenman-sending om Suid-Afrika se saak voor die Amerikaners te stel.

*In die laaste paar dae het hy toegang en ook uitnodigings gekry om 'n groot aantal Amerikaanse kongreslede toe te spreek, hy het radiopraatjies gehou en hy sal dalk nog op 'n nasionale TV-netwerk optree.

*Hy is reeds genooi om teen die middel van die jaar 'n konferensie in San Francisco by te woon as kampvegter vir Suid-Afrika. "En ek is bereid om op eie koste daarheen te gaan."

Adv. Van Rooyen het teen die middel van verlede maand in Amerika aangekom om 'n private saketransaksie in Philadelphia af te handel.

"Vooraf het ek 'n ding gedoen wat ek gedink het baie slim is. Ek het Les de Villiers,

voorheen van die Departement van Inligting, gebel en verduidelik dat ek ook New York en Washington wil besoek en gevra met wie ek in verbinding kan tree. Hy het my Donald de Kieffer, Inligting se kontakman, se foonnommer gegee.

Soos gif

"Mnr. de Kieffer het my vertel dat Woods op TV was en hy het my 'n opname van die uitsending gegee. Dit was een leuen op die ander, soos gif, uit Woods se mond," vertel adv. Van Rooyen.

Daarna het hy gehoor dat Woods voor die Amerikaanse Huis van Verteenwoordigers se onderkomitee vir Afrika-sake gaan verskyn.

Die voorsitter daarvan is Charles Diggs, die Negerkongreslid wat reeds baie jare teen Suid-Afrika 'n veldtog voer.

"Ek is op eie houtjie na die vergadering. Ek het nie eens die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade gekontak nie. Met Louis Luyt se ondervinding in Londen nog vars in my gedagte, was ek skrikkerig om Diggs te konfronteer, maar ek het gevoel dat ek as individu daarheen kan gaan.



ADV. RETIEF VAN ROOYEN

"Ek het in stomme verbasing gesit en luister hoe Diggs vyftien minute lank Suid-Afrika veroordeel. Hy het onder meer beweer dat vyftig persent van die swartmense in Suid-Afrika sterf voordat hulle vyf jaar oud is.

"Daarna het hy 'the courageous Donalds Woods' verwelkom. En Woods het verduidelik wat sy doel met sy Amerikaanse besoek is — om sanksies teen Suid-Afrika aan te moedig, om ons heeltemal te isoleer.

Bloedig vererg

"Hy het sy stories probeer staaf met aanhalings van Sobukwe, Mandela en Biko.

"Ek het gesit en notas maak . . . en my bloedig vererg.

"Toe hoor Diggs dat ek

in die gehoor is en hy vra aan Woods: 'Besef u dat 'n sekere advokaat wat namens die polisie by die geregtelike ondersoek na Biko se dood verskyn het, hier sit?'

"Woods antwoord toe nee en Diggs sê: 'Is dit nie 'n voorbeeld waarom Suid-Afrikans visums tot Amerika geweier moet word nie?'

Adv. Van Rooyen vertel dat Eva Neterowicz, De Kieffer se verteenwoordigers, agterna aan Woods gesê het dat hy (adv. Van Rooyen) 'n persverklaring gaan doen en dat hy moet kom luister.

"Ek het aan die persmanne gesê Woods probeer die groot leuen oordra dat die swartmense ten gunste van sanksies is. Ek het hom as 'n leuenaar uitgekryt.

Afsprake

"Ek het verder gesê dat ek geen mandaat het om namens enigeen op te tree of te praat nie en dieselfde geld vir hom. Hy het my nie geantwoord nie.

"Ons is uitmekaar sonder dat ons amper handgemeen geraak het. . . soos wat sekere koerantmanne beweer. Daar is 'n paar Suid-Afrikaanse koerantmanne wat my gekonfronteer en op en af voor my gespring het. Met hulle is ek nog nie klaar nie."

Adv. Van Rooyen sê hy sou verlede Maandag na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het, maar sy vertrek is uitgestel tot Donderdagaand. Ewe skielik was daar soveel afsprake en onderhoude dat hy nou waarskynlik eers oor 'n paar dae sal kan terugkeer.

Onkunde

"Ek het besluit dat met al die wetgewing wat in Amerika teen ons aan die beskuiging doodgemaak het, maar dit is uit onkunde, want die mense weet niks van die ge-

tuenis nie. Ek kan 'n persoonlike verslag lewer."

Adv. Van Rooyen sê hy is bereid om in die toekoms na Amerika terug te keer vir vergaderings, praatlesings as Amerikaanse instansies of groepe daarvoor sou nooi.

16.
(inclu
dep

(a) S

RAPP

(b)

17.

(a) Are

(b) Prop usually cultivated

(c) Livestock held by worker (if any):

Number of goats

sheep

cattle

other

(d) Estimated length of time worker and family could live
each year on crop produced by family: months.

(e) Estimated annual amount remitted by worker:

13 journalists still detained or banned

6/2/78
328
329
343

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Mike Mzileni, one of the 11 black journalists detained under the country's security legislation, has just completed a year in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mzileni, formerly a photographer with Drum, was detained on February 2 last year and has spent the longest time in detention among journalists held after the Soweto disturbances.

He has been listed as a co-conspirator in the Pan Africanist Congress trial being held in Bethal.

At least 13 South African journalists, including two editors, are either detained or banned under security laws, and at least four others have fled the country.

Those held under the Terrorism Act are:

Joe Thloloe, senior reporter on the banned World newspaper, and president of the banned union of Black Journalists. Mr Thloloe was detained on March 1, last year;

Willie Bokala, World reporter. He was detained on June 14. This is his second spell in jail. He was first detained during 1976 and held from September 23 to December 22 without any charges preferred against him. He was among journalists held at Modder B Prison under the Internal Security Act;

Jan Tugwana, a reporter on the Rand Dai-

ly Mail. He was detained on June 30. Mr Tugwana was first held from September 9 to December 22, 1976, with other journalists in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Moffat Zungu, chief photographer on The World. He was detained on August 6. He is facing charges in the Pan Africanist Congress trial being heard in Bethal. He was also held from September 23 to December 22, 1976, and released without being charged.

Enoch Duma, senior reporter on the Sunday Times. Mr Duma was detained on September 26.

Wiseman Khuzwayo, a reporter on the Daily News in Durban. He was detained on November 22. Mr Khuzwayo is a former student at the University of Zululand.

Quraish Patel, also a reporter on the Daily News. Mr Patel was detained on December 11.

Three more black journalists are being held under the Internal Security Act:

Percy Qoboza, editor of The World. He was detained on October 19 during the security clampdown on black organisations and is being held at Modder B Prison.

Aggrey Klaaste, news editor of Weekend World. He was detained on the same day as Mr Qoboza and he is also held at

Modder B.

Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, the banned former reporter of the Daily Dispatch. Detained in 1976 in terms of the same Act, Miss Mtintso was immediately banned in terms of the same Act and restricted to Orlando East after being released in December. She was detained on October 19 and is being held at the Fort in Johannesburg.

The following journalists have been banned in terms of the Internal Security Act:

Miss Mtintso;

Mr Donald Woods, former Editor of the Daily Dispatch. He was banned on October 19 and restricted to the magisterial district of East London. Mr Woods fled the country recently;

Mr Donald Mattera of the Star, who has been banned but allowed to continue working as a journalist. He is sub-editor of the Star. He was banned in 1973.

Those journalists who fled the country after the Soweto disturbances are:

Mr Woods;

Mr Mateu Nonyane, a former reporter of the Rand Daily Mail;

Mr Nat Serache, also a former reporter of the Rand Daily Mail;

Mr A. Sayed, a reporter on the Muslim News in Cape Town. Mr Sayed fled the country about two weeks ago. — DDC

X Quoting of Mr. Donald Woods

*11. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether his Department has received applications to quote Mr. Donald Woods since he was restricted; if so, (a) from which bodies or organizations and (b) which bodies or organizations were (i) granted and (ii) refused permission;

- (2) whether conditions are stipulated for the granting of permission; if so, what conditions;

- (3) by whom is permission granted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

(a) *The Citizen, Die Vaderland, The Argus, Die Burger, The Natal Mercury, Die Volksblad, Daily Dispatch, Die Oosterlig, S.A. Digest, S.A.P.A., Time Magazine and Beeld.*

(b) (i) *The Citizen, Die Vaderland, The Argus, Die Burger, Die Volksblad, Daily Dispatch, Die Oosterlig, S.A. Digest, S.A.P.A., Time Magazine and Beeld.*

(ii) *The Natal Mercury.*

- (2) No conditions were stipulated in the cases where permission was granted. The stipulation of conditions will depend on the nature of the statements.

- (3) By the Minister of Justice.

†I may just add that in the case of the *Natal Mercury*, where permission was refused, it is true that the news editor of this newspaper requested me to allow an alleged statement by a certain colonel to be published. The statement was to the effect that, after the parcel had been opened, Mr. Woods allegedly said that there was no acid on the T-shirts. I then refused that permission be granted, because I thought that Mr. Woods would most probably deny it, and as I explained to the news editor, doing so would have permitted a trial by a newspaper. That is why I refused.

Publication bannings rise to 156 this year

Star
9/2/78
328

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — So far this year, 156 publications, 59 of them this week, have been declared undesirable and banned by the Directorate of Publications.

Only three publications have been unbanned, one of them an Afrikaans translation of a James Hadley Chase book, "Le Haar Tussen die Lelies Neer," which was declared fit for distribution again this week.

Of the 156 publications, five were posters, 15 pamphlets and 11 calendars for 1978.

This week a T-shirt stating "We are the people" was banned for possession.

Also banned for possession was a guide to growing marijuana indoors, two books on Guinea-Bissau, five pamphlets released by the Southern African Students Solidarity Committee and unknown people, two South African Congress of Trade Union publications and 29 other publications, mostly dealing with South Africa.

John Bergaer's award-winning novel, "G" was banned for distribution. The novel won the British writer the Booker Prize in 1972, worth about R10,000, which he donated to the Black Panther Organisation.

10/2/78

Notices in terms of Internal Security Act
issued to males/females

328

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

- (1) How many notices in terms of section 10(1)(a) of the Internal Security Act were issued during 1977 to males and females, respectively, in each race group;
- (2) whether any of the persons to whom these notices were addressed were warned in terms of section 10(1) *ter* before issue of the notice; if so, how many of the males and females, respectively, in each race group.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) White		Coloured		Asiatic		Bantu	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	0	1	0	3	0	19	5

(2) No.

**Notices in terms of Internal Security Act
issued/withdrawn/expired**

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

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during 1977; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1977.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

	5(1)(e)	9(1)
(1) (a)	Yes 5	Yes 33
(b)	No	No
(c)	Yes 10	Yes 16

89

FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY 1978

(2)	Yes 1	Yes 2
(3)	19	139

328

WORKER

(328)

Desmond

ARGUS 10/2/78

leaves SA

(d) Grazing

Quota of: sheep

goats

cattle

other

Value to farmer

used

(e) Land

Area offered :

Value to farmer :

Water (annual cost

Cost of other items

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—
Formerly banned Mr. Gos-
mas Desmond, who publi-
cised the lives of resettled
blacks, is leaving South
Africa today with his
family to live in London.

Mr Desmond, who came
to South Africa in 1959,
said incidents such as the
death of black leader Mr.
Steve Biko made him be-
lieve there was nothing he
could do in South Africa
anymore.

He had also recently re-
ceived a death threat and
mysterious telephone calls
at his Maritzburg home.

Mr Desmond wrote a
book, which was also
banned, on the lives of
blacks at the Limehill re-
settlement area in Natal.

About a fortnight ago he
published a follow-up
study, Limehill Revisited
and found that conditions
had remained unsatisfac-
tory over the years.

used

f implements:

(f) Clothing: items su

Costs to

(g) Bonus (annual):

(h) Presents (annual):

Cost to

(i) Recreational facili

Cost to f

(j) Medical:

Annual cost to farmer of: doctors bills

medicines

transport to and from facilities

other

(j) Total medical cost

(k) Pension contribution by farmer, if any (annual):

(l) Insurance contribution by farmer, if any (annual):

(m) Legal costs paid by farmer, if any (annual):

(n) Worker's current debt to farmer (if any):

Star 10/2/78

328

Winnie Mandela found guilty

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the former leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each of two charges — one of receiving visitors without permission and the other of attending a social gathering.

Mr C P J Steytler, in the Bloemfontein Regional Court, conditionally suspended the sentences for four years.

Mr Steytler said the overriding consideration with the court was that both offences were committed shortly after Mrs Mandela's arrival in Brandfort. The court accepted that she suddenly found herself in a strange place, away from relatives, friends and neighbours she had known in Johannesburg.

There was nothing that suggested there was anything sinister about the

visit on May 23. The visitors had made no secret of their visit.

Mr Steytler said he agreed with submissions by Mr G Bizos, for Mrs Mandela, that the visit to the house of Mrs Dyas on June 9 should not be regarded in a serious light and that nothing but general conversation had taken place.

There was no evidence to suggest that Mrs Dyas or Mr Toale, who had been present, were persons who could be regarded as a threat to State security, or that Mrs Mandela used the gathering to inspire others to endanger State security, Mr Steytler said.

The court was of the view that it was the opportunity to conspire clandestinely that the legislature aimed to prevent. Mrs Mandela would be well advised to make sure in future that she acted in terms of the order, said Mr Steytler.

328

★ The Cape Times, Friday, February 10, 1978 3

Mrs Mandela convicted of restriction order offences

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela — wife of the former leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island — was yesterday sentenced to six months imprisonment each on charges of receiving visitors without permission and of attending a social gathering.

Mr C P J Steytler, in the Regional Court here, suspended the sentences for four years on condition that Mrs Mandela was not convicted of any offence which was a contravention of her present restriction order, or of any order replacing such

order.

Mr Steytler said, passing sentence, that the overriding consideration with the court was that both offences had been committed soon after Mrs Mandela's arrival in Brandfort, after her speedy removal from Johannesburg. The court accepted that she suddenly found herself in a strange place, away from relatives, friends and neighbours she knew.

There was nothing in the record that suggested there was anything sinister about the visit on May 23. The visitors had made no secret of their visit and had called at the police station

to ask directions. Mrs Mandela had also made no secret that the visitors would come to the house.

Mr Steytler said the court was of the view that it was the opportunity to conspire clandestinely that the legislature aimed to prevent. Mrs Mandela would be well advised to make sure in future that she acted in terms of the order.

Mr Steytler said that every case should be treated on its own merits, and that in the present instance imprisonment would be too harsh a punishment. — Sapa

Woods is on crest of a wave

SUN TIMES 16/2/78 3.28

By David Beresford: LONDON

DONALD WOODS, the banned editor who fled South Africa, is riding on the crest of a wave abroad — politically and financially.

No South African exile has had quite the impact overseas and he looks set for a rosy future.

After a hectic fortnight in the US, where he was welcomed by President Carter, toasted by the American Press and expounded his views on South Africa to radio and television audiences numbering in the hundreds of millions, Mr Woods is now back in Britain. His book on Steve Biko,



Donald Woods with British Liberal Party leader David Steel

His book on Biko stands to net a fortune

due to be printed simultaneously, in America and Britain this week, looks set to be a sensational success.

It is expected to be translated into 11 foreign languages. Film rights are also being negotiated and the paperback rights are being put up for auction.

Publisher John Marquess, of Paddington Press, told me: "The trade views it as potentially one of the best sellers of the year and certainly one of the most important."

On publishing precedents, Mr Woods can expect to earn well over R100 000. Mr Woods left behind in South Africa assets worth between R12 000 and R15 000 — including a legacy of R6 000 from his mother, who died last year — all of which have been frozen by the Government.

The Woods family arrived in Britain with R200 and were promptly flooded with offers of help, including eight houses rent-free — half of them on an indefinite basis.

In Washington he was told by President Carter to treat America as his home, but although he has been awarded the Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University, Mr Woods — a keen cricket and football fan — plans to settle in Britain.

Harvard for a year — Mr Woods will be on a lengthy lecture-tour of Western Europe and America, speaking mainly on university campuses.

In Amsterdam he will unveil a plaque renaming Pretorius Square "Steve Biko Square".

Lectures

The impact Mr Woods could have on overseas attitudes towards South Africa has been underlined by the eagerness of politicians, statesmen and government officials to hear him.

Apart from his meeting with President Carter, he had lengthy talks with Vice-President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the architect of Tory foreign policy in Africa, Lord Carrington.

Special arrangements are being made for them to study Afrikaans and Xhosa. Between now and July — when he takes up the Nieman Fellowship, staying with his wife and family at

Woods sent greeting to police

328

A SECURITY police colonel told the Sunday Express this week he had been "touched and thrilled" by a New Year's message Mr Donald Woods, banned former editor of the Daily Despatch, had sent him from London after fleeing South Africa.

But Colonel A P van der Merwe of the Special Branch added, when I told him I knew the contents of the message: "That makes me want to cry. It was a personal message from Mr Woods to myself and I am surprised and disappointed that he has divulged the contents."

When I assured Col Van der Merwe that my source of information was nobody he knew, he was unconvinced.

He said: "They were kind words which showed Mr Woods is a man with humour and I ap-

BUT SECURITY COLONEL WAS HEARTSOBBER THAT SOMEONE ELSE KNEW ABOUT IT

BY CLARE STERN

preciated it. The whole police force has never been against Mr Woods and I was with him all the way. Now that the message has got around my feelings towards him have changed."

The message in question was handed to Colonel Van der Merwe by Mrs Marlene Deutschmann, a former senior clerical assistant at the East London District Commandant's headquarters. It was enclosed with a letter she received from the Woods' daughter, Jane, and addressed to the Colonel. Mrs Deutschmann has since been dismissed from her job.

Though Mrs Deutschmann refused to discuss the contents of the message, a telephone call to Mrs Wendy Woods in London confirmed that the Express's information was correct.

She said: "Donald merely wanted to wish Colonel Van der Merwe and his family a happy new year. He was tired of signing in every Monday because of the banning and wanted the colonel to be a good ou and sign in for him. He also wanted to tell him to 'stem Prog'."

Mrs Woods said her husband's message had been prompted by sheer pleasure at being out of the country and by his natural cheekiness.

"It was a funny letter and there was no malice," she explained. Mrs Woods said she and her family had sent a message of sympathy to Mrs Deutschmann after her dismissal.

"I believe it was sheer spite. Jane had sent her a friendly letter and the note to Colonel Van der Merwe was enclosed. The police probably thought Mrs Deutschmann was a security risk."

Mrs Deutschmann, employed by the police for nearly five years and promoted from "a lowly clerical assistant" to a senior assistant in 1975, was the Woods' next-door neighbour and friend. She was taken by surprise when

she was summoned by the District Commandant, Col H J Venter, and told of her dismissal.

"I told him I knew I did my work perfectly well, and all I had been guilty of lately was a parking meter fine," she told the Express. Mrs Deutschmann, who is 41, said she was having difficulty finding a new job.

Mrs Deutschmann, a divorcee, said she had been going out with a policeman until recently.

He had been transferred but had visited East London on holiday over the New Year holiday.

"Unfortunately he has heart trouble and has been declared medically unfit."

She would not divulge Jane Woods' message to Col Van der Merwe.

WOODS IS on crest of a wave

See Times 12/2/78 328

By David Beresford: LONDON

DONALD WOODS, the banned editor who fled South Africa, is riding on the crest of a wave abroad — politically and financially.

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Will you try to come back to this
why/why not?

Donald Woods with British Liberal Party leader David Steel

His book on Biko stands to net a fortune

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Lectures


He and his wife are looking for a house to buy and a school has been found for the children.

Special arrangements are being made for them to study Afrikaans and Xhosa. Between now and July — when he takes up the Nieman Fellowship, staying with his wife and family at

**Sobukwe back
in hospital** 13/2/78

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, is back in hospital in Kimberley.

He returned there two weeks ago after treatment in Cape Town. He was reportedly making progress yesterday. — DDC.

1.  2. **Kotze to** 3. **appear** 4. **on ban** 5. **charge**

Cape Times 14/2/78
828

The Rev Theo Kotze

DR THEO KOTZE, the banned former director of the Christian Institute in the Cape, has been summonsed to appear at Wynberg Magistrate's Court. He is charged with contravening his banning order.

Under the terms of the summons, Dr Kotze must appear in court on February 23. He will be charged with "unlawfully attending a gathering".

Dr Kotze was banned on October 19, last year.

According to his wife, Helen, the summons cited his having preached at the Rondebosch Congregational Church on November 6 last year.

The summons was served on him last Wednesday.

8. Hoe lank op hierdie plaas gewerk het
Aan toevallige/kontrakarbeiders alleenlik:

- 9(a) Permanente tuiste
- (b) Jaarlikse tydperk op die plaas
- (c) Jaarlikse tydperk tuis
- (d) Bedrywigheid vir die res van die jaar
- (e) Hoeveel keer reeds op d're plaas gewerk

10. Aan alle werkers

(a) Werkure:

Maan-Vry	Begin	Uitskei	Pouse(s)
Sat.	"	"	"
Son.	"	"	"

(b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
 onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
 prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
 waarde aan boer
 waarde aan werker

SA

(328)

'agent'

at

secret

Woods

briefing

(b) melk:

(c) Ander ke

(d) Weinlek

Aantal

(e) Grond

Oppervlakte

Waarde aan

Water (ja

Koste van

(f) Kleren:

(g) Bonus (ja

(h) Geskenke

(i) Ontspanning

Koste aan

(j) Gesondheid

Jaarlikse

(j) Totale med

(k) Pensioenby

(l) Versekering

ede (2)

s verskaf word nie)

laat

gehou

"

"

gebruik

boer)

v. saad, gebruik van plaasmasjinerie

eur boer (jaarliks)

els

aan boer:

:

an: doktersrekeninge betaal

medisyne

vervoer na en van geriewe

ander

jaarliks)

boer (jaarliks)

WASHINGTON. — A US Congressional group has accused a representative of South Africa's Department of Information of eavesdropping on a secret briefing it received recently from the exiled South African journalist, Mr Donald Woods.

The charge was made by a House of Representatives group monitoring developments in South Africa in a letter to the South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole.

It is the second time in three weeks that the group has accused a representative of the South African Government of eavesdropping on secret briefings.

PRIOR NOTICE

In a letter to Mr Sole on January 25, it accused a member of the Embassy's Information Department of attending a secret State Department briefing on South Africa in spite of prior notice that the meeting was restricted to Congressmen and their aides.

In that letter, the Congressmen also accused the Embassy official of leaking 'highly sensitive' information from the briefing to The Citizen, a Johannesburg newspaper.

In reply, Mr Sole denied that the official had knowingly attempted to 'clandestinely attend a closed meeting.'

AN AGENT

In a letter on February 6 to Mr Sole, the group said an agent of the Washington law firm of Dekeiffer and Associates, which represents South Africa's Department of Information, attended a close January 31 briefing by Mr Woods.

The group also said the representative, Miss Eva Neterowicz, lied when asked to identify herself.

Sapa-Reuter.

Banned Kotze gets summons

14/2/78
DD
328

CAPE TOWN — Dr Theo Kotze, the banned former director of the Christian Institute in the Cape, has been summonsed to appear at Wynberg magistrate's court, charged with contravening his banning order.

Under the terms of the summons, Dr Kotze must appear in court on February 23. He will be charged with "unlawfully and wrongfully attending a gathering."

Dr Kotze was banned on October 19 last year.

According to his wife, Helen, the summons cited his having preached at the Rondebosch Congregational Church on November 6 last year.

"As a minister my husband naturally goes to worship. He preaches because that is his calling,

which must be obeyed," she said.

She added that the wording of the banning order was vague and that it was unclear what precisely constituted a "gathering."

Mrs Kotze said she hoped her husband would receive the same treatment as Fr Cosmas Desmond, the banned Catholic priest who, in 1972, was given permission to attend church after repeatedly breaking his ban in order to worship.

The summons was issued last Wednesday. "We can only wait and see what happens," Mrs Kotze said. "My husband is keeping well and busy in the meantime, even though he is not allowed to have more than one visitor at a time — including myself."

— DDC.

Suzman in blast over detainees

328

Parliamentary Correspondent

NM

15/2/78

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman yesterday sharply criticised the Government after Minister of Justice Mr. Jimmy Kruger revealed that 16 of the people detained in terms of the Internal Security Act last year had been found guilty of offences under the law.

"Although hundreds of people were detained in terms of the provisions of the Internal Security Act only 49 were charged at all and, of these, seven were acquitted and 15 released without trial," she said.

With 11 still awaiting trial, she added, this meant that only 16 people had so far been found guilty of offences under the law which used to be called the Suppression of Communism Act.

Mrs. Suzman, who is the PFP's spokesman on civil liberties, was reacting to replies given her in the House of Assembly yesterday by Mr. Kruger in response to a written question.

The minister said 49 had been charged with offences under the Internal Security Act, 15 of whom had been released without trial and seven acquitted.

Another 11 were still on trial or awaiting trial.

Mr. Kruger also gave details of the length of time for which the people charged under the Act were detained. Five had been detained for one day and 16 for more than 100 days.

Commenting, Mrs. Suzman said it seemed "to take a remarkably long time before the authorities decide whether to charge them or not."

In reply to another question tabled by Mrs. Suzman the minister said 10 people who had been detained in terms of the security laws during 1977 had died in detention.

These included three suicides by hanging, three from natural causes, and two from injuries.

Ten died in detention, says Kruger

Star 15/2/78

328

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Ten people died last year while held in detention under the security laws. All but one had been held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for people to be held incommunicado.

This was revealed by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday in a written reply to a parliamentary question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

49 CHARGED

He also told Mrs Suzman that 49 people had been charged with offences under the Internal Security Act last year.

Of these 15 had been released without trial, seven had been acquitted and 11 were still on trial or awaiting trial. None had been convicted of lesser offences.

Mr Kruger also furnished a list of the people who had died in detention.

They were:

Nanaoth Ntshuntsha (arrested December 14, 1976, died August 1, 1977. Suicide by hanging).

Elmon Malele (arrested October 1, 1977, died October 20, 1977. Natural causes, hypertension and spontaneous intercerebral haemorrhage).

Matthew Molo Mbalane (arrested January 27,

1977, died February 15, 1977. Multiple injuries. Fell from 10th floor ledge).

Samel Malinga (arrested January 31, 1977, died February 22, 1977. Natural causes, pneumonia).

Aaron Khoza (arrested December 9, 1976, died March 23, 1977, suicide by hanging).

Elijah Loza (arrested May 27, 1977, died August 1, 1977. Natural causes, intercerebral haemorrhage).

Harry Phakamile Mabija (arrested June 27, 1977, died July 7, 1977. Inquest not yet concluded).

Bayempini Mzizi (arrested July 9, 1977, died August 13, 1977, suicide by hanging).

STEPHEN BIKO

Stephen Bantu Biko (arrested August 19 1977, died September 12 1977). Head injury with associated extensive brain injuries followed by centralisation of the blood circulation, disseminated intravascular coagulation as well as renal failure with uraemia.

Bonaventure Malaza (arrested July 1 1977, died November 11 1977. Inquest not yet concluded).

T-shirt: Kruger quizzed

CAPE TOWN — The person or persons responsible for putting acid into a Biko T-shirt which was sent to the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, have not yet been identified, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, said yesterday.

He also said: "There is no evidence that policemen are involved in the case".

The Minister was replying to a question tabled by the New Republic Party MP for East London North, Mr. John Malcomess.

In an interview afterwards, Mr. Malcomess said: "It concerns me that as yet no charge has been laid and no one brought to justice. In the interest of South Africa this person or persons must be found."

He said he had tabled the question because of reports that W/O E. L. Magnus had been transferred although "he was or is in charge of the case" and because of his desire "to see the criminal who is prepared to injure a child, which was obviously what would happen, given the maximum possible sentence".

In his reply, the Minister said two policemen had been engaged in investigating the case of the poisoned clothing which had been sent to Mr. Woods. An officer of the detective branch in East London was in charge of the investigation. — PC

Detentions: 3/21/78 Kruger silent on eve of poll 328

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — On the eve of Soweto's community council elections there has been no indication from the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger, that he will release any of the Committee of Ten or other black detainees.

Soweto's council candidates expect a large turnout at the polls tomorrow despite lack of enthusiasm by many people.

Mr Kruger replied with a "no comment" today when approached on whether the detainees would be released.

The Minister is maintaining his silence in spite of a statement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, earlier this week that he had raised the question with Mr Kruger and wanted the position of detained Soweto leader Dr Ntatho Motlana and other members of the Committee of Ten clarified as soon as possible.

Dr Mulder said at the time the matter was now left with Mr Kruger to reconsider the position of the Soweto leaders and make a statement in his own good time.

He admitted at a Press

conference that there would be better co-operation in the Soweto elections if clarification on the issue of the Soweto leaders' continued detention could be obtained.

Dr Mulder said he had informed Mr Kruger of the opinion of homeland leaders that the Soweto leaders should be released if conditions in the townships got back to normal.

Tomorrow, nine of the 30 seats on the election are expected to be filled unopposed. There will be elections for only two seats. The remaining 19 will be subject to by-elections following the disqualification on technical grounds of several candidates and the failure to nominate any candidates at all in others.

628/18/478 M
Mdantsane

man's ban

PRETORIA — Four names have been added to the list of people prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act.

According to yesterday's issue of the Government Gazette they are: Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai of 12 Harold Street, Roodepoort; Nkosinathi Benson Fihla of 1 Masupa Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth; Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile of No 2219, Unit 11, Mdantsane; and Mali Joseph Tabata of 8781, KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth.

The prohibitions of the first three are for a period of five years each and the fourth for two years. — SAPA.

9/2/78 1978
328
Sunday Times

Mrs Woods hits out at the 'knockers'

Sunday Times Reporter: LONDON

MRS Wendy Woods has ridiculed claims in the Afrikaans Press that her husband, the banned Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, lied about details of his escape from South Africa.

Beeld alleged yesterday that it had discovered the true story of how Mr Woods fled to Lesotho.

It was originally reported that he escaped by swimming the Telle River. But according to Beeld he was, in fact, driven to the border, disguised as an Anglican priest and carrying a forged passport in the name of E. Molygean.

The newspaper claims that the escape was known to security police and that

he was picked up by a teacher, "Mr Thebere".

Mrs Woods commented in London yesterday: "They can't seem to stand the thought that my husband can swim a river, but I assure you I have seen him swim the Nahoon River in East London both ways without pausing to rest and it is considerably wider than the Telle River."

Mrs Woods said she had never seen a passport in the name of E. Molygean and knew no "Mr Thebere".

Mrs Woods reacted particularly strongly to a claim by Beeld that her husband had personally poisoned the Steve Biko shirts sent to her daughter.

She said: "The East London security police should know very well who the culprits were. They were seen by cleaners actually spreading the stuff inside the shirts. They were also seen receiving the parcel from the East London Post Office."

Monday,
January 20, 1978

DAILY

1



The banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, with his wife, Wendy

Woods smear bid exposed

LONDON — "Smear Donald Woods" campaign conducted by National Party papers took a turn at the end.

of the papers, and Die Burger, after what they in investigation of seeks that:

story of Mr Woods' was untrue;

shirt incident in his daughter, must come under doubt.

and Die Burger do tantiate either of claims in their

, their claims in on with the T-ident have been be incorrect.

newspapers claim: y people in the home when the rived were Mr is wife and his

children."

Mrs Woods, in fact, was not at home at the time. She was in Pretoria attending the Steve Biko inquest and many newspapers not only recorded this fact, but published pictures of Mrs Woods at the inquest.

Beeld and Die Burger also claim that the former Daily Dispatch Editor's secretary, Mrs Linda Murray, who took the T-shirt parcel to the Woods house and who opened the parcel at the house, felt no effects of itchy powder or anything else when she handled the shirts.

This is also factually incorrect.

In a widely published interview, and also in a statement she made to the police, Mrs Murray said that after she returned to the Daily Dispatch office that day she noticed that the skin under her fingernails had turned purple and she had to scrub her nails to remove the

colouring.

There is medical evidence to show that there were traces of purple colouring in Mary Woods' hair after the T-shirt had been taken off her.

Beeld and Die Burger also claim that laboratory tests on the T-shirts showed they were not impregnated with acid but with a kind of itchy powder used by practical jokers.

According to the Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Border, Col J. Fourie, in a statement widely published on January 11, the forensic report on the T-shirts "confirmed there was a chemical substance on the shirts."

As far as can be established there is no known itchy powder which can be bought by practical jokers which would cause the person it was used on to suffer a burning sensation and

scream in pain.

A doctor who examined Mr Woods' daughter on the day of the incident also experienced a burning sensation when handling the shirt.

Beeld and Die Burger also claim Mr Woods did not seek political asylum in Lesotho.

The fact is that in an official statement on January 2 the Lesotho Government granted Mr Woods official refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention.

The newspapers' claim, that Time magazine said the Tele River was infested with crocodiles when Mr Woods swam it has already been the subject of a public apology by the magazine.

Beeld and Die Burger's claim that Mr Woods did not swim the river, but was driven across its bridge while carrying a forged passport in the name of E. Molygean was strongly denied by his

wife, Wendy, in telephone interview from London.

Mrs Woods said: "The can't seem to stand the thought that my husband can swim a river. I assure you I have seen him swim the Nahoon River in London both ways without pausing to rest and the Nahoon River is considerably wider than the Tele River."

Mrs Woods said she has never seen a passport in the name of E. Molygean.

The Minister of Police Mr Kruger, and the chief of the Security Police Brig C. F. Zietsman, have refused to comment on claim by the newspaper that Security Police kept all along of Mr Woods' escape.

The newspapers said the Security Police have been warned that Mr Woods was escaping and had decided to let him continue. — DDR-DDC.

Woods wou martelaar in tronk word

Die Burger 21/2/78

(328)

Van Ons Korrespondent

JOHANNESBURG.

AS redakteur het Donald Woods 'n swart vrou in die redaksie van sy koerant, die Daily Dispatch, aangestel. Haar werklike taak was eger om werk vir swart organisasies te doen — en sy en Woods het dié feit vir die ander kollegas by die koerant geheim gehou.

Woods het gereeld geskaker met ingeperkte soos Steve Biko. Hy het ook geskaker met die ingeperkte leier van die Pan Africanist Congress, Robert Sobukwe, van Kimberley.

Dié getuienis kom uit Woods se eie mond. In sy toespraak voor studente van die Universiteit van Kaapstad op 15 September verlede jaar ná Steve Biko se dood, het Woods vertel „hoeveel pret” hy en Biko gehad het — „kindragtige pret, party daarvan”, het hy gesê — met die Veiligheidspolisie.

AKTIEWE MEDEPLIGTIGE

As voorbeeld: „As ons gou moes bymekaarkom, het die een aan die ander gesê, oor die telefoon — albei telefone was gemonitor. Ons kry mekaar in Rambaland”.

„Nou in Kôsa beteken „Ramba” pofadder. En 'n pofadder is 'n slang. En die naam van die mediese kliniek waar ons dikwels bymekaargekom het, is Zinyoka — die plek van slange. Ek dink nie die „goons” (so het Woods die Polisie genoem) het dit ooit uitgewerk nie.”

Woods noem in die toespraak dat meer as een besoeker nie met Biko mag gesels het tydens sy inperking op King William's Town nie. Hy vervolg: „Die Vader weet, die Minister moet op sommige van die partye gewees het wat ons gehou het. Hy (Biko) het dikwels na my huis gekom. Hy het gegaan waar hy wou.”

Ons dieptespan se ondersoek het tot die gevolgtrekkings geleidelik dat Woods só 'n aktiewe medepligtige en agent van die Black People's Convention (B.P.C.) geword het dat hy die swart vrou, wat in diens van die B.P.C. gestaan het, in sy redaksie aangestel het.

Die swart vrou, Tenjiwe Mtinso, het Woods

in Julie 1976 besoek en aan hom gesê sy wil 'n guns vra namens die Black Consciousness Movement. Hulle voer sekere planne in die mou met die oog op die onafhanklikwording van Transkei (beplan vir 26 Oktober 1976), en sy moet sekere ritte onderneem. Sy sal verkies dat haar werk so gereël word dat sy „speling en toeskietlikheid” het om te kan beweeg.

Woods het by geleentheid aan Mtinso gesê

DONALD WOODS het by geleentheid gesê as Steve Biko eerste minister van Suid-Afrika word, wil hy die minister van justisie wees. In daardie amp, het hy gesê, sal dit dan 'n kwessie wees van „Poor Jimmy”, met verwysing na die huidige Minister van Justisie, mr. J. T. Kruger.

hy laat die ander redaksielede van die Daily Dispatch verstaan dat sy net joernalistieke werk verrig. As sy in hegtenis geneem word, sal hy na haar omsien.

'n Woordvoerder van die Daily Dispatch het by navraag gesê sy was van 1 Augustus 1975 in die koerant se diens totdat sy ingeperk is. Die woordvoerder het geen kennis gedra van bedrywighede in hierdie dienstry wat nie met haar werk verband gehou het nie. Mtinso is op 19 Oktober verlede jaar ingeperk.

DERDUIWELS

Woods het by geleentheid vertel wat hy van sy eie rol in die swart-wit-situasie dink. Sy gevoel was dat, wanneer die dag kom dat ontslae geraak is „van al hierdie mense”, (die Nasionale bewind) daar moontlik geen plek meer vir blankes in Suid-Afrika sal wees nie. Dit sal nie weens haat wees nie, maar omdat dinge te ver gegaan het.

Hy het geen illusie oor die saak nie, maar die „belangrikste ding is dat hierdie derduiwels (bastards) vankant gemaak moet word, en wat daarna gebeur, is 'n ander kwessie.”

Woods het 'n sterk wens uitgespreek dat hy tronk toe moet gaan sodat hy martelaar kan word. Ons swart bronne sê hy het in geselskap vertel dat aan hom ses maande tronkstraf opgele is omdat hy geweter het om 'n bron in 'n veiligheidsaak te openbaar. Die vonnis was toe onderworpe aan appel.

Hy het gesê hy wil nie graag die appel wen nie. Hy het aan sy prokureur gesê dit is belangrik dat hy tronk toe gaan. Daar was goeie redes waarom hy tronk toe moet gaan — een daarvan is dat hy agt sleutelvriende het wat verbonde is aan oorese koerante en dat, hoe meer met hom gebeur, des te warmer sal die joernalistieke vriende dit oorse vir die Regering maak.

Woods het in Junie verlede jaar in sy rubriek geskryf dat 'n nuwe vryheidsliggaam, die Azania Liberation Front (A.L.F.) in Suid-Afrika sou ontstaan.

Wat hy nie geskryf het nie, is dat die inhoud van die rubriek aan hom ingegees is deur Steve Biko. Op dié wyse het Biko Woods gebruik om sy Swart Mag-standpunte te verkondig.

JONGLEIERS

Woods se artikel het o.m. gelui: „Dit is 'n brief van bekendstelling aan my mede-Suid-Afrikans, en die doel is om hulle voor te berei op 'n ontmoeting met die A.L.F.”

As 'n werklike brief van bekendstelling is dit ietwat voor sy tyd, omdat die A.L.F. nog nie gebore is nie, maar dit sal die weg berei vir die A.L.F. se verskynning op die Suid-Afrikaanse toneel.

Die A.L.F., glo ek, sal die afkorting wees van die naam van die politieke beweging wat binnekort gestig sal word om die wense van 'n groot aantal swartes te lug.

„Ek glo dat dit daarna sal strewe om al die swart politieke groepe te verenig, onder wie die mededingers van die verlede — die P.A.C. en die A.N.C. — en dat die sterkste dryfkrag vir sodanige swart eenheid sal kom van die jong leiers van die huidige B.P.C.”

„Hulle sal dit sien as 'n gemeenskaplike

swart front, sodat die woord „Front” daarin sal voorkom. Hulle sal dit sien as 'n beweging vir vryheid, dus sal die woord „Liberation” daarin voorkom. Hulle sal wil hê dit moet die nuwe naam aanstip wat hulle vir die land in gedagte het — Azanië.

„Vandaar die Azania Liberation Front, of kortweg A.L.F.”

„Dit is onwaarskynlik dat hierdie beweging revolutionêr sal wees in die sin dat dit geweld sal onderskryf. Sy basiese doel sal wees om 'n onaantastbare mandaat vir mense soos Mandela, Sobukwe en Biko te skep, teen daardie tyd waarskynlik in alliansie met die Inkatha-beweging van Gatscha Buthe-lezi, om te praat vir die swart nie-tuislandmassas in onderhandelinge met wit leiers.”

KOEËLFABRIEKE

„Enige besluit van blanke nasionalisme om die ganse wêreld aan te durf, sal op die lang termyn misluk — maak nie saak hoeveel koeëlfabriek P. W. Botha amptelik open nie. — en dit is onvermydelik dat die dag sal kom dat wit leiers met swart leiers sal moet onderhandel.

„Ons moet hoop dat wanneer die A.L.F. amptelik bo die oppervlak uitkom, die blanke Regering sal besef dat dit net gesonde verstand sal wees om die belangrikheid van die feit realisties te erken en om realisties te onderhandel, pleks van te reageer met verbode, dreigemente, oorlogstromme en ander ontwikkelinge wat gedoem is om geen blywende geldigheid te hê nie.”

Só trek Woods die lyn deur met 'n simplistiese Swart Mag-beskouing waarin blankes brutaal aangese word om nou al hul vrede te maak, sodat die swartes wat die bewind oorneem, nie te hard teenoor hulle sal optree nie.

Die oorwig van getuienis uit Wood se optrede het dit aan ons span duidelik gemaak dat Woods gewet het hy draai hom vas in 'n net. Dit kon lei tot 'n botsing met die gereg. Om daardie rede het hy ná sy inperking blykbaar sake oordink en besluit dat dit sy beste opsie is om te vlug. (Slot)

NM 21/2/78

I saw bump on man in cell says student

KEMPTON PARK — A man charged with the Goch Street shootings had a large bump on his forehead during the early hours of June 14 last year, a former detainee said in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

Mr. R. de Villiers, former SRC president at Witwatersrand University, said that on June 11 he and other students were detained at John Vorster Square in terms of the General Law Amendment Act.

Between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. on June 14 he was awoken when Mr. Solomon Mahlangu (21) was brought into his cell.

Mr. Mahlangu has

pleaded not guilty before Mr. Justice C. D. J. Theron and two assessors to murder, attempted murder and charges under the Internal Security and Terrorism Acts.

The State alleges he murdered Mr. Rupert Kasner and Mr. Kenneth Wolfendale and tried to murder Mr. Peter Harthogh and Mr. Robert Bagg at John Orr's warehouse, Goch Street, Johannesburg, on June 13 last year.

Injuries

A second man, Mr. M. Motloung (20), has brain injuries and is unfit to stand trial.

Mr. de Villiers said that early on the morning of June 14 he was told to pack his belongings and leave the cell. Mr. Mahlangu and others entered it.

Mr. de Villiers said Mr. Mahlangu's left leg was wrapped in cotton wool and was blood-stained. He saw a large bump about 12cm long on the man's head. This bump was extremely large and could have been administered by a blow.

Mr. de Villiers was released from detention after seven days.

Under cross-examination he said he telephoned Mr. C. R. Mailer (defence) after he had read a story about the trial in a newspaper.

Memory

He said that he had read that a magistrate had noticed a bump on a detainee's head and that had triggered a memory.

He was not aware of the dispute about the bump in court.

Asked why he was detained, Mr. de Villiers replied: "I would like to know myself. I was not questioned until the day before I was released."

He said he did not share sympathies with Mr. Mahlangu.

The hearing continues.



22/2/78
328

IN A leading sports shop in Durban yesterday Mr. Bill van Heerden displays some of the camouflage-design articles of clothing which the public will be prohibited from wearing or possessing when the Government brings in a new law soon. Game rangers say camouflage in non-reflective shades of red would be just as effective for hunters and far safer.

Govt will ban camouflage civvy clothing

Mercury Reporter

IT WILL soon be a punishable offence for any member of the public to wear or be in possession of any item of clothing made from material that resembles police camouflage uniforms.

This includes hats, vests, shirts, trousers, jackets and other clothes favoured by hunters and fishermen as well as kiddies' play combat outfits. All are still freely available in shops.

The ban comes into effect on a date yet to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the Government Gazette. The Bill, which will then become law, was taken through all its stages in Parliament with Opposition support last week.

Introducing the Bill the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said that the articles of clothing closely resembled police camouflage uniforms worn by the S.A.P. anti-riot squads.

A high-ranking police officer said yesterday that in

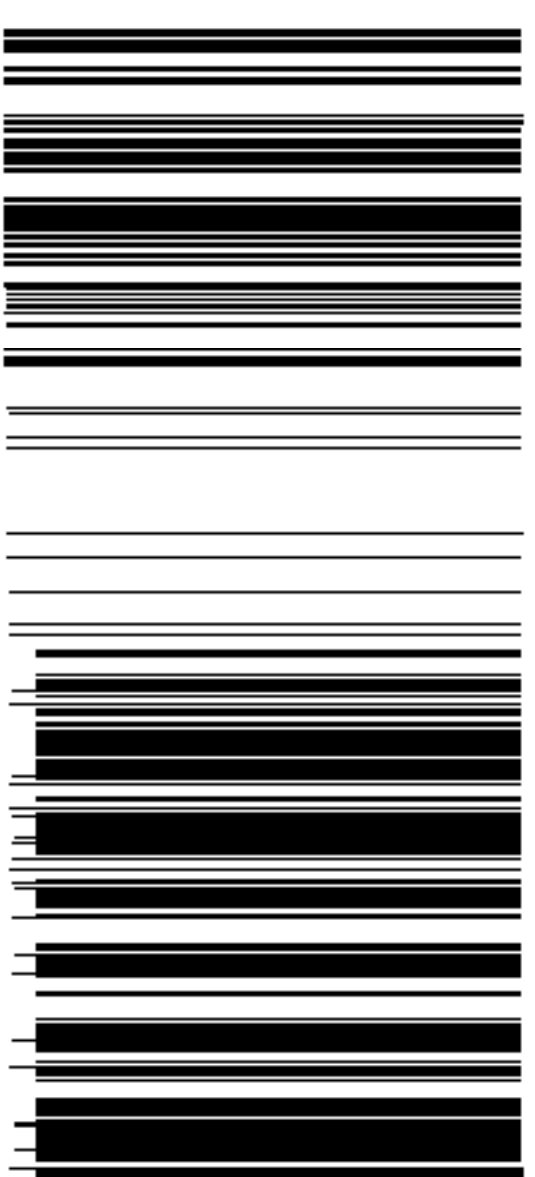
times of unrest it would be extremely difficult to distinguish genuine policemen from bogus infiltrators wearing camouflage uniforms.

Although the camouflage outfits are popular with game hunters, naturalists and Parks Board rangers are at odds whether they are essential.

Although animals may be "colour blind" by human standards, they have a good colour sense and are sensitive to movement.

Military-type camouflage clothing might help to blend the hunter with his background but it also increases the risk of him being shot by his fellow hunters.

• Contraventions carry a maximum fine of R500 or a year in jail or both.



EDITORIAL OPINION

Bannings don't work

Bannings — the Government's favourite weapon in the absence of anything more constructive — have certain advantages. They temporarily silence individuals and organisations considered to be a danger or a nuisance, they keep the far-right of Afrikaner Nationalism in line (apparently one of Mr Vorster's top priorities) and they give the Minister of Justice a rosy, kragdadig glow. But they don't achieve much else. As a way of solving problems, bannings are about as much use as Nero fiddling while Rome burns.

Much of the history of South Africa over the last three decades shows that bannings just don't work. Bannings deal with a surface problem: they do not deal with the deep-rooted grievances that lead a government to feel it has to ban people and organisations. And because both nature and politicians abhor a vacuum, the problems simply repeat themselves. So it is after the banning of the black consciousness movement. The named organisations may be silenced, but groups with similar, if not identical, aims are rushing in to take their place.

Then the Government feels uneasy about the new groups and begins to consider banning the vacuum-fillers. The process goes on, making

criminals of people who should not be criminals and steadily narrowing the range of political debate, steadily diminishing hopes for talks about moderate and peaceful change.

Mr Vorster's Government is now shaping up to the beginnings of yet another difficult decision. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is expanding to fill the vacuum left by the banning of black consciousness. It is incorporating groups like the Labour Party and large parts of the Indian community. It may soon get the support of the South Sotho and those Ciskeians who support Mr L F Siyo and other opposition politicians. It could be a formidable combination.

In its fear, what will the Government do? Surely it cannot consider banning Inkatha, thereby incurring the anger of millions of Zulus? The more powerful Inkatha grows the more it will be seen as a threat to the Government — and the greater will be the danger of banning it.

A ban on Inkatha would spell out to South Africa and the world that the Government has no flexibility on how South Africa should be run, that it is embarked on the slippery slope to absolute authoritarianism and has not the courage or the imagination to reverse.

Woods tape row

WASHINGTON — De Kieffer and Associates, registered agents for the South African Government here are embarrassed, to put it mildly. It is even reported that the law firm faces possible court action.

The US Justice Department told a Washington Post columnist, Jack Andersen, that eavesdropping at a closed meeting of a congressional ad hoc committee on Africa by one of the De Kieffer agents "could be a potential violation of US espionage laws."

An aide to Congressman Andy Maguire of New Jersey, a member of the committee, confirmed that the committee had considered asking the Justice Department to investigate eavesdropping by Eva Neterowicz of the De Kieffer law firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill and Edwards at a restricted meeting on January 31.

However, because of technical difficulties concerning quorum rules for the informal ad hoc group of some 30 Congressmen, he thought it had been decided not to approach the Justice Department.

"We discussed it informally with some attorneys in the House," Mr Maguire's press spokesman said.

A spokesman in the office of Congressman Tom Downey of New York, another member of the ad hoc committee on Africa, said in a telephone interview: "All I can tell you is that somebody from De Kieffer's firm called us to apologise for the incident."

"In the course of the conversation he said they were sending a letter to the Justice Department in response to an inquiry."

"I don't know what the circumstances of the inquiry were."

The eavesdropping began on January 18, when a member of Mr Noeffke's staff from the information division of the South African Embassy in Washington, slipped uninvited into a State Department briefing restricted to members of Congress and their staffs.

The briefing was at the request of the ad hoc committee on Africa. When the presence of the South African was revealed at the conclusion of the

Neterowicz proceeded to tape Mr Woods' confidential remarks.

"Needless to say, we were furious about it," a Maguire aide told this reporter. Security precautions are now being tightened at the ad hoc committee meetings, he said.

He did not know what was being done about the tape Neterowicz recorded. No attempt was made to take it away from her as she left the meeting, although she was noticed and questioned as to who she was. She produced her old congressional identity card.

This is Eva Neterowicz's own account of what happened:

"On Tuesday, January 31, I attended an information briefing given by the ad hoc committee on South Africa. I did so on the suggestion of several friends who work in Capitol Hill offices, friends who told me that the briefing was open to any interested 'Capitol Hill people', to quote the phrase most often used.

"I taped the speech solely for my own use. My tape recorder has not since nor will it be placed in other hands. Again, I do not want to misconstrue my essential purpose for attending. That is, I wanted to hear the Donald Woods side of the story first hand without raising any of the proverbial fanfare about it.

"Leaving the briefing, I was followed by a young man who seemed to be with Congressman Downey's staff. He insisted on asking me questions concerning who I was, who I worked for and so on.

"At the time, my interest was to remain non-conspicuous. That is, I was not attending to represent the South Africans nor anyone else but myself, and I did not want to be put in the position once confronted of having to speak for them. Therefore, I simply answered this young man that yes, I was with a house officer, thinking that he would then leave me alone.

"However, he persisted. Finally on asking me which one, I responded, 'Congressman Rosenkowsky'. That seemed to satisfy him."

in the best interests of your Government to terminate its agreement with Collier, Shannon, Rill and Edwards. Clearly, your Washington representatives have acted contrary to your assurances and have committed a major political blunder."

In his reply, Mr Sole pointed out that Miss Neterowicz was not a

representative of South Africa and that her attendance at the meeting was not known to the embassy in advance.

She was reportedly assigned to the South African account of the law firm. The firm is registered as an agent for South Africa and is paid about R125 000 annually for legal and lobbying work. — DDC.

meeting, three congressional members, Mr Downey, Mr Maguire and Mr Edward Markey of Massachusetts, decided to write a sharp letter of complaint to Ambassador Donald Sole.

The State Department viewed the incident as "a lack of decorum", but the matter was smoothed over by Mr Sole's explanation that the South African information officer did not know the meeting was closed, having arrived late because of the snowy weather.

But then came the Eva Neterowicz spying on January 31.

Eva, a pretty petite blonde employed by De Kieffer and Associates, once worked for Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, a Democrat from Illinois.

She gained entrance to a restricted congressional hearing behind closed doors, where banned editor Donald Woods was testifying against the South African Government.

Neterowicz went on to say that since that time she has been badgered on the telephone "to the point of tears".

She has written to Congressman Rostenkowski to apologise for using his name. He knew nothing about her attending the meeting beforehand.

In her letter to him she explained: "I have accepted employment as a paid, registered lobbyist for the Washington law firm, De Kieffer and Associates. We represent the Department of Information of the Republic of South Africa."

Downey, Maguire and Markey wrote a letter on February 6 to Mr Sole reporting Miss Neterowicz's presence at the January 31 off-the-record meeting.

"Her attendance at the Woods's address was clearly a deception," the letter said.

"If you are serious about a discussion and a dialogue with our group we believe that it would be

Court told of UBJ withdrawal

JOHANNESBURG — The liquidator of 18 banned organisations yesterday told a regional magistrate here that an amount of R2 460 had been withdrawn from the account of the Union of Black Journalists on the morning of their banning.

Mr W. F. Krugel was giving evidence at the trial of two former UBJ members — Mr Philip Mtinkulu, 28, and Mrs Zubeida Mayet, 40.

Both have pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft and an alternative charge of hindering the liquidator in the performance of his functions.

Mr Krugel said that on October 19, 1977, a Government Gazette was promulgated which declared the UBJ illegal.

In the same gazette he was declared liquidator of the assets of the 18 banned

organisations.

When he asked that the account of the UBJ be paid to him, he was told there was R4,61 in the account.

A security policeman, Maj A. M. Huystig, said that at 3 am on October 19 he informed Mrs Mayet of the terms of the banning.

The hearing was adjourned to March 28. — SAPA.

ARGUS 22/2/78

328

An academic turned down

AFTER 20 years of self-imposed exile, Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele came back with his family to South Africa last year — to the 'only country I love.' He applied for a post at the University of the North but he has been turned down by the Minister of Education in spite of the selection committee and the council of the university approving his application unanimously. Profes-

sor Mphahlele is banned but exceptions have been made in the past to allow banned persons to teach. Professor Mphahlele, who resigned as professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania to come home, would surely have been an asset to the University of the North. The Government owes the public an explanation of why his appointment was refused.

Woods's escape: The evidence

Cape Times 22/12/78

(328)

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The "Smear Donald Woods" campaign being conducted by pro-National Party newspapers took a new turn at the weekend.

Two of the newspapers, the Beeld and the Burger, claimed that after what they called an investigation of some weeks ● the story of Mr Woods's escape was untrue, and ● the T-shirt incident involving his daughter, Mary, must come under serious doubt.

The Beeld and the Burger do not substantiate either of these claims in their report.

In fact, their claims in connection with the T-shirt incident have been proved to be incorrect.

The newspapers claim: "The only people in the Woods home when the shirts arrived were Mr Woods, his wife and his children."

Mrs Woods, in fact, was not at home at the time. She was in Pretoria attending the Steve Biko inquest, and many newspapers not only recorded this fact, but published pictures of her at the inquest.

The Beeld and the Burger also claim that the former Daily Dispatch editor's secretary, Mrs Linda Murray, who took the T-shirt parcel to the Woods's house, and who opened the parcel there, felt no effects of itchy powder or anything else when she handled the shirts.

This is also incorrect.

In a widely published interview, and also in a statement she made to the police, Mrs Murray said that after she returned to the Daily Dispatch office that day, she noticed that the skin under her fingernails had turned purple. She had to scrub her nails to remove the colouring.

There is medical evidence

to show that there were traces of purple colouring in Mary Woods's hair after the T-shirt had been taken off her.

The Beeld and the Burger also claim that laboratory tests on the shirts showed they were not impregnated with acid, but with a kind of itchy powder used by practical jokers.

According to the Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for the Border, Colonel J Fourie, in a statement widely published on January 11, the forensic report on the T-shirts "confirmed there was a chemical substance on the shirts".

As far as can be established, there is no known itchy powder which can be bought by practical jokers which would cause the person it was used on to suffer a burning sensation and scream in pain.

A doctor who examined the

child on the day of the incident also experienced a burning sensation when handling the shirt.

The Beeld and the Burger also claim Mr Woods did not seek political asylum in Lesotho.

The fact is that in an official statement on January 2, the Lesotho Government granted Mr Woods official refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention.

The newspapers' claim that the Time magazine said, when Mr Woods swam the Tele River, that the river was infested with crocodiles, has already been the subject of a public apology by the magazine.

The Beeld and the Burger's claim that Mr Woods did not swim the river, but was driven across its bridge while carrying a forged passport in the name of E Molygean, was strongly denied by his wife, in a telephone interview from

London.

Mrs Woods said: "They can't seem to stand the thought that my husband can swim a river. I assure you I have seen him swim the Nahoon River in East London both ways without pausing to rest, and the Nahoon River is considerably wider than the Tele River."

Mrs Woods said she had never seen a passport in the name of E Molygean.

A spokesman for the Lesotho Government has dismissed as "utter rubbish" a report in the Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper, the Beeld, claiming that Mr Woods crossed to asylum in Lesotho with a false passport and disguised as a priest.

Mr Tom Thabane, Secretary for the Interior, said no Lesotho border post had any record of a passport in the name of an Anglican priest, Father E Molygean.

Nat papers challenged to let Woods reply

EAST LONDON — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, has challenged pro-Nationalist editors in South Africa, whose newspapers are publishing reports attacking him, to seek permission from the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to allow them to publish a 1 000-word reply from Mr Woods.

Mrs Woods' challenge follows publication by the Afrikaans-language newspapers Beeld and Die Burger of a series of articles alleging actions by Mr Woods which she denies.

In one of these articles, the third published by Die Burger, the allegation is made that Mr Woods had become such a "collaborator and agent of the Black People's Convention" that he appointed a black woman, Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso (Die Burger spells the name incorrectly as Mtinso) to his editorial staff.

"The black woman, Tenjiwe Mtintso, visited Woods in July 1976 and said to him that she wanted a favour from him on behalf of the black consciousness movement", says Die Burger. They had certain plans in mind with the eye on the independence of Transkei (planned for October 28, 1976) and she had to undertake certain journeys. She would prefer that her work was arranged so that she had tolerance and complaisance to move.

"Woods on occasions said to Mtintso that he had let other members of the editorial staff understand that she just did journalistic work. If she was taken into custody, he could look after her," the

article said.

Die Burger article continues. "A spokesman for the Daily Dispatch said in response to an inquiry that she started working for the newspaper on 1 August, 1975. The spokesman had no knowledge of activities during this period of service which were not in connection with her work. Mtintso was banned on October 19 last year."

Miss Mtintso's work was actually to work for the black organisations and Mr Woods kept this a secret from the other colleagues at the newspaper, Die Burger alleges.

It goes on to claim that Mr Woods kept regular contact with banned people like Steve Biko and that Mr Woods also had contact with the banned leader of the Pan African Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, of Kimberley.

The evidence for this, the article said, came out of the speech Mr Woods made at the University of Cape Town on September 15 last year after the death of Mr Steve Biko.

Die Burger then quoted extensively from an article written by Mr Woods on the possible formation of the Azania Liberation Front (ALF).

"The overwhelming

evidence from Woods' actions made it clear to our team that Woods knew that he had been caught in a net. This could lead to a clash with the authorities. For those reasons, he apparently considered matters after his banning and decided that his best option was to flee," the article concluded.

Mrs Woods, in her reply said: "The Nationalist press is obviously becoming so desperate in its efforts to smear my husband that it is reaching increasingly preposterous flights of fantasy. The latest imaginative allegations about the terms of which Tenjiwe Mtintso was employed are as exaggerated that they are laughable. "She was employed because of her connection with the black consciousness movement because my husband felt that this movement was not being adequately covered in the press and that it was the duty of a South African newspaper to reflect South African politics as fully as possible within the law. "If she was employed for more sinister reasons as alleged why was she never prosecuted for this and why was my husband never prosecuted for it?"

Mrs Woods said: "The best reply to all these dis-

graceful untruths that certain publications are printing about him in South Africa is the following proposition: Let them print all they have to say against him, then let them obtain permission from Minister Kruger for him to be quoted in a 1 000 word reply in these same newspapers. Let us see if these brave Nationalist Editors who only attack people who cannot answer back can summon up the courage to allow my husband to reply to all these lies."

Mr Woods' attorney denied yesterday that the former Editor had ever said that it was important that he went to jail.

The attorney denied that Mr Woods wanted to go to jail. "Why did we appeal against the original sentence, argue against the State's application to take the case to the Appellate Division and fight the appeal in that court in Bloemfontein?"

"Why didn't Mr Woods simply go to jail after he had been sentenced in an

East London magistrate's court?"

Die Burger has denied that their article, a republished in last Saturday's Weekend Post, said Mrs Woods was home when the T-shirts were delivered, and also that Mr Woods did not see a political asylum in Lesotho.

In their original stories Beeld and Die Burger said in regard to the T-shirts "There was at that stage no one else in the house who could have put the powder on the shirts."

The newspapers also say in regard to the question of asylum: "Mr Woods and a black friend asked permission to go through the border post before it was open and that because his (Mr Woods) false passport had expired the immigration officials agreed to give him temporary documents."

The errors in the Weekend Post story were presumably the result of a translation from the original Afrikaans. — DDR

Banning order called invalid

JOHANNESBURG — An attorney defending 27 journalists charged with taking part in a prohibited gathering argued yesterday that the Government notice prohibiting the gathering was invalid.

Mr Shun Chetty told a Regional Court magistrate, Mr F. H. Bosman, that the notice prohibiting the gathering was not specific and could even prohibit a court inspection in loco.

He also said the notice was unreasonable and it should have contained qualifications relating to the disturbance of public peace.

The case follows a march by the journalists on November 30, last year, in protest against the banning of The World newspaper.

The journalists are Mr Absalom Mnisi, 29, Mr Macdonald Mogorosi, 31, Ms Pamela Nuthuli, 24, Mr Moses Molaba, 25, Mr Isaac Motsapi, 22, Mr Castalia Moleka, 27, Mr Force Khashani, 28, Mr Nunka Nkhalipe, 32, Mr Edmund Mzwai, 33, Mr Shadrack Nkoma, 36, Mrs Mathilda Masipa, 30, Mr Ernest Shenyana, 22, Mr Jeffrey Masekwameng, 22, Mr Matthews Makobane, 22, Mr Bafana Shezi, 23, Mrs Suzette Nxunalo, 30, all of Post newspaper, Mr Harold Mutuzeli, 31, Mr Balosang Segola, 35, Mr Swelkha Sisulu, 26, Mr Leslie Scott, 28, Mr Mike Ndlazi, 44, Mr

Qwelane, 27, Mr Montshiwa Moroke, 26, of the Rand Daily Mail; Mr Phillip Mtimkulu, 28, Mr Michael Norton, 38, Mr Zabeida Mayet, 40, of The Voice, and Mr Johannes Moahloli, 44, of the Sunday Times.

All entered no plea.

Two other journalists charged with taking part in the gathering are: Mr More Mosimane, 35, of The Star and Mr Barry Levy, 24, a photographer for the Sunday Express.

Both pleaded not guilty and their trial was separated from the other 27 journalists.

Later the charge against Mr Levy was withdrawn. The case against Mr Mosimane was remanded until today.

The hearing involving the other 27 journalists was postponed until tomorrow. — SAPA.

Mrs Woods challenges newspapers

EAST LONDON. — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, has challenged pro-Nationalist editors in South Africa, whose newspapers are publishing reports attacking him, to seek permission from the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to allow them to publish a 1 000-word reply from Mr Woods.

Mrs Woods's challenge follows publication by the Afrikaans-language newspapers Beeld and the Burger of a series of articles alleging actions by Mr Woods which she denies.

In one of these articles, the third published by the Burger, the allegation is made that Mr Woods had become such a "collaborator and agent of the Black People's Convention" that he appointed a black woman, Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso (the Burger spells the name incorrectly as Mtinso) to his editorial staff.

"The black woman, Tenjiwe Mtinso, visited Woods in July 1976, and said to him that she wanted a favour from him on behalf of the black consciousness movement," says the Burger. They had certain plans in mind with the eye on the independence of Transkei (planned for October 26, 1976) and she had to undertake certain journeys. She would prefer that her work was arranged so that she had tolerance and complaisance to move.

"Woods on occasions said to Mtinso that he had let other members of the editorial staff understand that she just did journalistic work. If she was taken into custody, he would look after her," the article said.

The Burger article continues: "A spokesman for the Daily Dispatch said in response to an inquiry that she started working for the newspaper on 1 August

1975. The spokesman had no knowledge of activities during this period of service which were not in connection with her work. Mtinso was banned on 19 October last year."

Miss Mtinso's work was actually to work for the black organizations and Mr Woods kept this a secret from the other colleagues at the newspaper, the Burger alleges.

It goes on to claim that Mr Woods kept regular contact with banned people like Steve Biko and that Mr Woods also had contact with the banned leader of the Pan African Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, of Kimberley.

The evidence for this, the article said, came out of the speech Mr Woods made at the University of Cape Town on September 15, last year after the death of Mr Steve Biko.

On that occasion, says the Burger, Mr Woods said that when the Nationalist government was destroyed there would possibly be no place for whites in South Africa. This would not be because of hate but because things had gone too far.

"Woods expressed a strong wish to go to jail so that he could become a martyr. Our black sources said that in conversation. He explained that he had been sentenced to six months for

refusing to give a source in a security case. The sentence was later thrown out on appeal."

"He said he did not want to win the appeal. He said to his attorney that it was important that he went to jail. There were good reasons why he had to go to jail — one is that he had eight key friends who were connected to overseas newspapers and however much happened to him they would make it much hotter for the government overseas.

"The overwhelming evidence from Woods's actions made it clear to our team that Woods knew that he had been caught in a net. This could lead to a clash with the authorities. For those reasons, he apparently considered matters after his banning and decided that his best option was to flee," the article concluded.

Mrs Woods, in her reply said: "The Nationalist press is obviously becoming so desperate in its efforts to smear my husband that it is reaching increasingly preposterous flights of fantasy. The latest imaginative allegations about the terms of which Tenjiwe Mtintso was employed are so exaggerated that they are laughable.

"She was employed because of her connection with the black consciousness movement, because my husband felt that this

movement was not being adequately covered in the press and that it was the duty of a South African newspaper to reflect South African politics as fully as possible within the law."

Mrs Woods said: "The best reply to all these disgraceful untruths that certain publications are printing about him in South Africa is the following proposition: let them print all they have to say against him, then let them obtain permission from Minister Kruger for him to be quoted in a 1 000 word reply in these same newspapers. Let us see if these brave Nationalist editors who only attack people who cannot answer back can summon up the courage to allow my husband to reply."

Mr Woods's attorney denied yesterday that the former editor had ever said that it was important that he went to jail.

● It has been pointed out that the article in the Cape Times yesterday quoting the Burger/Beeld version contained two minor translation discrepancies. It was said Mrs Woods and the children were at home with Woods when the T-shirts were delivered and that Mr Woods did not seek political asylum in Lesotho.

In their original stories, Beeld and the Burger said in regard to the T-shirts: "There was at that stage no one else in the house who could have put the powder on the shirts."

The newspapers also said, in regard to the question of asylum: "Mr Woods and a black friend asked permission to go through the border post before it was open, and that because his (Mr Woods's) false passport had expired, the immigration officials agreed to give him temporary documents."

There was no mention of asylum.

Biko book—

Star 24/2/78

328

then more to follow

Henry Katzew

NEW YORK — When Donald Woods' book on Steven Biko comes out in April, it will mark the beginning of a flood of works on South Africa that seems destined to swamp the world in 1978/79.

The New York Times lists six such books now in preparation.

The list is hopelessly incomplete, omitting as it does, two major works, possibly written from opposite angles, whose echoes might be as loud as that of Woods on Biko.

The first is Alan Paton's autobiography commissioned by the Oxford University Press and the second a work entitled "The Afrikaners," initiated by an Afrikaans publishing house in Cape Town, which will be edited by Professor Ned Munger, head of the African Library of the Californian Institute of Technology, and published in the US.

Agony

Alan Paton's autobiography will gather up the threads of a full, if often clouded life, the cup of which has run over with on-the-pulse experience of the political, intellectual and spiritual agony of South Africa.

It is likely to be THE book and dimension on

South Africa, if judged from insights I gleaned from a talk with Mr Paton at his Botha's Hill home last month.

Paton's 75 years have carried him not to age, but to an astonishing intellectual ripeness and vigour, ready to cry for the beloved country in deeper vein than ever before.

"The Afrikaners," which Professor Munger will edit, will be unusual in that it will comprise a series of specially written articles by people looking at South Africa from the outside. The writers will include former South Africans, Americans and others who know South Africa well and have a deep affection for all the peoples of the country.

Professor Munger has written several books on South Africa and has met the leaders of all race groups.

Photographer

Professor Munger was described by a source in South Africa as a man not unsympathetic to Morris Broughton's presentation in the early 1960s of the Afrikaner as "the tragic figure of the African Continent." Mr Broughton is a former editor of The Argus, now living in Spain.

After Woods' book on Biko, the New York Times Book Review places second in immediate importance "Magubane's South Africa." Magubane has been a photographer

for the Rand Daily Mail for 20 years.

Magubane's book is scheduled for publication late in April, a few weeks after Donald Woods's book.

According to The Times, negotiations are in progress for one other book on Steven Biko.

"In fiction, Graham Greene's new novel raises the spectre of black revolution in South Africa, as does an apocalyptic thriller entitled 'The Azania Assignment,' which Harper and Row will publish in July.

Cash-in

"For a South African who is critical of the Government's policies, getting a book published in America is becoming thrilling enough — and the plots are not very entertaining," The Times report concludes.

There is no foreshadowing what will be the final effects of the book boom on South Africa, linked as it might well be with TV, radio and stage adaptations, but there is agreement that the book industry, today Big, Big Business, is set for the cash-in from the spluttering African continent.

The dream, as ever in the US and elsewhere, is the best-seller running into millions of copies — an ironic commentary on South Africa's book publication laws, among the tightest in the Western world.

Cape Times 24/2/78 328

Thoughts of an uprooted South African

By WENDY WOODS

Wife of the banned editor
Donald Woods

EVER since we have been in London, I have moved around in taxis, on pavements, on the underground, in shops and in laundromats, and I have formed many impressions which have swirled about in my mind. Now in addition to the swirling, they are bumping harder and harder on the edges, wanting to get out. And where should they be directed? To the people at home, of course, because I am homesick. And by homesick I don't mean moping and weeping and being forlorn (although I'm happy to admit tearful moments). I mean the feeling that people have when they experience something amusing or interesting — that the experience takes on shape and liveliness when they can recount it to someone who means something to them.

So that's what I want to do — I want to tell you a whole lot of things — because I think they are interesting, because you are the people whom I most want to hear about them and because I miss you.

Feels unreal

First of all, what does it feel like to be living 9 000 kilometres away from home in a different physical environment and in a different culture, knowing that if you wanted to you couldn't go home? It feels unreal. The surgery has been too quick and clean to make much psychic impact. I am wearing boots, a coat and a cap, and I carry an umbrella and I travel on the underground with all the ease and ennui of a Londoner, but often I am brought up short with the thought, "What on earth am I doing here? Very soon someone's going to say 'all bluff' and then we'll all get on a plane and go home to our friends and our house and pavement and furniture and dog and cats and routine." And then I think about our routine and realize that the word has had no meaning in our lives for some time. I think back over the last four months and I wonder at the magnitude of what has happened and at how helpless we have been as event after event has piled up, propelling us like the tiny inadequate creatures we are into a vortex of Shakesperian proportions.

Then the present pushes in again. Someone phones and says, "There's going to be a demonstration outside South



Wendy Woods

Africa House on Thursday over the forthcoming trial of Winnie Mandela. Would you like to join in?"

"Yes", I say full of enthusiasm, but still feeling strange in this world of easy demonstration and doubtful about the effectiveness of one at such a distance.

Donald is so busy all the time. He is famous. Invitations from all over the world are pouring in for him to address all kinds of institutions. Everyone wants to hear what he has to say. He has to be shielded from too much pressure. Letters of congratulation and solidarity are still arriving. We have had eight offers of free houses from various parts of the country.

People phone offering to help with the mechanics of setting up house and organizing schooling. The kindness and goodwill have not abated.

Beautiful London

London is so consistently visually beautiful that I often feel it is a large film set which could be dismantled and rolled away. Mary Poppins floats over all those clusters of chimney-pots. Oliver Twist and Professor Higgins haunt the pavements outside the grand curved sweep of continuous white edifice which houses the wealthy of London.

People are extraordinarily friendly; airport officials, post office and shop assistants, taxi drivers and just plain strangers in the streets — all seem to become personally involved in helping one solve the problem of the moment.

Londoners appear every so often with their pet dogs on very short leashes. The dogs range from very small poodles to large Alsatians. The owners seem to dote on their pets — they also over-feed them —

most of the dogs are plump. They are obviously loved. I think they are exercised, but there is no doubt that the urban London dog is a far cry from the aggressive carnivore that must have hunted its way through primitive Britain.

The British emotional involvement with their pets was amusingly demonstrated to me on two occasions. A young woman helping me get acquainted with local amenities arrived at our house one Monday morning and I happened to say: "What sort of a weekend did you have?" "Not very good," she said. "One of my poodles got gastro-enteritis and I spent the whole weekend running to and from the vet. It was so worrying — I thought she might die."

Not half an hour afterwards our young trendy landlord arrived and I conversationally asked him the same question. "Awful," he said, suddenly looking gloomy.

"What happened?" "I lost my dog. I'm so upset. He's a labrador. I've had him for ten years and I spent all weekend driving about looking for him."

I am not used to seeing so few black faces. I miss them. I miss the heat and familiar raucousness of Africa. A prominent African exiled lady came over to me at a press conference and with the same unconditional affection that has been shown me by every nanny I ever had, got on her knees before me as I sat on my chair, put her arms around my waist and welcomed me to Britain.

I have seen many TV films on South Africa — all the films that one hears about there, but

never sees. I have learnt more about Soweto since I have left the country than when I was in it.

The other day I saw for the first time the completed design for the cover of Donald's book. Steve's face is on it and I experienced yet another moment of disbelief that we were standing in a London office, talking about a dead man, with people who never knew him.

Irritating things

Apart from obvious longings to see friends and familiar places — if I think of what I miss at home, I remember with affection all the irritating things about East London. I remember how mangy stray dogs with low-class curling tails would lope on to the dance-floor during the exotic, sensuous performances of visiting night-club artists. I remember how the city hall clock would ponderously chime ten o'clock during the slow movement of the Mozart sonata for piano in D major, K576. And then in case we would be so foolish as to settle in for some uninterrupted enjoyment a Volkswagen (always a Volkswagen) would rev up just outside the open windows. I remember the traffic lights and how they managed every time to strain belief that they could take so long to change.

I feel as if I have written a letter and that the next thing to say would be "Please write soon and tell me all your news. All my love." Instead I will read South African newspapers, which is the next best thing for helping an uprooted South African through a painful period of transition.

Cape Times 24/2/78 (540)

Theo Kotze in court

DR THEO KOTZE, the banned former director of the Christian Institute in the Cape, appeared briefly in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Dr Kotze was banned on October 17 last year.

It is alleged that on November 6 this year Dr Kotze attended a gathering at the Congregational Church in Rondebosch.

At yesterday's hearing Dr Kotze was not asked to plead. No evidence was led and the case was postponed until March 16.

Mr G A Dell was on the bench. Miss F Mouton appeared for the State. Mr A Dalling appeared for Dr Kotze.

Artikels oor Woods lok reaksie uit

DIE reeks artikels wat Die Burger en sy susterkoerant Beeld oor die bedrywighede van mnr. Donald Woods, uitgeweke oud-redakteur van die Oos-Londense Daily Dispatch, geplaas het, het weerleggende berigte in die Cape Times en reaksie uit Londen van mev. Wendy Woods, wat namens haar ingeperkte man praat, uitgelok.

Volgens die Cape Times se berig uit Oos-Londen het mev. Woods 'n uitdaging gerig aan koerante wat haar man aanval om verlof van die Minister van Justisie, mnr. J. T. Kruger, te vra om 'n antwoord van duisend woorde deur mnr. Woods te publiseer.

Eergister het die Cape Times o.m. berig dat beweringe in Die Burger en Beeld in verband met die T-hempievoorval „verkeerd bewys” is. Die blad kom dan met die volgende aanhaling: „The only people in the Woods home when the shirts arrived were Mr. Woods, his wife and his children.”

AFWYKINGE

Voorts is ook berig dat Beeld en Die Burger beweer dat mnr. Woods nie in Lesotho politieke asiel gevra het nie.

Nadat Die Burger die Cape Times daarop gewys het dat geeneen van die twee beweringe in die oorspronklike artikels gemaak is nie, het die Cape Times dit gister in 'n voetnota by 'n berig afgemaak as „twee onbelangrike afwykinge in die vertaling”. Enkele sinne is uit die oorspronklike artikels aangehaal, sonder om aan te dui dat in die artikels duidelik blyk dat mnr. Woods alleen by sy kinders was nadat sy sekretaresse die pakkie met die T-hemde afgelewer het. Die Cape Times erken ook dat daar in die artikels geen verwysing na politieke asiel was nie.

Benewens dié twee opval-

lende foute in eergister se berig in die Cape Times waaroor beswaar gemaak is, was daar ook ander debatteerbare stellinge in die berig wat die feite in Beeld en Die Burger se artikels weerspreek het.

Die blad het verwys na die bewering in die artikels dat mev. Linda Murray, sekretaresse van mnr. Woods, die pakkie met die T-hemde na die Woods se huis gebring en dit oopgemaak het. Sy het, volgens die oorspronklike artikel, in 'n beëdigde verklaring aan die Veiligheidspolisie gesê die hempies was droog, terwyl mnr. Woods beweer het dit was klam toe hy dit in sy hand geneem het. Laboratoriumtoetse het getoon

daar was geen suur aan die hempies nie, maar wel jeukpoeier, wat net 'n irritasie veroorsaak, is verklaar.

Die Cape Times beweer eergister dat dit uit 'n onderhoud en haar verklaring aan die polisie geblyk het dat mev. Murray later in die dag 'n perskleurige stof onder haar vingernaels gesien het. Terwyl Die Burger en Beeld gesê het dit was jeukpoeier, het die Afdelingspeurhoof van die Grens, kol. J. Fourie, op 11 Januarie gesê die laboratoriumtoetse het „bewys dat daar 'n chemiese stof aan die hemde was”. Jeukpoeier is natuurlik ook 'n chemiese stof, maar die Cape Times sê daar is geen jeukpoeier

wat 'n brandgevoel kan veroorsaak wat iemand van pyn kan laat skreeu nie.

Die Cape Times berig dat Lesotho se sekretaris van binnelandse sake, mnr. Tom Thabane, gesê het dat daar by geen grenspos van Lesotho aangeteken is dat iemand met 'n paspoort van 'n Anglikaanse priester, vader E. Molygean, deurgelaat is nie. In die oorspronklike artikel word gesê dat tydelike reisdokumente aan mnr. Woods uitgereik is, aangesien die valse paspoort nie meer geldig was nie.

TRONK TOE

Gister het die Cape Times ook ander beweringe in die artikelreeks probeer weerlê deur ontkenninge van mev. Wendy Woods te plaas. Sy het ontken dat die swart vrou wat mnr. Woods in sy redaksie aangestel het, mej. Tenzile Mtintso (Die Burger het haar naam as Mtinso aangegee), in die geheim vir swart organisasies gewerk het. Sy is volgens mev. Woods aangestel weens haar bande met die Swart Bewussynsbeweging „omdat my man gevoel het dat die beweging nie genoeg publisiteit in die pers kry nie en dat dit die plig van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse koerant is om die Suid-Afrikaanse politiek so volledig moontlik en binne die wet te weerspieël.”

Die Cape Times berig ook dat mnr. Woods se prokureur ontken het dat mnr. Woods, volgens die oorspronklike artikels, aan hom sou gesê het dat dit belangrik is dat hy (Woods) tronk toe moet gaan.

Buthlezi attacks Woods

The Argus Political Staff

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of KwaZulu launched a scathing attack today on exiled former editor Mr Donald Woods and 'liberals of his ilk.'

Speaking of Mr Woods, the chief said: 'If he's the new saviour of the black people, I think I have the right to ask questions about his income.'

His comment was in reaction to an unwarranted attack on him by Mr Woods in a BBC television interview.

Chief Buthelezi accused Mr Woods of exploiting the death of Mr Steve Biko and asked how much of the money he made from his book about Mr Biko would go to the bereaved family and how much would be invested in black development in South Africa.

'This question of investment is not an academic matter as it is for Mr Woods,' the chief said angrily.

'For us it is a life or death issue.'

Mr Woods was typical of people who left the country and began advocating things in a vacuum which they would never have advocated while in South Africa and confronted with its realities.

24/2/78 41

SABC man in sanctions clash with Woods

328

LONDON — A South African black, Mr Justice Tshungu, crossed swords here with exiled editor Donald Woods, in a BBC programme yesterday on whether trade sanctions should be applied to South Africa.

Mr Woods takes a strong line in support of sanctions and Mr Tshungu is as strongly opposed to these measures. He says that it would be tragic if they were applied.

Mr Tshungu is a public relations officer for the SABC's Radio Bantu. He arrived by air in Britain on the day the programme was recorded. As a black straight from South Africa he was produced as a trump card in the debate, speaking against Mr Woods' motion.

Mr Tshungu told me his timely arrival in London was "killing two birds with one stone." He is also visiting broadcasting stations here and in Europe in the course of his radio work.

In the Programme, You the Jury, Mr Woods' motion for sanctions was opposed by Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP. The two opponents were each allowed to call two witnesses. The studio audience was the jury. Their voting was 45 per cent for sanctions and 54 per cent against, with one uncertain.

During the debate Mr Tshungu said: "Apartheid is an unfortunate word. What we actually have is a plural society."

Although Mr Griffiths said he was opposed to and hated apartheid, his witness, Mr Tshungu, spelled out the advantages of the system. "South Africa has been called an oppressive society. But the black man in South Africa is strong economically. There are five millionaires in Soweto. One can see long lines of shiny cars on the road from any township."

Mr Griffiths said: "This motion in fact calls for economic war. I detest apartheid. What we all want is to enfranchise the black majority. The more jobs there are for blacks, the more strength they will have to achieve their political aims. Trade sanctions would lead to unemployment in Britain and in South Africa."

Another pro-sanctions witness was the head of a British building firm who had been to South Africa to start a branch there. On principle he had decided against it.

Besides Mr Tshungu, Mr Griffiths called a trade union shop steward who spoke of unemployment in Britain if sanctions were applied.

He said: "The only way one can influence anyone is by being involved. I have never seen poverty or unemployment do anyone any good."

Mr Tshungu, in support of his argument, cited members of his family who had high educational qualifications and professions. — DDC

Cape Times 25/2/78
**Woods exploiting
Biko — Buthelezi**

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of Kwazulu has attacked Mr Donald Woods, the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, and accused him of "making a lot of money by exploiting the death of Steve Biko".

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to statements made by Mr Woods in a BBC interview on Wednesday night in London.

A report in the Burger yesterday quoted Mr Woods and said he had accused Chief Buthelezi of "cynical exploitation of Steve Biko" when Chief Buthelezi called for a moment's silence in honour of Steve Biko at a meeting in Soweto.

Chief Buthelezi said many people in South Africa associated themselves with the black man's cause.

"We are sick and tired of liberals like Donald Woods and his type who like to pretend that they love black people more than the black people love themselves," he said.

Mr Woods was making a lot of money by exploiting Steve Biko's death but he, Chief Buthelezi,

would like to know from Mr Woods what portion of the royalties of his book about Biko he was going to give the Biko family or invest in black development in South Africa.

The Burger report also claimed Mr Woods had said that most South Africans did not share Chief Buthelezi's view that an economic boycott would hurt black people the most.

Chief Buthelezi yesterday confirmed he called for a moment of silence in honour of Steve Biko and all other people who died in Soweto.

It was not he but Mr Woods who was exploiting Biko's death and lining his pockets, the chief said.

He said he had addressed a meeting of 10 000 people in Soweto and debated with them. "I want to ask Mr Woods if the black people (of South Africa) do not have the right to speak for themselves."

"I would very much like to know how much of Mr Woods's alleged income of R33 000 a year he invested in black development," Chief Buthelezi said.

25/2/78 55/328

How Biko and Woods met

LONDON — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, described to the Oxford Union last night how Steve Biko had sized up her husband and herself at their first meeting with him "with a fox terrier-like intensity."

Guest speaker at the university, Mrs Woods recalled the day they had been invited to the Zanempilo Clinic just outside King William's Town.

"When we arrived we were ushered into the lounge of the doctors' quarters and the talking started — mainly between Steve and Donald. We were squashed into that tiny lounge. There were seven of us (Mr and Mrs Woods and their five children) and about eight to 10 of Steve's political colleagues.

"As the talking proceeded I realised we were being sized up with a fox terrier-like intensity. We were fed cues and we declared ourselves on many issues. One sensed the odd tail-wag as we made it on one question, and a stillness as we didn't quite measure up on another."

From then on the

Woods family met Biko and his friends fairly regularly — "getting more and more involved in their lives."

"It was a totally new experience for us. We had never known people who spent their lives going in and out of jail and then sat around chatting happily about it, and making jokes about their common experiences."

After Biko's first spell of solitary detention, for 101 days, Donald and Wendy Woods went to see him in the backyard of the BPC offices in King William's Town. Because Biko was banned and could not speak to more than one person at a time, he and Mr Woods sat on the grass under a tree while Mrs Woods sat in the car drawn up close enough to join in the conversation.

"I have indelibly imprinted on my visual memory the image of these two sitting there, one young and the other older, the older one (Donald Woods) with a noticeable air of deference to the younger, both arguing amiably on ideological issues," Mrs Woods said. — DDC.

BUTHELEZI EDITOR QUILTS OVER WOODS STATEMENT

Tribune Reporter

THE NEWLY-appointed editor of Chief Gatsba Buthelezi's mouthpiece, the Inkatha newspaper the Nation, has resigned over an attack on exiled editor Mr Donald Woods by the Zulu leader.

Mr Peter Bruce, 25, who is Mr Wood's brother-in-law, quit his post after only 14 days.

Chief Buthelezi hammered Mr Woods and "liberals of his ilk" for setting themselves up from abroad as the saviours of black South Africa.

26/2/78 Sunday
Yesterday Mr Bruce said: "I resigned as a direct result of Chief Buthelezi's attack on Donald Woods as it was reported in the Afrikaans newspaper, Die Beeld. His statement to this newspaper in particular is astonishing, considering they have spent the past week smearing both Donald and Steve Biko in a most vicious manner.

He had resigned with immediate effect "because I am not prepared to continue working for Chief Buthelezi."

... CUBA WAS DIRECTLY IN- recruited from all over Africa.

Indian wife ban: Now Carter will be asked to intervene

By RAY JOSEPH

A FATHER believes his son's application to bring his wife — the niece of India's Prime Minister — to South Africa has been refused because of representations he made to the UN and International Court of Justice.

Mr Nanubhai M. Desai, of Fordsburg, Johannesburg, has waged an 18-year battle against the South African authorities' refusal to allow Indian men who married

overseas to bring their wives into South Africa.

He believed he had won when the Government announced recently that husbands could apply for permission. Of the 160 applications received, 100 were ap-

proved — but Mr Desai's son, Sharadkumar, 36, was not on the list.

Mr Desai said: "It is a cruel law which stops a man living in the country of his birth with the wife of his choice. I have written to

successive Prime Ministers, State Presidents, the UN and the World Court, all to no avail.

"Others in the same position have been scared because of the banning and detention laws. I have fought on my own. "Now my son is being punished because of my

fight for justice."

Earlier this month Mr Desai's son received a terse letter from the Government saying his wife and two children would not be given permission to live in South Africa. It gave no reason.

Mr Desai said he was not prepared to accept the decision. He has now written to President Carter and to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General, asking them to take up the case.



MR DESAI Unacceptable

328
 SURE TIMES 26/2/78

Fury over blackballed professor

LEADING English and Afrikaans writers and academics have lashed out because Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele has been barred from working at the University of the North, Turfloop.

The internationally known academic, once nominated for a Nobel Prize in literature, was refused a post at Turfloop by the Minister of Education, Mr Willem Cruywagen, this week, although the university council unanimously approved his application.

No explanation was given. No alternative job was offered.

Prof Mphahlele became homesick for South Africa after 20 years of exile.

His wife, Rebecca, said he had been told that if he returned from America he must live in Lebowa and work at Turfloop.

Apply

Prof Mphahlele was gagged under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1966.

Before returning to South Africa last August he was professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. His wife was doing social work in the field of mental health in Philadelphia.

She said: "We are just stunned by the news and we have absolutely no plans."

"I know we shouldn't have put all our eggs in one basket, but we had set all our hopes on this application. Now we don't know what to do."

"I am the only one who can apply for work, but they hardly have a field here where I could belong, unless I became a public servant."

"And there is no other university where Zeke can apply in Lebowa."

"I can't sleep because of worry. I don't know how long we'll be able to manage, as we have been living on our savings."

"We haven't told our children yet. They are very anxious and want us to go back,

BY DOREEN LEVIN

but there is no way we will return to America

"We've come home. We belong here."

The rector of the University of the North, Professor William Kgware, said that in each appointment the Minister of Education must have the final word.

He added: "Our interest in Professor Mphahlele was purely academic and we found him suitable in every way."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said: "I find it extraordinary that Zeke was rejected by the Minister, especially when the university wanted him."

"I have every intention of raising this matter with the Minister as soon as possible."

Author Alan Paton: "This makes a mockery of the appointment of a black principal and the whole idea of more autonomy being given to a black university."

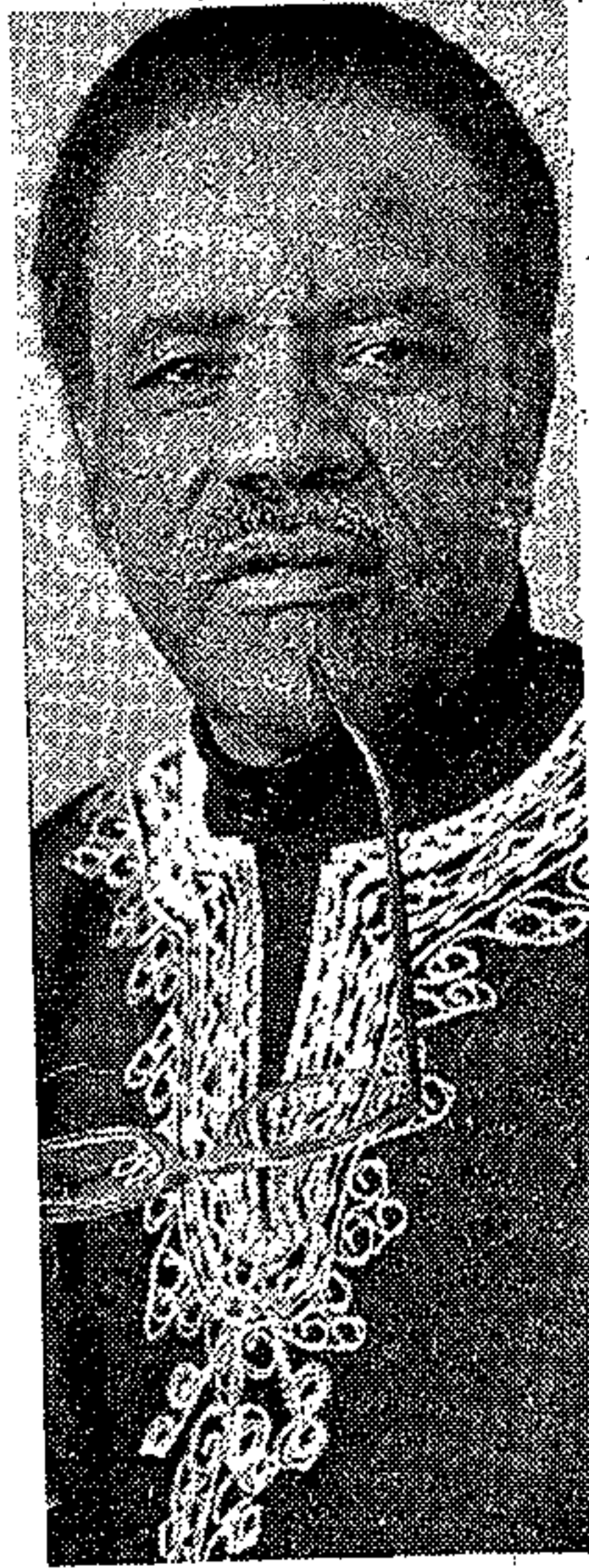
Replaced

Authoress Nadine Gordimer: "This great son of Africa cannot be replaced at Turfloop by some Government appointee."

"No one can compensate for all Ezekiel Mphahlele has to give, in wisdom and courage, not only to education, but also to his fellow writers and South Africans of all colours."

Black poet Sipho Sepamla: "A vindictive act. It shows the bankruptcy of the policy of separate development because, when the master says no, there is no going beyond that point."

Professor Ernst van Heerden, head of the department of Afrikaans at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the in-



ZEKE MPHAHLELE
 Courageous.

cident was deplorable.

"I'm shocked," he added. "It is outrageous that a political person such as the Minister should have power to turn him down."

Afrikaans writer Jan Rabie: "They should give reasons. We are tired and sick of this secrecy."

Professor Andre Brink: "One can't expect real sense and development from the present regime."

"They are just bent on sabotaging themselves all the time."

Author Jack Cope: "I'm absolutely amazed. It just shows up the homeland policy."

"Zeke has a diamond-sharp mind and that's probably what they are frightened of."

And poet Sheila Fugard said: "This is a hard blow to the corporate body of South African literature."

Hand 5 Q cols 241 27/2/78

Notices in terms of Internal Security Act

328

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

- (1) Whether any notices were issued by s him in terms of section 10(1)(a)bis of the Internal Security Act during 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) to one whom was each such notice addressed and (c) on what date;

1. Naam (2) whether any of these notices have been withdrawn; if so, which notices;

2. Ouder (3) whether any of these persons were warned in terms of section 10(1)ter of this Act; if so, which persons.

3. Ras

4. Tuist The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: 1)

5. Soort (1) Yes.

6. Skool (a), (b) and (c): The particulars are contained in the report in terms of section 15 of the Act which was tabled in the House on 13 February 1978.

7. Span

8. Nommer (2) No.

dagsmanne

(3) No.

9. Hoe lank het u al die werk gedoen?

10. Hoe het u geleer om dit te doen?

11. Het u al ooit ander werk gedoen?

Indien wel, kort besonderhede van vorige werk:

Plek	Tydperk	Soort werk	Weeklikse loon	Rede waarom u die werk verlaat het
------	---------	------------	----------------	------------------------------------

1.

2.

3.

4

5.

12. Het u al ooit daaraan gedink om ander werk te doen?

Indien wel, waarom verander u nie van werk nie?

13. Vir watter deel van die jaar doen u hierdie werk?

14. Hoeveel plase besoek u elke jaar?

Haffejee:

many

small

bruises

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Many small bruises found on the body of Dr Hoosen Meer Haffejee (25) were between four and 12 hours old, a Durban inquest court heard today.

Dr Haffejee's body was found hanging in his cell after he had been detained by the Security Police.

The evidence of the bruises was given by Professor I. Gordon, Chief State Pathologist, Durban, before Mr T. L. Blunden at the inquest into the death of the dentist on August 3 last year.

Professor Gordon said death was consistent with hanging.

He said he examined the body in a cell at the New Brighton Beach police station at 7 am on August 3. The body was dressed in a shirt and underpants. The trouser legs had been twisted and were bound tightly around Dr Haffejee's neck. The trouser ends were tied with a handkerchief and bound to the bars of the grill door of the cell.

The body was found with the buttocks and legs on the floor. Professor Gordon said he estimated the time of death at between 3 am and 4 am the same day.

NECK MARKS

In a detailed report, he said he found many small bruises on Dr Haffejee's back. There were other bruises on the legs and ribs. He estimated that these bruises were caused four to 12 hours before death. There were also ligature marks on the neck.

The second State witness called was Brigadier L. P. Neethling of the police forensic laboratory in Pretoria. He said he visited Dr Haffejee's cell at the request of Brigadier Hansen. His visit was recorded on closed-circuit television, which was shown to the inquest court.

It showed Brigadier

To Page 3, Col 7

Haffejee

inquest

opens

►► From page 1

Neethling examining the pair of trousers with which Dr Haffejee was allegedly hanged and demonstrating how the trouser knots had been tied.

Brigadier Neethling then demonstrated how an individual, by slipping his head through the loop of the trouser legs, and by rolling over repeatedly on the cell floor, could tighten the trousers — one end of which was secured to the cell bars — around his neck so that they formed a "noose." He used another pair of trousers for the demonstration.

A former Liberal whip in the British House of Commons, Lord Eric Reginald Lubbock Avebury, has arrived in Durban as official representative of Amnesty International at the inquest into the death of Dr Haffejee.

Mr B. Schoonfeldt, senior state prosecutor of Durban, is appearing for the State. Appearing for the Haffejee family are Dr W. E. Cooper, SC, with Mr H. Pitman and Mr A. B. Mohamed (instructed by A. K. Essack and Company of Maritzburg). Mr W. H. Booysse, SC and Mr J. Combrink (instructed by the deputy state attorney are appearing for the police).

Sobukwe dies in Kimberley hospital



MR SOBUKWE

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned leader of the outlawed Pan-African Congress, died in the Kimberley Hospital last night. He had been ill for some time and underwent chest surgery in Cape Town late last year.

Mr Sobukwe was released from Robben Is-

land prison in 1969 after spending six years in detention without trial. On his release he was restricted to the Kimberley magisterial area.

He served a three-year prison sentence for leading the Pass Law demonstrations in 1960 and, on release, was re-arrested and sent to Rob-

ben Island where he was not treated as a normal prisoner, but had several privileges.

On coming to Kimberley Mr Sobukwe turned down an offer of a job in the Bantu Administration Department and became articled to an African attorney in Galeshewe village near the city.

Mr Sobukwe had three degrees (one gained while on Robben Island) and various diplomas and was required to only serve years of articles.

is survived by his Veronica and four

inent black leaders with shock and when informed of ukwe's death, writes reporter.

Manas Buthelezi, a churchman, said ath was "a shock to us."

death is even more because it hap-

o Page 3, Col 1

Parliament passed special Bill to

Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe (54) came into prominence in March 1960, when he, together with 50 followers, handed themselves over at the Orlando police station at the height of the anti-pass campaign.

He appeared in court on March 27 charged with incitement along with 18 others. They were also charged with contravening the pass laws and two

months later he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment after being found guilty of incitement.

He was not released after serving his sentence. Parliament passed a Bill on May 1 1963, which made special provision for his further detention until June 30 1964.

He was transferred to Robben Island for his detention.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr John Vorster, said at the time that Mr Sobukwe would not be treated as an ordinary prisoner. He would have special quarters, right of movement, leisure hours and his own clothing.

In January 1964 it was first disclosed that he was applying for an exit permit to leave South Africa. Four months later Mr Vorster announced that

the application had been refused on grounds that granting it would not have been in the interest of South Africa.

Mr Sobukwe was the youngest of a woodcutter's six sons. He was born in Graaff-Reinet.

He had a strict Methodist upbringing and did well at high school before going to Fort Hare College with the aid of several grants and loans.

obukwe
ies in 29/2/78

hospital (328)

►► From page 1

pened while he was under a banning order which prevented him from making a meaningful contribution to the country," he said.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, was audibly shocked when he heard of Mr Sobukwe's death from The Star today.

"He was the father of his land . . . Robert Sobukwe was courageous, intelligent and level minded . . . a dedicated patriot . . . a man who was above prejudices and a man who was above hate."

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, said Mr Sobukwe's death was "a tragedy for South Africa because he would have played an important role as a leader of all South Africans, if South Africa was truly one nation."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal MP for Houghton, said in Cape Town that Mr Sobukwe's considerable talents and ability had been wasted.

"He would have been an agent for peaceful change in South Africa had he been used as a channel of communication between the white government and the very considerable number of black people who had confidence in him," she said.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, declined to comment.

● Parliament passed special Bill to detain Sobukwe — Page 5.

detain Sobukwe

At college, where he took his BA degree, he was elected president of the SRC. After graduating he became a teacher in the Transvaal and later an inspector of schools.

In 1952 he was dismissed for taking part in the Defiance Campaign. He was reinstated temporarily but soon afterwards joined the staff of the University of the Wit-

watersrand as a lecturer in African Languages.

He took his honours degree in economics by correspondence with the University of London in 1968 while on Robben Island. He had been awarded an honorary Phd in absentia by Lincoln University, United States.

Mr Sobukwe was a great friend of Mr Andrew Young, US Ambassador to the United Nations.

Released prisoners banned

DURBAN — Two Robben Island prisoners who were released yesterday after 14 years, have been served with five-year banning orders.

Both Mr George Naicker, 58, and Mr Kirsten Moonsamy, 43, who featured in the 1963 Pietermaritzburg sabotage trial were restricted to the Pinetown magisterial area.

They were released from Durban Central Prison where they were met by relatives and well-wishers.

The banning orders have been issued in terms of Section 10(1) of the Internal Security Act. Both have to report once a week to the Chatsworth police station, and have been prohibited from entering factory premises or educational institutions.

The orders expire on February 28, 1983. — SAPA.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Death of a martyr

Robert Sobukwe was not the Government's favourite politician. It punished him arbitrarily and harshly after he had served a three-year jail sentence by detaining him on Robben Island for six long years and then by banning and confining him — ironically under the Suppression of Communism Act — in the supposed interests of the State.

Mr Sobukwe's detention after he had served his sentence was a notoriously mean act and the "Sobukwe clause" which Parliament had to pass every year anticipated the even more notorious preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act. Just as there was no excuse to detain Mr Sobukwe after he had already been punished for the relatively minor crime of protesting against the pass laws, there is no excuse for detaining people under the Internal Security Act when they have not been found guilty of any offence.

The organisation he headed, the Pan-Africanist Congress, was a lawful and non-violent one: it was only after his jailing that it was banned and later turned to violence. But there has been no evidence that Mr Sobukwe did anything to encourage this violence. If there was, he surely would have been charged in a court of law. Instead the Minister of Justice

arbitrarily penalised him and effectively removed from the political stage a man who could perhaps have done a lot to ease the change from an apartheid society to a non-racial democracy.

Mr Sobukwe's intellect and personality made him a force to be reckoned with. His anti-communism — he formed the PAC partly because he felt the African National Congress was being taken over by communists — could have been of service to South Africa. Instead his potential moderation was removed and both the PAC and ANC driven further left.

Mr Sobukwe was a brilliant academic and could have made his mark at any university. He did, in fact, apply to leave the country to take up a post overseas, but the Government treated him even more shabbily when it granted him an exit permit but refused to lift the clause of his banning order to allow him to travel outside Kimberley, thereby effectively nullifying the exit permit. Successive Ministers of Justice created a martyr.

Mr Sobukwe's death is a tragedy for his family and admirers. What is more tragic is that he was not allowed to play any useful role in South Africa.

Tuesday,
February 28, 1978

328



ROBERT SOBUKWE will be buried at his birthplace.

Robert Sobukwe death called loss to South Africa

KIMBERLEY — Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned leader of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress who died in hospital here, is to be buried on Saturday in Graaff-Reinet, his home town.

This was confirmed yesterday by his wife, Veronica. Mrs Sobukwe, a nursing sister, refused to comment on her husband's death beyond a firm statement that his life was its own justification. She was at their Galeshwe township home yesterday with one of her twin sons as news arrived that her three other children studying in America and who had been living with the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, would be flying home for the funeral.

As the people of Galeshwe heard that "Prof," as Mr Sobukwe was affectionately known, was dead, they came to pay homage in a quiet African way.

The telephone at the Sobukwe home rang all day, bringing messages of sympathy from all over South Africa and further afield, particularly from Britain and the United States.

All were glowing in their tributes to Mr Sobukwe. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, described him in Parliament in 1963 as "a man with a magnetic personality and a sense of divine mission."

Black political leaders and prominent South Africans — among them a leading heart surgeon — yesterday described the death of Mr Sobukwe, 53, as a "loss to the country."

Prof Marius Barnard said he had never been privileged to meet Mr Sobukwe until he came to Groote Schuur Hospital for treatment last year.

"While he was in hospital I talked to him almost daily

and got to know him well. I sympathise with his family and South Africa for the loss of such a great man. I will remember him as one of South Africa's great men," Prof Barnard said.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said Mr Sobukwe had been the legal adviser of the Kimberley branch of the Labour Party.

"At no time during the time I knew him did I find his views extreme," Mr Leon said.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said Mr Sobukwe's contributions were a challenge to those "who are still alive and at large, to continue the struggle for those ideals for which he suffered and to which we are also committed. He was a political giant among us."

Delegates at the Organisation of African Unity council of ministers meeting in Tripoli stood in silence for a minute last night in tribute to Mr Sobukwe.

Mr Sobukwe was a lay preacher in the Methodist Church.

Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe was born at Graaff-Reinet in 1924, the youngest of six sons of a poor wood-cutter.

He was sent to Healdtown school in Alice. He was recommended for grants which enabled him to study at Fort Hare where he took an active part in student activities.

On graduating, he became a school teacher in the Transvaal and later an inspector of black schools, but was dismissed from this post in 1952 for taking too active a part in politics.

Later, he got the post back again after promising not

to allow politics to interfere with his work. At the age of 25 he was appointed a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand in African languages. He resigned from the university on his appointment as PAC president.

The three-year jail sentence passed on him in May 1960 was on a charge of inciting blacks to support the campaign against the pass laws.

At the end of the three years he was placed under detention and held on Robben Island. The detention order was renewed annually until Mr Sobukwe was eventually released in May, 1969.

During his six years on Robben Island, Mr Sobukwe was allowed to live in a small bungalow and to study and receive a small allowance from the State. He received a degree from London University.

He was also permitted periodical visits from his wife and four children.

In 1964 Mr Sobukwe was offered a home and a job in the United States by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People and the Montgomery Fellowship for Foreign Aid.

Mr Sobukwe was released from Robben Island prison in 1969. On his release he was restricted to the Kimberley magisterial area.

In 1971, he was granted an exit permit to leave South Africa after declaring he wanted to take up a teaching post in the United States. But the then Minister of Justice, Mr Peet Pless, refused to lift the restriction order to allow him to travel to an international departure point. — DDC-SAPA.

Eglin tribute, page 3.
Wendy Woods tribute, page 11.

28/2/78 (328) NM

TRIBUTES PAID TO ROBERT SOBUKWE

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Robert Sobukwe, banned leader of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress who died in hospital in Kimberley on Sunday night, is to be buried on Saturday in his home town, Graaff-Reinet in the Cape.

This was confirmed yesterday by his wife Veronica who said the funeral would probably be in the morning, but details had yet to be finalised.

Mr. Sobukwe, who had been ill for some time, underwent a chest operation at the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town towards the end of last year.

He served a three-year sentence for incitement after leading protests against the pass laws in 1960, and was detained on Robben Island.

After his release in 1969 he was restricted to the Kimberley district.

Among tributes paid to Mr. Sobukwe yesterday, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, said his death was a tragedy for South Africa.

Mr. Sobukwe would have played an important role as a leader of all South Africans if the country had been one united nation.

In Cape Town Mrs. Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said Mr. Sobukwe would have been an agent for peaceful change if he had been used as a channel for communicating between the Government and the large number of Black people who had confidence in him.

Disappointment

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, reacted with shock and disappointment at the news.

In a statement here, Chief Buthelezi said Mr. Sobukwe's contributions were a challenge to those "who are still alive and at large, to continue the struggle for those ideals for which he suffered and to which we are also committed."

He said: "It is with great shock and great sense of loss that I hear of the passing away of one of our political giants."

"We have known each other for the past 30 years during our student days at the University of Fort Hare when we were both members of the ANC youth league."

"His leadership and sacrifices will stand out as an example of his greatness when the history of the liberation struggle in South Africa is related to future generations in a liberated South Africa."

"My sympathies go to Mrs. Sobukwe and her children who had to share so much suffering merely because they were his family."

A leading Black churchman, Dr. Manas Buthelezi, described the death as a shock. It was even more shocking, he said, because Mr. Sobukwe had died while he was under a banning order which prevented him from making a meaningful contribution to the country.

In Cape Town, the

"Robert Sobukwe was undoubtedly a man of considerable leadership qualities. South Africa is the poorer for his death, as indeed it is a result of his restriction without trial for the past 13 years."

Diversity

"Our country with its tremendous problems resulting from the diversity of its people and the uneven development of its society, requires the positive contributions of all of its citizens who are endowed with special qualities of leadership and understanding."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr. Vause Raw MP, said he had never known Mr. Sobukwe personally, but regretted that he had been held without trial after he had completed his sentence.

The Government, he said, had made a martyr of Mr. Sobukwe.

Revolution

"I have always been opposed to detention without trial just as I am opposed to revolution and we will never know which way Sobukwe would ever have gone had the normal process of law applied."

"There are those who claim he could have been a force for moderation and others who are equally convinced that he remained a revolutionary at heart."

The South African Party leader, Mr. John Wiley MP, said "there is no need for any comment." — (Mercury Correspondent-Sapa.)

Woods to speak on SA press

LONDON — The former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, will join the international lawyer and former UN Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean McBride, in delivering key speeches to the annual International Press Institute conference in Australia in March.

Mr Woods has been invited to attend the conference from March 3 to 12 and to deliver a report on the state of the press in South Africa.

An IPI spokesman here said the Australian television and media were particularly keen to hear from Mr Woods and Mr McBride and there would be extensive interviews and media coverage of them.

The conference meets in Melbourne, then moves to Canberra on March 7 and later to Sydney for a closing session. About 250 members will attend.

The IPI spokesman said Mr Woods had long been an IPI member.

He will also address the National Press Club luncheon in Australia. Mr McBride will deliver an address on the Right to Information. — DDC.

CAPE TIMES 28/2/78

Barnard will pay fares to funeral 328

JOHANNESBURG. — Professor Chris Barnard will pay the R4 000 necessary to bring Mr Robert Sobukwe's children from the United States to attend his funeral in Graaff-Reinet on Saturday.

Three of Mr Sobukwe's four children last saw their father in January before leaving to continue their studies in the United States. They have been under the care of Mr Andrew Young, the US ambassador to the United Nations, for the past two years.

Mr Sobukwe, the banned former founder-leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, died of lung cancer soon after midnight on Sunday.

● Tributes, profile, pictures — Page 2.

Sobukwe funeral off for one week

28/2/78 329

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Three children of the former Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Robert Sobukwe are making urgent flights to arrive in Johannesburg tomorrow to attend their father's funeral to have been held in Graaff-Reinet at the weekend, but now set down for Saturday, March 11.

The reason for the postponement is that Mr Sobukwe's brother, the Right Rev Ernest Sobukwe, Anglican Bishop of Umtata, is recovering from knee operations and cannot attend this weekend.

Family friends made urgent arrangements for the three, studying at American universities, to fly home.

Their legal guardian, US Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, seems unlikely to attend the burial as he has a crowded programme.

However, the US embassy in Pretoria will be represented.

The former P.A.C leader's two elder children, Meliswa, (23) and

her 21-year-old brother Dinilesizwe, came to the US to live with the Young family in Atlanta in 1974, before Mr Young's present political appointment.

Meliswa is a student at Michigan State University and Dinilesizwe studies at Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Another brother, 19-year-old Dalinyebo — third of the four Sobukwe children — arrived in the US recently, and studies at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Mr Sobukwe gave the best years of his life to fighting oppression in

South Africa, says Canon John L Collins, president of the International Defence and Aid Fund.

"No amount of persecution could break his dedication to the cause of equal rights for all in the land of their birth," he said in a statement, reports the London Bureau of The Star.

Throughout his long period of punishment, imprisonment and restriction, Mr Sobukwe had remained "steadfast and undeterred," said Canon Collins. "South Africans, black and white, have lost a great leader."



ROBERT SOBUKWE

Sobukwe: 'Great son of Africa'

BLACK political leaders and prominent South Africans yesterday reacted to the death of Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, 53, the banned former leader of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress.

Heart surgeon Professor Marius Barnard said that he met Mr Sobukwe when he came to Groote Schuur for treatment last year.

"While he was in hospital I talked to him almost daily and got to know him well. I sympathize with his family and South Africa for the loss of such a great man. I will remember him as one of South Africa's great men," Professor Barnard said.

City Councillor Mrs Eulalie Scott said she knew Mr Sobukwe for nearly 20 years. He was a man of peace who believed that violence was only justifiable as self defence, she said.

"He was a realist who recognized that Africans would have to obtain freedom by their own actions and by getting the Afrikaner people to come to terms."

In a statement yesterday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, said Mr Sobukwe's leadership and sacrifices were shining example of his greatness.

"We knew each other for 30 years. We can never forget his incarceration on Robben Island after he had served his court sentence merely because the racist regime was so afraid of him that he gave Mr John Vorster, as Minister of Justice, many sleepless nights."

"My sympathies go to Mrs Sobukwe and his children, who had to share much suffering, merely because they were his family. We salute a great son of Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, said Mr Sobukwe was a man for the people. Mr Leon, who comes from Kimberley, said that Mr Sobukwe had been the legal adviser of the Kimberley branch of the Labour Party.

"At no time during the time I knew him did I find his views extreme as some people would claim."

Professor H W E Ntswanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday that Mr Sobukwe was a man who refused to budge from the pressures imposed by the South African situation.

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, said his death was a tragedy for South Africa. Mr Sobukwe would have played an important role as a leader of all South Africans if the country had been one united nation, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said she had visited Mr Sobukwe when he was being held on Robben Island. "He was remarkably unembittered," she said, "and even after his release, when he was banned and restricted, he maintained a moderate approach to our racial problems."

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin said: "Robert Sobukwe was undoubtedly a man of considerable leadership qualities. South Africa is the poorer for his death, as indeed it is a result of his restriction without trial for the past 13 years. I express my sympathy to the members of his family in their bereavement."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, MP, said he never knew Mr Sobukwe personally but, "one wonders what place he could have had in political events had the government not used the power of Parliament to hold him in prison after the completion of his sentence."

The South African Party leader, Mr John Wiley, MP, said "There is no need for any comment."



TOP: Mr Robert Sobukwe in October last year. BOTTOM LEFT: His children, who live in the United States with US Ambassador Mr Andrew Young. BOTTOM RIGHT: Mr Sobukwe and his wife Veronica on his way to Groote Schuur Hospital last year.

Life and death of a leader

KIMBERLEY. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, died in Kimberley Hospital on Sunday night. He had been ill for some time and had chest surgery in Cape Town late last year.

Mr Sobukwe was released from Robben Island Prison in 1969 after spending six years there without trial. On his release he was restricted to the Kimberley magisterial area.

He served a three-year prison sentence for leading pass law demonstrations in 1960. On his release he was re-arrested and sent to Robben Island, where he was not treated as a normal prisoner, but had several privileges.

On going to Kimberley, Mr Sobukwe became articled to an African attorney in Galashewe Village, on the outskirts of the city.

As he had three degrees (one gained while on Robben Island) and various diplomas, he was required to serve only three years of articles.

Mr Sobukwe leaves his wife, Veronica, and four children.

A former lecturer in African Languages at the University of the Witwatersrand and a former Methodist Church lay preacher, he has been described as a brilliant scholar and an able orator.

When the PAC, a splinter from the African National Congress (ANC), was inaugurated in Johannesburg in 1959, he was elected its first president.

Eleven months later, Mr Sobukwe led his followers in a campaign against the pass laws.

Mr Sobukwe and a right-hand man, Mr Potlako Leballo, led 60 people to the police station at Orlando, near Johannesburg. None of them carried identity cards. Police held Mr Sobukwe, Mr Leballo and six others.

Meanwhile, a large body of blacks gathered in the township of Sharpeville, near Vereeniging, to demonstrate against the pass laws. Police opened fire and sixty-nine Africans were killed and several hundred reported wounded.

Mr Sobukwe was jailed for three years for incitement, then put under detention and held on Robben Island.

He was released in 1969. After Sharpeville, the PAC and the ANC were banned.

In 1971 Mr Sobukwe was granted an exit permit to leave South Africa after declaring he wanted to take up a teaching post in the United States. But the then Minister of Justice, Mr Peet Pélser, refused to lift the restriction order to allow him to travel to an international departure point.

Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe was born at Graaff-Reinet in 1924, the youngest of six sons of a poor woodcutter.

Robert was sent to a missionary high school. He was recommended for grants which enabled him to study at Fort Hare, where he was active in student affairs.

On graduating, he became a schoolteacher and later an inspector of black schools, but was dismissed for being too active in politics.

At the age of 25, he was appointed a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand.

During his years on Robben Island, Mr Sobukwe was allowed to live in a small bungalow and to study and receive a small allowance from the State. He was also permitted periodic visits from his wife and his children. — Sapa-Reuter

Sobukwe made a martyr says Raw

CAPE TOWN — Progressive Federal Party spokesmen said yesterday Robert Sobukwe's death was a loss to South Africa, while the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley said: "There is no need for comment."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the Government had made a martyr of Mr Sobukwe by not releasing him after he had served his sentence.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin said: "Robert Sobukwe was undoubtedly a man of considerable leadership qualities. South Africa is the poorer for his death, as indeed it was as a result of his restriction without trial for the past 13 years."

"Our country with its tremendous problems resulting from the diversity of its people and the uneven development of its society, requires the

positive contributions of all its citizens endowed with special qualities of leadership and understanding."

Mrs Helen Suzman said: "I believe Robert Sobukwe was a sensitive and highly intelligent man who possessed considerable talent and qualities of leadership. His passing is a loss."

Mr Raw said he never knew Mr Sobukwe personally.

"I have always been opposed to detention without trial just as I am opposed to revolution and we will never know which way Sobukwe would have gone had the normal process of law applied."

The Prime Minister's office said yesterday Mr Vorster was not available for comment. The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, also declined to comment. — DDC

Banned after jail

Mercury Reporter

FIVE-YEAR banning orders were yesterday served on two Indians when they were released after serving 14-year terms of imprisonment. They are Mr. Kisten Moonsamy (43) and Mr. George Naiker (58) who were sentenced in the 1963 Pietermaritzburg sabotage trial.

In terms of the banning orders, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, they are restricted to the Pinetown magisterial district and have to report once a week to the police at Chatsworth.

Both have been prohibited from entering factory premises or educational institutions.

Sobukwe met Woods

LONDON — As anti-apartheid supporters here mourned the death of Pan Africanist Congress leader Robert Sobukwe yesterday, Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of banned former Daily Dispatch Editor Donald Woods, alleged Special Branch policemen had driven Mr Sobukwe to and from an illegal meeting with her husband in Kimberley.

Mrs Woods said the meeting took place in their hotel room.

Special Branch men watching Mr Sobukwe, who was under house arrest and banned, offered him a lift to the hotel and later, just before the 8 pm time limit by which he had to be home, drove him back, she said.

The meeting took place when the Woods went to Kimberley to fetch one of their sons from boarding school. "It was just before we heard Robert Sobukwe had cancer," Mrs Woods said. Mr Woods had heard Mr Sobukwe was a fan of his syndicated column and had arranged the meeting by phone.

"When he arrived to have tea with us in the hotel he seemed sublimely unconcerned at breaking his banning and house arrest orders," she said. "He was a most gentle and unmilitant person

with a great intellect and a patience and lack of bitterness one has seen in other banned people."

She said Mr Sobukwe found Kimberley a cultural wilderness and found there was no stimulation for him there intellectually. "Donald and he got on like a house on fire," she said.

The meeting took place only days before the death of Steve Biko. "I remember that it was a double and terrible blow that we heard that Mr Sobukwe had cancer just before Steve's death. It seemed so unfair that Mr Sobukwe, who had fought so hard for so long and gone through the whole gambit, would never see the results just at a time when we thought there was so much hope for change with Steve around," Mrs Woods said.

"Another great statesman in South Africa has died," she said. "All South Africans can mourn his death, but whites in particular can mourn the fact they were not permitted the privilege of his leadership."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London expressed sorrow at Mr Sobukwe's death and said the PAC would organise a memorial service. — DDC.

Cape Times 28/2/78 (328)
Released prisoners banned

DURBAN. — Two Robben Island prisoners who were released yesterday after 14 years have been served with five-year banning orders. Both Mr George Naicker, 58, and Mr Kisten "Zulu" Moonsamy, 43, who featured in the 1963 Maritzburg sabotage trial, were restricted to the Pinetown magisterial area.

They were released from Durban Central Prison.

The banning orders have been issued in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Internal Security Act. Both have to report once a week to the Chatsworth police station, and have been prohibited from entering factory premises or educational institutions. The orders expire on February 28, 1983. — Sapa

Sobukwe funeral postponed

KIMBERLEY — The funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe, 53, the banned former leader of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, has been postponed to March 11 to enable his brother, the Rt Rev Ernest Sobukwe, Anglican Bishop of Um-tata, to attend.

Mr Sobukwe died here on Sunday and was to have been held on Saturday, but Bishop Sobukwe is ill. Mr Sobukwe will be buried in his birthplace, Graaff-Reinet.

It is believed the date had also been postponed to make it possible for those travelling from far to attend.

Yesterday Mrs Veronica Sobukwe said she expected her three children anytime from the United States where they are

studying.

Mr Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, is the legal guardian of the three children in the United States. They live with Mr Young's family in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs Sobukwe declined to comment yesterday on whether Mr Young would attend the funeral.

Mr Solly Essop, the independent member of the Coloured Representative Council, said yesterday he had been informed by Mrs Sobukwe that one of her husband's last wishes had been for him to be one of the pall bearers at his funeral.

Yesterday, heart surgeon Chris Barnard told how he had become friends with Mr Sobukwe during his rounds of the

wards at Groote Schuur where Mr Sobukwe was a patient.

"I was immediately impressed by the fact that here was a very friendly man, with a ready smile — a quietly-spoken and humble man who often spoke of God and often read the Bible.

"What struck me so forcibly about him was that although here was a man who had every reason to be bitter, there was no trace of bitterness in him and he never spoke badly about anyone."

Asked if he shared the view of others that Mr Sobukwe's death was a tragic loss for South Africa and its peoples, Prof Barnard said:

"My assessment of Robert Sobukwe is of him as a person — not as a

political figure or anything else.

"And all I can say is that as a person I found him to be a true gentleman and a great Christian, and that as such, his death is of course a tragic loss."

Chief George Matanzima, Transkeian Minister of Justice, declined to comment on the death and explained that Mr Sobukwe "was not his political friend."

Pres Amin said South Africa's "abominable" apartheid system was entirely to blame for Mr Sobukwe's death.

UN apartheid committee chairman Leslie Harriman accused the South African Government of contributing to Mr Sobukwe's "untimely death." — DDC.

Cape Times 11/3/78

328

Sobukwe: 'A humble man, a gentleman'

PROFESSOR CHRIS BARNARD spoke yesterday of his friendship with Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned former leader of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress who died in Kimberley on Sunday. He had found Mr Sobukwe, he said, to be "a humble man, a great Christian and a true gentleman".

Professor Barnard, who is paying air fares totalling R4 000 to enable three of Mr Sobukwe's children to travel from the United States to attend their father's funeral at Graaff-Reinet, met the banned black leader when he was a patient at Groote Schuur Hospital last year.

After Mr Sobukwe had a cancerous lung removed in an operation, Professor Barnard appealed to the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to lift the banning order against him as Mr Sobukwe was "obviously a very sick man".

The request was not granted and Mr Sobukwe died under the banning order.

Professor Barnard said yesterday that Mr Sobukwe, when he was at Groote Schuur Hospital last September, was in a ward shared by the departments of pulmonary and cardiac surgery.

"I had to visit the ward frequently to see our own cardiac patients, and that is how I came to meet Robert Sobukwe. I was immediately impressed by the fact that here was a very friendly man, with a ready smile; a quietly-spoken and humble man who often spoke of God and who often read the Bible.

"What struck me so forcibly about Robert Sobukwe was that although here was a man who had every reason to be bitter, there was no trace of bitterness in him — and he never spoke badly about anyone.

"Even when he referred to Peet Pels — Minister of Justice when Mr Sobukwe was first banned — and to Jimmy Kruger he spoke in

kindly terms.

"Although we did not talk politics, it became clear that

Robert Sobukwe was still firm in his convictions and that his views had not changed.

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter



Professor Barnard, left, and Mr Sobukwe.

Funeral postponed to March 11

THE FUNERAL of Mr Robert Sobukwe, 53, has been postponed to March 11, so that his brother, the Right Rev Ernest Sobukwe, Anglican Bishop of Umtata, may attend.

The funeral was to have been on Saturday, but Bishop Sobukwe is ill.

Mr J T Kruger, Minister of Justice, this week declined to say whether the banning order on Mr Sobukwe would be lifted.

Yesterday Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, Mr Sobukwe's wife, said she expected her three children to arrive soon from the United States where they are studying. Miliswa, 23, is in her third-year as a pre-dentistry student at Michigan State University; Dinilesizwe, 21, is a third-year engineering student at Morehouse College, Atlanta; and Dalinjebo, 19, left for the US to study in January this year.

The three live with Mr Andrew Young, US Ambassador to the United Nations.

"Yet strangely enough, the only time I recall him speaking harshly about anyone was in reference to his own people.

"But even where the security police were concerned, he never showed resentment or bitterness."

Professor Barnard said he obtained permission for Mr Sobukwe to spend a few weeks at the home of a member of the cardiac team in Cape Town so that he could have post-operative check-ups at the hospital before returning home to Kimberley.

Karoo boys

"What really started our friendship," he said, "was when we found that in our background, we had quite a lot in common. We were both Karoo boys, after all — he from Graaff-Reinet and I from Beaufort West — and in our conversations we found there was much that was similar in the way we grew up in our respective Karoo towns."

Asked if he shared the view of others that Robert Sobukwe's death was a tragic loss for South Africa, Professor Barnard replied that he was not in a position to say whether this was so.

"My assessment of Robert Sobukwe is of him as a person; not as a political figure or anything else.

"And all I can say is that as a person I found him to be a true gentleman and a great Christian, and that as such his death is of course a tragic loss."



Start 1/3/78 (325)

Tears as Sobukwe's daughter arrives

Miliswa Sobukwe (23), daughter of black leader Robert Sobukwe arrived in South Africa this afternoon . . . wept bitterly as she was comforted by a friend. She had made an emergency dash from the United States with her two brothers Dinilisizwe (21) and Dalinyebo (19) to be at the funeral of her father who died two days ago.

● Picture by Alan Coxon.

● Barnard tells of his friendship with Sobukwe — Page 19.

A quietly spoken and humble man who often spoke of God . . .

Barnard tells of friendship with Sobukwe



DR BARNARD



MR SOBUKWE

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Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to lift the banning order against him as Mr Sobukwe was "obviously a very sick man."

Professor Barnard said yesterday that Mr Sobukwe — when he was at Groote Schuur Hospital last September — was in a ward used by the departments of pulmonary and cardiac surgery.

"I had to visit the ward frequently to see our own cardiac patients, and that is how I came to meet Robert Sobukwe. I was immediately impressed by the fact that here was a very friendly man, with a ready smile, a quietly-spoken and humble man who often spoke of God and who often read the Bible."

"What struck me so forcibly about Sobukwe was that although here was a man who had every reason to be bitter, there was no trace of bitterness in him — and he never

spoke badly about anyone. Even when he referred to Mr Pelsier (Minister of Justice at the time) Mr Sobukwe was first and foremost a very friendly man."

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"What struck me so forcibly about Sobukwe was that although here was a man who had every reason to be bitter, there was no trace of bitterness in him — and he never



Some of the people who gathered at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto last night sang the African anthem — "Nkosi sikele Afrika — during a memorial service for the late banned Pan-Africanist leader, Mr Mangaliso Sobukwe. ● Barnard tells of Subukwe friendship, Page 19.

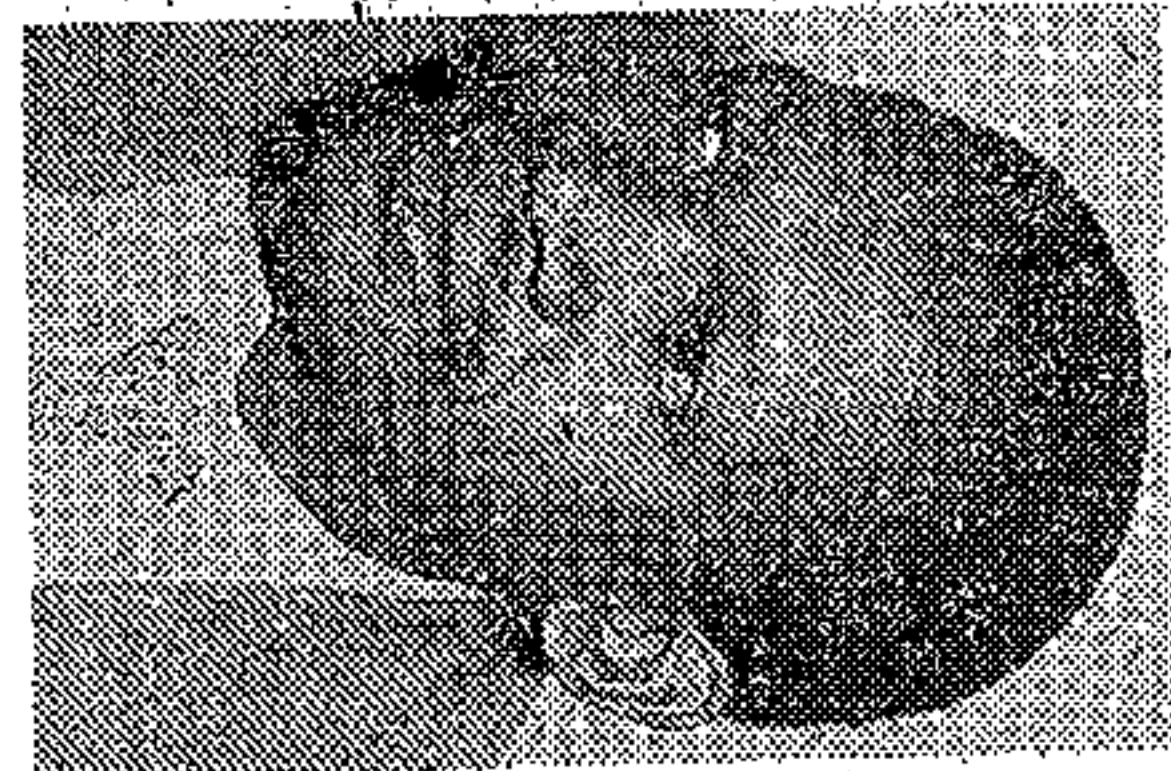
A quietly spoken and humble man who often spoke of God . . .

Barnard tells of friendship with Sobukwe

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1/3/78
(328)



DR BARNARD



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Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to lift the banning order against him as Mr Sobukwe was "obviously a very sick man."

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"What struck me so forcibly about Sobukwe was that although here was a man who had every reason to be bitter, there was no trace of bitterness in him — and he never spoke badly about anyone.

"Even when he referred to Mr Pelsaer (Minister of Justice at the time Mr Sobukwe was first banned) and to Jimmy Kruger, he spoke in kindly terms. He said they had a difficult job to do and that one must not judge them harshly.

"Although we did not talk politics much, it became clear that Sobukwe was still firm in his convictions and that his views had not changed."

"Yet strangely enough the only time I recalled him speaking harshly about anyone was in reference to his own people. He cited certain incidents which, he said, had not done his people any credit and which had in fact reflected badly on them.

"But even where the Security Police were concerned, he never showed any resentment or bitterness. In fact on one occasion when I became rather cross and remonstrated with some Security Police at the hospital, Robert told me not to be angry, that they were just doing their job."

Professor Barnard said he had obtained special permission for Sobukwe to spend a few weeks at the home of a member of the cardiac team, in Cape Town, so that he could have the necessary post-operative check-ups at the hospital before returning to his home in Kimberley.

"What really started our friendship," he said, "was when we found that in our background, we had quite a lot in common. We were both Karoo boys, after all — he from Graaff-Reinet and I from Beaufort West, and in our conversations we found there was much that was similar in the way we grew up in our respective Karoo towns." — Sapa.

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My eight years of watching Sobukwe

257
328

KIMBERLEY — The Security Police chief here Col T. G. du Plessis, spoke yesterday of his task of keeping Mr Robert Sobukwe under surveillance for more than eight years.

Col Du Plessis remembered the dead black leader as a man who treated him courteously.

"I'd visit him at his home on occasion," Col Du Plessis said "I was received like a gentleman and treated like a gentleman."

Col Du Plessis had to keep track of Mr Sobukwe for 24 hours a day since his restriction in Kimberley in mid-1969 to his death on Sunday.

It meant ensuring that Mr Sobukwe obeyed the terms of his banning order.

Col Du Plessis likened his surveillance role to a "business transaction."

It was a duty to be fulfilled without allowing personal feelings to intrude, he said.

Asked how he felt about Mr Sobukwe's death, Col Du Plessis paused a moment and said: "I heard about it in the newspapers."

Sources close to Mr Sobukwe confirmed yesterday Mr Sobukwe was courteous to the Colonel and viewed him as a man who had a duty to do and who "behaved decently" in executing it.

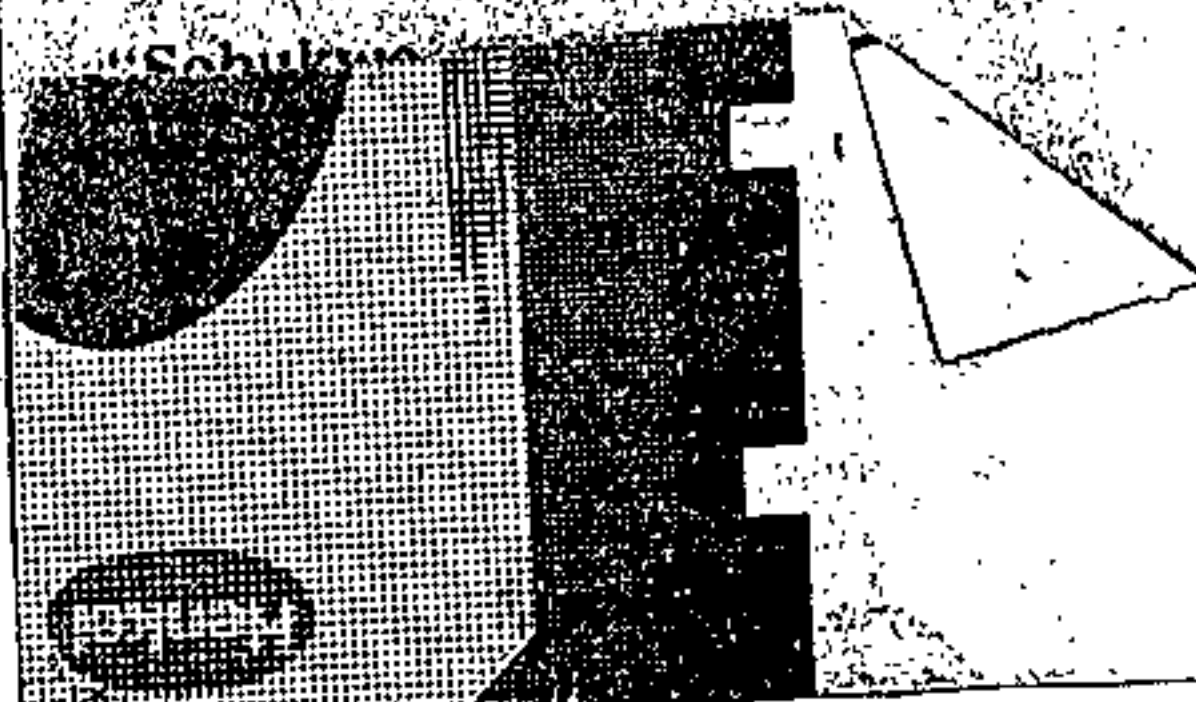
Heart surgeon Chris Barnard, who became friends with Mr Sobukwe while he was a patient at Groote Schuur Hospital, also told of a time when he remonstrated with security policemen in Mr Sobukwe's ward. But Mr Sobukwe had stopped him, indicating policemen were only doing their job.

Meanwhile, in Umtata, one of the three surviving executive members of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress which was led by Mr Sobukwe said yesterday his death spelt the death of Pan Africanism.

Mr Lennox Mlonzi, a former Transvaal regional leader in the executive of the PAC, said a man of peace and vision had died.

"He has now left us stranded because after the death of Dr Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, our hopes were on Sobukwe to pursue Pan-Africanism at its best and to its final realisation. That was Pan-Africanism as propounded by Nkrumah and Sobukwe himself."

"Sobukwe"



Harmful substance on T-shirts sent to Mr.
Donald Woods

*17. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police:

- (1) Whether any harmful substance was found on the T-shirts, or their wrappings, sent to Mr. Donald Woods; if so, what substance;
- (2) whether this substance is available for sale to members of the public;
- (3) whether any person has since 15 February 1978 been charged as a result of the investigation by the police; if so, with what offence.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes, Ninhydrin.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if you will permit me to take up a little more of the time of the House, I should like to read to the House parts of a statement which we received. It is a statement made by the owner of a factory whose name I am not going to disclose. I am, however, prepared to give it to the Leader of the Opposition on a confidential basis. Mr. Woods wrote a report on this man's factory, and this person then says the following in his statement [Translation]:

Some time after the report had been published, I met Mr. Donald Woods in a shop in East London. A general conversation was conducted between us. Mr. Woods is well-acquainted with some of my in-laws who previously had a business in the Transkei. During this conversation Mr. Woods asked me what the reaction to the Press report had been. I conveyed my thanks to him, and he remarked in passing that I could in turn perhaps do something for him one day. A considerable time after our conversation in the shop—I am not sure of the date any more, but I think it was during the latter half of 1977—Mr. Woods telephoned me one day and asked me about a possible chemical combination which could be used as a deterrent for persons who were stealing washing from his washing line. I then mentioned to him several possible chemicals which could be used for such a purpose. He said to me, however, that it was not his intention to harm anybody. I then mentioned to him the names of a few chemicals which I could supply to him, and which would have the reaction that if they were applied to clothes or some other object and these were later handled, they would colour the person's hands. Mr. Woods was satisfied and said that he would contact me later, but he did not telephone me about it again.

I may just say that, according to our information, a parcel was delivered for Mr. Woods at the *Daily Dispatch* round about 23 November 1977. It therefore seems that this conversation most probably took place before that date.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, will he tell this House whether he is prepared to give permission for Mr. Woods's reply to his statement today to be published in the newspapers in this country?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is for Mr. Woods to make that inquiry from me and not for the hon. member for Houghton. [Interjections.]

328

Suzman and Kruger clash on Woods T-shirt

star 2/3/78 328

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — In the Assembly yesterday the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, read a letter in which an industrialist claimed to have discussed with Mr Donald Woods the use of chemicals to stop thefts of washing.

Although the letter said that Mr Woods had not taken the matter further with the industrialist who had suggested some harmless chemicals that could be used, Mr Kruger said that a packet had been delivered to Mr Woods — exiled former editor of the Daily Despatch — on November 23 last year.

"So it appears that this conversation could quite possibly have happened before that date," Mr Kruger said.

The Minister was criticised by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) who had asked questions about the harmful sub-

stances found on T-shirts sent to the Woods family.

Mrs Suzman said she found the insinuations in Mr Kruger's reply, without any proof being advanced, a "sad reflection on the Minister's political integrity."

Mrs Suzman said she would challenge the Minister to give the permission necessary for a reply from Mr Woods (who is banned) to be published.

Answering Mrs Suzman's question, Mr Kruger confirmed that a harmful substance had been found on the T-shirts. It had been identified as ninhydrin which was on sale to the public.

Mr Kruger went on to read from the letter of the industrialist, who said he had thanked Mr Woods for an article and said he might one day be able to do something for him.

In the second half of



MR KRUGER

last year Mr Woods telephoned him about a chemical substance which might deter people from stealing washing from washlines. He did not envisage hurting such people.

The industrialist gave Mr Woods the names of some chemicals which would colour the hands of anyone handling them. Mr Woods said he would contact him later, but did not do so.

2/3/78

(328)

MA

CAPE TOWN — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, asked an East London factory-owner about a chemical before last year's T-shirt incident, the Minister of Police said yesterday.

Mr Kruger said Mr Woods had asked the unnamed man about a substance he could use to deter thieves from his washing line without injuring them.

This conversation probably took place some time before a small parcel was delivered to the Daily Dispatch for Mr Woods on or about November 23 last year, Mr Kruger added.

The Minister released the businessman's declaration after he had confirmed in a question in the House of Assembly that the chemical substance, nitrydriin, found on the T-shirts sent to Mr Woods for his children, was available for sale to members of the public.

Replying to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), the Minister said no one had been charged with any offence since February 15 1978 as a result of the investigations into the T-shirt incident.

After he had replied to the question, Mr Kruger said he wanted to read out a declaration from the owner of a factory in East London whose name he would not release although he was prepared to give it to the Leader of the Opposition on a confidential basis.

Mr Woods had written an article about this man's factory and this person said in his declaration:

T-shirt case: Kruger tells of mystery man

"A little while after the report was published, I met Mr Donald Woods in a shop in East London. A general conversation took place between us. Mr Woods is well known among members of my industry who previously had a business in Transkei.

During this talk, Mr Woods asked me what the reaction to the press report had been. I expressed my thanks to him and in passing he mentioned that perhaps I could do something for him one day.

"Some time after our chat in the shop — I am no longer certain of the date, but I think it was in the second half of 1977 — Mr Woods telephoned me one day and asked me about a possible chemical substance which could be used as a deterrent for people who stole washing from his washing line.

"In response to this I named various possible chemicals which could be used. He actually indicated to me he did not want to injure anyone.

"I then gave him the names of a few chemicals which I could supply to him, which would have the reaction of colouring a person's hand if it was put onto clothes or another object and it was later handled.

"Mr Woods was satisfied and said he would contact me later. He did not telephone me again over the matter."

Mr Kruger then added: "I might just add that according to our information, a small parcel was delivered to the Daily Dispatch for Mr Woods on or about November 23, 1977. It appears that this conversation took place well before that date."

Mrs Suzman then asked Mr Kruger whether "he is prepared to give permission for Mr Woods' reply to his statement to be published in South African newspapers."

Mr Kruger replied: "It is for Mr Woods to make an inquiry to me, not the honourary member for Houghton."

Mrs Suzman said in an

interview later the only thing Mr Kruger had done about Mr Woods yesterday was "a tissue of insinuation" and that was not the way a minister should behave.

"He should either come right out with the accusation that clearly undermines the inference in his reply or else he should shut up," Mrs Suzman said.

Inquiries to T-shirt manufacturers were made by the Daily Dispatch News Editor several days after the incident on November 23 when Mr Woods' daughter, Mary was injured.

These inquiries involved the possibility of any chemicals used in the T-shirt picture transfers being harmful to the wearer.

A manufacturer in Cape Town said there was a possibility of this, but only if the shirt was put on immediately after the hot-iron transfer process. Any harmful effects would disappear within 40 seconds after the ironing.

The T-shirts delivered

to Mr Woods' home had no immediate effect on the editor's secretary, Mrs L. Murray, when she opened the canvas bag and took them out. Later that day the skin under her fingernails became tinged with purple.

Similarly, the T-shirts and the bag in which they were contained took on a purple hue later that night and by the next day the colour was even more pronounced.

This indicated that oxidation had taken place.

When Mrs Murray took the parcel to Mr Woods' home it was not known it contained T-shirts. The T-shirts had been sent by a Natal manufacturer, Mr R. Holmes, and were not ordered by Mr Woods. It was not established until several days after the incident that Mr Holmes had sent the shirts. He telephoned Mr Woods saying he had sent the shirts for the children of Mr Steve Biko. The shirts had a picture of Mr Biko on them. — PC-DDR.



A SOBBING Miliswa Sobukwe is comforted by her brother Dalindyeko on their arrival in South Africa yesterday to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Robert Sobukwe.

Suzman accuses Kruger on Woods

ARGUS 2/3/78

328

The Argus political Correspondent

THE Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Kruger, was accused today of making a statement containing 'a tissue of insinuations' about the banned newspaper editor, Mr Donald Woods, in the Assembly yesterday.

The accusation came from Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP (MP for Houghton), who said she intended to take the matter further.

In answer to questions Mr Kruger said Mr Woods had telephoned an East London businessman last year about a chemical substance that could be used as a deterrent against washing line thieves.

It was the same substance that had been found later on T-shirts sent to Mr Woods for his children.

COMMENT SOUGHT

Mrs Suzman said today: 'I am going to contact Mr Woods and inform him of what has happened, that is my question, and the Minister's reply.'

'I will ask Mr Woods to comment and if Mr Kruger does not give permission for Mr Woods's comment to be published, I will read it to Parliament and then the newspapers will be able to publish it.'

'To the best of my knowledge, even Mr Kruger's powers do not include muzzling Parliament.'

'Mr Kruger's statement was a tissue of insinuations from beginning to end.'

'Why does he not come right out with it and make the accusation that is obviously at the back of his mind — that Woods himself was responsible for tampering with the T-shirts.'

She made it clear that she did not agree with such an assertion.

When Mrs Suzman asked Mr Kruger in the Assembly whether he was prepared to give permission for Mr Woods's reply to be published in newspapers, he said it was for Mr Woods to make an inquiry to him.

US envoy for Sobukwe funeral

Star 3/3/78 (328)

Only one foreign government, that of the United States, has so far decided to send an official representative to the funeral of the former banned Pan African Congress leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

The funeral will be held in Graaff-Reinet, birthplace of Mr Sobukwe, on March 11. A spokesman for the United States Embassy said a representative would definitely be sent, although it had not yet been decided who would attend the funeral.

The Star's New York

Bureau reports that United States Ambassador Mr Young will not be among the mourners at Robert Sobukwe's graveside next week.

He has decided to stick to a scheduled trip to Thailand and is due to leave New York today.

The British Embassy said no decision had yet been taken. A spokesman for the German Embassy said he was not sure but thought no representative would be sent. "But we are open to developments," he said.

The Israeli Embassy in Cape Town confirmed today that no representative would be sent from that country, as did the office of the Transkeian Prime Minister in Umtata.

It has not yet been possible to establish whether the governments of Lesotho, Botswana and France will send representatives.

3/3/78 DA (328)

Woods: Kruger story is crazy

CAPE TOWN — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, said yesterday he had never heard a crazier story in his life than the statement this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, about the T-shirt incident involving his daughter.

"Mr Kruger's statement is completely untrue. That is all I would like to say in reply to Mr Kruger," Mr Woods said after the Minister's full statement in the House of Assembly was read to him when he was contacted in California.

In the statement, Mr Kruger, who was replying to a question, said an unnamed East London businessman had revealed Mr Woods had approached him about a chemical substance to repel thieves who attempted to steal washing off his washing line.

Mr Kruger also said a small parcel was delivered to the Daily Dispatch on or about November 23 for Mr Woods.

He was replying to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), who had asked him for details about

the incident when an impregnated Biko T-shirt was sent to the Woods home and five-year-old Mary Woods was injured when she put on the T-shirt.

Mr Kruger could not be contacted for permission to quote Mr Woods on Wednesday night, but yesterday he gave authorisation after he was shown Mr Woods' reply.

Mrs Suzman slammed Mr Kruger last night for "slandering" her, which she said, "behove him as Minister of Justice."

Mrs Suzman said she would flatly refuse to believe the insinuations that Mr Woods had been responsible for the T-shirt incident in which one of his daughters was temporarily blinded by a toxic substance, unless Mr Kruger could produce concrete evidence.

"I intend to pursue this matter in the House," she said.

In London, Mrs Wendy Woods said yesterday: "The attempt by Kruger and his cohorts to smear Donald are now assuming such ludicrous proportions that one can only shake one's head in dis-

belief.

"It is fascinating to hear their stories becoming more and more fanciful as they feel more threatened by the truth — and the truth is that two security policemen put acid on the T-shirts.

"How many more times must we make this allegation. If Kruger wants to clear the names of the two security policemen, why does he not tell his policemen to conduct an open case to find out what really happened?

"As for the chance for Donald to reply to Kruger — of course Donald would welcome this. He has already challenged Kruger to open debate, but what does Kruger do?

"He makes his allegations in Parliament, where he is protected from the law of defamation and then will not allow Donald's reply to be published in South African newspapers.

"I say to Kruger: Let Donald reply to you through South African newspapers or come over here where there is really independent television and conduct an open debate with him."

In a telephone call to the Daily Dispatch from London last night, Mrs Woods added:

"I am intrigued by Mr Kruger's reference to our clothes line, particularly as we didn't use a clothes line for a year before we left. I used a tumble drier.

"I am baffled, too, by this reference to a factory contact. I can't wait to hear what Mr Kruger comes up with.

"And as for chemicals... the only chemicals we have had anything to do with were in two fire extinguishers which we installed at our home to protect us against right-wing vigilantes after the shooting incident.

"And... oh, yes — there was also Donald's foot powder, which the police seem to be extremely interested in, so much so they confiscated it." — PC-DDC.

Police buy chemical

3/3/78 328

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The chemical ninhydrin, which was used to impregnate the T-shirt which injured Mary Woods, daughter of the former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr. Donald Woods, is available in East London — from a company which keeps it to supply the South African Police.

KRUGER T-SHIRT STORY 'CRAZY'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, said yesterday that he had never heard a crazier story in his life than the statement this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, about the T-shirt incident involving his daughter.

"It is completely untrue. That is all I would like to say in reply to Mr. Kruger," Mr. Woods said when he was contacted in California in the United States.

In the statement, Mr. Kruger, who was replying to a question, said that an unnamed East London businessman had revealed that Mr. Woods had approached him about a chemical substance to repel thieves who attempted to steal washing off his washing line.

The minister also said that a small parcel was delivered to the Daily Dispatch on or about November 23 for Mr. Woods.

He was replying to Mrs. Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) who had asked him for details about the incident when an impregnated Biko T-shirt was sent to the Woods home and five-year-old Mary Woods was injured when she put the T-shirt on.

Mr. Kruger has given permission for Mr. Woods's reply to be published.

As far as could be ascertained yesterday, Protea Holdings are the only local firm which stocks ninhydrin and their manager, Mr. P. Moodie, said his company only kept the chemical in stock as they had a contract to supply it to the police for use by their fingerprinting department. "We hold a government tender to supply it," he said.

Though the chemical is kept specifically for this purpose, it is available over the counter and Mr. Moodie said it could be bought by local laboratories where it is used as a reagent for search.

As far as he was aware there was no restriction on its sale and if somebody came in asking for it he would have little hesitation in supplying it.

He said he had no recollection of Mr. Woods or anyone other than the South African Police making a specific order for the chemical.

Ninhydrin — correct chemical name indanetrione hydrate — can also be ordered freely from chemical suppliers in Johannesburg and this is where supplies for the East London municipal laboratories come from.

Other laboratories here also use ninhydrin in research work, and the Berlin Herbicide Manufacturers, Agbro (Pty.) Ltd., receive their supplies from Protea Holdings.

The name of the substance used to injure Mary Woods was released by the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, while replying to a question in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Kruger said the chemical was available for sale to members of the public.

Mr. Kruger also said Mr. Woods had asked an East London factory owner about a substance he could use to deter thieves from stealing from his washing-line without injuring them.

In spite of an intensive investigation to establish who this factory owner was yesterday he could not be found.

No Trace of mystery man

EAST LONDON — The chemical, ninhydrin, which was used to impregnate the T-shirt which injured Mary Woods, daughter of the former Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr Donald Woods, is available in East London — from a company which keeps it to supply the South African Police.

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Kruger, while replying to a question in the House of Assembly.

Mr Kruger said the chemical was available for sale to members of the public.

Mr Kruger also said Mr Woods had asked an East London factory owner about a substance he could use to deter thieves from stealing from his washing line without injuring them.

Despite an intensive investigation yesterday to establish who this factory owner was, he could not be found and the owners of factories spoken to denied knowledge of any such discussion with Mr Woods.

Mr Kruger read a statement made by the factory owner in which he said Mr Woods had approached him about a chemical to deter thieves some time after he had written an article about his factory.

The businessman then gave Mr Woods a list of chemicals which would be suitable in that they would have the reaction of colouring a person's hands if it was put on clothes and later handled.

After reading the businessman's statement, Mr Kruger added that according to his information a small parcel was delivered to the Daily Dispatch for Mr Woods on or about November 23, 1977.

The parcel containing the T-shirts which injured Mary Woods was delivered to the Daily Dispatch on November 23, 1977. It was then taken to the Woods home and opened, and when Mary Woods tried on one of the T-shirts she experienced a burning sensation in her eyes and nose and was stained by a purple agent.

A local chemist revealed yesterday that ninhydrin "may be irritating to the skin and mucus membranes." It is also soluble in water. — DDR.

Memories of Robert Sobukwe

328 3/3/78 61

When I heard of the death of Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe this week, I recalled an incident that occurred in Kimberley in September, 1975.

We were attending a micro conference and a party was organised for the delegates.

While trying to find out where the party would be, the girl, a Miss Mabija, sister to Mr Phakamile Mabija, who died in detention last July, came up to me and whispered in my ear: "Just ask where Sobukwe's house is and we shall be at the fourth house from his towards..."

I asked her later at the party why she had to whisper.

"He is a great man and so many people like to hear his name mentioned and one never knows who is listening these days when one talks. It might be that I would have to answer questions after I

had been heard mentioning his name," she said.

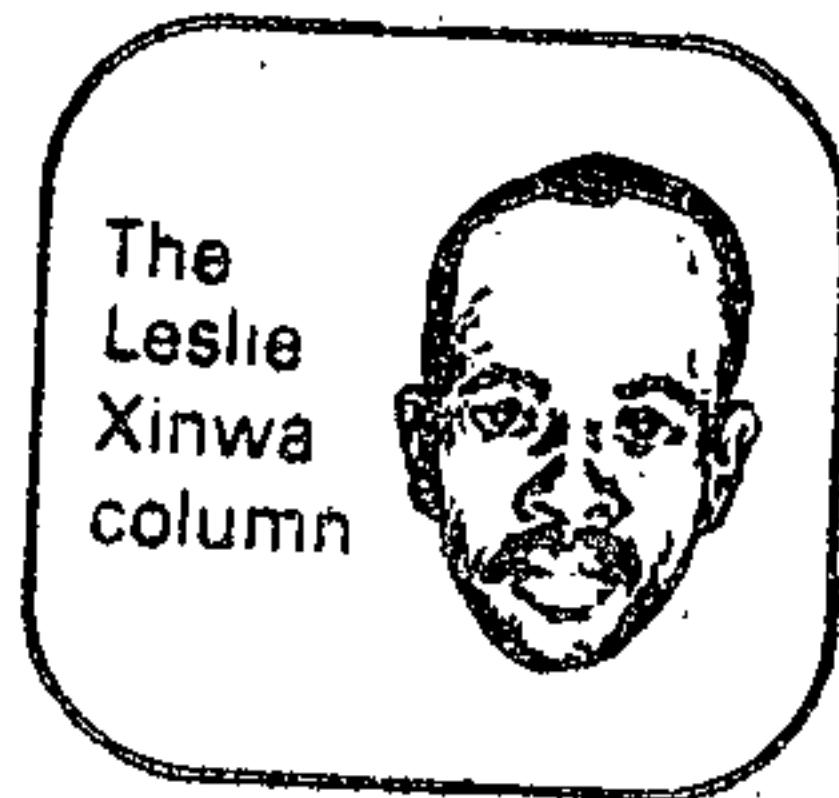
That was one of two stories about Mr Sobukwe I shall always remember. The other was common talk in the early sixties at Fort Hare.

Whether it was true I do not know but I always took for granted it was

It concerned an incident while Mr Sobukwe was a student at the university in the late forties.

He was president of the Students' Representative Council and as often happened at Fort Hare, was not on good terms with the principal, Prof C. P. Dent. Mr Sobukwe had applied for a teaching post at his former school, Healdtown, the story went, and one day he was walking behind Prof Dent when a letter addressed to the principal of Healdtown High School dropped from the professor's correspondence.

Mr Sobukwe picked it



up and read it and after learning some unpleasant things said about him he confronted the professor.

I thought one of the few people who would know much about prominent former students of Fort Hare was Mrs F. Matthews, wife of the late Prof Z. K. Matthews, a former acting principal of Fort Hare and at one time Botswana's ambassador to the United Nations and the United States.

When I spoke to Mrs Matthews on the telephone at her Gaborone home, she said she had broken off from a

music class she conducts every afternoon.

She had this to say about Mr Sobukwe: "He was one of those students we respected deeply.

"I still remember the last social gathering he spoke at before he left Fort Hare. It is a speech which was quoted for years by students and it was such a clear and eloquently given speech delivered with humility blended with forcefulness in a manner I have not heard."

She said one of the speakers at the function was Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the Opposition in Lesotho.

The essence of Mr Sobukwe's speech as told by Mr Matthews cannot be quoted without the permission of the Minister of Justice because even in death as a banned man he cannot be quoted without permission.

Mrs Matthews said he was like a son to her and

visited her husband and her son, Joe Matthews often.

Even after he had left Fort Hare he kept a constant correspondence with her husband.

"I enjoyed reading his letters but I had to destroy them some years later when police raided my home. I thought they might be used against him. What a pity, because those letters would be such useful material today," she said.

She remembered Mr Sobukwe for his politeness and warm smile.

But the irony of Mr Sobukwe's restricted life lies in the fact that although he was subjected to the most stringent rulings of the Suppression of Communism Act, he had actually founded the Pan Africanist Congress because he felt the African National Congress had been taken over by communists.

Prof: chemical used freely

EAST LONDON — The reagent ninhydrin, which the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, claims was on the T-shirt which injured young Mary Woods, is used freely and without precaution in laboratories, according to the head of the Chemistry Department at Rhodes University, Prof J. R. Nunn.

Prof Nunn described the chemical as "moderately expensive", costing about R18 an ounce. It comes in a crystal form and is colourless.

"It wouldn't worry me if it got onto my hands while I was working with it," he said, but added it was a mild irritant. "It is classified as toxic, but we can say this of 10 000 other chemicals."

When ninhydrin reacts with substances, including the amino acids found on the skin, it changes colour.

"If it got into your eyes it could cause considerable irritation in much the same way salt, sugar or vinegar would," Prof Nunn said.

Mary Woods' symptoms were described by the doctor who treated her as: "An intense burning of the eyes, an irritation of the face and brown stains on the skin, especially around the hairline. The irritation was fairly intense at first but wore off rapidly."

The substance, ninhydrin, has been identified as that used in police fingerprinting work and the East London stockists, Protea Holdings, keep the chemical for this purpose.

Meanwhile, a Durban report said the chemical which injured Mary Woods might be of Swedish origin and unavailable to the public.

They quoted Mr Donald

Card, the former Special Branch policeman who investigated the case for the Woods family, as saying the second forensic report on the T-shirt from Pretoria identified the substance as a chemical containing nitric acid, which is used by the police in lifting fingerprints from paper.

This chemical, Mr Card told a newspaper some months ago, was not available to the public.

It causes the skin to turn blue some time after contact, as was the case with the chemical impregnated T-shirt. It also oxydises when in contact with air.

Mr Card said then the T-shirts were wet on the day after they were opened and this fitted in with the chemical having oxydised. This coincided with the findings of the second forensic report.

A third report had been made later. — DDR

328 4/3/78 M

Woods to broadcast to SA

UNITED NATIONS — Mr Donald Woods, the former East London newspaper editor who fled to Britain two months ago, will contribute to broadcasts the United Nations plans to transmit to South Africa, the UN official in charge of the project said yesterday.

The official, Mr Eric Valters, said Mr Woods would contribute a weekly editorial or commentary in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa.

Mr Valters said the BBC had agreed to take a serious look at the UN programme and might use parts in its transmissions.

He said there had been a lot of interest in the R242 000 project, ordered by the UN General Assembly.

Radio Moscow and Radio Budapest wanted the 15-minute English segment, he said. — DDC.

Kruger replies to Mrs Woods

W/L- ARGUS

4/3/78

328

Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, today replied to accusations by Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, and said he had no intention of debating with her on British television.

This follows his statement in Parliament, after replying to a question about the poisoned T-shirt incident involving Mr Woods's daughter, that Mr Woods had made inquiries to a factory owner about a poison.

He said a small packet (he did not specify the contents) had been delivered to Woods's office.

It was put to Mr Kruger that Mrs Woods said in an interview in London that:

- She had not used her washing line for some time but used a tumble drier (the factory owner apparently said that Mr Woods wanted a chemical to discourage a washing line thief).
- Her husband had made no inquiries about a chemical.
- The only chemicals in her home were those inside fire extinguishers, and her husband's foot powder.
- Mr Kruger and his 'cohorts' were trying to smear her husband's name.
- security policemen (whom she named) were responsible for the T-shirt poisoning.
- No open investigation of the incident had been held to clear the names of the security policemen.
- Mr Kruger spoke in Parliament where he was safe from defamation actions.
- She challenged him to an open debate on British television.
- She had no idea what factory the Minister could

have been referring to or what factory owner.

'I would certainly have said nothing about Mr Donald Woods if Mrs Helen Suzman MP did not continually pose questions about the so-called T-shirts incident,' Mr Kruger replied.

It is suggested that I gave the answers inside the House to avoid defamation actions.

'I could hardly answer questions outside the House when the questions are posed inside the House.'

NO FOUNDATION

'Mrs Woods continually accused two security policemen without any foundation whatsoever, of being responsible for the substance on the T-shirts, and when answering questions I considered it in the public interest to disclose a statement of a person who alleges that Mr Woods inquired about chemicals from him.'

'I offered the Leader of the Opposition the opportunity of seeing the statement, which offer was taken up,' Mr Kruger said.

'As far as the ridiculous challenge to appear with Mrs Woods on a programme is concerned, I can only say that after reading reports of Mr Woods's attitude toward South Africa I do not wish to associate with them in any way.'

T-shirt charges dropped

PIETERMARITZBURG — Charges of manufacturing and distributing Steve Biko T-shirts have been withdrawn against two men, Mr Robin Holmes and Mr Benedict Martin, who were to face trial in the magistrate's court here on Tuesday.

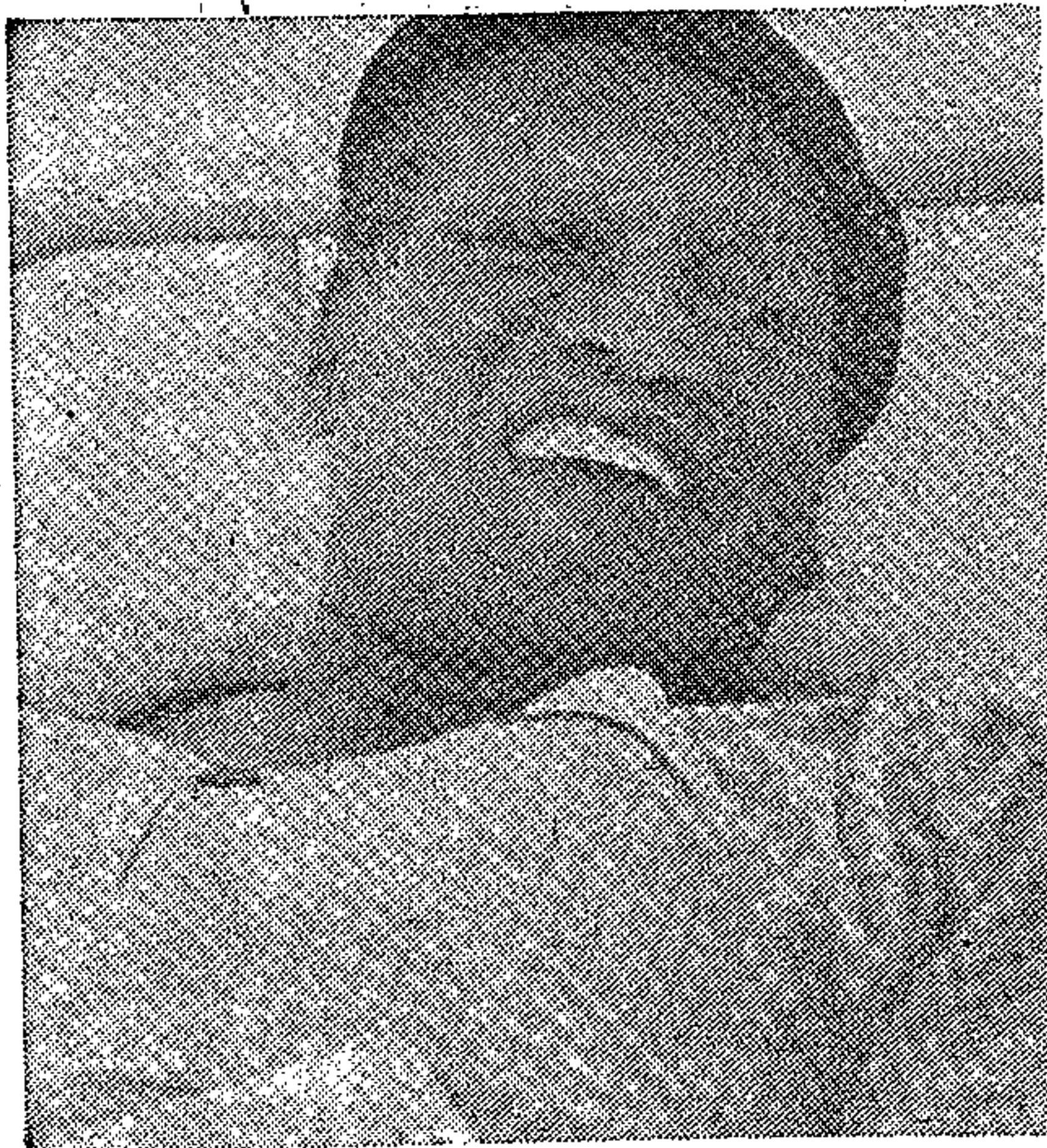
The Deputy Attorney-General for Natal, Mr D. J. Rossouw, said yesterday the senior public prosecutor had been instructed to strike the case from the Roll. He declined to give reasons for the move.

Police inquiries which led to the men being charged began after Mr Holmes revealed he had sent T-shirts which burnt Mr Donald Woods' five-year-old daughter, Mary. Mr Holmes claimed the shirts were interfered with in the post. — SAPA.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MARCH 5, 1978

What Sobukwe
could have done

**'My
brother:
A man
of
peace'**



Bishop Sobukwe in hospital yesterday

BANNING WAS WASTE OF A MAN WITH GREAT TALENT

Tribune Reporter

IF ROBERT Sobukwe had not been restricted by the Government, he would have told young people not to riot but to seek other ways of expressing their grievances, his brother, the Right Rev Ernest Sobukwe, Anglican Bishop of Umtata, said yesterday.

In an interview at Groote Schuur Hospital where he has had a knee operation — the reason Mr Sobukwe's funeral has been postponed to next Saturday — Bishop Sobukwe said the Government was wrong to think of his brother as a man of violence.

"On the contrary, he was a man of peace. He took the line of Mahatma Gandhi — change without violence.

"He never even advocated the burning of passes. His punishment was very severe, and a waste of a man of great talent.

"If he had been left free, he could greatly have assisted the Government in finding a just solution to South Africa's problems.

"Now I fear there is no one to whom our young people will listen, who can restrict them. But no-one is indispensable, and

perhaps God will bring up other people who are equally respected."

Bishop Sobukwe said one aspect he had loved about his brother was his lack of bitterness towards the white man and the Government, despite all that was done to him.

"I think that quality of his came from our father, who never bore any malice despite the difficulties he had to face in life."

Bishop Sobukwe denied that his brother had communistic aims.

"He was for democracy, for equal opportunities for everyone. He had a very deep commitment to this country and its people. He could have done so much."

"The restrictions he was placed under made it difficult for us even to settle ordinary family matters which came up from time to time."

Asked why the Government had acted against his brother, he said it was because he was a man of principles who was prepared to stick by them.

"He used to travel third class so he could talk to the people. They would open up a space for him because they loved to be with him."

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN A CINEMA

Tribune Reporter

ROBERT SOBUKWE, silenced by the Government for the 17 years before his death last week, will be remembered today at a multi-racial memorial service in a Kimberley cinema.

It is the only place in the town big enough for a gathering of this kind.

The funeral of the former leader of the banned Pan African Congress will take place next Saturday at Graaff-Reinet when it is expected Mr Sobukwe's brother Ernest, Anglican Bishop in Umtata, will be sufficiently recovered after his operation.

Three of Mr Sobukwe's children, at present studying in America, flew back to South Africa for the funeral. Mr Sobukwe, who underwent major surgery last year, has been described by Prof Chris Barnard as a "humble man, a great Christian and a true gentleman".

Professor Barnard paid for the airfares of the three Sobukwe children from America and appealed unsuccessfully to the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to have Mr Sobukwe's banning order lifted just before he died.

5/3/78

328

Service for Sobukwe attended by hundreds

JOHANNESBURG — More than 300 people yesterday turned out for the memorial service of Mr Robert Sobukwe in Mamelodi, Pretoria, in spite of torrential rain.

Speakers at the service described the dead Pan-Africanist Congress leader as the father of the nation.

Mr Sobukwe was likened to the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the former

President of Ghana.

One of the speakers told the crowd: "Mr Sobukwe died while under banning orders which prevented him from making any meaningful contribution to our country, but his name will remain through history as that of a man who tried to build a country where people of all races could live in peace and harmony."

Another speaker said:

"Today we have come to pay tribute to our gallant, brave and glorious leader."

Meanwhile, in Kimberley more than 800 people attended an afternoon inter-denominational memorial service.

Meanwhile, in London, Colin Legum, the noted British authority on Southern African affairs, paid tribute to Mr Sobukwe in The Observer yesterday.

Much of what he wrote cannot be published in South Africa because he quotes Mr Sobukwe, a banned person.

However, he said Mr Sobukwe's contribution (to the thinking of blacks in South Africa) had been epoch-making.

Although he spent nine years as a prisoner on Robben Island and subsequently under restriction in Kimberley, he inspired a whole generation of black South Africans.

— DDC

Sobukwe service

KING WILLIAMS TOWN
— A memorial service for former PAC leader Robert Sobukwe will be held at the Zwelitsha Anglican Church at 8 o'clock tonight.

An announcement would be made at the service regarding attendance at the funeral at Graaff Reinet on Saturday, a spokesman said last night.

He added that several buses had already been hired to transport mourners on the Border to the funeral. — DDR.

No fuel for mourning,
page 11.

8/3/78 11:328

Now mourners can get petrol

JOHANNESBURG — Petrol permits will be granted to people needing them to attend Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral, Mr Tjaart van der Walt, Controller of Petroleum Products, said yesterday.

The surprise decision came after an application for a permit from one of the speakers at the funeral had been turned down because he was not a relative of Mr Sobukwe.

The regulations governing the granting of permits restrict them to relatives of dead persons in the case of funerals.

A senior official of the Department of Commerce explained after the application had been refused: "The policy applies to everyone. It has nothing to do with Mr Sobukwe."

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday: "A decision has been taken at Ministerial level. If there are applications we

shall issue permits."

Mr Sobukwe, founding president of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, will be buried in Graaff Reinet on Saturday. People from all over South Africa are expected to attend the funeral.

Speakers at the funeral include Bishop Ernest Sobukwe of Umtata, the dead man's brother; Bishop Desmond Tutu, newly-appointed general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Mr Dennis Siwisa, an old friend; Mr Benjamin Pogrund, a friend of 20 years standing; and Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran Prog MP.

Among foreign embassies, both the United States and Australia will definitely be represented. The United States will be represented by its Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William Bowdler. — DDC.

Police stop Sobukwe service

8/3/78 10
328

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The Security Police stopped a memorial service for former PAC leader Robert Sobukwe here last night. The service had been scheduled to be held at the Zwelitsha Anglican Church near here.

When Maj R. Hansen, head of the King Security Police, was asked for comment last night, he said he did not know anything about the matter, but when I tried to explain the position to him, he slammed down the receiver.

The Security Police, according to the Rev J. P. Ncaca, priest-in-charge at the Anglican Church, approached him yesterday afternoon and asked

him not to make the church hall available for the memorial service.

The police said they feared there could be a resurgence of local rioting if the service were allowed to go on. They asked Mr Ncaca to round up the organisers of the service to inform them accordingly.

Scores of people turned up last night for the service as the organisers, who were still making arrangements, could not be contacted by Mr Ncaca when he went round to inform them about the police action.

Later last night residents dispersed peacefully. — DDR.

Woods to amend press motion

CANBERRA — Banned former Daily Dispatch Editor Donald Woods is scheduled to add several amendments to a motion at the International Press Institute meeting here condemning detention without trial of South African journalists.

The IPI general assembly, which will focus on the state of press freedom in the world, including the problems of journalists in the developing world and whether Western-style journalism is appropriate to the Third World, was given notice of the motion yesterday.

South Africa later came under fire from Dr Patrick Cole of the Daily Times of Nigeria who called for the country's expulsion from the IPI.

"We in Africa are beginning to suspect that this institute has been willing to compromise its ideals and to indulge in moral equivocations only because South Africa is thought to be a Western bastion in Africa," he declared.

Even setting aside the ramifications of apartheid, the IPI could not afford to overlook continued South African

suppress press freedom by closing newspapers, arresting editors and keeping others in house detention, he said.

"These crimes which, if they did apply to some deranged Third World country, would have guaranteed its expulsion from the IPI," he said.

Dr Cole said the only way the Third World could be persuaded the IPI did not intend to compromise its principles would be the immediate expulsion of South Africa.

"Apartheid is not just an occasional misdeemeanour to be condemned every now and again as one would generally spank a naughty, but lovable child," he added. "It's existence threatens mine and your own existence and brings closer the possibility that I will one day have to destroy you or you will have to destroy me."

Opening the assembly, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, urged journalists to be mindful of the effect of their work on the community.

He said journalists were expected "to expose, to criticise, to distinguish fact from opinion, to be honest and fairminded in the presentation of opinion."

"It is the ability to fuse criticism with this equally important sense of responsibility that is the hallmark of a free press at its best," he said.

The assembly, which has attracted more than 200 editors from all over the world, approved two resolutions criticising attempts by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to codify the role of the news media and the Indonesian Government's recent crackdown on local newspapers. — SAPA-AP.

(328) 9/3/78 AD

Woods predicts more press curbs in SA

CANBERRA — The former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, who fled South Africa, predicts the South African Government will soon introduce even stricter measures aimed at controlling the press in his homeland.

Speaking to the 27th general assembly of the International Press Institute during a special session on The Press in Trouble, Mr Woods said he felt the South African Government would tolerate only a token degree of criticism.

The South African Government, Mr Woods said, "will tolerate that degree of criticism which it regards as having no significantly adverse effect against its own policies among whites against its power to bully blacks."

He said there were already more than 20 statutes governing South African newspapers, but that the Government had

threatened to introduce yet another.

Mr Woods said the war against a free press in South Africa was also economic and he accused the Government of secretly allocating funds to publish a pro-apartheid English-language newspaper to compete against the Rand Daily Mail, one of the country's most outspoken opponents of the Government.

He said Mr Vorster had once told him that if he kept telling people — in his daily — they were oppressed they would come to believe it.

"I don't know which factor is more alarming — Mr Vorster's actions relating to this attitude or his ig-

norance in believing the majority of his own countrymen need to be told they are oppressed before perceiving it for themselves.

"Obviously the man is either totally out of touch with the reality of how most South Africans feel, or he is pushing his honest perception of how they really feel into the depths of the sub-conscious mind for his own political comfort. — SABA-AP

9/13/78 W (328)

T-shirt chemical test is negative

EAST LONDON — The chemical ninhydrin does not appear to be the same chemical used to impregnate the T-shirt which injured Mary Woods, the daughter of the former Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr Donald Woods.

Replying to a question in Parliament, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said the T-shirts delivered to Mr Woods' home were impregnated with ninhydrin (correct chemical name indanetrione hydrate) and that the chemical was available for sale to the public.

Mr Kruger also said Mr Woods had asked an East London factory manager about a substance he could use to deter thieves stealing off his washing line without injuring them.

In a test this week, ninhydrin was placed inside a T-shirt and this was sealed in a canvas bag, similar to the one delivered to Mr Woods' home. The bag was put in a drawer for five days, the same period it took in the post and then opened and left lying on

a chair overnight.

The ninhydrin did not stain the T-shirt, or the bag. If sniffed, there was a faint irritation of the nose which disappeared quickly and when an arm was stuck inside the T-shirt, there was no skin irritation although the skin did turn a faint blue after a while.

According to the doctor who treated Mary Woods after she had put on the T-shirt, the child suffered from an intense burning of the eyes, an irritation on the face and brown stains on the skin, especially around the hairline.

Mr D. J. Card who inspected the T-shirt and bag shortly after the incident said at the time that the bag and T-shirts were stained and damp.

The test bag and T-shirt remained dry and did not oxidise as happened originally.

The test seems to show that either the chemical that injured Mary Woods was not ninhydrin, or else some other chemical was added to the ninhydrin. — DDR.

Tough new Press law predicted

NM 9/3/78 (328)

CANBERRA — The former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, who fled South Africa, predicts that the Vorster Government will soon introduce even stricter measures aimed at controlling the Press.

Speaking to the 27th general assembly of the International Press Institute during a special session on "The Press in Trouble," on Tuesday, Mr. Woods said he felt the South African Government would tolerate only a token degree of criticism.

"It will tolerate that degree of criticism which it regards as having no significantly adverse effect against its own policies among Whites against its power to bully Blacks."

He said there were already more than 20 statutes governing South African newspapers but the Government had threatened to introduce yet another.

"This is to be an all-embracing measure which in effect, prevents editors from too outspokenly criticising action which, in the opinion of a Government minister, has the effect of jeopardising feelings between the race groups in South Africa."

"You can see how this can work," Mr. Woods continued. "Criticising, or even reporting on, Government bulldozing of squatter shacks in which Blacks live could be construed as inviting Black resentment against Whites."

He told the 200 delegates that the reason for the new measures was the government's "deep psychological need to justify totalitarian actions with pseudo-legalistic formulae — to put a veneer of apparent legality on these actions."

Mr. Woods said the war against free Press in South Africa was also economic and he accused the Vorster Government of secretly allocating funds to publish a pro-apartheid English-language newspaper to compete against the Rand Daily Mail.

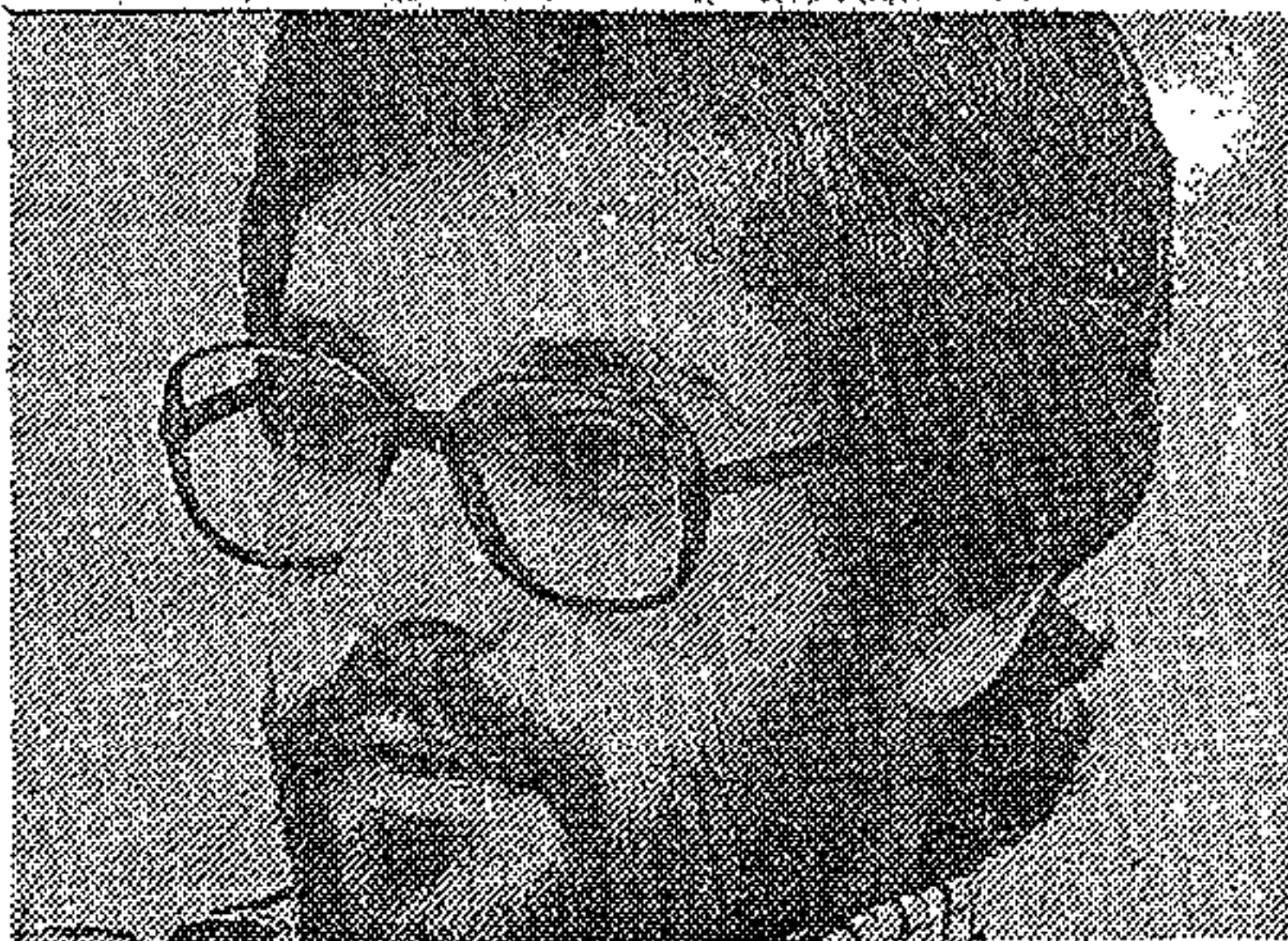
He said Mr. Vorster had once told him if he kept telling people — in his daily — they were oppressed they would come to believe it.

"I don't know which factor is more alarming — Mr. Vorster's actions relating to this attitude or his ignorance in believing that the majority of his own countrymen need to be oppressed."

CHILD

with living conditions are improved

X 16p



Mr Sanford Ungar . . . US television network received many letters from the public which were favourable to Mr Pik Botha.

Banning of World 'was blow to SA Press'

328

STAR

9/3/78

The banning of the World newspaper last year destroyed the American view that there was a free Western-style Press in South Africa, Mr Sanford Ungar, an American journalist and editor, said today.

Mr Ungar, as a guest of the United States Information Service, is touring South Africa for 11 days on a fact-finding mission.

He is managing editor of Foreign Policy Magazine, a contributing editor to Atlantic Monthly, a correspondent to the Economist and director of publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace group.

Mr Ungar arrived in Johannesburg yesterday and plans to visit representatives of different organisations and political groups.

INSUFFICIENT

Mr Ungar was one of three journalists who interviewed Mr Pik Botha on television in New York during the SWA/Namibia talks at the United Nations last month.

Describing the talks with Mr Botha, Mr Ungar said he found the Foreign Minister most self-controlled. "I think that Mr Botha had certain things he wanted to say and that he was waiting

for the right moments to say them."

Mr Ungar said he felt that the American public has had insufficient information about South Africa, good and bad, and that since June 1976 more news had been forthcoming.

Mr Ungar went on to describe the foreign policy split in the US Government among the camps of presidential adviser Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mr Andrew Young and Mr Cyrus Vance.

"NEXT ON AGENDA"

"Yes, there is a feud," Mr Ungar said. "On the one side, Mr Brzezinski often stresses confrontation with Russia at different global points.

"On the other hand, people like Mr Young and Mr Vance don't recognise this kind of knee-jerk reaction. I think the confrontation viewpoint is an insult to all Africans to believe they can be manipulated so easily by Super Powers," Mr Ungar said.

He added that South Africa "was the next item on the agenda" once majority rule comes to Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

Mr Ungar is due to speak tonight (8.15) at Jan Smuts House in Braamfontein on the topic of "American Attitudes Towards the Carter Administration's Southern Africa Policy."

Cape Times 10/3/78 (328)
**10 000 expected at
Sobukwe funeral**

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The body of Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder of the banned Pan African Congress, arrived yesterday in Graaff-Reinet from Kimberley for burial tomorrow.

Representatives of foreign governments and overseas news media, and an estimated 10 000 blacks are expected for the seven-hour funeral.

Mr Sobukwe's widow, Veronica, and her four children, arrived yesterday.

Mr Sobukwe's Anglican bishop brother, the Rt Rev Ernest Sobukwe, who was discharged from hospital in Umtata yesterday after a knee operation, will finalize the funeral arrangements today. The funeral starts at 10am with a private service and continues at the Oval showgrounds till about 4pm. The burial will be in an African cemetery.

Following the Xhosa custom of an ancestral offering, visitors to the Sobukwe home afterwards will each receive a small piece of meat from a cow, slaughtered and cooked today.

One of the speakers at the showgrounds will be an old family friend, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, Secretary of the South African Council of Churches and former Anglican Bishop of Lesotho.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Oudtshoorn, Brigadier A A J Coetzee, said there were "arrangements" to cope with any situation, but no trouble was expected.

FOREIGN ENVOYS FOR FUNERAL OF PAC LEADER

10/3/78 328
Mercury Reporter

AMBASSADORS from the United States and Transkei will be among the mourners at the funeral of Mr. Robert Sobukwe in Graaff-Reinet tomorrow.

Mr. William Bowdler, United States Ambassador to South Africa and Professor Mlahleni Njisane, Transkei Ambassador, will be representing their countries, while a representative from the Canadian embassy, Mr. Ronald Halpin, will attend the funeral of the founder-president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

Mr. Sobukwe will be buried in his home town while three of his children have flown back to South Africa from the United States where they are studying, to attend the funeral.

Wreaths and messages of condolence have been sent to the family by many countries including Britain, Germany and France.

Mr. Sobukwe, banned for 17 years, was not allowed to leave South Africa in 1971 after he had been offered posts in American universities.

He had been restricted to the Kimberley district in terms of a banning order issued after his release from Robben Island in May 1969.

Mr. Sobukwe was detained for six years without trial.

He is survived by his wife, Veronica and four children.

Biko story to be filmed

328



MR WOODS

LONDON — Donald Woods's account of the life and death of Steve Biko is to be filmed by top producer Carl Foreman, whose cinema hits include "Bridge on the River Kwai" and "The Guns of Navarone."

The Evening Standard says Mr Foreman — who has only just returned to Hollywood after 25 years of post-McCarthy exile — has bought the rights to Mr Woods's story and is said to be "very impressed."

The manuscript is to be published in London in book form next month.

The report says that Mr Foreman invited Mr Woods to Los Angeles to discuss the film. Mr Woods was able to stop off in California on his way to Australia, where he is receiving a Press award. — The Star Bureau.

Mass of Sobukwe mourners gathers

328

Own Correspondent

GRAAFF-REINET — Thousands of people are expected to descend on this small Karoo town today for the funeral tomorrow of the founder-President of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Rumours in the town are that between 10 000 and 50 000 people will attend the funeral but police say that such a large number is unlikely.

There are 6 500 blacks in this town's overcrowded township and if too many people arrive there will be no accommodation for them, and certainly not enough food facilities in the township.

The town's agricultural showgrounds, where much of the funeral ceremony will be held, holds 2 000 people and if large masses of people do descend on the town there is likely to be chaos.

The town's hotels are all full and a number of black people have apparently sought accommodation but have been refused as none of the hotels has international status.

Mr Sobukwe's widow, Veronica, and her four children arrived yesterday and also Mr Sobukwe's brother, Bishop Ernest Sobukwe. Bishop Sobukwe was discharged from hospital in Umtata yesterday after an operation for an old knee injury. He was ill in bed today and it appears that he will have to be carried during the funeral proceedings.

Extra police from outlying districts have arrived in the town in case of disturbances.

The funeral proceedings start at 10 am with a private service and will continue at the agricultural showgrounds until about 4 pm.

10 000 are expected at funeral

GRAAFF REINET — The body of Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, arrived here yesterday from Kimberley for burial tomorrow at what will be the biggest funeral held in the historic Karoo town.

Along with representatives of foreign governments and overseas news media, an estimated 10 000 black mourners from all over South Africa are expected for the seven-hour proceedings which according to Xhosa custom, will start with a private service in the family home.

Mrs Veronica Sobukwe and her four children arrived yesterday for the funeral organised jointly by the Rev Douglas Ralawe of St Philip's Anglican Church in Graaff Reinet and the Rev W. Mrwetyana of the Methodist Church.

The Anglican Bishop, the Rt Rev Ernest Sobukwe, was released from hospital in Umtata yesterday and was expected to arrive last night.

He will finalise the programme for his brother's funeral.

The proceedings start at 10 am with the private service and continue at the Oval Showgrounds until about 4 pm. The burial will be at the Methodist section of the cemetery outside the town.

Following Xhosa custom of an ancestral offering, visitors to the Sobukwe home afterwards will each receive a piece of meat from a cow slaughtered and cooked today.

There is seating for 4 000 at the showgrounds where the municipality is erecting a platform for 70 special guests.

Mr Ralawe said he had the co-operation of the municipality and the police.

"We pray there will be no trouble," he said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Oudtshoorn, Brig A. A. Coetzee, said there were some arrangements to cope with any situation.

"We are not expecting trouble, but are not taking any chances," he said. There were no outside police reinforcements. Graaff Reinet police would be on stand-by "watching the position closely."

Spokesmen for Graaff Reinet's three hotels said bookings were heavy and permission to admit black guests had been received.

Among overseas news media already booked in are CBA and ABC television teams and a correspondent for the Washington Star. — DDC.

ack Taxation with a mandate to investigate whether 'the Bantu homelands in particular are receiving a fair share of the tax and indirectly by the Bantu'.

These include Labour '76 - A Survey of Labour
Handbook of Statistics
Agricultural Conference - September 1976

suggested that it may be beneficial next year to invite people, mainly from outside the University, to attend the conference with SALDRU members. This was agreed upon.

ments (F.W. away to March 1976)

ould be away from the University until the first week in March. Bromberger would act as Head of the Division of Research and to make decisions.

to hold this item over until the next meeting.

. Wilson proposed that:

ould be made for informal tea daily

ch meetings should be continued

tings should be held once a month or once every two months.

of these formal meetings to be held in the middle of March.

's survey on training facilities for identified to include Coloured. He was he had already sent out. Next year commissioned by the Anglo-American demand for highly skilled black

Daily Mail, had just spent 10 days in filled account of the Newcastle Bus

e Farm Labour Conference on farm schools on farms and finding out to s to schools.

hortly to start working on the distrib-

job for Francis Wilson collecting try over the last 30 years.

ompleted two papers, the first for the n anniversary conference on Labour as a background paper for the ILO in Southern Africa. He was also busy survey on 'The Gold Mines Revisited' this publication of his book. Dr Wilson asentative for Bantustan leaders on the

Buthelezi stoned at Sobukwe funeral

GRAAFF-REINET — A screaming, stone-throwing mob turned on Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Sonny Leon and the Rev Abel Hendrikse of the Labour Party, when they arrived for the memorial service of Mr Robert Sobukwe today.

Several people were injured by flying stones and a boy of 14 was allegedly shot when about 5 000 mourners, gathered in the town's showgrounds for the memorial service, turned on the dignitaries.

Screaming "kill the pig," the crowd of black youths and girls pushed and jostled Chief Buthelezi and his entourage out of the showground area, where he jumped into his car and left.

Flying stones hit several people, including visiting newsmen.

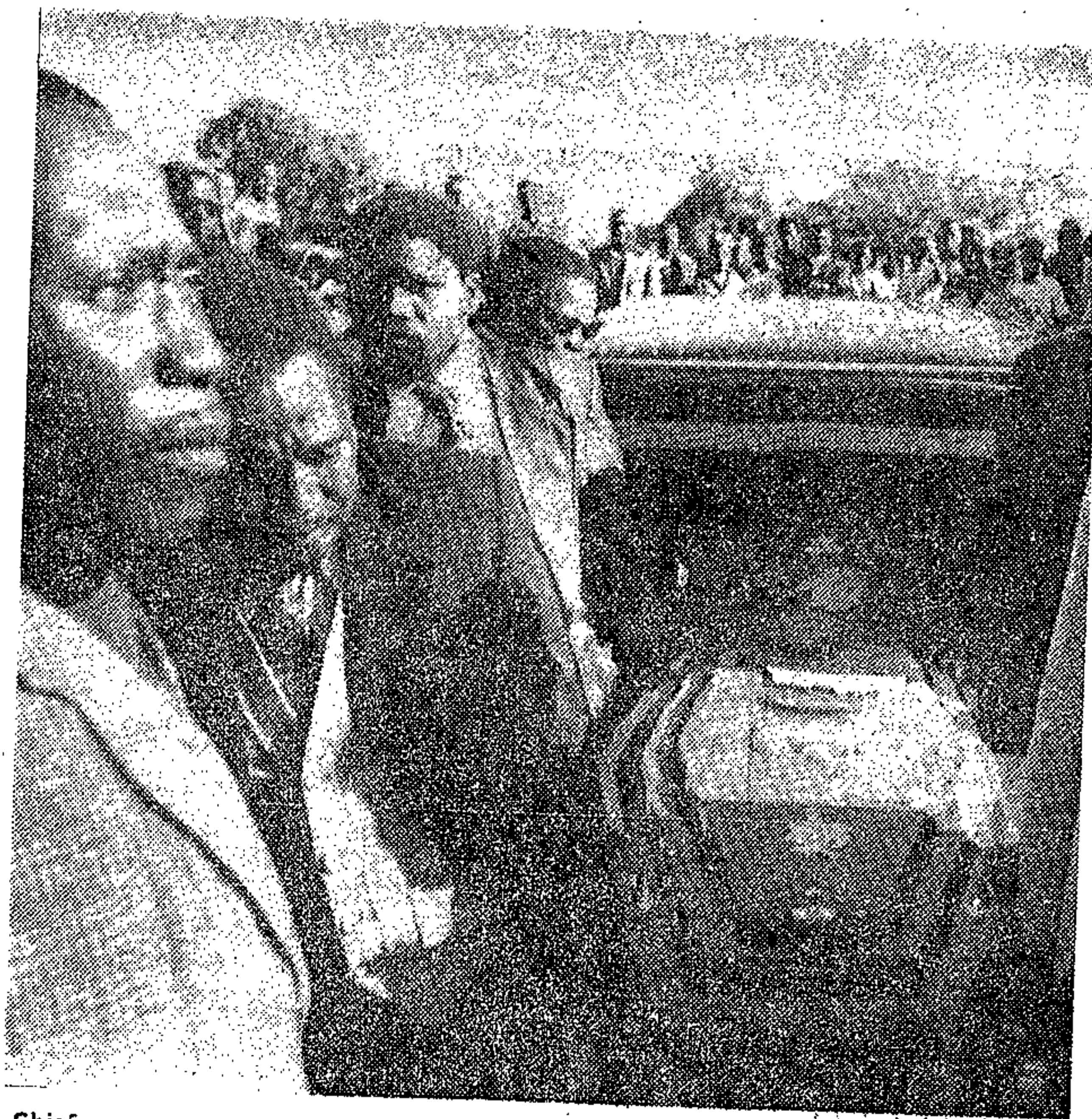
A photographer of the Port Elizabeth Evening Post, Mr Evert Smith, staggered from the grounds with blood streaming down his face.

Earlier, reporters and photographers from the Afrikaans newspapers were thrown out of the showgrounds by men wearing gold and black shirts — the colours of the banned Black People's Convention.

As he was leaving, Chief Buthelezi told reporters he was not angry about what had happened.

He accused the agitators of making cheap political mileage out of the funeral and his (Chief Buthelezi's) visit.

"I was prepared to die



Chief mourners remove Mr Sobukwe's coffin from the hearse at today's Graaff-Reinet funeral.

there. I came from brave stock. I am not afraid."

He then grew very angry and accused questioning newsmen of "threatening me like a kaffir."

He then left.

This morning a large crowd gathered at the small house in which the black nationalist leader was born in 1924.

Freedom songs were sung with a strong anti-white flavour.

Yesterday morning the dry and dusty birthplace of Robert Sobukwe was unusually quiet and police said that it had not been so quiet in weeks.

However, through the night people arrived in

buses, cars, planes and by train.

In the white section of the town heavily armed police are on constant patrol.

There is a large contingent of pressmen from international Press agencies and South African newspapers in the town. — Sapa.

(328) 11/3/78 DO

Mourners flock to Sobukwe funeral

GRAAFF REINET — Thousands of mourners and telegrams are pouring into this dusty Karoo town on the eve of the burial of the founder president of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

At least 11 busloads of blacks from Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and others travelling by car from various centres had already arrived yesterday and more were expected during the night and this morning.

Three busloads of about 300 mourners were refused permission yesterday by the Johannesburg authorities to travel the 850 km to attend.

It has been learnt that the United Nations Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William Bouwdler, will arrive today. Representatives of Canada, Australia and Britain are also expected.

Dr David Owen, British

Foreign Secretary, yesterday sent a telegram to Mrs Veronica Sobukwe in which he says: "His long struggle in the cause of freedom and equality will live in the memory of all who share his commitment."

The body, which arrived on Thursday, will lie in state for a private service this morning.

After the service the funeral procession will march through the town to the showgrounds where the Rev D. N. Malotie of Kimberley will officiate.

While locals forecast there would not be any trouble today police are in evidence throughout the town. The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig A. A. Coetzee, has come from Oudtshoorn to direct operations.

"We are not expecting trouble, but we are not taking any chances," he said. — SAPA.

Tributes, page 7

Shots fired after Sobukwe mourners attack Buthelezi

MOB

CHASE

CHIEF FROM BUTHELEZI

Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, right, and her daughter at the funeral service today.

w/c ARSUS 11/3/78

328





CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI shocked from his harrowing experience in the Graaff-Reinet showground when militant youths chased him from the area, speaks to pressmen after the incident.

White woman in fur among angry crowd

A WOMAN with blue-rinsed hair, dressed in an elegant fur coat and marching beneath a sunshade, added an incongruous touch to the funeral procession of Robert Sobukwe in Graaff-Reinet this afternoon.

Around her swirled a chanting column of black mourners who followed Sobukwe's coffin through the streets of the town giving Black Power salutes and shouting threats to whites.

Ahead of the mourners was the battered old black hearse — and inside it Sobukwe's solid imbuia coffin bedecked with flowers.

FROM HILLS

Police reinforcements, who had been called in from outlying districts, were not conspicuous, but could be seen watching the movement of the cortege from nearby hills.

They were also on guard at Government buildings and important installations, in the town.

At 4 pm the first clods of hard, yellow Karoo soil were thrown on to Sobukwe's coffin by his closest relatives.

By 5 pm the graveyard was once more deserted — the mound of freshly dug soil a symbol that Sobukwe had finally come home to rest.

GRAAFF-REINET. — A screaming, stone-throwing mob chased Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu out of town when he arrived here today for the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder president of the Pan-African Congress.

Three people were shot and several injured by stones when mourners turned on Chief Buthelezi in the town's showgrounds.

Screaming 'Kill the pig,' black youths and girls pushed and jostled Chief Buthelezi and his entourage out of the showgrounds area, where he leapt into his car and left.

Also violently expelled were Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Abel Hendrickse, a Labour executive member, and Professor M. Njisane, Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa.

The crowd maintained they were Government puppets and traitors to the cause of black freedom.

Shots were fired as the screaming and stone-throwing crowds forced Chief Buthelezi and his bodyguards out of the stadium.

Brigadier A. A. Coetzee, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the South Western Cape, said three blacks — one aged 13 and two aged 18 — had been admitted to hospital with bullet wounds.

One was shot in the leg, the second in a hand and the third in the chest.

No shots were fired by police. The whole matter is still being investigated, Brigadier Coetzee said.

After the memorial service some speakers freely quoted the dead man's sayings, even though as a banned person Mr Sobukwe may not be quoted.

A Port Elizabeth Evening Post photographer, Mr Evert Smith, staggered from the grounds with blood streaming down his face.

Earlier, reporters and photographers from the Afrikaans newspapers were thrown out of the showgrounds by men wearing gold and black shirts — the colours of the banned Black People's Convention.

The American Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, left early, the organisers said, 'for his own safety'.



Port Elizabeth Press photographer Mr Evert Smith leaves the funeral service. He was hit by a stone thrown into the crowd.

MARCH 11 1978

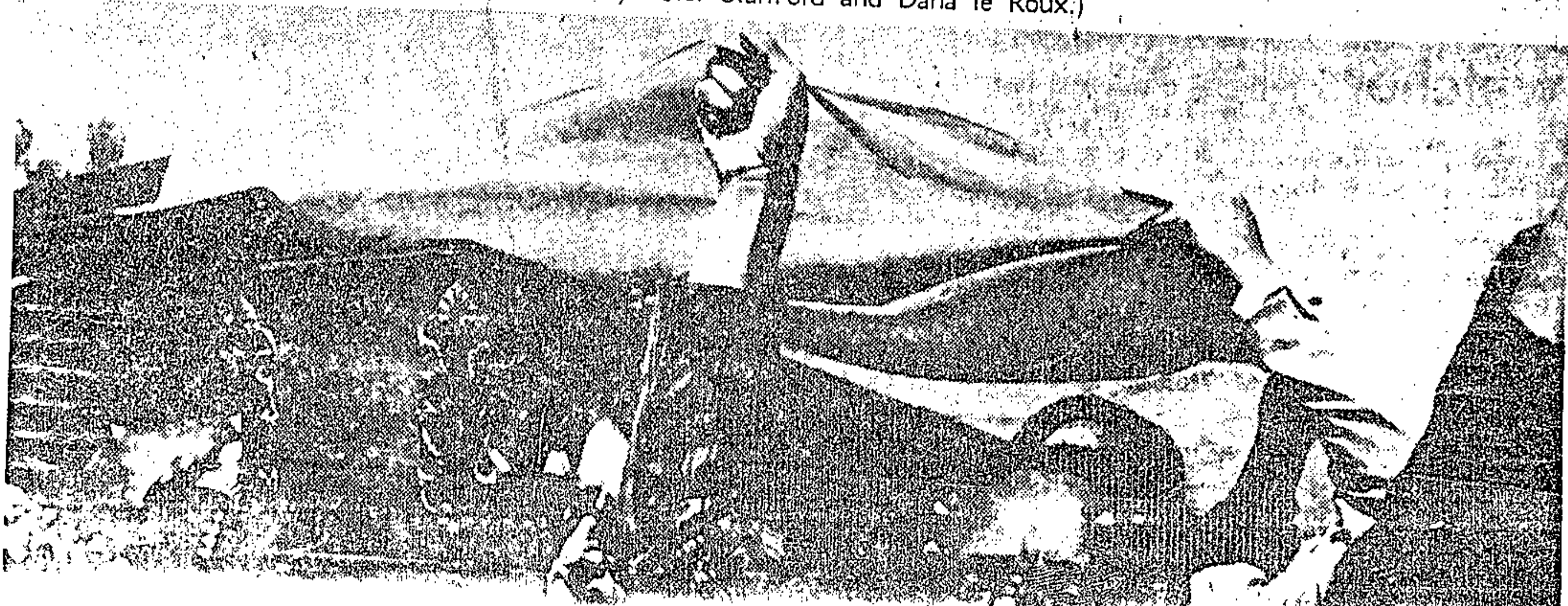
W/E ARGUS 11/3/78

329

Salute to Sobukwe



CHANTING mourners surround the hearse carrying the body of Mr Sobukwe to the funeral service.
(Pictures by Peter Stanford and Dana le Roux.)





A MOURNER walks alongside the coffin at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe this afternoon.

Buthelezi chased out

(Continued from Page 1)

coffin to reach Chief Buthelezi.

Screaming 'Sell-out' and 'Traitor,' they ignored pleas for peace and Chief Buthelezi's attempts to reason with them.

Hustled

Surrounded by his aides and priests, he was hustled from the podium. Crossing the oval to the gates, the crowd surrounded him, shouting taunts and insults.

The chief and his party ran, but the crowd cut them off.

In the melee one of the chief's aides fired two shots into the ground while the chief escaped.

As the crowd drew back from the podium and the funeral service started, the militants and some of the priests escorted an upset Mr Leon and Mr Hendrickse from the grounds.

They were followed by Professor Njisane, and other Transkei Government officials.

One militant said: 'We don't want these people here. They're Government stooges and sell-outs. They must go before we bury Sobukwe.'

Mr Leon and Mr Hendrickse were presumably told to leave because of the Labour Party's affiliation with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not think Pan-African Congress supporters were among those who chased him.

'The PAC people are sympathetic to me,' he added.

The youths who were responsible shouted Black Power slogans.

'But they do not represent the South African youth. I spoke to thou-

sands of young people in Soweto, and they welcomed me. These people who 'chased' me out were just children.'

When asked if he had been hurt by stones, he said: 'No.'

But he confirmed that he had been spat on.

'But you will remember that Jesus Christ, whose Crucifixion we will remember next week, was also spat on.'

'This was a good experience for me as a Christian, especially just before next Friday.'

When asked who fired two shots he became angry and claimed that the Press was interviewing him in the manner they were because he was a 'Kaffir'.

'It's just because I'm a nigger that you are harassing me like this. You so-called liberals — you wouldn't interview your Prime Minister Vorster like this,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi was rushed from the area in a car to the town's air strip, from where he apparently flew to Johannesburg.

At the service were Mr Bowdler, his wife and other members of the United States diplomatic mission, Mrs Arthur Ashe, wife of the black American tennis star, a representative of the Finnish Government, and foreign television crews.

Also there were Mr Sobukwe's brother, Bishop Ernest Sobukwe, Anglican Bishop of Umtata, and Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton.

President William Tolbert of Liberia sent a telegram of condolence.

Woods won't make a cent

LONDON — Donald Woods won't make a cent from the film on Steve Biko's life.

This was said yesterday by the man who is to publish his book on the life of the black consciousness leader.

Actors who are household names internationally are queueing up and begging for parts in the film which will be made soon by the award-winning American director, Carl Foreman.

But the film will be very different from most. A strict condition imposed by Mr Woods, the former Daily Dispatch editor, and accepted without quibble by his publishers, Paddington Press of London and Mr Foreman, is that there should be no profit motivation whatsoever in the film.

Mr John Marqusee, managing director of Paddington Press, said: "The entire theme of this film is integrity and honesty. The budget is modest in the extreme — less than \$100,000. That means a lot of famous people will be working for free."

Donald Woods in particular won't get a brass farthing. That is the way he wants it. I hear a pro-apartheid South African newspaper has run a ridiculous story saying Donald sold the film rights as part of a multi-million dollar contract and attributing the quote to Paddington Press. That is an outright and disgusting lie. I repeat, it is a lie.

Mr Marqusee was almost speechless with anger. "There have been deliberate and quite sickening attempts in South Africa to slander Donald Woods and make out that he has been cashing in on his friendship with Steve Biko. These lies could not be further from the truth."

85 36.05: Switzerland 2.2605 2.2675
2.2755 2.2280: France 5.6150 5.6320
5.6515 5.5385: Italy 989.5 992.5 996.0
976.5: Netherlands 2.5105 2.5185 2.
5270 2.4765: West Germany 2.3490
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How do you act to solve

23. What problems do you have

How did you negotiate it

What was the change?

22. When was the last change

rates x sheep etc.)

Weekly earnings - cash

21. Is your payment fixed per

20. Do all the farmers pay

How are they fixed?

19. Do you have fixed rates

Who pays for your transport

From one farm to another

18. How do you get from your

17. How much of the year do

16. Do you go home between

Questionnaire to
S H E A R E

Tributes paid to Sobukwe

11/3/78. DD
328

UMTATA — The independence of Transkei would be meaningless if Transkei remained indifferent to the hardships suffered by Transkeians in South Africa, Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsepo Letlaka, said at a memorial service for Mr. Robert Sobukwe yesterday.

Mangaliso Sobukwe," Mr. Letlaka said.

The chairman of the Democratic Party which organised the service, Mr. P. Fadana, said: "We pay tribute to a hero who refused to accept separate development, but fought for the black nation."

The DP publicity secretary, Miss Florence Mancotywa said: "Robert Sobukwe sacrificed and suffered for the blacks who were being oppressed. He stood by his political principles that Africa is for Africans and had been admired by the black youth who rallied around him." — DDR.

Kei diplomat for Sobukwe funeral

UMTATA — Transkei will be officially represented today at the funeral of former PAC leader, Mr. Robert Sobukwe, by the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Prof. M. Njisane.

Prof Njisane was a former PAC member who exiled himself from South Africa for a number of years. — DDR.

Mr. Letlaka, a PAC member who was exiled from South Africa for 12 years, was delivering an oration for the former PAC leader at a service attended by Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief, Kaiser Matanzima, and members of his Cabinet.

The service was conducted by the Bishop of the Diocese of St Johns, the Rt Rev James Schuster.

"I rise on behalf of the Government and people of Transkei, the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa, the teeming masses of Africa-loving people of the whole world, to pay tribute to a great and illustrious son of Africa — Robert

1. Name (first)
2. Age.
3. Race
4. Home (town)
5. Work type
6. Schooling
7. Team
8. Number in
9. How long
10. How did
11. Have you
- If yes,
- Place

e (weekly)

Reasons
for
leaving

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

12. Have you ever thought of doing different work?

If yes, why don't you?

13. How much of the year do you spend doing this work?

14. How many farms do you visit each year?

15. When you are not doing this work, do you go home and/or do other work?

What?

Sobukwe — leader whose role was doomed never to flourish

328

Sunday Tribune 12 March 1978.

AS ROBERT MANGALISO SOBUKWE this week took his place in South African black nationalism's crowded burial ground, his story was being told in the tones reserved only for the great.

Sobukwe died in relative obscurity and his life epitomises how South Africa's political circumstances have wasted the talents of so many of its people.

It will never be known how constructive a role this man could have played if there had been consultation and not confrontation in white-black political relations.

There are two basic views of Robert Sobukwe:

● A man who was South Africa's arch anti-white racist, a black Verwoerd, a revolutionary at heart.

● A man who was a confirmed non-racialist, dedicated to non-violent political action, a foil to violence and a force for moderation.

This week two men who knew Sobukwe — one early in his career before Sharpeville and one in his latter days of restriction at Kimberley — shared a common view of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress leader.

United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young said: "One would think that with his death the last of the great democrats, the last of the pacifists, the last of the people who would view Africa in non-

racial terms is gone. And yet I contend that such is not the case."

Author Alan Paton agreed.

Paton, however, added this sobering note: "The African people of this country have produced one outstanding leader after another yet one must come to the terrible conclusion that no matter how great the gifts, no matter how great the talents, unless they are prepared to toe the Government line they are destined for incarceration or restriction."

Central to the conflicting views of Sobukwe is the fact that if he were non-violent and non-racial in outlook, he drew around him in the PAC some of the most violent men South Africa has known.

But the time these men were venting their passions through the shocking activities of the Pogo movement, he was already languishing in jail. Sobukwe was blamed for their actions.

Scholar

For 18 years the Government prevented Sobukwe, a scholar and linguist, from fulfilling his fierce desire for black dignity.

Sobukwe was the first man to lead a movement based on the philosophy of black consciousness.

What began as a small 300-man congress in 1959 was outlawed in 1961. But it was the basis of a move-

Tribune Reporter

ment that was to achieve international recognition.

Sobukwe was born in Graaff-Reinet in 1924 — the youngest of the five sons and a daughter of a woodcutter's labourer.

He completed his schooling at a local mission before going to Fort Hare University where he graduated with a BA degree in "Native Administration." He was president of the Students' Representative Council there.

Then as a schoolteacher at Standerton he was appointed to the staff of the University of Witwatersrand in 1951 as a language assistant in Zulu.

Although he occupied a highly privileged position as an African, he maintained his interest in politics.

But at that stage the premier organisation for blacks was the African National Congress. Sobukwe bitterly opposed its orientation. Alan Paton suggests that this was because the organisation was too communistically inclined. Another view, however, is that Sobukwe believed that non-Africans played too great a role behind the scenes in influencing policy.

He broke away from the ANC in 1958 to become the first president of the PAC. A year later he faced a

major personal crisis — he was offered a post as a lecturer in African languages at Rhodes University with pay and status equal to whites. It meant economic security and a position few blacks could hope to attain.

It was made clear to him, however, that acceptance meant no participation in politics.

Campaign

He declined the offer and launched a campaign against pass laws which started on March 21, 1960. Blacks throughout the country were urged to leave their passes at home and offer themselves for arrest. Early that day Sobukwe led a group of followers to the Orlando police station and offered himself for arrest.

On the same day police fired on crowds at the Sharpeville police station leaving 67 dead. A commission of inquiry found police had judged their lives to be in danger.

Charged with incitement, Sobukwe was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The PAC and the ANC were banned and a PAC faction went underground to form the revolutionary Pogo-terror group.

Before Sobukwe's sentence was due to end in 1963 Parliament passed legislation empowering the Government to continue the detention of any

person who had served a sentence for incitement.

Sobukwe became a prisoner on Robben Island until 1969 when he was released under a banning order and restricted to his home in Kimberley.

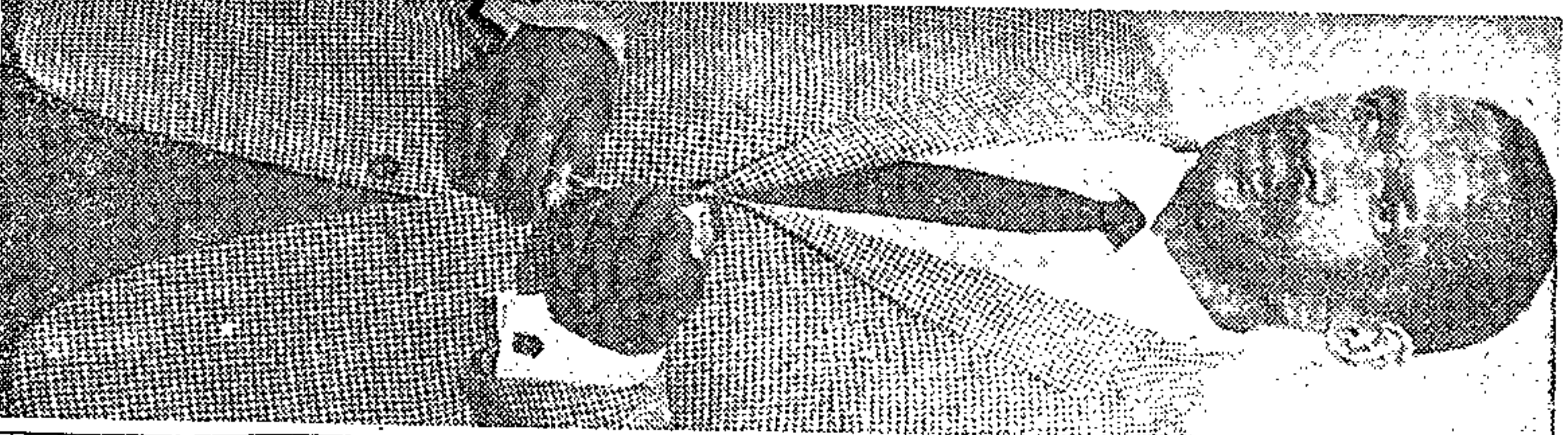
In March, 1971, Minister of Interior Theo Gerdener approved an application by Sobukwe to leave the country on a one-way exit permit, but Minister of Justice Peet Pelsaer refused to lift his banning order and Sobukwe was thus unable to move from Kimberley to any point of international departure.

By December, 1975, another application for a relaxation of his banning order had failed — this time he was refused permission to attend the inauguration of President William Tolbert of Liberia.

Ambassador Andrew Young had arranged for the education in the United States of Sobukwe's two eldest children — his daughter Mliswa (23) and his son Dinisizwe (21). Earlier this year the third of Sobukwe's four children, Dalinyebo (19), joined his brother and sister at Young's home in Atlanta, Georgia.

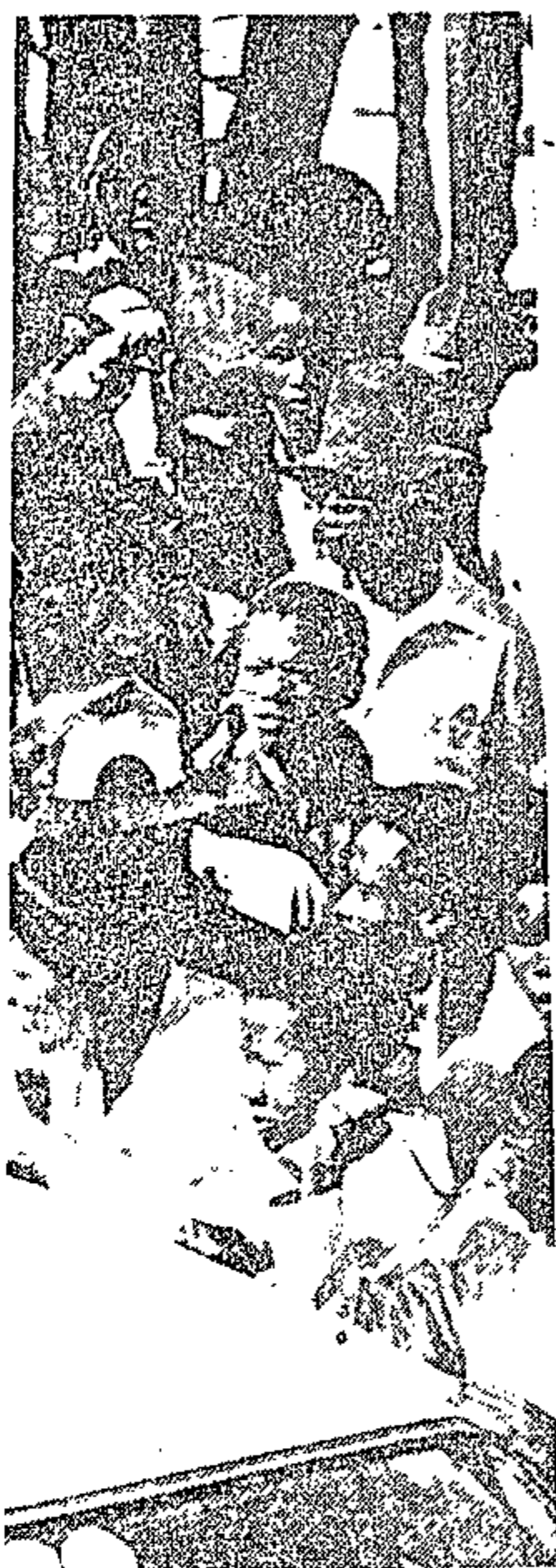
Now Robert Sobukwe is dead — largely unknown to white South Africans but revered by blacks.

Ambassador Young was so impressed by the man he declared: "There are people who shape history and I put Robert Sobukwe in that class."

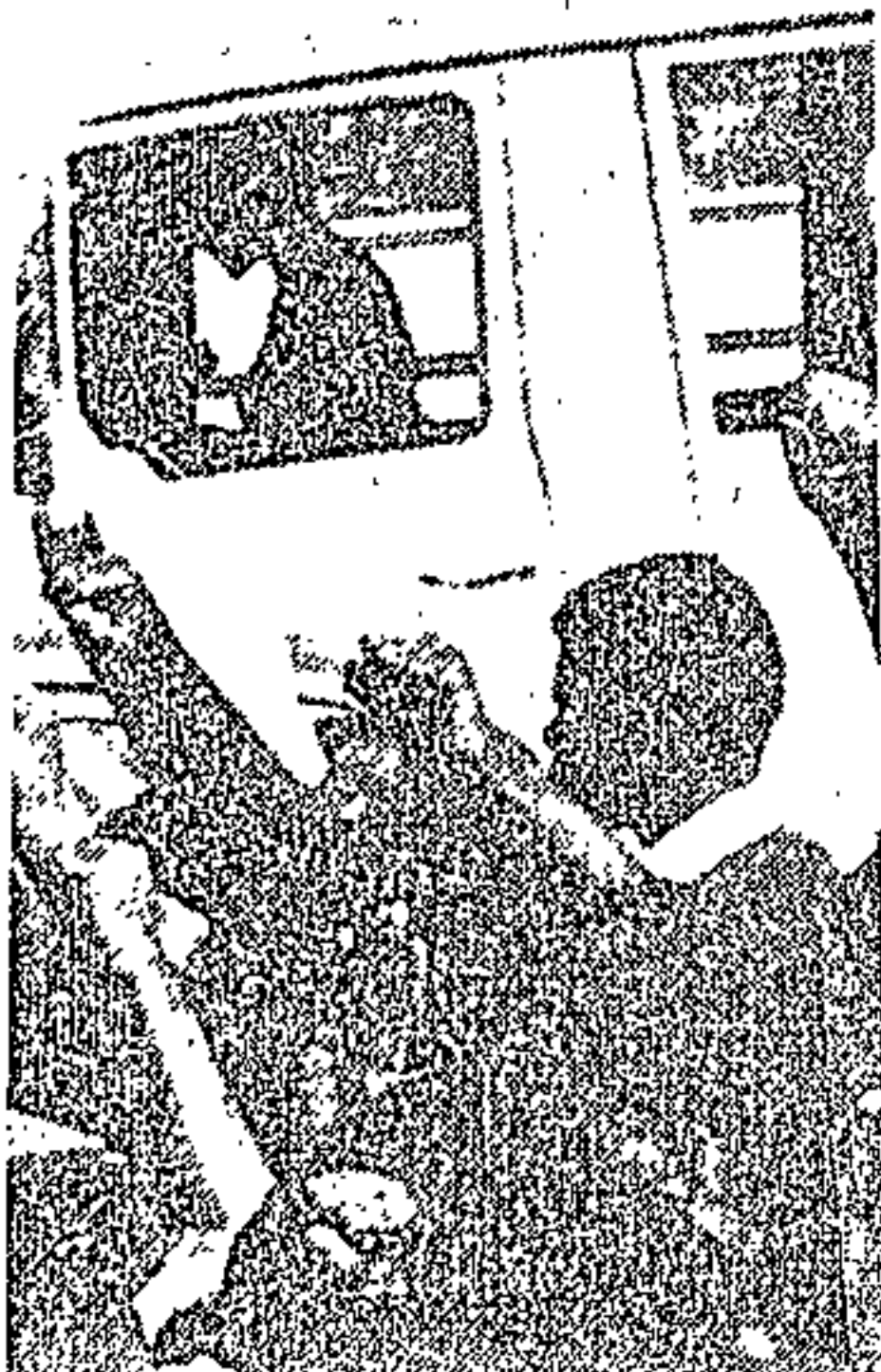


Robert Sobukwe — "last of the pacifists"

UPSETS FUNERAL



showgrounds at Graaff Reinet.



A MAGISTRATE banned Robert Sobukwe's funeral procession from the main street in Graaff Reinet because it "would block the traffic".

The Rev W K Mrwetyana, superintendent minister of the Methodist Church in Graaff Reinet, disclosed this to me yesterday.

The magistrate granted a permit for the cortege to travel through a different part of the historic Karoo town where the banned former leader of the Pan African Congress was born.

The permit allowed the funeral service to take place at the Oval showground owned by the Graaff Reinet Agricultural Union.

Insult

The Church Street ban, and the fact that Mr Sobukwe had to be buried from a white area under permit, "was the final insult to the memory of this great man," a close friend of Mr Sobukwe said.

This feeling was echoed by many followers of the black leader, who had travelled from far and wide to pay their last respects.

But the Rev Douglas Ralawe, of St Phillips Church, in Graaff Reinet's African location, one of the chief funeral organizers, said they had no alternative to the showground venue to accommodate the thousands of mourners and local and overseas TV, radio and pressmen, who converged on the town.

There was also simmering discontent among Sobukwe's followers because arrangements for the traditional Xhosa custom of making ancestral offerings after the funeral were apparently not properly organized.

Mixed up

By
NORMAN WEST

on close relatives or family friends.

But the local undertaker took it upon himself to arrange to have the grave dug. On Friday a 20-year-old prisoner on parole earning 45c a day, and a 12-year-old boy sent by the undertaker, were busy digging the hole.

A few kilometres away, unaware of this, a family indaba went ahead on who should dig the grave.

Boycott

On Thursday, 51 out of 271 students at the Nqweba Secondary School boycotted classes, and on Friday the teachers were lazing in the sun when no students at all turned up at school.

The students said that they were staying away "as a mark of respect".

They stood near the Sobukwe home singing freedom songs and obstructing white pressmen from entering Sobukwe Street where the family home is situated.

By sundown yesterday Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, 55, was finally laid to rest in the Methodist cemetery a few metres from the graves of his mother, Angeline, who died in 1975, and his brother, Charles, for whom Robert acted as pallbearer in December, 1976.

Another upset at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe, when members or close friends should dig the grave.





Another upset at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe was these two grave-diggers. According to tradition, senior family members or close friends should dig the grave, but when plans went awry, a local undertaker employed these two men — strangers to the family.





A packed crowd surrounds the coffin of Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned former leader of the Pan African Congress, on its way to his final resting place.

Family members explained that the arrangements were "a bit mixed up" because the head of the family, Bishop Ernest Sobukwe, Bishop Suffagan of Umtata, arrived only late on Thursday night.

He made the 800 km trip lying flat on his back and in pain in a stationwagon driven from Cape Town by Bishop Patrick Matolongwe.

There was another upset over the grave.

Traditionally, it is regarded as an honour to dig the grave of a great leader. This honour normally falls

Three wounded by bullets at funeral service

• From page 1.

while I was still there, and agreed to go."

Mr Leon said after the crowd had demanded that he leave: "I am not bitter. But I must say I am very sad. I met the Sobukwes at Kimberley, and we became close associates."

Early yesterday morning, Mr Sobukwe's coffin was transferred from an undertaker to his mother's home in the local township.

Crowds of black mourners gathered at the house and sang political songs.

One song mocked Mr Vorster and homeland leaders, while it praised Mr Sobukwe, African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela (detained on Robben Island), and Rhodesian Patriotic Front co-leader Mr Robert Mugabe.

Older PAC supporters gave the party's open-handed salute, but younger blacks used the black power clenched-fist salute.

One PAC supporter,

pointing to his open hand, shouted to reporters: "Write that this sign means peace."

Shortly after 10 am the funeral procession moved through the streets of Graaff-Reinet towards the arena about 2 km away.

The atmosphere was tense as the marchers chanted slogans and sang political songs.

"One Azania, one nation. Independence now," they cried.

Pointing to white spectators, some warned: "We shall meet in the bush." Shopkeepers locked their doors as the crowd marched past.

A small contingent of police directed traffic along the route and remained impassive in the face of taunts. As the pallbearers approached the arena, a white police outrider rode slowly ahead. When he was asked by marchers to leave, he did.

Among the wreaths placed on Mr Sobukwe's grave was one from tennis player Arthur Ashe, and another from Mr Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

They were laid by Ashe's wife, Jeannie.

... his



wreath read: "Farewell to a great teacher and humanitarian whose voice and unwavering counsel will be missed."

The message with Mr Young's read: "Robert Sobukwe was one of the most impressive men I have ever known. There was a spirit of generosity and love in him that one sees only in the saints among us."

"It is a tragedy that South Africa did not appreciate him, and held him from the young people who so desperately needed the kind of depth, wisdom and concern for all of Africa that he possessed."

"As with Steve Biko, Robert Sobukwe will continue to live and inspire."

A harassed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the Graaff-Reinet agricultural grounds yesterday where an angry crowd demanded he leave the funeral service for Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Bloodshed

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, had to flee for his life at Graaff-Reinet yesterday when thousands of angry blacks evicted him from the funeral memorial service for Pan Africanist Congress leader Robert Sobukwe.

The service came perilously close to a riot, and there can be no doubt that Chief Gatsha's life was in danger as he was forced to run a gauntlet of angry mourners who jostled and struck at him with fists and open hands.

Holding his hands in the air, Chief Buthelezi shouted: "OK, OK, I'll leave."

Then a melee started round the chief and one of his bodyguards fired three shots.

The crowd scattered in panic at the sound of the gunfire and Chief Gatsha was able to retreat from the Graaff-Reinet agricultural showgrounds arena where the service was held.

Brigadier A. A. Coetzee, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the South-West Cape, said later that three black youths were wounded in the shooting. The police had not fired.

Wounded

One was Ernest Malgas, 13, who was hit in the chest. Two 18-year-olds were wounded slightly, one in the hand and the other in the thigh.

Stones were thrown, and one struck Mr Evert Smith, a Port Elizabeth Evening Post photographer. He was taken away with blood pouring from a gaping wound on his head.

Shortly afterwards, the Coloured Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, and his national chairman, Mr Alan Hendrickse, also left the arena after the crowd demanded that they go.

Two others who were told

By IVOR WILKINS, NORMAN WEST and LAWRENCE MAYEKISO

to leave were Professor M. Njisani, the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, and Mr M. Mlonzi, a former PAC member who is now on the Urban Bantu Council in Soweto.

The trouble began when Chief Buthelezi entered the arena. Part of the crowd of about 5 000 became enraged by his presence and shouted for him to leave.

He mounted the podium at the centre of the arena where the guests of honour were seated and spoke to Mr Sobukwe's widow, Veronica.

The crowd became more incensed. "Son of Vorster, get out," they chanted at him. Then they taunted him, shouting "stooge", "dog" and "sell-out".

Funeral organisers appealed repeatedly over loudspeakers for calmness so that the chief could leave in peace.

One said: "Sons of Africa, we do not want to disrupt this funeral. Everybody interested in burying Sobukwe peacefully move back. We are not here to fight, but to bury our brother."

But he made the crowd even more angry when he threatened to call the police.

On the podium, the Rev D. C. Nkwe, of Soweto, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the new secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, urged Chief Buthelezi to leave.

But he refused, saying:

"Let them kill me now. I am not going out. If it is my day to die, let me die here."

After about 30 minutes of increasing pandemonium it became clear the service could not proceed with Chief Gatsha there, and finally he was persuaded to leave.

As he turned to go he greeted Sobukwe's sons, then wept. Flanked closely by his bodyguards and a group of priests, including Bishop Tutu, he stepped into the crowd, which closed round him waving fists and shouting angry taunts.

Friend

Later, when he was out of the arena and safe, Chief Buthelezi told reporters that Mrs Sobukwe and PAC representatives in London had asked him to attend the funeral. Mr Sobukwe had been his friend.

The chief said he was not disturbed by what had happened because the protesting youths were not fully representative of young South African blacks.

"They say I am a Government stooge because I am a homeland leader, but they are also in Bantu Education schools and living in locations.

"I was not prepared to leave, even if they killed me. But then I realised the service would not go on

● To Page 2



Blood flows down the chest of 13-year-old Ernest Malgas who was wounded when shooting broke out at the Sobukwe funeral.

Funeral mob evict Gatscha

Even Times 12/3/78
... and

**a widow
grieves
for the
husband
she loved**

Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, wife of the banned former leader of the Pan African Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, maintains a calm dignity behind a veil of grief. Here she walks with her husband's coffin to the service in Graaff-Reinet, which came close to a riot when Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, of Kwazulu, Mr Sonny Leon and the Rev Allan Hendrickse, of the Labour Party were told to leave the ceremony.



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Swan Times
THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE
MARCH 12, 1978. ★ ★ PRICE 30c



TO GET A PLAN SWA

Swan Times 12/3/78

221

SWAPO's secret strategy to seize control of South West Africa by force came into the possession of the Sunday Times in Windhoek this week.

The document — minutes of a Swapo military council meeting in Angola on January 4 — destroys the myth that Swapo is prepared to play a role in a peaceful settlement.

It details plans to intensify the "liberation struggle", despite what it calls "the moves of the five Western powers", and its refusal to take part in elections "as long as South African troops and police remain in Namibia".

The military council met at a place in Angola code-named Mongolia — at a time when the West was arranging the proximity talks in New York between the five Western Foreign Ministers, South Africa and Swapo.

It is clear from the document that, after discussions with the West, Swapo rejected the key Western proposal that South African police and a residual force of South African troops remain in the territory during the run-up to election — and decided to intensify the struggle.

Agenda

The West nevertheless proceeded with its negotiations with South Africa on the basis that Swapo would reduce the conflict and accept free elections.

The agenda of the meeting included discussion of "the moves of the five Western powers", the new operational strategy on all fronts, the arrival of "Swedish journalists on January 15", the supply of certain combat regions "directly from Moscow GHQ" and a supply system for comrades inside South West.

It also lists the names of Swapo's military commanders.

Among the targets of its stepped-up operation inside the territory are:

- To destroy the bridges at Okahandja and between Otavi and Otjiwarongo and all power stations

- To eliminate "all prominent puppets" (names given)

- To establish special sabotage groups

- To ensure that "the so-called elections prepared by the enemy are completely disturbed"

- To seize a "boer prisoner of war" (shortly after this Sapper Van der Mescht was captured by Swapo)

On the settlement moves by the West, "Comrade Matongo, Chief Commissar, made a brief speech that

EXCLUSIVE

The evidence...

Tasks of the Regional Commander Ndonga:-

1. To go back to his region.
2. To accompany old Haiduwa for a week inside to assess the situation in person. Not to stay too long due to the work tailing behind.
3. For him to know the terrain and the situation of our cadres and the foes' movements in general.
4. To see to it that the so-called elections prepared by the enemy is completely disturbed.
5. To ensure that the seizure of a boer prisoner of war is made a "practice."

R.N. The last 2 numbers, e.i. 4 & 5 apply to all Regional Commanders.

Part of the Swapo military council document.

has contacts with overseas journalists who are prepared to be used.

It brings to mind the incident two years ago when two Swedish journalists reported finding evidence of a massacre by South Africans in the Caprivi. At the invitation of the South African Government, the international and local Press toured the area and no evidence of a massacre could be found.

According to the document, food supplies for Swapo fighters inside South West Africa were a prob-

lem. Under a "Very confidential" heading, Chief Commissar Matongo reported that this would be overcome.

"The party has even come as far as deciding to purchase its own aircraft to transport all the necessities to and from, within and without."

Among the "tasks" assigned at the meeting were:

- Intensification of sabotage in the north and north-

● To page 2

Sunday Times

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MARCH 12, 1978

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VIOLENCE FLARES AT SOBUKWE FUNERAL

Mob ejects

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 12/3/78

Buthelezi

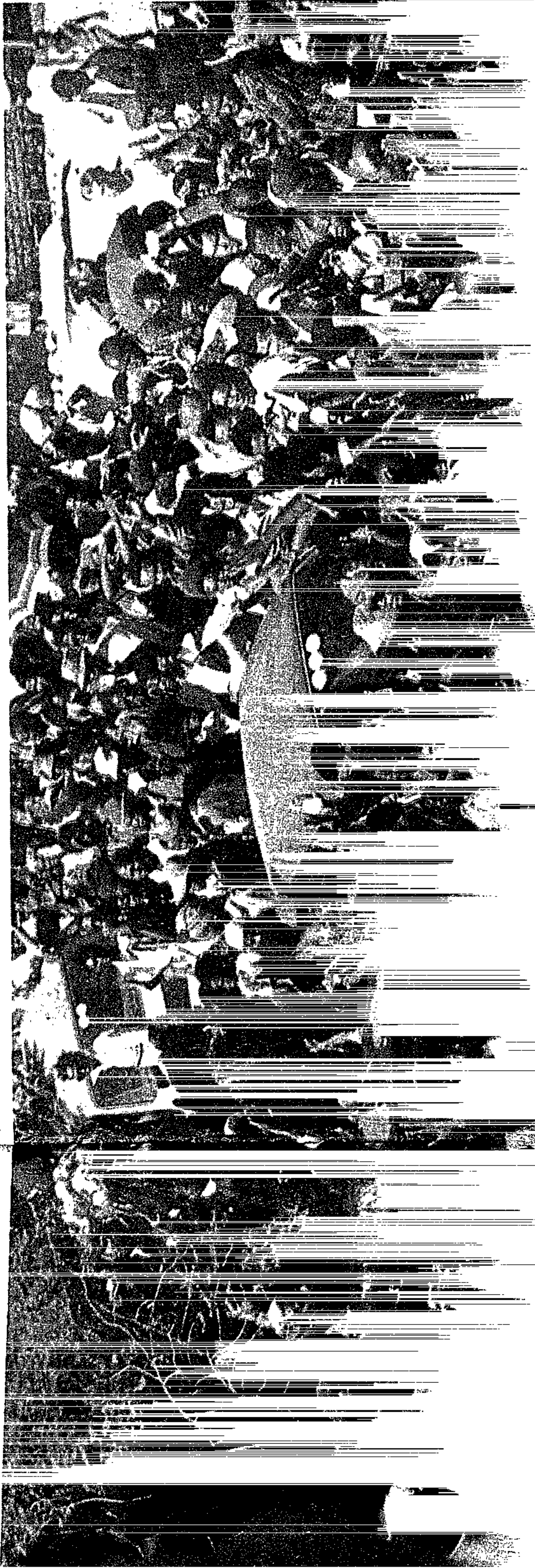
328

and Leon

A MEMBER of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's bodyguard fired two shots into the air to save him from an angry crowd of youths who demanded that he leave the Robert Sobukwe funeral ceremony at Graaff Reinet yesterday.

They also demanded that the Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, and the national chairman, Mr Alan Hendrickse, whom they shouted were sell-outs, should leave. They left later.

With both hands in the air, a member of the bodyguard fired two shots into the air to save him from an angry crowd of youths who demanded that he leave the Robert Sobukwe funeral ceremony at Graaff Reinet yesterday.



...leaving. He was escorted by the police.

crowd that surged forward and pushed him along. One black youth mule-kicked him on the chest and as the youth hit the ground, one of the chief's guards kicked him.

This further incensed the crowd and, as they surged forward with Black Power salutes, some aimed blows at his face.

A guard pulled a gun and fired over the heads of the crowd. They retreated, but one man toppled over clutching his head which was covered in blood.

He is Mr Evert Smith, senior photographer for a Port Elizabeth paper. Colleagues rushed to his aid and he was later taken to the Midlands Hospital.

Moments later, a young boy ran from another direction with blood streaming down his chest. The screaming and frightened boy was identified as Ernest Malgas, a Std 3 pupil. He had two wounds on his chest, apparently caused by stones.

Escorted out

After Chief Buthelezi had left the arena the group of youths demanding the removal of Mr Leon and Mr Hendrickse and other invited guests, whom they claimed were sell-outs.

The two Labour Party men were escorted from the arena by Anglican priests, who pleaded with the angry youths that they not be harmed.

Two other guests, apart from Chief Buthelezi, Mr Leon and Mr Hendrickse, were asked to leave the funeral. They were the Transkei Ambassador, Professor Mlahleni Njisani, based in Pretoria and Mr M Mlonzi, a former Pan African Congress member and who is now a member of the Urban Bantu Council in Johannesburg.

Only then did the crowd calm down and the funeral service could begin.

The Rev W W K Mrwetwana, who acted as master of ceremonies, pleaded with the crowd not to cause any incidents. There were no policemen seen at the showgrounds, from which the cortege moved to the Methodist cemetery south of the town, where Mr Sobukwe was buried.

Reports:
NORMAN WEST

Pictures:
WILLIE DE KLERK

WIFE'S WEDDED BLISS

WHEN a middle-aged woman married the man of her life, little did she know she was letting herself in for a nasty shock after five years of wedded bliss.

By RAYMOND HILL

This week in the Supreme Court.

Mrs Magdalene Booysen asked that her marriage to Mr Karel Jafftha Booysen be declared invalid and null and void — because he was already married to another woman!

Mr Booysen's address was unknown and he was notified of his wife's intention in a newspaper advertisement.

Mrs Booysen's wish was granted when Mr Justice Broeksma declared her marriage to Mr Booysen null and void.

It all began on June 15, 1973, when the couple were married in community of property during a simple ceremony in the Wynberg

Magistrate's Court. Mrs Booysen, a Cape Town domestic, did not know at that stage that her newlywed husband was still married to another woman.

"I thought he was divorced," she told me after the case.

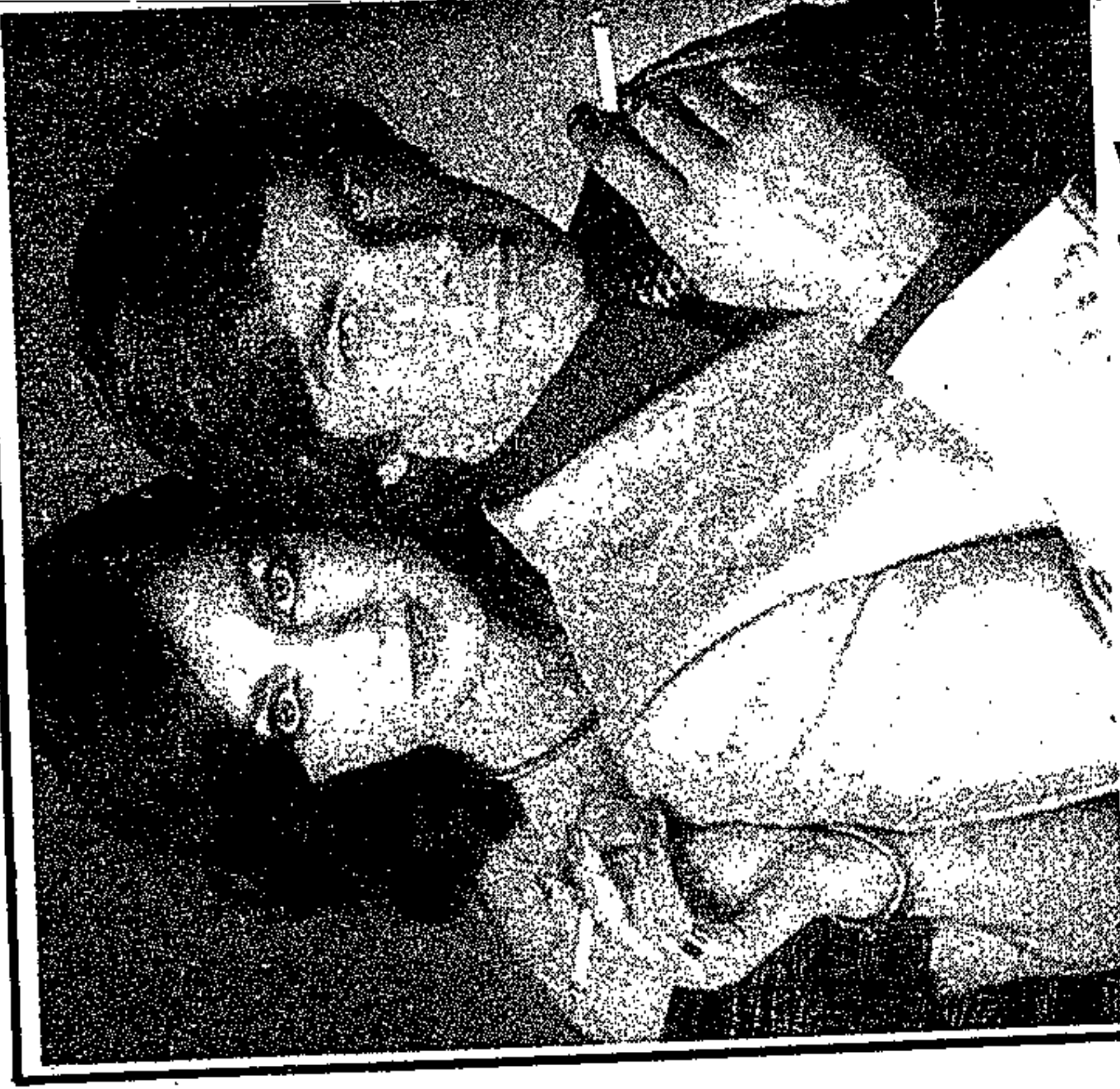
A marriage certificate stating that Mr Booysen was married to Naomi West in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on September 28, 1963 was handed into the court this week.

Mrs Booysen told me that she was at work one day when a woman visited her before I get married again."

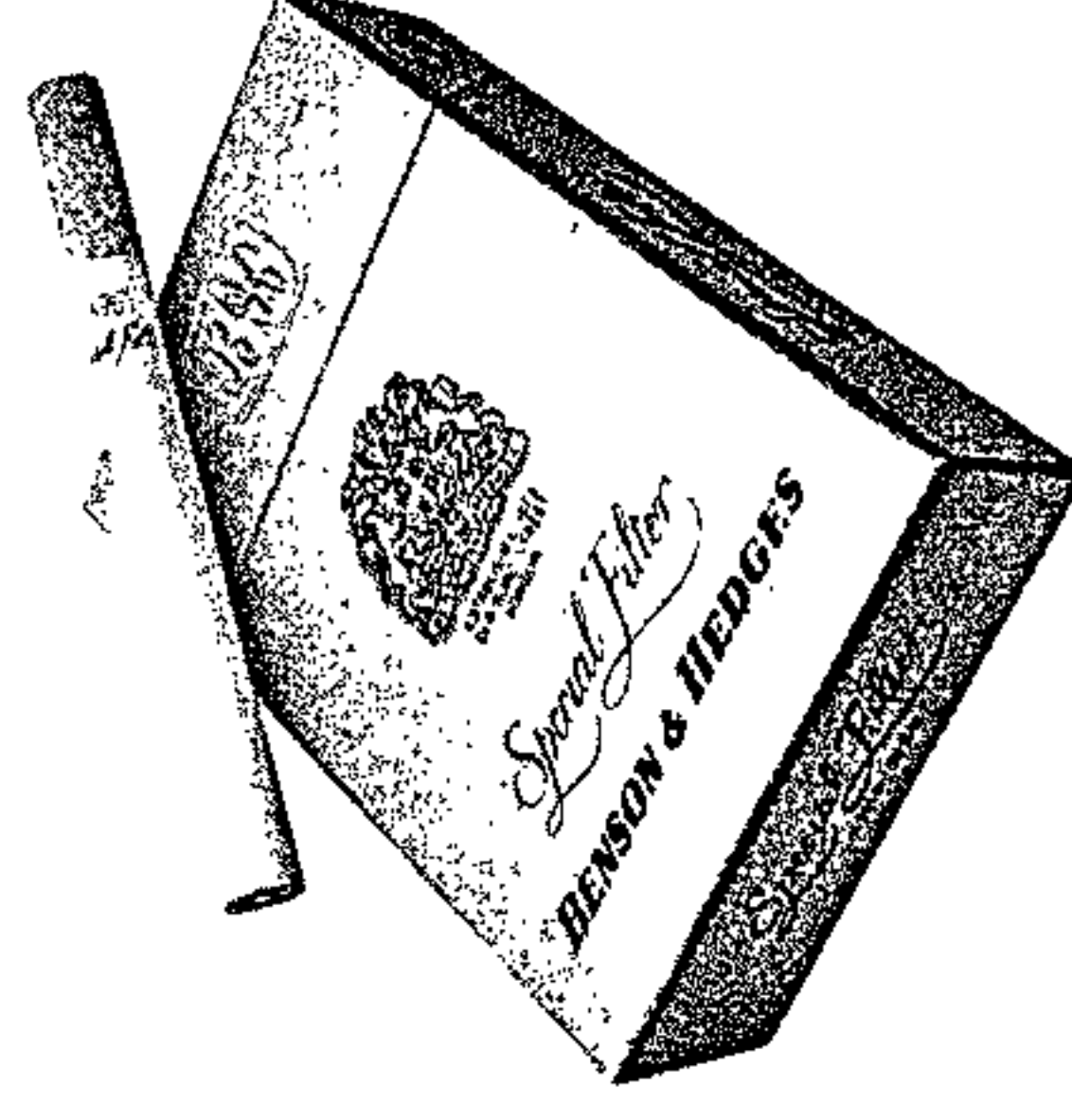
"I will be very careful before I get married again."

Spiritualist helps mum — P 3

A large crowd gathers outside the Sobukwe home as the coffin leaves for the showground service.



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BAN: UPSETS MAAFUNERAL

A MAGISTRATE banned Robert Sobukwe's funeral procession from the main street in Graaff Reinet because it "would block the traffic".

The Rev W K Mweyana, superintendent minister of the Methodist Church in Graaff Reinet, disclosed this to me yesterday.

The magistrate granted a permit for the cortege to travel through a different part of the historic Karoo town where the banned former leader of the Pan African Congress was born. The permit allowed the funeral service to take place at the Oval showground owned by the Graaff Reinet Agricultural Union.

Insult

The Church Street ban, and the fact that Mr Sobukwe had to be buried from a white area under permit, "was the final insult to the memory of this great man," a close friend of Mr Sobukwe said.

This feeling was echoed by many followers of the black leader, who had travelled from far and wide to pay their last respects.

But the Rev Douglas Ralawe, of St Phillips Church, in Graaff Reinet's African location, one of the chief funeral organizers, said they had no alternative to the showground venue to accommodate the thousands of mourners and local and overseas TV, radio and pressmen, who converged on the town.

There was also simmering discontent among Sobukwe's followers because arrangements for the traditional Xhosa custom of making ancestral offerings after the funeral were

By NORMAN WEST

on close relatives or family friends.

But the local undertaker took it upon himself to arrange to have the grave dug. On Friday a 20-year-old prisoner on parole - having 45c a day, and a 12-year-old boy sent by the undertaker, were busy digging the hole.

A few kilometres away, unaware of this, a family indaba went ahead on who should dig the grave.

Boycott

On Thursday, 51 out of 271 students at the Ngweba Secondary School boycotted classes, and on Friday the teachers were lazing in the sun when no students at all turned up at school.

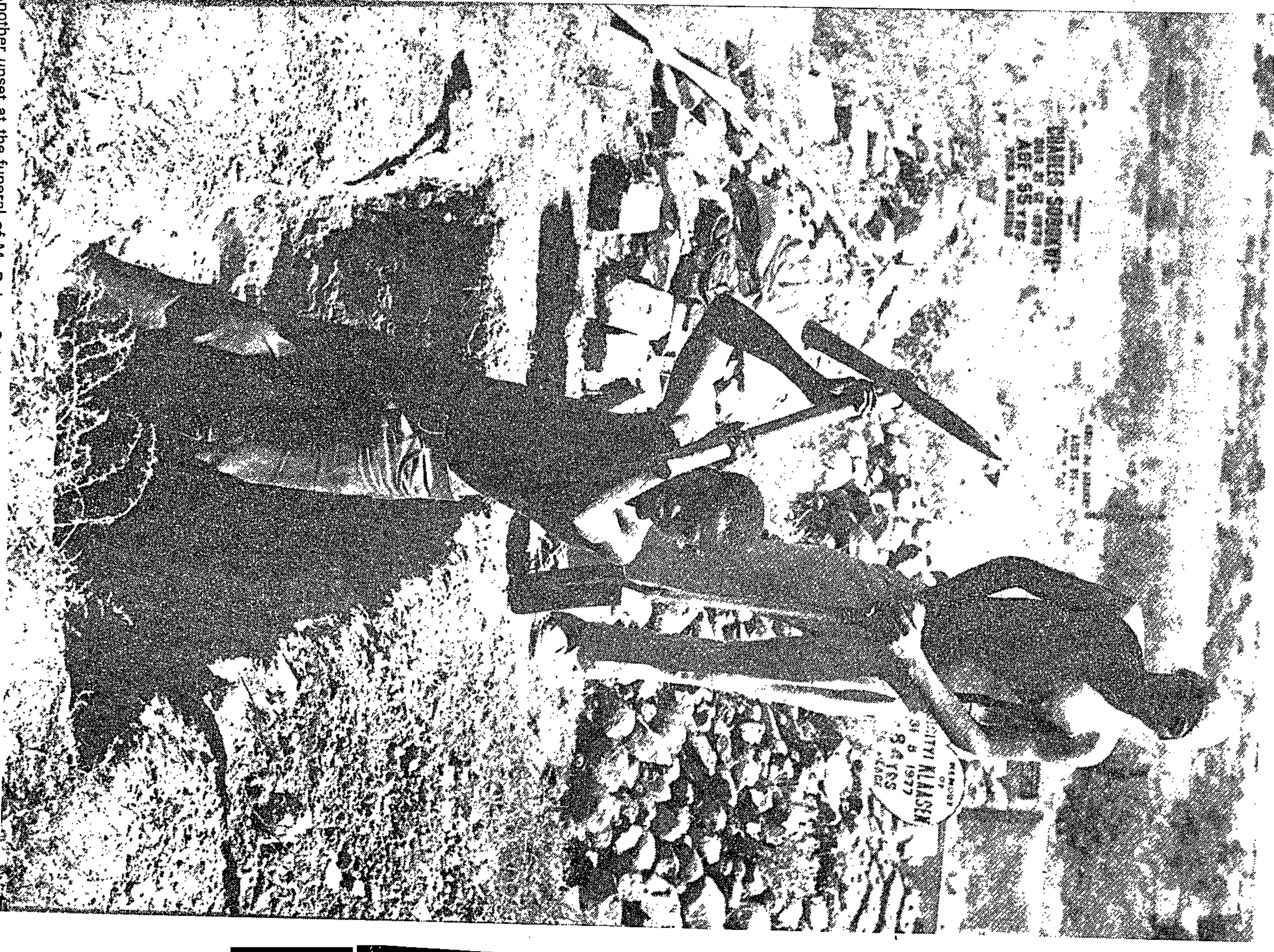
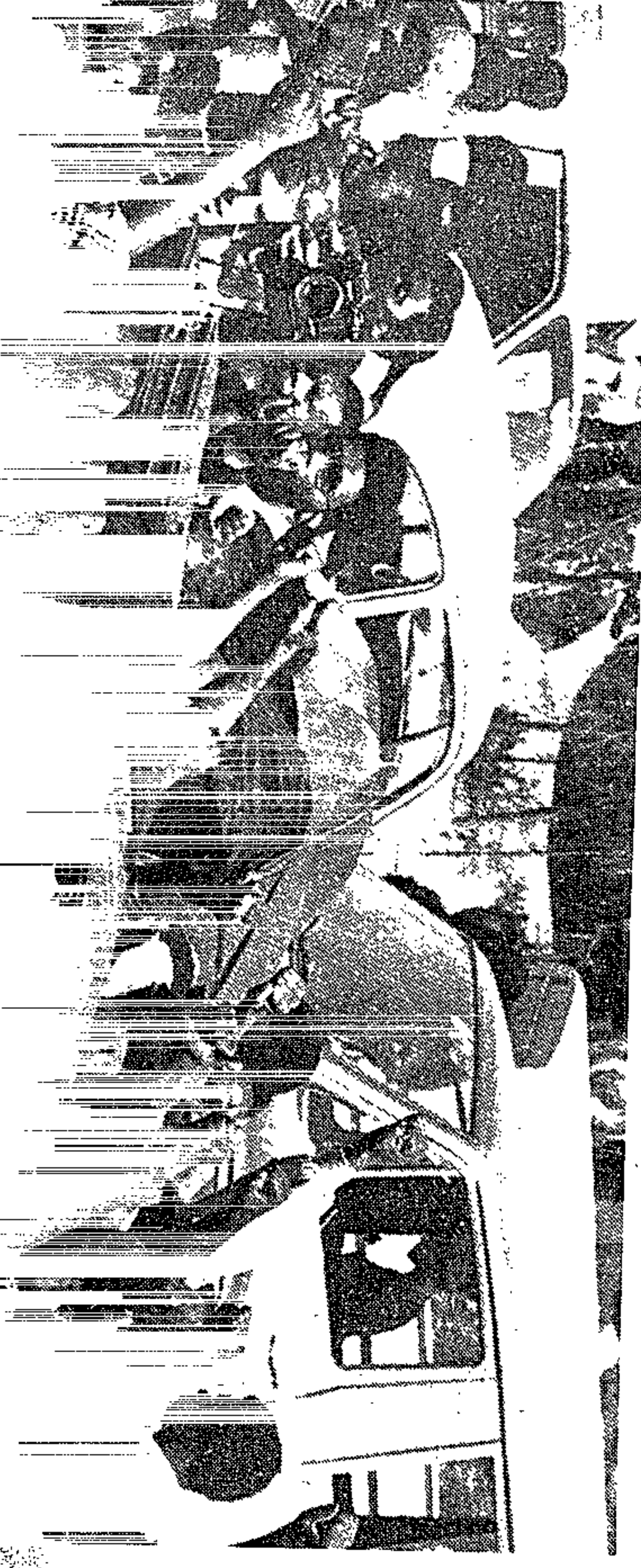
The students said that they were staying away "as a mark of respect".

They stood near the Sobukwe home singing freedom songs and obstructing white pressmen from entering Sobukwe Street where the family home is situated.

By sundown yesterday Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, 55, was finally laid to rest in the Methodist cemetery a few metres from the graves of his mother, Angelina, who died in 1975, and his brother Charles, for whom Robert acted as pallbearer in December, 1976.



Hysterical mourners follow the vehicle carrying Mr Sobukwe's body to the Oval Showgrounds at Graaff Reinet.



Another upset at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe was these two grave-diggers. According to tradition, senior family members or close friends should dig the grave, but when plans went awry, a local undertaker employed these two men - strangers to the family.



A packed crowd surrounds the coffin of Mr Robert Sobukwe, banned former leader of the Pan African Congress, on its way to his final resting place.

Mixed up

Family members explained that the arrangements were "a bit mixed up" because the head of the family, Bishop Ernest Sobukwe, Bishop Suthagan of Umtata, arrived only late on Thursday night. He made the 800 km trip lying flat on his back and in pain in a stationwagon driven from Cape Town by Bishop Patrick Matlongwe. There was another upset over the grave. Traditionally, it is regarded as an honour to dig the grave of a great leader. This honour normally falls



Barney de Vries who surveys the social scene for the Sunday Times Extra.

THE informal cabaret dinners arranged by John C Petersen at the Sherwood Nite Club in Manenberg are proving a great success. The inn is classy and comfortable. The atmosphere is warm and relaxed and, invariably, the place is packed.

Once again, it's music that makes nonsense of prejudice. The resident band, Pacific Express, must surely be one of the best in the land. They leave the Sherwood after a long stint and will be surely missed.

Then there are talented entertainers like Zane Adams, Zelda and Don Tshamelo compered by Frankie Cord of the subtle wit and good voice. The food is good and the staff is on the ball.



Top cabaret artists Zane Adams and Zelda Benjamin (Uren), who wowed them at the Sherwood in Manenberg.

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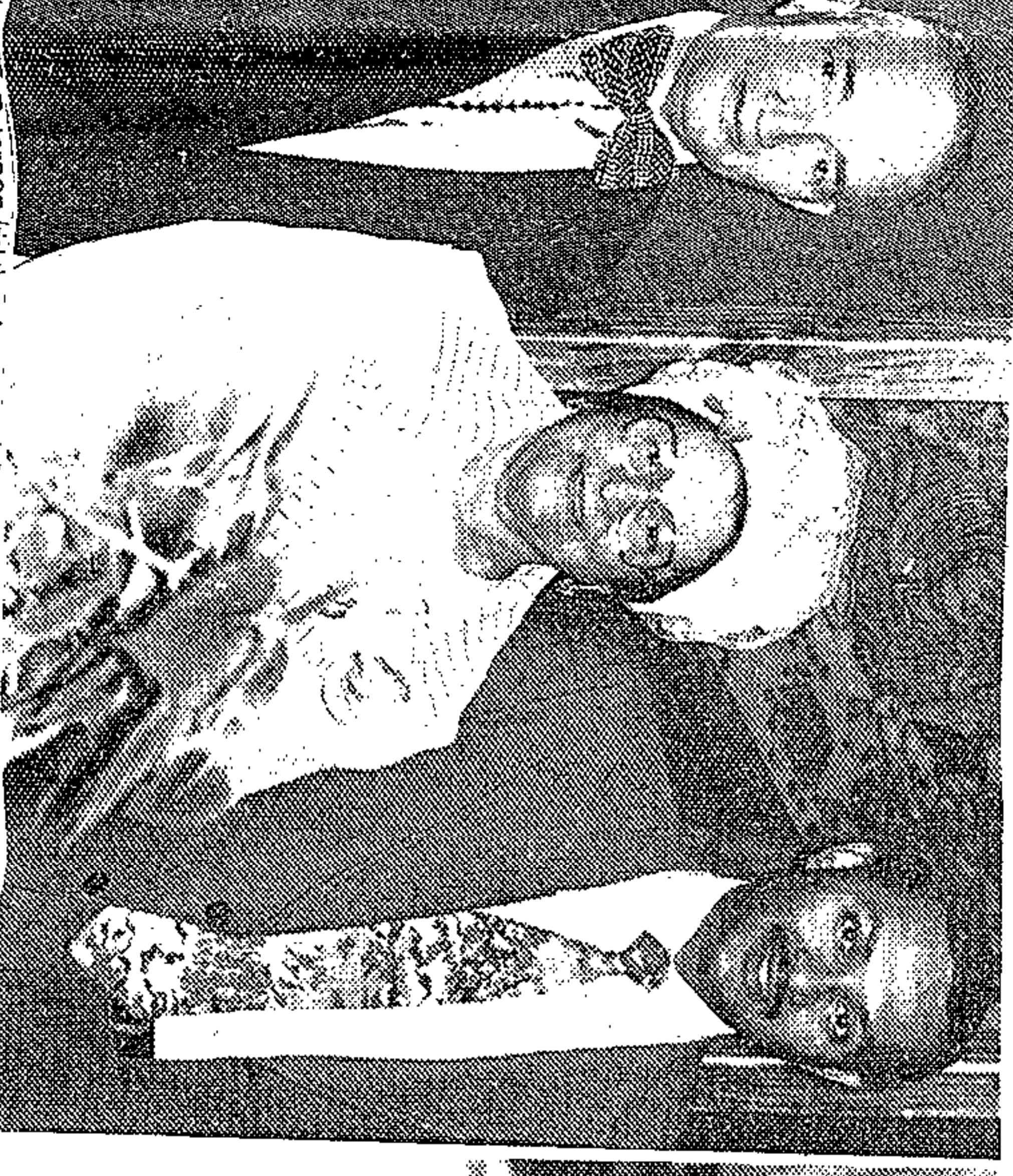
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Young Pacific Express fans (from left) Brian Herman, Eleanor Petersen and David Herman were at the Sherwood cabaret.



John C Petersen (right), who arranges the entertainment at the Sherwood with his parents, Mr and Mrs J D Petersen, at the cabaret-dinner in Cabaret regulars at the Sherwood are (from left) Miss Felicity Lakey, Mr Cliff Smith and Miss Rosemary Martin.

AN eight-hour social extravaganza on a scale unheard of in the annals of Cape show business is planned for the Cape of Good Hope Centre on Friday, April 28.

Mr Joe Gina, publications relations man for World Wide Promotions, says that with co-organiser Mr Ray Patton, he hoped to entertain more than a thousand couples at a glittering dinner dance cum fashion show and cabaret.

"We hope to do everything on a lavish scale. A five star hotel will provide a slap-up dinner, top models will show exciting oriental and western fashions, and there'll be top bands and cabaret artists," said Mr Gina.

There will be dancing from 8-11, a cabaret show from 11-12, a fashion parade with the highlight being a Miss Sari award from 12-2 and dancing from 2-4am.

Part of the proceeds will be donated to the Avalon Treatment Centre for Alcoholics and the Hindu Women's Association of Rylands Estate.



Cabaret regulars at the Sherwood are (from left) Miss Felicity Lakey, Mr Cliff Smith and Miss Rosemary Martin.

4. What jobs
if worker
if worker
You find
Problems
What would
condition
In your life



VERDWAAAS en eensam sit mev. Veronica Sobukwe hier langs die oop graf van haar man. Haar dogter, Miliswa, leun teen haar. Miliswa en haar twee broers het uit Amerika gevlieg om hul vader se begrafnis op Graaff-Reinet by te woon.

Klippereën laat Gatsha spat

(328)

Maatje 12/3/78

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO en KOBUS TERBLANCHE

GRAAFF-REINET.

DIE kis met die oorskot van Robert Sobukwe was gister net enkele minute op die verhoog van die skouterrein op Graaff-Reinet tussen hooggeplaste swartes toe jong opstandige swartes in alle woede losbars en gil en skreeu dat kaptein Gatsha Buthelezi van die perseel verwyder moet word.

PAC, in die Karoogrand neergelaat.

'n Groot aantal oorsese diplomate het die begrafnis bygewoon. Onder hulle was mnr. William Bowdler, Amerikaanse ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika, mnr. Sven Allard, eerste sekretaris van die Sweedse gesantskap in Pretoria, mnr. Egil Winsnes, konsulgeneraal van Noorweë, mnr. Peter Paul, handelsattaché van Finland, en die vise-konsul van die Deense konsulaat in Johannesburg.

Die vrou van die Amerikaanse tennisspeler Arthur Ashe was ook teenwoordig en telegramme is wêreldwyd van regerings, politici en ander ontvang. Daaronder

was telegramme van dr. David Owen, Britse minister van buitelandse sake, sir David Scott, Britse ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika, en mnr. Polako Leballo, Sobukwe se gewese regterhand in die verbode PAC.

Die kis van mnr. Sobukwe is omstreeks 9 vm. na sy destydse ouerhuis in die swart woonbuurt gebring, waar 'n kort rondiens vir die nabestaandes gehou is. Kranse van wêreldleiers het die kis versier. 'n Groot ruiker geel kilsante van pres. William Tolbert van Liberië het by die koppenent van die kis gestaan.

Ambassadeur Bowdler het by die huis met mev. Sobukwe kom simpatiseer. Hy het twee ruikers oorhandig. Die een was van mnr. Andrew Young, Amerikaanse ambassadeur by

„Maak dood die vark!” het die swartes geskreu. Drie begrafnisgangers moes saam met hom vlug: mnr. Sonny Leon, leier van die Arbeidersparty, prof. M. Njisane, Transkei se ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika, en eerw. Abel Hendrickse.

Die begrafnis is binne sekondes in totale chaos omgeskep. Rewolwerskote, vermoedelik afkomstig van die kaptein se lyfwagte, het geklap. 'n elfjarige seun, Ernest Malgas, is gewond, en 'n koerantman is in die gesig getref deur klippe wat vir Buthelezi bedoel was.

Die kaptein en die ander politieke figure is verjaag omdat hulle „regeringspoppe en vertraaiers van die swart saak” sou wees.

Verskeie beroepe is gedoen voordat die skare tot rus gekom het. „Ons het nie gekom om te baklei nie, ons wil die man in vrede begrawe. Asseblief, asseblief, staan terug,” het 'n swartman gevra.

„Ons weet almal Buthelezi is 'n hond, maar laat ons voortgaan,” was die beroep van een van die jonger swartes.

Uiteindelik was daar stilte om die doodskis op die skouterrein-verhogie en om vieruur is Robert Sobukwe, gewese leier van die verbode

Klippe by graf

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

21, en Dalinyebo, 19, wat in Amerika studeer, het om die kis gestaan. Haar dogter, Miliswa, 23, wat ook in Amerika studeer, het langs haar op die grond gesit.

Die samedromming by die huisie in Sobukwestraat 463 in die "ou" lokasie het al teen ligdag begin. Deesdae woon daar 'n onderwyser, maar destyds was dit die woning van Robert Sobukwe.

Binne in die huis was dit kalm, maar buite het 'n swart skare van sowat 200 goue verdriedubbel. Die opruiende singery het daar begin. Klein en groot het die Swartmagteken gemaak, en die ouers veral die teken van die verbode PAC.

Ten agtuur het twee protea-ruikers by die huis opgedaag. Een was van die West-Duitse ambassadeur.

In die agterplaas van die eenvoudige huisie het 'n geslagte bees geleë en voorbereidings is getref om dit vir die gaste te kook. 'n Tweede bees is onder luide toejuiging aangery.

Binne gesels ons met mnr. Solly Essop, onafhanklike lid van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad en groot vriend van Sobukwe.

"Ons het mekaar ontmoet toe ek vyftien jaar oud was. Ons paaie het geskei toe hy in 1968 Robbeneiland toe is, maar ons het saam gedroom. 'n Maand voor sy dood was ek by hom in die hospitaal. Hy het aan my gesê: 'Solly, together we will see the sun rise again.' vertel mnr. Essop.

Buite sing die skare Amandla Azania. One nation. What mighty blacks we are. Let us kill the whites. Tussendeur klink op: To hell with Sebe and Matanzima. Mandela and Subokwe are ours.

Ondanks die ouer garde se pleidooie om stilte, sing die militante jongklomp voort wanneer die kis by die trap van die sinkhuisie afgedra word skouterrein toe vir die middagdiens.

Terwyl die stoet deur die dorp beweeg, staan die kommando, die Polisie en die lede van die Burgerlike Beskermingsvereniging op volle gereedheidsgrondslag. 'n Vleuel

van die hospitaal is ontruim om voorsiening te maak vir 'n moontlike noodgeval.

Toe die bruin kis die middag laat sonder verdere voorvalle in die oop graf afsak, is Graaff-Reient se mense verlig.

ou come to this farm?

ever though of going to work in a city?

hy don't you?

of work (if any) would you rather do - either
farm or somewhere else?

would you like your children to do?

r has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

r began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't
nish your schooling?

ould you most like to see changed in your working
conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

ob evict Gatsha



Blood flows down the chest of 13-year-old Ernest Malgas who was wounded when shooting broke out at the Sobukwe funeral.

can Council of Churches, urged Chief Buthelezi to leave.

But he refused, saying: "Let them kill me now. I am not going out. If it is my day to die, let me die here."

After about 30 minutes of increasing pandemonium it became clear the service could not proceed with Chief Gatsha there, and finally he was persuaded to leave.

As he turned to go he greeted Sobukwe's sons, then wept. Flanked closely by his bodyguards and a group of priests, including Bishop Tutu, he stepped into the crowd, which closed round him waving fists and shouting angry taunts.

Later, when he was out of the arena and safe, Chief Buthelezi told reporters that Mrs Sobukwe and PAC representatives in London had asked him to attend the funeral. Mr Sobukwe had been his friend.

The chief said he was not disturbed by what had happened because the protesting youths were not fully representative of young South African blacks.

"They say I am a Government stooge because I am a homeland leader, but they are also in Bantu Education schools and living in locations.

"I was not prepared to leave, even if they killed me. But then I realised the service would not go on while I was still there, and agreed to go."

Mr Leon said after the crowd had demanded that he leave: "I am not bitter. But I must say I am very sad. I met the Sobukwes at Kimberley, and we became close associates."

Early yesterday morning, Mr Sobukwe's coffin was transferred from an undertaker to his mother's home in the local township.

Crowds of black mourners gathered at the house and sang political songs.

One song mocked Mr Vorster and homeland leaders, while it praised Mr Sobukwe, African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela (detained on Robben Island), and Rhodesian Patriotic Front co-leader Mr Robert Mugabe.

Older PAC supporters gave the party's open-handed salute, but younger blacks used the black power clenched-fist salute.

One PAC supporter, pointing to his open hand, shouted to reporters: "Write that this sign means peace."

Shortly after 10 am the funeral procession moved through the streets of Graaff-Reinet towards the arena about 2 km away.

The atmosphere was tense as the marchers chanted slogans and sang political songs.

"One Azania, one nation. Independence now," they cried.

Pointing to white spectators, some warned: "We shall meet in the bush." Shopkeepers locked their doors as the crowd marched past.

A small contingent of police directed traffic along the route and remained impassive in the face of taunts. As the pallbearers approached the arena, a white police outrider rode slowly ahead. When he was asked by marchers to leave, he did.

Funeral m



Mrs Veronica Sobukwe maintains a calm dignity behind a veil of grief.

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, the Kwazulu leader, had to flee for his life a Graaff-Reinet yesterday when thousands of angry blacks evicted him from the funeral memorial service for Pan Africanist Congress leader Robert Sobukwe.

The service came perilously close to a riot, and there can be no doubt that Chief Gatsha's life was in danger as he was forced to run a gauntlet of angry mourners who jostled and struck at him with fists and open hands.

Holding his hands in the air, Chief Buthelezi shouted: "OK, OK, I'll leave."

Then a melee started round the chief and one of his bodyguards fired three shots.

The crowd scattered in panic at the sound of the gunfire and Chief Gatsha was able to retreat from the Graaff-Reinet agricultural showgrounds arena where the service was held.

Brigadier A. A. Coetzee, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the South-West Cape, said later that three black youths were wounded in the shooting. The police had not fired.

One was Ernest Malgas, 13, who was hit in the chest. Two 18-year-olds were wounded slightly, one in the hand and the other in the thigh.

Stones were thrown, and one struck Mr Evert Smith, a Port Elizabeth Evening Post photographer. He was taken away with blood pouring from a gaping wound on his head.

Shortly afterwards, the Coloured Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, and his national chairman, Mr Alan Hendrickse,

By **IVOR WILKINS** and
NORMAN WEST

also left the arena after the crowd demanded that they go.

The trouble began when Chief Buthelezi entered the arena. Part of the crowd of about 5,000 became enraged by his presence and shouted for him to leave.

He mounted the podium at the centre of the arena where the guests of honour were seated and spoke to Mr Sobukwe's widow, Veronica.

The crowd became more incensed. "Son of Vorster, get out," they chanted at him. Then they taunted him, shouting "stooge", "dog" and "sell-out".

Funeral organisers appealed repeatedly over loudspeakers for calmness so that the chief could leave in peace.

One said: "Sons of Africa, we do not want to disrupt this funeral. Everybody interested in burying Sobukwe peacefully move back. We are not here to fight, but to bury our brother."

But he made the crowd even more angry when he threatened to call the police.

On the podium, the Rev D. C. Nkwe, of Soweto, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the new secretary-general of the South Afri-

Three wounded by bullets at funeral service

• From page 1.

while I was still there, and agreed to go."

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Among the wreaths placed on Mr Sobukwe's grave was one from tennis player Arthur Ashe, and another from Mr Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

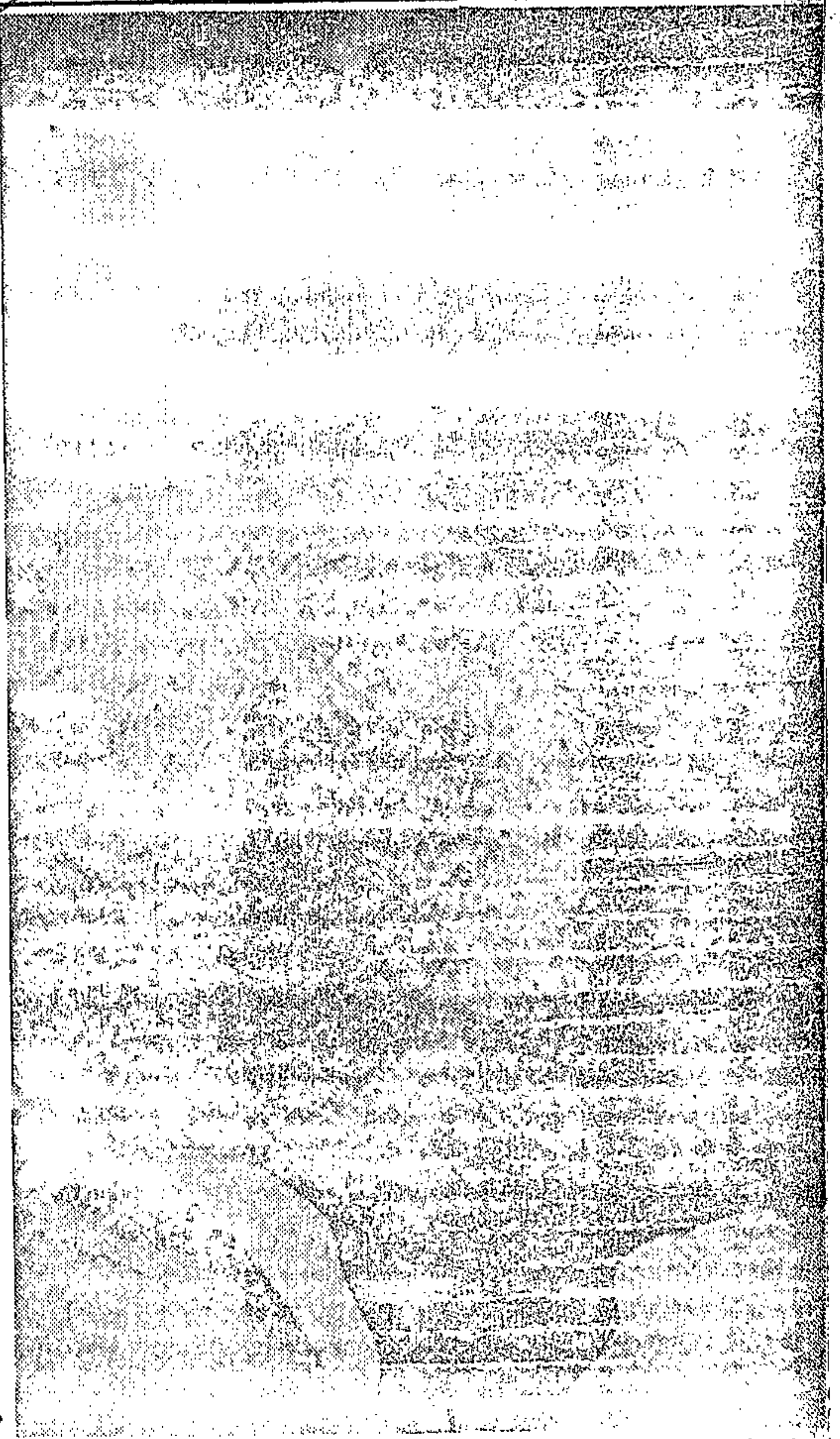
They were laid by Ashe's wife, Jeannie.

The message with his wreath read: "Farewell to a great teacher and humanitarian whose voice and unwavering counsel will be missed."

The message with Mr Young's read: "Robert Sobukwe was one of the most impressive men I have ever known. There was a spirit of generosity and love in him that one sees only in the saints among us."

"It is a tragedy that South Africa did not appreciate him, and held him from the young people who so desperately needed the kind of depth, wisdom and concern for all of Africa that he possessed."

"As with Steve Biko, Robert Sobukwe will continue to live and inspire."



A harassed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of the Graaff-Reinet area and an angry crowd demanded he leave the funeral service.

to South Africa. The ticket had been and the Rowntree money was being retained of books.

that he was still searching for some big was busy with smaller things.

Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel University of Cape Town and had members and Applied Mathematics, this group was ical advice with regard to the planning of ere 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being mainly with the seventh - which was an icians (and others) to construct a model the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

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Inkatha hits at attack on chief

ARGUS 13/3/78 (2) 328

DELEGATES from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation visiting Cape Town are angry about the way the chief was treated at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral in Graaff-Reinet on Saturday.

They are in Cape Town for a meeting of the recently formed Alliance between Inkatha and coloured and Indian anti-Government political parties.

All the leaders associated with the Inkatha Alliance were forced to leave Mr Sobukwe's funeral service.

A statement today, signed by Dr F T Mdlalose, national chairman of Inkatha, said: 'We should like to place on record our deep shock and abhorrence of the rude, insulting and despicable treatment meted out to Chief Buthelezi by a small, misguided and immature clique at the funeral of Mr Sobukwe.'

'This macabre incident is even more despicable as it represents a desecration of a funeral which is always an occasion only for mourning in our culture.'

'UN-AFRICAN'

The statement says the behaviour was 'un-African'.

Chief Buthelezi, in spite of appeals by the organisers to hundreds of militant youths to keep the peace, was forced to leave the funeral service.

He was saved from possible injury at the hands of the angry crowd when an aide fired two shots into the ground.

Mr Winnington Sabelo, a central committee member, said today that many Zulus were angry about the incident but 'as peaceful, disciplined people' no revenge would be taken.

SONGS

At Nyanga township in Cape Town yesterday Chief Buthelezi addressed a meeting of two or three thousand people who sang Inkatha songs enthusiastically.

The chief said he had just had the endorsement of five million people in the KwaZulu election for his rejection of Pretoria-style independence and this proved more conclusively than anything that he was not a stooge of Pretoria.

'I am involved in constituency politics in order to prepare my people, to get them ready for mass action if and when the time comes.'

the Graaff-Reinet Hospital this morning.

He had a chest wound. Two other people at the funeral were also reported

to be shot but were not treated for wounds.

Mr Smit, who had a deep gash in his scalp, will visit a specialist later today.

Chief saved from knife

The Argus Political Staff

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi was saved from being stabbed on Saturday by his secretary who overpowered a knifeman who was making for him from behind.

Chief Buthelezi disclosed today that during the melee as he left Robert Sobukwe's funeral at Graaff-Reinet, his secretary, Mr Eric Ngubane, stopped a man who was

about to attack him from behind with a knife.

He learnt of the incident only afterwards.

'The people who were supposed to escort me from the platform disappeared like mist when the mob arrived,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'The only people who stayed with me were my aides and Father Rakale.'

'They were very brave and I would like this to be mentioned.'

report that Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was prevented from speaking at Mr Sobukwe's funeral by the young militants who took over the proceedings.

She said today that although she never at any stage felt physically threatened, there was no doubt at all that Chief Buthelezi had been in danger of his life.

A Port Elizabeth photographer, Mr Evert Smit, who was injured by a stone at the funeral service, is back at his office.

Ernest Malgas, the 13-year-old boy who was injured when the shots were fired, was discharged from



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, right, after leaving the Sobukwe funeral on Saturday. Note man with revolver.

Incident is an insult, says chief

BOTH the Biko and the Sobukwe funerals were deliberately used by "political thugs" to abuse those who do not agree with certain political groupings in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night.

Chief Buthelezi, Kwazulu's chief minister, and the president of Inkatha, who was excluded from the Sobukwe funeral on Saturday, said the incident could "put back the liberation of South Africa by another 100 years".

In an interview he gave the full background to his presence at the funeral and said he had received an

apology from the Pan-Africanist Congress (the organization of which Mr Sobukwe had been founder-president before it was banned).

Chief Buthelezi had first heard of Mr Sobukwe's death from the London representative of the PAC.

"He told me that he had informed me first because the PAC was aware of my special relationship and friendship with the PAC leader since our student days at the University of Fort Hare."

Later, in Cape Town, Chief Buthelezi had asked Bishop Patrick Matolengwe for details of the funeral arrangements and was told that Mr Sobukwe's brother, Bishop Sobukwe, and the family would like him (the chief) to "say a few words of tribute" at the funeral.

"I was only too glad to be given the privilege to do so," said Chief Buthelezi.

There had been many versions of what happened and he felt entitled to give his version, he added:

"When I arrived with members of my entourage we did not see any ushers or anyone in charge of the funeral. I later saw Mr Essop (an independent member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council), who was a close friend of Mr Sobukwe and who was also aware of our friendship."

"Mr Essop received me and expressed sympathy. I was then told by someone who was to speak at the funeral that he and other whites had been forbidden to speak."

"He told me that 'quite a number of young people have

Continued on page 2

Insult — chief

Continued from page 1

taken over the arrangements for the funeral" and Bishop Matolengwe later confirmed that arrangements had been "taken out of his hands".

"One other indication, that there was something wrong was the type of song being sung by a group in a corner of the crowd.

"Songs such as 'Amabhuru Ayizinja' ('Boers are dogs') and others in similar tone. Then when they became aware of my presence they sang songs which lumped me together with Ciskei and Transkei leaders as traitors.

"At last, when we got through the dense crowd and were about to sit down with the mourners, the singers and children converged on the platform where the chief mourners and others were seated and where the body was lying in state.

"The mob consisted of mainly children between the ages of 12 and early 20s, and some of them didn't look too sober. One of the ministers told me that I must leave as these people were demanding it. I told him that I was not prepared to be intimidated and was therefore not leaving.

"I greeted Mrs Sobukwe, who thanked me for coming 'to comfort us' and I also spoke to her children.

"At this point there seemed to be some division among the ministers of religion at the funeral. Some said I should go and some thought I shouldn't be intimidated...

"The hundred or so young people then became very aggressive and threatened me. I told them to go ahead and kill me if they wished to do so.

directions. I walked right through, without any attempt to run away.

"I was not escorted (by the platform party) for any distance as, when the group got near me, those who were supposed to escort me vanished like mist. When the shots were fired everyone ran for life and only my aides and Father Rakale escorted me out of the crowds...

"Last night I got a phone call from Mr A B Ngcobo, of the PAC in London, who expressed apologies for what happened in Graaff-Reinet...

"This is the second funeral of a black leader which has been used to abuse and insult those who do not agree with certain political groupings in South Africa. This also happened here in the Cape when Steve Biko was buried, when a similar distasteful circus was staged.

"According to my culture, young people do not play a leading role at a funeral.

"The whole incident is an insult, not just to me, but to the memory of Robert Sobukwe.

"My only distress is that black unity seems an unreachable phantom which Africans have been chasing for the past six or seven years.

"No one in his sound or sober senses could call me a traitor to the black cause and it galls me that these strident voices that denigrate me are the voices of people who originate from the very regions where the treachery of so-called independence has been or is being embraced...

"It is political bankruptcy to

and where the body was lying in state. also happened here in the Cape when Steve Biko was buried when a similar distasteful circus was staged.

"The mob consisted of mainly children between the ages of 12 and early 20s, and some of them didn't look too sober. One of the ministers told me that I must leave as these people were demanding it. I told him that I was not prepared to be intimidated and was therefore not leaving.

"I greeted Mrs Sobukwe, who thanked me for coming 'to comfort us' and I also spoke to her children.

"At this point there seemed to be some division among the ministers of religion at the funeral. Some said I should go and some thought I shouldn't be intimidated...

"The hundred or so young people then became very aggressive and threatened me. I told them to go ahead and kill me if they wished to do so.

"Bishop Desmond Tutu and Father Rakale, both of whom are friends and fellow Anglicans, asked me to reconsider my stand.

"Out of respect for the deceased, the family and foreign visitors, I agreed to go.

"It is therefore so much poppycock to say that the crowds chased Buthelezi or Buthelezi was in fear of his life. It is not only cheap sensationalism of this sufficiently ugly incident but also does injustice to the cause of balanced reporting.

"The jostling and stone-throwing took place as I was leaving but I left the funeral voluntarily, for the reasons stated.

"I also heard the shots as I was moving out and the crowd which was harassing me fled in all

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"No one in his sound or sober senses could call me a traitor to the black cause and it galls me that these strident voices that denigrate me are the voices of people who originate from the very regions where the treachery of so-called independence has been or is being embraced.

"It is political bankruptcy to wait for the death of a prominent leader just to take advantage of the presence of international mass media in order to denigrate one's opposition when one has no real political base or grass roots support.

"At this rate we may have to wait another 100 years before South Africa is liberated...

Funeral chaos: Govt must share blame — Leon

MR SONNY LEON, leader of the Labour Party, said on his return to Cape Town yesterday that the South African Government must share the blame for the disruption of the Sobukwe funeral.

"Once you remove the recognized leaders then mobs become a leaderless rabble and anybody can influence them. There was complete acceptance of all groups as mourners at the funeral until the mob arrived," Mr Leon said in an interview at D F Malan Airport.

"I never once heard him say anything bitter about the government. The Labour Party held him in high esteem and we were strongly aware of the injustice of a system which legislated further to keep a man on the island after he had served his sentence and then to punish him again by banning him after release. That kind of treatment does not accord with present-day norms," said Mr Leon.

• The Rev Alan Hendrickse, chairman of the Labour Party, who went with Mr Leon to the funeral, said the incident appeared to have been deliberately planned, as it was the work of a small, organized group.

'Regret'

"It was the response of a group of young people who had never met Robert Sobukwe and never knew him. Our presence was meant as a mark of respect to a man we held in high esteem. It is my very great regret that with common goals but different strategies the oppressed groups are not able to form a united front," said Mr Hendrickse.

• Mr Solly Essop, an independent member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, said the incident was not a racial demonstration.

"There were lots of whites there; they were perfectly safe and none were harmed except for a photographer who was hit by a stone which landed in the crowd. It was certainly not a demonstration against any race group and seemed to be aimed against apartheid."

• The national chairman of Inkatha, Dr F T Mdlalose, said the incident was caused by

"divisive forces, including the agents of Pretoria, who seek either to prolong or entrench the status quo".

Speaking on behalf of the Inkatha delegation to the alliance meeting in Cape Town today, Dr Mdlalose said in a press statement he wanted to record Inkatha's "deep shock and abhorrence of the rude, insulting and despicable treatment meted out to Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, by a small, misguided and immature clique at the funeral of our late, valiant and respected brother, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

"This macabre incident is even more despicable as it represents a desecration of a funeral, which is always an occasion for mourning in our culture.

"The incident is a sad event in the life of our black political struggle. It is even worse when one considers that the man it was meted out to represents the embodiment of all the aspirations of Inkatha, and is one eminent politician in South Africa whose ideas represent liberation not only of blacks but also of whites themselves who are chained to stagnation by colour prejudice."

• Dr W J Bergins, leader of the opposition Freedom Party in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, said the presence of coloured leaders at the funeral incidents was a "deep embarrassment" and an indication of what could happen when coloureds sought an alliance with black power.

"The presence of Messrs Leon and Hendrickse at these scenes has been a deep embarrassment to the coloured people of South Africa and I feel they owe the coloured people an apology."

"It is once again an absolute indication of what can happen if coloured leaders lose their judgment and seek an alliance with black power in the hope that a black political body such as Inkatha could offer a solution to the political problems of the coloured people.

"This is a prognostication of what we can expect from the Sonny Leon-Buthelezi-Inkatha meeting that is planned for Cape Town tomorrow," said Dr Bergins.

Angry mob threatens Buthelezi

Cape Times 13/3/78

328

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — About 5 000 people sat in horrified silence in the Graaff-Reinet showgrounds on Saturday, convinced for 11 nerve-straining minutes that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi would be beaten and trampled to death by a small but angry mob that drove him from the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Observers are convinced that only shots fired by an aide, and the fact that the incident did not happen on stony ground, saved the Zulu leader from death or serious injury.

Before the shots scattered them, a number of youths were seen running to the perimeter of the grounds to pick up projectiles to throw at the chief.

A few were hurled, one felling a press photographer near Chief Buthelezi.

A crowd of youths had converged on Chief Buthelezi soon after he took his seat on the platform among the other dignitaries. The demonstration seemed to have been planned.

The demonstrators crowded on to the platform. At no stage did they number more than about 100. The rest of the crowd remained seated.

The chief remained seated, declaring that he refused to be ordered about by "a bunch of children" and that he was not afraid to die, if that was to be the price of his staying.

In the 11 confused minutes between the time he was eventually persuaded to leave and the firing of the revolver shots that scattered the mob, the sequence of events was:

- A priest appeals desperately to the youths to go to their seats.

- The United States ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, and two bodyguards leave unobtrusively but quickly from a rear exit.

- About 200 people form a double line from the platform to the stadium. They apparently wish to protect Chief Buthelezi, but a number of youths enter the queue and threaten to turn it into a gauntlet.

- Chief Buthelezi is led in another direction.

- The chief is slapped, jostled, spat at, and finally forced to stop near the boundary fence. The mob presses closer and the chief stumbles, protecting himself with his royal stick.

- Shots are fired and several people drop to the ground. The crowd scatters, but a press photographer and young black boy remain on the ground for a few minutes before they are helped to their feet. The photographer has been hit on the head by a half-brick, and the boy shot below the larynx.

Soon after Chief Buthelezi was led away, Mr Sonny Leon and the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leaders of the coloured Labour Party, which recently formed an alliance with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, were advised to go as well.

They were joined by the only other official homelands representatives, Professor M Njisane, Transkei's ambassador to South Africa, and Mr H Mpunzi, the consul in Port Elizabeth.

Brigadier A A J Coetzee, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Southern Cape, said no arrests were made.

He confirmed that three people, all youths, had been injured by shots.

Apart from the scenes when Chief Buthelezi was driven from the stadium, the funeral of Mr Sobukwe was peaceful.

Speaker after speaker who addressed the crowd of about 5 000 stressed that Mr Sobukwe had been a man of peace, whose belief in the fulfilment of blacks did not preclude a multiracial society.

Clergymen address mourners at the funeral of Mr. Robert Sobukwe in Graaff-Reinet on Saturday



13/3/78
328

Unruliness condemned

323 13/6/78

DURBAN — The central committee of Inkatha yesterday strongly condemned the organisation behind about 200 militant youths who threatened, spat on and threw coins at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the Sobukwe funeral.

Inkatha national chairman, Dr F. T. Mdlalose, said the incident was caused by "divisive forces, including the agents of Pretoria, who seek either to prolong or entrench the status quo."

He wanted to record Inkatha's "deep shock and abhorrence of the rude, insulting and despicable treatment meted out to Chief Buthelezi."

Prof M. Njisane, Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, said he was "really agonised" by the scenes at the funeral.

"I was also saddened by the helplessness of the local people to protect Chief Buthelezi from such uncalled for unruliness. It was clear the group which caused the incident had no feeling either for the dead of the family — they did not know Sobukwe and were concerned only with making political capital out of the funeral."

Labour Party leader Sonny Leon said the South African government shared the blame for the

disruption of the funeral.

"Once you remove the recognised leaders, then mob becomes a leaderless rabble and anybody can influence them."

The Party's national chairman, The Rev Alan Hendrickse, said the incident appeared deliberately planned as it was the work of a small organised group.

"Our presence was meant as a mark of respect to a man we held in high esteem. It is my very great regret that with common goals but differing strategies, the oppressed groups are not able to form a united front."

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GRAAFF-REINET —

And while all dignitaries, including United States Ambassador Mr William Bowdler, were allowed free access into the room where the service was conducted, the press was barred.

Several white families in this dusty Karoo town were brave enough to step outside their houses to witness the long cortege through the town.

And apart from the ugly scenes when Chief Buthelezi was driven out of the Graaff-Reinet stadium, the lengthy funeral was a peaceful, if rather disorganised affair.

It showed the intensity of feeling which Mr Sobukwe still evoked among thousands of followers, in spite of his long enforced absence from active politics.

It also showed that the overwhelming majority of those followers bore no ill-will towards whites as whites.

Even the militant minority concentrated their attention only on people like Chief Buthelezi and other homeland representatives as well as Coloured leaders whom they alleged were part of the system of oppression in South Africa.

Several whites, including Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Alan Paton, and three Scandinavian diplomats and a Finn remained unmolested in the stadium after Chief Buthelezi was thrown out.

Speaker after speaker who addressed the crowd at the showground stressed that Mr Sobukwe was a man of peace whose belief in the fulfilment of blacks did not preclude a multiracial society.

As the former PAC member, Mr Selby Ngairu said, put it: "Mr Sobukwe believed in all those irrespective of race, colour or creed, who were of African descent."

THE L-100 COMPANY at

1948? with a small
"Lycopodium" on the
bank. — *ibid.* On the
slopes of the "old"
granite. (The "old"
is flinty and more the
slight stretch of south
facing, to the rocks
that surround Cran-
croft. — *ibid.*

How do you act to solve

23. What problems do you have?

How did you negotiate it?

What was the change?

22. When was the last change

rates x sheep days

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21. Is your payment fixed?

20. Do all the farmers pay

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19. Do you have fixed rates

Who pays for your train

From one farm to another

18. How do you get from Yc

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16. Do you go home between

QUESTION

S H E A R



AN ANGRY crowd of youths close in on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as he is escorted from the showgrounds by his bodyguards and a priest. Below, safely out of the showgrounds, Chief Buthelezi is ushered to his car by the bodyguard who fired the shots that probably saved his life.

'Thugs used funerals' says chief

(328) Natal Mercury March 13th 1978

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Biko and Sobukwe funerals were deliberately used by "political thugs" to abuse those who do not agree with certain political groupings in South Africa, according to KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi, who together with the Transkeian Ambassador and Coloured leaders was asked to leave the Sobukwe funeral on Saturday after mob threats, said yesterday that the incident could "put back the liberation of South Africa by another 100 years."

In an interview yesterday he said that he had received an apology from the Pan African Congress (the organisation of which Mr. Sobukwe had been the founder-president before it was banned in the 1960's).

He had first heard of Mr. Sobukwe's death in London.

"I was told that the PAC informed me first because they were aware of my special relationship and friendship with Mr. Sobukwe since our student days at the University of Fort Hare."

Later in Cape Town he had asked Bishop Patrick Matelengwe for details of the funeral arrangements and was told that Mr. Sobukwe's brother, Bishop Sobukwe, and the family would like him to "say a few words of

given the privilege to do so," said Chief Buthelezi.

"At the funeral I was told by someone who was to speak that he and some Whites had been forbidden to speak.

"He told me that 'quite young people have taken over the arrangements for the funeral' and Bishop Metelengwe later confirmed that arrangements had been 'taken out of his hands.'

"One other indication that there was something wrong was the type of song being sung by a group in a corner of the crowd."

"Songs such as *Amabhuru Ayizna (Boers are Dogs)* and others in similar tone. Then when they became aware of my presence they sang songs which lumped me together with Ciskei and Transkei leaders as traitors.

Of the mob that threatened him, Chief Buthelezi said "They consisted of mainly children between the ages of 12 and the early twenties, and some of them didn't look too



INKATHA HITS AT 'PUPPIES'

Mercury Reporter

THE central committee of Inkatha yesterday strongly condemned the "organisations" behind about 200 militant youths who threatened, spat on and threw coins at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi while he was attending Mr. Robert Sobukwe's funeral in Graaff-Reinet at the weekend.

Inkatha committee member and KwaZulu election candidate Mr. Winington Sabelo said Inkatha also wished to condemn the organisations for turning a funeral into a political meeting.

Mr. Sabelo would not name the organisations but said a resolution had been passed in which reference had been made to the militant youths — aged from eight to 18 — as "puppies."

"One of the ministers told me that I must leave as these people were demanding it. I told him that I was not prepared to be intimidated and was therefore not leaving.

"I greeted Mrs. Sobukwe who thanked me for coming to comfort us and I also spoke to her children.

"Bishop Desmond Tutu and Father Rakale, both of whom are friends and fellow Anglicans, asked me to reconsider my stand.

"Out of respect for the deceased, the family and foreign visitors, I agreed to go."

Our Port Elizabeth correspondent reports that a group of about 60 adolescents had converged on Chief Buthelezi soon after he took his seat on the platform among the other dignitaries. The youths obviously knew that Chief Buthelezi would be there and their demonstrations seemed pre-planned.

The anti-Buthelezi demonstrators at no stage numbered more than about 100.

"We are only concerned with the owners of the puppies — those organisations behind their actions," he said.

"Chief Buthelezi is the leader of 5 300 000 Zulus and must be respected because of that. No one must interfere with our leader," he said.

"We believe that those children — the puppies — were confused about what they were doing.

"If the funeral had taken place in KwaZulu the incident would never have happened.

"We are a peaceful people. Even during the recent crisis we prevented our children from acting violently," he added.

The civil death of banning



Steve Biko . . . dead

It is hard for anybody who has not been banned to comprehend just to what extent the official order disrupts and inhibits normal life. When it is, as it was in the case of several of the blacks banned, combined with a house arrest order operative from 6 pm to 6 am and over weekends from 1 pm on Saturdays to Mondays at 6 am, it can become an almost intolerable restriction.

The banning orders issued on the 16 prevented them from leaving the magisterial districts to which they were confined, from entering any educational institutions; from contributing to the publication of any material; from attending "gatherings" (a gathering being more than one other person); from communicating with another banned person; from teaching any person other than their own children.

In practice this meant:

People who had been close friends and colleagues could no longer talk to one another.

Paul Pretorius and Paula Ensor who lived in the same community house could not even greet each other if they

met in one of the rooms. They could not join the others in the house for a meal.

Neville Curtis and Christopher Wood were charged with and convicted of playing a game of bridge.

None of those who had been registered for undergraduate or post-graduate degrees could complete their studies at residential universities without permission.

Clive Keegan was charged with attending the party given to launch his new bookshop (he was acquitted on appeal).

Jerry Modisane could not communicate with his superior in the legal firm to which he was article in Kimberley because the man, Robert Sobukwe, was also banned.

Paula Ensor was refused permission to travel to Durban to consult her mother about plans for her forthcoming wedding. She was also refused permission to travel to Kimberley to meet her fiancé's parents.

Richard Turner could no longer earn his living as a lecturer. None of them could take a holiday away from home without permission and permission is very rarely given. Pat Schwartz reports.



Rick Turner . . . dead

Heavy toll of the 1973 crackdown

Five years ago, 16 young, involved South Africans were banned. They were black and white, men and women.

Today two are dead, eight in exile, two are serving sentences; one has disappeared into detention, two have been unbanned and only one is restricted in South Africa and out of prison.

Then in 1973, most of them were starting out in life, finishing university degrees. All of them were involved in their country. They came from differing backgrounds and had differing ambitions.

The one thing they all had in common was a contempt for injustice, a desire for change.

All of their lives were

changed by a blow from the Government which cut them off from what most people consider a normal life. It came in the form of restriction orders against which they were powerless

The blow fell on the eight whites — six students, one permanent secretary to Nusas and a university lecturer — on February 27, 1973, as a direct result of the report of the Schebusch Commission into the activities of certain organisations.

On March 3, eight black members of Saso and the Black People's Convention were also knocked out of action by banning and house arrest orders.

On March 31 (five years and one month later) the

banning orders expire. Whether they are allowed to do so or are reimposed is, if only through force of circumstances, a matter of supreme indifference to most of the 16.

Who were these young people, and where are they now? The two dead have, posthumously, become international symbols of all that is evil about the country's security laws, and racial bigotry.

Their names — Steven Biko and Richard Turner. Both died by violence. One of brain damage in a prison cell, the other gunned down in a midnight attack on his home. Of those who have left the country for exile abroad, only one left legally — on a one-way exit permit. He

was Philippe le Roux, vice-president of Nusas and secretary-general of Aquarius, the cultural branch of the organisation.

Before he left he served six months in prison for trying to leave the country without a valid passport and for contravening his banning order. He is now believed to be in North America.

Also out of the country are:

Neville Curtis, a former Nusas president who left South Africa for Australia in September, 1974, using an American passport belonging to someone else. He is now working actively with anti-apartheid organisations in Australia.

Paula Ensor, vice-president and secretary-general of Nuswel (Welfare), who left the country via Botswana in 1976. She is now involved in trade union work in London.

Christopher Wood, former Nusas executive member who "skipped" to Botswana in October, 1976. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Jerry Modisane, president of Saso, who was, after his banning, working as an article clerk in Kimberley. He vanished in April, 1976, and was granted asylum in Lesotho.

Harry Nengwekulu, Saso's permanent organiser, who left for Botswana and is currently

in Europe working for the Black People's Convention (now banned in South Africa).

James Bokwe Mafuna, journalist and Black Community Project worker, who left for Botswana after serving a three-month sentence in 1973 for contravention of his banning order.

Drake Koka, trade unionist and the oldest of the group who left for Botswana in November, 1976, and is now lobbying in Europe for withdrawal of foreign investments.

The rest? Sheila Lapinsky, still restricted, lives in Cape Town and works for a large chain store group. She is the only one of the 16 who will await March 31 with any

degree of anticipation. She may, on that day, be released from her restrictions.

Luckier was Paul Pretorius who was president of Nusas in the year of Schebusch. His restrictions were lifted in December 1976, "on compassionate grounds". He is now a practising advocate in Durban.

Lucky, too, was Clive Keegan, a former Nusas executive member, whose bar was lifted in February, 1976. He is still running the bookshop he opened during his banned period.

In detention — Barney Pitjana, secretary-general of Saso. He was detained in August last year for the

second time and nothing has been heard of him since. The only criminal convictions against him are those of contravening his banning order.

In prison, too, Strini Moodley and Saths Cooper, Saso and BPC officials. They and Philippe le Roux are the only three of the 16 who have criminal convictions relating to anything other than contraventions of banning orders. Both are serving terms on Robben Island, having been convicted under the Terrorism Act after the mammoth "Saso Trial" in 1976. In many ways, the story of the 16 is the tale of this country in the past five years and the destruction of extra-parliamentary opposition.

Gatsha's brush with knifeman

CAPE TOWN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here yesterday his secretary had saved him from being stabbed on Saturday at the memorial service for Mr Robert Sobukwe.

He said Mr Ric Ngubane had stopped a man who was about to attack him from behind with a knife during the melee as he left the Graaf-Reinet Showgrounds. He learnt of the incident later.

"The people who were supposed to escort me from the platform disappeared like mist when the mob arrived", Chief Gatsha said. "The only people who stayed with me were my aides and Fr Rakale. They were very brave and I would like this to be mentioned."

The man who fired the shots to protect Chief Gatsha as he left the funeral was identified yesterday as Mr Simon Dumakade, his aide and bodyguard.

The two shots were fired as Chief Buthelezi was jeered and jostled by youths, some of whom had stones in their hands.

The shots came at about the time a rock sailed through the air to strike a photographer on the head. Three youths were later treated for gunshot wounds.

Meanwhile, the anger of the Inkatha Movement at the treatment of their president mounted yesterday.

The 22 Soweto branches of the movement condemned the treatment as barbarism.

A statement released by Mr A. M. Madlala, on behalf of the 22 branches, said a special committee had been appointed to contact the organisers of the funeral over the incident.

Some members of Inkatha received anonymous pamphlets through the post yesterday calling on them to repudiate Chief Buthelezi and the "Indian and Coloured stooges" who have joined him in the Inkatha alliance.

In Cape Town, Mr W. Sabelo, a central com-

mittee member, said many Zulus were angry about the incident, but "as peaceful, disciplined people, no revenge would be taken."

In his speech to have been delivered at the funeral, Chief Gatsha said only in a "sick society like ours" could a man be persecuted as Mangaliso Sobukwe was because he had a magnetic personality.

Blacks would have to tolerate being maligned and misinterpreted for political self-reliance until the day of liberation, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Thus through the white racist regime's brutality and its jack-boot we are rendered poorer through our stupidity and failure to recognise such talent (Mr Sobukwe's) as he had for the treasure that it was. He never flinched till the end."

The callous actions of the Government had deprived blacks the opportunity of being enriched by Mr Sobukwe's talents.

In her speech that was also not delivered, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said she believed she was speaking on behalf of many whites when she said the wasted talents of Robert Sobukwe were a source of deep regret.

She said the exceptional nature of Mr Sobukwe was evidenced by the fact he was the only person against whom a law was specifically passed.

Mrs Suzman was referring to a section of the General Laws Amendment Act of 1963 which was passed for Mr Sobukwe and was reintroduced every six years.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, had stated clearly in 1963 he had Mr Sobukwe in mind when he introduced the law. He said after Mr Sobukwe had served his sentence, the Government came to the conclusion it

would be failing in its duty to the peaceful citizens if they were to set him free. The clause would be used to keep him in prison longer.

Mr Vorster said in Parliament: "I know it is challengeable. I know the principle is that here is a man who was served his sentence, but having regard to the circumstances, the Government may decide that it may be necessary for the security of the state to do so. For here we are dealing with a person — let me say this — who has a strong magnetic personality, a person who can organise, a person who feels that he has a vocation to perform this task well knowing what methods will be applied."

Mrs Suzman said even after he was freed, Mr Sobukwe was still not allowed to exercise his strong magnetic personality at home or abroad and he was silenced through banning and was refused permission to leave the country on an exit permit.

"Even today, after his death, certain restrictions still obtain, for we may not quote anything he said or wrote when he was alive. The silencing of this man continues beyond the grave."

"Thus instead of being an active leader of his people, Robert Sobukwe has become a symbol of oppression. Where his words could have been a deterrent to violence, his enforced silence has had the opposite effect."

Mrs Suzman said the police were wise to keep away from the funeral because their presence would have infuriated the crowd.

"Things settled down almost immediately after the departure of Chief Buthelezi, Mr Sonny Leon and the others who were asked to leave."

"The few whites on the platform experienced no hostility. I stayed until just before the end. It was certainly an emotional afternoon and Mrs Sobukwe and the children must have found it particularly trying," Mrs Suzman said.

The South African Council of Churches commended the police for maintaining a low profile both on the route to Graaff Reinet, and at the funeral.

The secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he had spoken to both the Minister of Police and the Commissioner asking for assurances there would be no undue police activity at the funeral.

"Apart from the unfortunate incident involving Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the newspaperman, the six-hour long ceremony went off peacefully."

That incident was much to be regretted though it did demonstrate the feeling against "Bantustans" held by most blacks, Bishop Tutu said. — DDC-SAPA.

Plenty of food, but millions hungry

ROME — There was enough food in the world to feed everybody, but inadequate distribution had increased the world's hungry by nearly 14 per cent since 1970, The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation reported yesterday. The number of undernourished people in the world rose from 400 million in 1971 to 455 million in 1974, it said. — SAPA-RNS.



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The one thing they all had in common was a contempt for injustice, a desire for change.

All of their lives were

changed by a blow from the Government which cut them off from what most people consider a normal life. It came in the form of restriction orders against which they were powerless.

The blow fell on the eight whites — six students, one permanent secretary to Nusas and a university lecturer — on February 27, 1973, as a direct result of the report of the Schibusch Commission into the activities of certain organisations.

On March 3, eight black members of Saso and the Black People's Convention were also knocked out of action by banning and house arrest orders.

On March 31 (five years and one month later) the

banning orders expire. Whether they are allowed to do so or are reimposed is, if only through force of circumstances, a matter of supreme indifference to most of the 16.

Who were these young people, and where are they now? The two dead have, posthumously, become international symbols of all that is reviled about the country's security laws, and racial bigotry.

Their names — Steven Biko and Richard Turner. Both died by violence. One of brain damage in a prison cell, the other gunned down in a midnight attack on his home. Of those who have left the country for exile abroad, only one left legally — on a one-way exit permit. He

was Philippe le Roux, vice-president of Nusas and secretary-general of Aquarius, the cultural branch of the organisation.

Before he left he served six months in prison for trying to leave the country without a valid passport and for contravening his banning order. He is now believed to be in North America.

Also out of the country are:

Neville Curtis, a former Nusas president who left South Africa for Australia in September, 1974, using an American passport belonging to someone else. He is now working actively with anti-apartheid organisations in Australia.

Paula Ensor, vice-president and secretary-general of Nuswel (Welfare), who left the country via Botswana in 1976. She is now involved in trade union work in London.

Christopher Wood, former Nusas executive member who "skipped" to Botswana in October, 1976. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Jerry Modisane, president of Saso, who was, after his banning, working as an article clerk in Kimberley. He vanished in April, 1976, and was granted asylum in Lesotho.

Harry Nengwekulu, Saso's permanent organiser, who left for Botswana and is currently

in Europe working for the Black People's Convention (now banned in South Africa).

James Bokwe Mafuna, journalist and Black Community Project worker, who left for Botswana after serving a three-month sentence in 1973 for contravention of his banning order.

Drake Koka, trade unionist and the oldest of the group who left for Botswana in November, 1976, and is now lobbying in Europe for withdrawal of foreign investments.

The rest? Sheila Lapinsky, still restricted, lives in Cape Town and works for a large chain store group. She is the only one of the 16 who will await March 31 with any

degree of anticipation. She may, on that day, be released from her restrictions.

Luckier was Paul Pretorius who was president of Nusas in the year of Schibusch. His restrictions were lifted in December 1976, "on compassionate grounds". He is now a practising advocate in Durban.

Lucky, too, was Clive Keegan, a former Nusas executive member, whose ban was lifted in February, 1976. He is still running the bookshop he opened during his banned period.

In detention — Barney Pitjana, secretary-general of Saso. He was detained in August last year for the

second time and nothing has been heard of him since. The only criminal convictions against him are those of contravening his banning order.

In prison, too, Strini Moodley and Saths Cooper, Saso and BPC officials. They and Philippe le Roux are the only three of the 16 who have criminal convictions relating to anything other than contraventions of banning orders. Both are serving terms on Robben Island, having been convicted under the Terrorism Act after the mammoth "Saso Trial" in 1976. In many ways, the story of the 16 is the tale of this country in the past five years and the destruction of extra-parliamentary opposition.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Lessons of Graaff-Reinet

Today marks the anniversary of what could be called the six months that shook South Africa — and the world. It began when the news echoed round the globe that Steve Biko had died in detention. Today, six months later, the world reads of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's enforced exit from the funeral of Robert Sobukwe. And the world appreciates the depth of feeling of many of this country's blacks against apartheid.

Mr Biko's death highlighted the undeniable fact that Special Branch detainees often die mysteriously, that Government ministers and MPs and the Special Branch itself are callously unmoved and that a mere inquest court lacks the power to probe fully and to remedy authoritarian abuses. Since Mr Biko's death on September 12 there has been the October 19 crackdown that demonstrated the Government's abrogation of democratic principles. Now the scenes at Mr Sobukwe's funeral have shown just how strongly many blacks — and particularly adherents of the now-banned black consciousness movement — feel about co-operation with figures involved in any way with apartheid institutions.

The Government has created a climate for anarchy. Leaders of the Biko and Sobukwe stamp have been removed and their organisations

banned. Without leaders of this calibre and without the discipline that organisations impose on its members, mob rule can prevail — as it very nearly did in Graaff-Reinet on Saturday. When that happens violence and counter-violence becomes an ever-present threat.

Chief Gatsha is trying to fill the void left after October 19 but the hostile reception he got in Graaff-Reinet bodes ill for Inkatha. Nor does it serve the cause of peace for anybody in this country. Funerals are now often the only legal opportunities for demonstrations of black feeling and frustrations can boil over. It may suit the Government in the short term to see a policy of division work — Graaff-Reinet showed some of the gulfs in black opinion — but in the long term repression, division and violence serves nobody.

Has the Government not learned the lesson of the 1960s? That bannings drive people and organisations underground, that moderates are replaced by militants and that too many people begin to see violence as a solution? And has the Government not learned from Rhodesia? That when nationalist organisations split, it is difficult to get them together again when the government of the day is forced into negotiation? These are the lessons of Graaff-Reinet.

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Gatsha forms new alliance

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, will have to talk to South African black leaders in the same way as Mr Smith has been forced to negotiate with the black leaders of Rhodesia, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi, who has been elected chairman of the newly-named South African Black Alliance in Cape Town, said last night the South African Prime Minister would have to do this "unless he wants the ghastly alternative he has warned about."

At a press conference after the day-long executive meeting of the Alliance — which includes the Coloured Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and Inkatha — the Zulu leader said he did not want to "talk big", but he believed the SABA could well be the vehicle with which Mr Vorster would have to negotiate.

Asked whether this meant the SABA would be the first black consciousness movement operating within the South African system, he rejected this out of hand as "just another attempt to put the black people into a slot."

The Alliance also passed a strong resolution condemning outright the "despicable violence" used against Chief Buthelezi at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe, in Graaf-Reinet on Saturday.

The SABA commended Chief Buthelezi for the "exemplary manner" in which he met the provocation.

Meanwhile, the Soweto Action Committee, issued a statement yesterday strongly rejecting Chief Gatsha's claims that the fracas at the funeral was the work of "political thugs".

The statement said there was nothing new in Chief Buthelezi's character.

"He will never accept

any blame for anything. The confusion and the shooting is the consequence of his unyielding and stubborn attitude.

On Chief Buthelezi's allegation the incident might put back the black liberation struggle 100 years, Mr Mkhabela said: "We feel his attitude and his practice will delay our liberation for the next 100 years."

"His claim that the people were drunk is unfounded. The way in which they behaved themselves throughout the whole procession proves the contrary.

"From our experience at Graaff-Reinet, we feel the press has gone out of its way to discredit the people. It has reported all said by Gatsha in his own defence, yet has failed to point out what he was defending himself from," Mr Mkhabela said. — DDC.

Gatsha's brush with knifeman, page 11.

Sobukwe a 'sick society' victim, says Buthelezi

ONLY in a "sick society like ours" could a man be persecuted as Mangaliso Sobukwe was because he had a "magnetic personality", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Kwazulu leader, said in a prepared speech which he was to have read at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral on Saturday.

Chief Buthelezi left the Graaff-Reinet showgrounds before the funeral when angry youths demanded his departure.

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi said he met Mr Sobukwe in 1948: "These were the days of overwhelming darkness when the proponents of apartheid, represented by the present regime, were swept into power. For blacks this seemed to be the darkest hour in the long history of white oppression."

"No-one who had the privilege to know (Robert) Mangaliso Sobukwe could miss that he was a gifted leader with a great potential, and a great role to play in the liberation struggle of his people."

"Only in a sick society like ours can a man be persecuted as Mangaliso Sobukwe was to the end of his days, merely because he had a magnetic personality.... He (Mr Sobukwe) remained that humble man of God to the end, with a wide breadth of vision which smaller men do not have. May he rest in peace," Chief Buthelezi said.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, said she believed she was speaking on behalf of very many white people when she said the wasted talents of the late Robert Sobukwe were a source of deep regret.

In the speech she had been invited to make at the funeral by Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, the wife of the banned former leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, but which she was prevented from delivering, Mrs Suzman also said the exceptional nature of Mr Sobukwe was evidenced by the fact that he was the only person against whom a law was specifically passed.

In the text of the speech, released yesterday,

wasted life which he knew was nearing its end."

● Mr Solly Essop, an independent member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, said yesterday that comments about the presence of coloured leaders at the funeral by the leader of the Freedom Party, Dr W. J. Bergins, were "sickening and racist".

Dr Bergins said at the weekend that the attendance

of Labour Party leader Mr Sonny Leon and the Rev Alan Hendrickse at the funeral was a "deep embarrassment" for the coloured community and called for their apology.

"If Dr Bergins had been there he would have seen that almost 50 percent of the crowd was coloured, while a large number of whites also attended. After the ceremony all races embraced in mutual sympathy for the loss of a great leader," Mr Essop said.

Mrs Suzman said she last spoke to Mr Sobukwe when he was at Groote Schuur Hospital.

"Our conversation ranged over many subjects — he showed no extremism, only sadness and intense dismay about the deterioration of race relations in our country. I was struck by his quiet dignity and his lack of bitterness about a

Suzman verhinder om by graf te praat

DIE BURGER 14/3/78 328

Van Ons

Politieke Redaksie

In 'n stadium het sake by die begrafnisdiens van Robert Sobukwe Saterdag op Graaff-Reinet baie lelik gelyk, het mev. Helen Suzman, Prog-L.V. vir Houghton, gister in 'n onderhoud aan Die Burger gesê.

Mev. Suzman sou Saterdag op versoek van Sobukwe se vrou, mev. Veronica Sobukwe, 'n toespraak by die begrafnisdiens gehou het,

maar sy is deur die optrede van groepe jong swart militantes verhinder om dit te doen.

Verskeie mense is by die begrafnis beseer. Kaptein Gatsha Buthelezi van Kwa-Zulu was in lewensgevaar en ander belangrike gaste het die diens verlaat om veiligheidsredes.

Mev. Suzman het vertel dat sy omstreeks 9.30 Saterdagoggend per motor uit Port Elizabeth op Graaff-Reinet aange-

kom het. Van haar vriende het haar toe meegedeel dat hulle reeds by mev. Sobukwe se huis was en dat daar groot ontsteltenis was omdat jong swartmense die reëlins vir die dag oorgeneem het. Die groepe het laat weet dat hulle nie sal toelaat dat blankes toesprake hou nie.

Volgens mev. Suzman het 'n blanke wel die byeenkoms toegesprek. Hy is die Metodistepredikant van Graaff-Reinet. „Party van die toesprake was baie yurig. Ander was gematig”, het sy gesê.

„Vir my is dit 'n jammerlike refleksie op die manier waarop jong swartmense reageer op die hele gedagte van afsonderlike ontwikkeling. Kaptein Buthelezi en mnr. Sonny Leon is albei teenstanders van afsonderlike ontwikkeling, maar die feit dat hulle binne die stelsel funksioneer, maak dié jong swartmense blykbaar baie kwaad”.

Bowdler swyg oor 'haastige vertrek' by begrafnis

Mnr. William Bowdler, Amerikaanse ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika wou op navraag van Die Burger niks sê oor berigte dat hy Saterdag op Graaff-Reinet by die begrafnis van Robert Sobukwe vir sy eie veiligheid haastig weggesluit het nie.

Nadat 'n deel van die skare op kaptein Gatsha Buthelezi, hoofminister van kwaZulu, toegesak het, het mnr. Bowdler volgens party koerantberigte stilletjies agterlangs weggeglip. Hy was vergesel van twee lyfwagte, is berig.

'Dapper helpers' red Buthelezi van mesaanval

DANKSY die oplettenheid en dapperheid van sy sekretaris is 'n onbekende man Saterdag gekeer om kaptein Gatsha Buthelezi by die begrafnis van Robert Sobukwe op Graaff-Reinet met 'n mes te steek.

Hy het eers agterna van

die beweerde mesaanval verneem en het sy dank aan sy sekretaris, mnr. E. Ngunjane, uitgespreek.

„Die mense wat veronderstel was om my van die verhoog af geleide te doen, het soos mis verdwyn toe die skare op my toesak. Die enigste mense wat saam met my bly staan het, was my helpers en eerw. Rakale. Hulle was beslis baie dapper,” het hy gesê.

„Die hele aangeleentheid by Sobukwe se begrafnis het hoegenaamd nie die toekoms van die swart alliansie, Inkatha en my eie sienswyse oor die toekoms in Suid-Afrika van alle mense verander nie,” het kapt. Buthelezi gistermiddag op 'n perskonferensie in 'n hotel in Kensington, Kaapstad gesê.

„In werklikheid het Inkatha by die voorval gebaat. My

leierskap van swartmense sal beslis nie daaronder ly nie.”

Die swart alliansie het 'n mosie oor Saterdag se voorval aangeneem. Dit lees soos volg: „Die vergadering van die swart alliansie verwerp summier die veragtelike geweld deur sekere onbeskofte elemente by die begrafnis van Sobukwe teen kaptein Buthelezi, voorsitter van die swart alliansie.”

„Die vergadering spreek sy hoop uit dat dié optrede geen beplande poging was om die rol van sy voorsitter te ondermyn in die stryd vir die bevryding van die verdrukke mense in Suid-Afrika nie. Dit is in die besonder te betreur dat die geweld deur swartmense gepleeg is, waardeur die verdeeldheid in die swart gemeenskap verder versterk is om sodoende die verdrukke te bevredig.”

I did not give chemical to Woods - manufacturer

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all areas. She was at the same time building a small library of the data collected. Her work is being done as a member of a team, led by Professor George Ellis (Applied Mathematics), to estimate future housing needs in greater Cape Town.

EAST LONDON. — The owner of a chemical factory in Komga, Mr Bart Hettema, denied yesterday that he had personally handed over any chemicals to Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Hettema was named as the person who was quoted by the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, as having said that Mr Woods had spoken to him about chemicals which marked people but did not injure them, before the T-shirt incident in the Woods's home last year.

Mr Hettema confirmed that the declaration read out by Mr Kruger was accurate.

IN A SHOP

The declaration stated that Mr Hettema had met Mr Woods in a shop and, some time after this, Mr

Woods had phoned him and asked about a chemical which could be used as a deterrent against people whole stole washing.

Mr Hettema said he had named various chemicals and Mr Woods said he would contact him later, but had never telephoned again.

Mr Hettema said yesterday that the police had visited his factory in Komga this year. They took possession of certain chemicals.

THE STATEMENT

'I afterwards made the statement referred to by Mr Kruger,' Mr Hettema said.

Mr Hettema said he was unable to state whether any of these chemicals were used on the T-shirts. He said he had never supplied anybody with chemicals. — Sapa.

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data on squatters in

Delia Essery is working on the Handbook of Labour Statistics covering Southern Africa, she reported that it was difficult to obtain information from other countries. It was suggested that the 2nd edition of the Statistical Handbook may be on a more regional basis. Miss Essery is going to Sussex to work with Professor Michael Ward with a view to studying the re-designing of social statistics towards the end of 1976. She will then return to work on the 2nd edition of the Handbook which should be more up-to-date and have a far wider coverage.

Alide Kooy reported that she was preparing two papers for the Agricultural Conference in September 1976. One on permanent farm workers and the other on sheep-shearers in the Beaufort West district. She has already visited Beaufort West with a questionnaire for the farmers and will return there in January to interview more farmers and workers before returning to write up her findings.

Reggie Africa is also preparing a paper for the Agricultural Conference. The topic is 'Mechanisation in South African Agriculture with special reference to the Western Cape'. He said the object of the paper was to ascertain the socio-economic consequences of mechanisation and changing techniques in a particular area. Mr. Africa is planning to do casual labour on a farm in the Montagat district in January.

Solomzi Ntebe was busy assisting Mr. Horner with clippings for the Data Bank.

Jos Gerson reported on the squatters project that was now in its second draft. He explained that his aim was to produce a comprehensive survey of squatters in Cape Town in breadth rather than depth. The paper would include information about location, size, nature, maps, socio-economic background, consequences, education, international squatting and solutions.

The last days of Robert Sobukwe

Robert Sobukwe was jailed in 1960 for three years for incitement following the anti-pass campaign launched by his organisation, the Pan-Africanist Congress. When his sentence ended he was taken to Robben Island Prison in terms of special legislation rushed through Parliament. He was kept there for the next six years, without trial.

In 1969 he was released. He was taken to Kimberley, a strange place to him. He was placed under night-time house arrest and banned — which meant, among other things, that he could not leave Kimberley without permission.

During June and July last year, Mr Sobukwe was coughing a lot.

The doctors he consulted in Kimberley could not do anything to help him. He thought he had flu. As a close friend in regular touch on the phone I kept urging him to apply for permission to come to Johannesburg to see a specialist. When he finally did so, late in July, permission was refused.

I immediately went to Kimberley to see him and was so worried about his condition that as soon as I returned home, I phoned the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, at his office.

It took several days to get hold of Mr Kruger. But when I finally reached him he was helpful. Within the hour he phoned back to say Mr Sobukwe could come to Johannesburg to see a doctor. But not that weekend. It was too soon. It would have to be the week after.

It was agreed that Mr Sobukwe would arrive on

a Saturday and stay overnight at my home, that he would not go anywhere except to see the specialist I had specified (a leading physician in the city), and that the only people whom I would allow at my home would be members of my immediate family.

These arrangements made, the situation later changed. First there was a stipulation, conveyed to Mr Sobukwe some days later, that the specialist examine him in my house. I went back to Mr Kruger, explaining that the doctor needed the special equipment at his surgery for the examination. A flurry of phone calls and the afternoon before Mr Sobukwe was due in Johannesburg the Security Police phoned me to say all right, he could go to the doctor's rooms after all. But straight from the rooms to my home.

At that stage I felt too intimidated to ask for permission for Mr Sobukwe to have X-rays taken in Johannesburg. It would have meant going to see another doctor I was scared that if we asked for anything more, for another concession, the permission for him to come to Johannesburg might be withdrawn.

This may sound ridiculous, but it was the atmosphere in which I was operating. I was begging for favours, always aware that anywhere in the apparatus of power with which I was dealing someone could peremptorily say no.

Even my request for Mr Sobukwe to fly back to Kimberley at 3.30 pm on the Sunday instead of on the early flight was turned down — and it was

done abrasively, with a curt warning that if I didn't like it, he would have to take an early Saturday afternoon flight.

So poor Bob, tired and ill, had to be up early on the Sunday for the 9.30 am plane.

X-rays were not available for the examination: we had not been able to obtain any from Kimberley. The specialist's diagnosis at that stage, based on the limited tools available to him, was that Mr Sobukwe was suffering from a weakening of the heart muscles caused by a bacterial infection. Alarming but not desperate. I sent the report to Mr Kruger.

About three weeks later, however, X-rays taken in Kimberley reached Johannesburg. The physician who had seen Mr Sobukwe diagnosed cancer.

I was overseas at the time but when my wife gave me the news on the phone I told her to contact Mr Kruger to ensure that Mr Sobukwe could be free of restriction in being treated. Doctors were also in touch with Mr Kruger and on Friday, September 9, he announced that Mr Sobukwe could have medical treatment by any doctor in any hospital in the country.

That weekend arrangements were made for Mr Sobukwe to go to Cape Town's Groote Schuur hospital.

Returning from overseas, on September 12 I wrote to Mr Kruger to protest against the fact that he had made public the fact of Mr Sobukwe's illness. Mr Sobukwe's illness should surely have

A doctor who treated Robert Sobukwe says that the cancer from which he died on February 27 at the age of 53 was incurable; that once found, it was too late to do anything about it.

That may be. But against it is the fact that, as a result of the bannings imposed on him since 1969, Mr Sobukwe could not at first freely seek medical advice. It was several months before his illness was diagnosed. By then it was certainly too late to save his life.

This is the record of what happened as told by BENJAMIN POGROUND who, as a close friend of nearly 20 years' standing, was personally involved in many of the events of the last months of Mr Sobukwe's life.



ty Police arrived there.

They ordered the doctors not to allow Mr Sobukwe to have any visitors except his immediate family. The doctors were incensed at the intrusion and told the police that Mr Sobukwe was their patient and they would decide who he could or could not see.

From then on, during the weeks that Mr Sobukwe spent in the hospital, there was a constant flow of visitors for him. Some were old friends, many were people from the townships who came along to pay their respects, often simply standing quietly at the door to look at him.

Friday, October 14, the day he was temporarily discharged from hospital a month after having had a lung removed, a nightmare for him. Eleven days before, Mrs Sobukwe had applied to the magistrate in Cape Town for permission for her husband to stay at the home of a relative — the Rt Rev Pat Matolengwe, Anglican Bishop-Suffragan, or with a white friend.

She twice inquired about the matter but received no reply. On October 12 Dr Alex Boraine took it up with Mr Kruger's secretary and was told the application had been referred to Kimberley from where it had been referred to Pretoria. No decision was yet available.

On October 13, Mrs Sobukwe was still phoning Kimberley's Security Police in an effort to find out what the position was.

At luncheon on Friday, October 14, the Bishop fetched Mr Sobukwe from hospital and took him to

his Newlands home.

About an hour later, two security policemen arrived. Mrs Sobukwe says they demanded to see her husband. She told them he was in the toilet and asked them to sit down. But they tried to push past her to get to him. There was a scuffle which ended when Mr Sobukwe himself appeared. "My husband was a man of peace," Mrs Sobukwe explains.

The police presented an order from Mr Kruger. Mr Sobukwe either had to return to Kimberley or to hospital. Immediately.

He was weak and barely able to walk properly. It was his first day on his feet since the operation. Mrs Sobukwe begged that he be allowed to rest. He also had a dread of returning to hospital. Despite the outstanding attention and medical treatment he had there, the ward was confined and the windows faced on to an inner courtyard. He yearned for the sun.

They phoned about an hour later to check if he was still there. Mr Sobukwe had no choice but to return to hospital that afternoon.

Dr Boraine again became involved. So did Prof Chris Barnard, who telephoned Mr Kruger and Mr Vorster.

On Saturday morning, the first order was that Mr Sobukwe was not allowed to leave the hospital grounds. Then one of the doctors treating him received permission to take him for a drive. Then the doctor was given permission to take him to his home — and Mr Sobukwe was allowed to stay there.

But not for long. Unfortunately, a few days

before Mr Sobukwe had to be readmitted to hospital, the doctor moved out of his house. Permission for Mr Sobukwe to stay with friends was again refused. He was only allowed to stay at the Holiday Inn on the edge of the city. He and his wife moved in there.

After his second hospital stay, Mr Sobukwe went back to Kimberley. Early in January, he was due again at Groote Schuur. Again, he was not allowed to stay with friends but was required to stay at the Holiday Inn before going into hospital.

The Holiday Inn, however, said it did not have accommodation available.

What to do? Luckily, the doctor with whom he had previously stayed could once more offer his home.

The official document allowing Mr Sobukwe to go to Cape Town carried these stipulations:

Before leaving Kimberley he had to report to the Security Police. When he arrived in Cape Town he had to report to the police. On his discharge from hospital he had to return to Kimberley on the first available train (in practice this could be a plane). He had to report his departure to the police in Cape Town, and his arrival to the police in Kimberley.

"He could hardly walk because of his back-ache," says Mrs Sobukwe.

"Friends took us from the airport in Cape Town. He struggled to move slowly to the charge office to report that he was around. It was painful. There was never an end to it. Only his death brought an end."

Wednesday,
March 15, 1978

DAILY DISPATCH

Hettema tells of police visit

EAST LONDON — The owner of the chemical factory in Komga, Mr Bart Hettema, denied yesterday that he had personally handed over any chemicals to Mr Donald Woods, former Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Hettema was named as the person who was quoted by the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, as having said Mr Woods had spoken to him about chemicals which marked people but did not injure them before the T-shirt incident in the Woods' home last year.

Mr Hettema confirmed in an interview yesterday

that the declaration read out by Mr Kruger was made by him and was accurate.

The declaration stated that Mr Hettema had met Mr Woods in a shop in East London and sometime after this, Mr Woods had phoned him and asked about a possible chemical which could be used as a deterrent against people who stole washing off the washing line.

Mr Hettema had said he had named various possible chemicals and Mr Woods said he would contact him later, but Mr Woods had never

telephoned again.

Yesterday, Mr Hettema said the police had visited his factory in Komga about the middle of January this year.

"After asking my permission, they searched the factory and laboratory and took possession of certain chemicals, including the chemical ninydrin (the chemical named by Mr Kruger, and small containers from the laboratory. I afterwards made the statement referred to by Mr Kruger."

Mr Hettema said he was not able to state whether

any of these chemicals were used on the T-shirts because he did not do the analysis on the T-shirts himself and had no reliable information that the chemicals used on the T-shirts were the same as those named in the newspapers.

"I cannot confirm or deny that any of the chemicals taken by the police were the same as those used on the T-shirts. I also cannot confirm or deny that any of the chemicals named or supplied to Mr Woods directly or indirectly, were the same as the

chemicals used on the T-shirts."

Mr Hettema said he had never supplied anybody with chemicals, knowing they would be used to impregnate T-shirts.

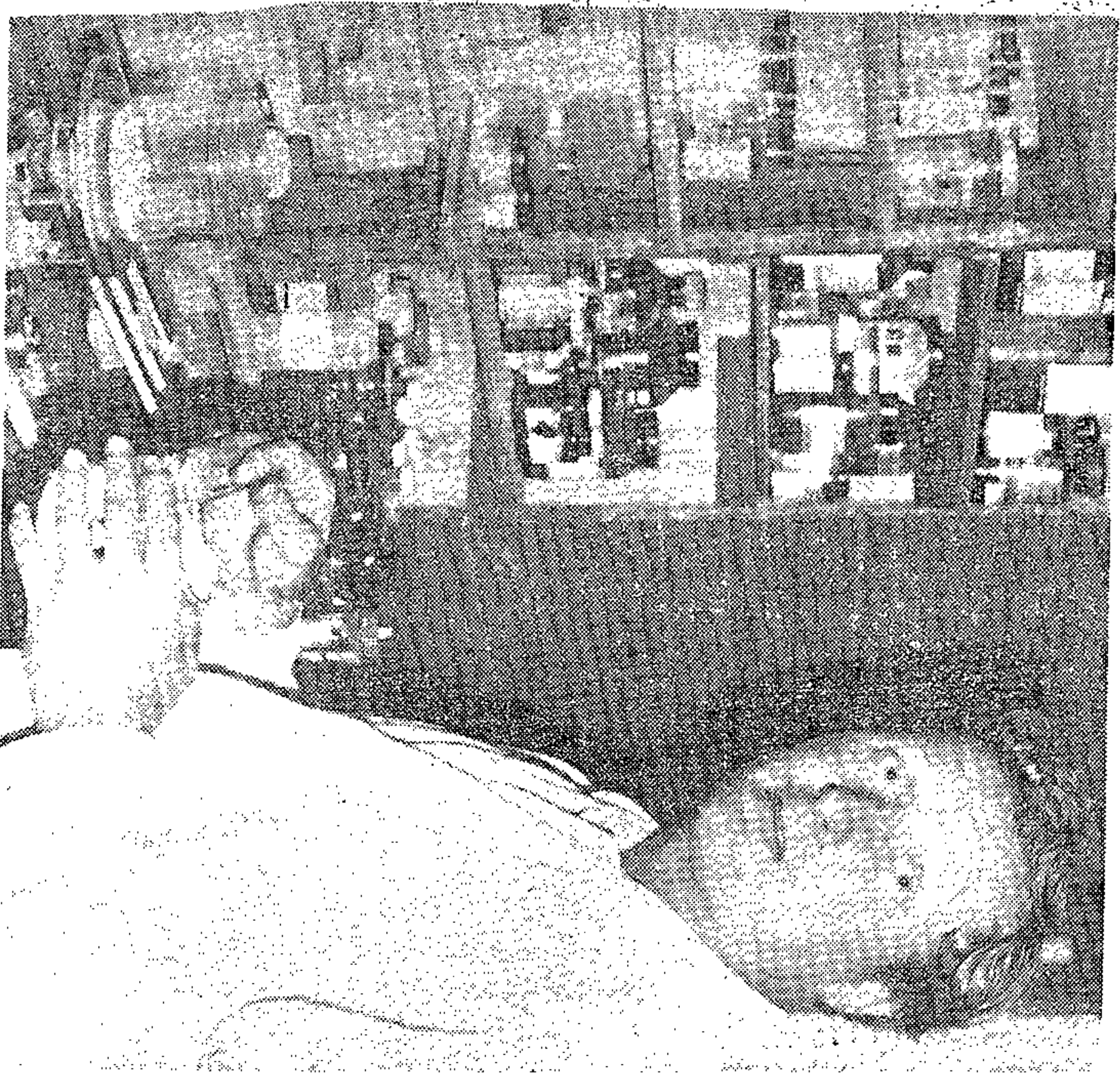
"Since it is possible I may be charged with being an accomplice before the fact, I am not prepared to say anything more which might incriminate me."

Mr Hettema said he could not guarantee that the person who phoned him in fact Mr Woods and that he had no bone to pick with Mr Woods and barely knew him. — DDR

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12. HAVE YOU EVER



Mr Bart Hettema at work in his Komga factory yesterday.

How much mail opened by police asks Boraine

THE ASSEMBLY — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday demanded to know how many people were directly affected by the Post Office handing letters to the Special Branch.

"This is a very serious matter. Mail is supposed to be private," Dr Boraine said during the committee stage debate on the Post Office Budget.

But the Minister of Posts, Sen Van der Spuy, defended the practice and said he was not ashamed to admit it. The Post Office did occasionally allow the Special Branch to inspect mail for which they had made a specific request.

The Post Office itself did not open mail unless it was suspected that the Post Office Act had been contravened, but mail was only handed to the Special Branch if they made a specific request for it.

"Do you think that does not happen all over the

world?" Sen Van der Spuy asked Dr Boraine.

Earlier, the MP for Standerton, Mr W. J. Hefer, said that "the security of our nation and our country is of greater importance than that situation."

In his speech, Dr Boraine briefly referred to the opening of mail addressed to the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

Mr Woods had said that he had proof, which was backed up by someone employed by him, "that his mail had been opened and tampered with."

Mr Theo Aronson (SAP, Walmer): "Do you admire Mr Woods?"

Dr Boraine: "Yes, I do, considerably. I disagree with him but I admire him."

"A very high ranking Post Office official said at the time that it was true that on certain occasions mail was handed to the

Security Police."

Sen Van der Spuy: "Do you not know the Act?"

Dr Boraine: "Yes. I know the Act but I want to know from the Minister firstly whether this is true and, secondly, how far reaching this practice is, because one begins to wonder just how many letters and how many people are directly affected by this handing of letters to the Security Police. This is a very serious matter. Mail is supposed to be private."

SAPA reports that the South African Party MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr Dan Roussouw, said no South African who admitted admiring Donald Woods was worthy of calling himself a South African as Dr Boraine had done.

Dr Boraine had ruined an otherwise useful speech, he said, by saying that he admired Mr Woods.

"If you admire Donald Woods, you also admire Nkomo, Mugabe, Owen and Young, because they admire one another."

"Any South African admitting that he admires Donald Woods is not worthy of calling himself a South African," Mr Roussouw said. — PC

AR645 16/3/78

328

Kotze — charge withdrawn

A CHARGE against the Rev. Theo. Kotze of breaking his banning orders was withdrawn today in a Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Kotze, 58, of Tasman Road, Claremont, was banned on October 19 last year. He is a Methodist minister and former Cape director of the Christian Institute.

He appeared in court on February 23 in connection with an allegation of breaking his banning orders by attending a church service on November 6.

Mr. G. A. Dell was on the Bench. Mr. C. J. Louw appeared for the State and Mr. A. Dallins appeared for Mr. Kotze.

Woods'

reply 16/3/78
328 AD

LONDON — Mr. Donald Woods, the exiled Daily Dispatch editor, held a press conference here to reply to a full-page advertisement placed by the South African Information Department in leading newspapers here.

The advertisement featured Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's reply to Mr Woods' speech to the United Nations urging sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Woods returned from a rushed trip taking in Miami, Los Angeles, Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne and Perth.

Mr Woods addressed the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations in Miami which then voted to adopt a policy of American economic withdrawal from South Africa. — DDC.

ens anders vir

4

5

6

15. Aantal afhanklikes (gesin
wie werker moe sorg)

(a) Name (eerste name
alleenlik)

(b) Verwantskap aan werker

(c) Ouderdom

(d) Geslag

(e) Woonplek

(f) Skooljare voltooi

(g) Nou op skool?

(h) Skool (naam, soort,
distrik en afstand
van plaas)

(i) Werk wat vir boer
gedoen word (b.v.
gedurende skool
vakansies)

(j) Jaarlikse tydperk
gewerk (dae of weke)

(k) Jaarlikse betaling:
kontant

ander



workers

farm?

Cape Times 17/3/78
Dr Theo Kotze yesterday **328**
**Kotze banning order
charge withdrawn**

Staff Reporter

THE charge against Dr Theo Kotze, the banned former director of the Christian Institute in the Cape, for breaking his banning order, was withdrawn in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

It was alleged that he attended a public gathering on November 6 last year. He was giving a sermon at the Congregational Church in Rondebosch.

Dr Kotze was banned on October 19 last year. Among the friends and relations at yesterday's court appearance were Dr Kotze's wife, his daughter-in-law, the American Consul in Cape Town, Mr Tom Williams and Dr Margaret Nash, the Ecumenical Education Officer of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr G A Dell was on the Bench. Mr Chris Louw appeared for the State. Mr A Dell-Ing appeared for Dr Kotze.

going to work in a city?

would you rather do - either
or else?

4. What jobs would you like your children to do?

Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't
you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working
conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

PEOPLE

by Chapman
and Douglas



Dam bomb boffin bows out

At 91, Sir Barnes Wallis — the “bouncing bomb” boffin — has thrown in the towel. Disappointed that he can get no support for his life’s dream, a revolutionary aircraft that would make Concorde look like a milk float, he has finally, and irrevocably, retired.

Britain was glad to use his legendary bouncing bombs to knock out the Mohne and Eder dams during World War Two — they had no faith or time for his Seventies projects. “I’m disappointed,” he said, “but what else can I do at my age but retire?”

I love him more than life itself...

THE ALHAMBRA'S 'DR DOOLITTLE'

OSCAR the Ostrich, Cedric the Camel and Miranda the Mamba are all in a day's work for Napac's props man Mike Jackson who started his working life as a bookbinder at the British Museum in London.

In his workshop behind Durban's Alhambra Theatre he has created everything from a medieval violin to a life-size crocodile (for “Peter Pan”), the latter involving unpleen visits to the Snake Park to study crocs and 160 hours of construction.

He's just finished work on a set of crazy animals for Napac's newest schools production of Noah's Ark and his Travelling Zoo.

“People often say what a fabulous job I've got, but when I'm still working at 3am, I wonder.”



Mike Jackson with his life-size croc

“If you don't get 60 000 km from these tyres, you'll only have yourself to blame.”



THEN PURDEY WALKED OUT



Joanna and son James

“I LOVE him more than life itself,” said Joanna Lumley, better known as New Avenger Purdey, about actor boy-friend Michael Kitchen not so long ago.

“I’ve never been more in love with anyone than I am with him — it’s probably the most peculiar kind of passion I’ve felt,” she said.

“If Michael said tomorrow ‘Shall we get married?’ I would. If he said ‘Let’s wait until we’re 60’ I’d still be there at 60,” she said.

Nevertheless the cool karate star has delivered a stunning blow to Mr Kitchen (29) by staking out of the large flat they have shared in London’s Holland Park for the past three years. She’s staying with friends in the country and tells them that the relationship has been rocky for some time — “although there’s still a great deal of regard on both sides.”

But the convent-educated 30-year-old ex-model has recovered from breakups before. When she was 21 she had

Side lines

Death came to Cloccio

CLAUDE Francois lived fast, loved hard and died young — all the qualifications, along with money and fame, for the creation of a modern myth. His credo became his epitaph — roughly translated it was: “Never mind the bottle as long as it makes you drunk.”



For 16 years he was the idol of the French-speaking pop world — they called him Cloccio —

but it was death that dominated his thoughts.

This week death came to Cloccio as he stood in his bath trying to adjust a faulty light fitting.

When the news was released 30 000 young fans went berserk — screaming, tearing their hair and raking at their faces with their fingernails.

Police moved in with crush barriers and sealed off France’s newest shrine, number 46, Boulevard Exelmans, from public view.

I'm a woman, says Dad...

SAN MATEO (California): A pie shop owner is attempting to avoid support payments to his wife and children by co-tending that he is a woman who has posed as a man for years.

James Corzanni, 50, made the assertion in court documents filed in San Mateo County Superior Court.

“I am possessed of only female genitalia, have no prostate gland and no male organs,” Corzanni declared.

Killer of Kloof under attack



THE KILLER of Kloof is on the rampage. For years Janet Gibson (above) has been trying to arrest it. But only now is the local council taking her seriously.

The killer is the Trifid Weed, nicknamed after the science fiction novel by John Wyndham in which deadly Trifid plants took over the world.

The botanical name for the plant is Eupatorium Odorum and it is spreading all over Natal, strangling everything in its path.

“It’s no use cutting it down. Trifid weeds thrive on being cut,” says Mrs Gibson, a well known botanical artist and author of a book on wild flowers in Natal.

“The only way to get rid of the weed is to dig it up,” she said, “even burning is no good as it blazes up like fury, causing a fire hazard.”

Now the Kloof Town Council is to ask the Department of Agriculture to have the Trifid plant declared a noxious weed. This would make it offence to have the weeds on your property.

The council is also circulating details of the weed to its ratepayers in a bid to alert gardeners to find it and destroy it.

Michele minds everyone's business



MICHELE Masterson is Durban's youngest (and prettiest) entrepreneur — her company, “Special Occasions” arranges conferences and seminars and everything from venues down to sight-seeing tours for delegates’ wives.

She’s also started an “Executive Reminder Service” which involves jogging the memories of busy bosses in time for birthdays, anniversaries and other special occasions — “and if he can’t be bothered to do the shopping we’ll even arrange to send flowers.”

Mitchelle, a fair-haired Rhodesian with a BA from Natal University, also organises weddings — from the five-star hotel touch to the back garden variety — and private parties.

“Many people just aren’t the organising type. They’re only too happy to have me come along with a complete programme,” she told me.

CALLING ALL COUNTRY CUSTOMERS
SALE! SALE! SALE!



Firestone Steel Belt Radials. The tyres with the endless steel belt that ensures maximum tread life.

With motoring costs escalating almost daily, more and more South Africans are investing in Firestone Steel Belt Radials. For one major reason: their astoundingly long tread life.

How long? That depends on you and your driving style. But providing (a) your wheel alignment is correct, (b) you maintain recommended inflation pressures and (c) avoid frequent jackrabbit starts, hard cornering and heavy braking, then 60 000 km per set is possible. And even more if you're a careful driver, as so many Firestone Steel Belt motorists have discovered. Here's why:

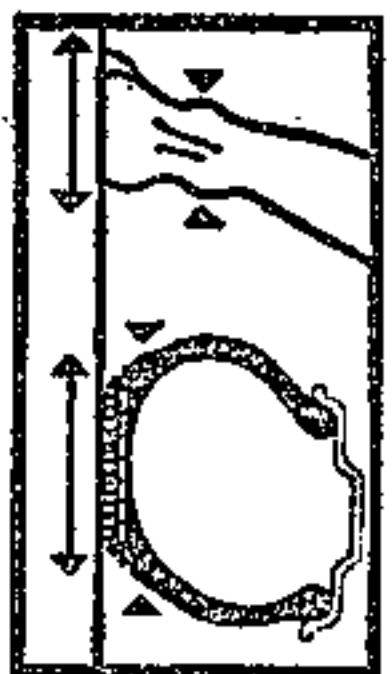
Firestone's firm belt flattens the tread against the road for maximum tyre life.

Inside the tyre, just beneath Firestone's tread rubber, is a broad belt woven of thin high-tensile steel strands. When the tyre is inflated, this belt firmly braces and stiffens the tread, holding it flat against the road. And the flatter and firmer the

tread, the longer it lasts. Tyre-wearing 'tread squirm' is virtually eliminated. That's why the Firestone Steel Belt Radial delivers such amazingly long life.

Firestone's 'Decoupling Groove' keeps the tread flat against the road for evenly distributed wear.

The 'tilt' of a tyre as it corners can lift part of the tread pattern off the road. This leaves less tread on the road at a time when it's most needed: coping with the heavy sideways-thrusting cornering forces of your car.



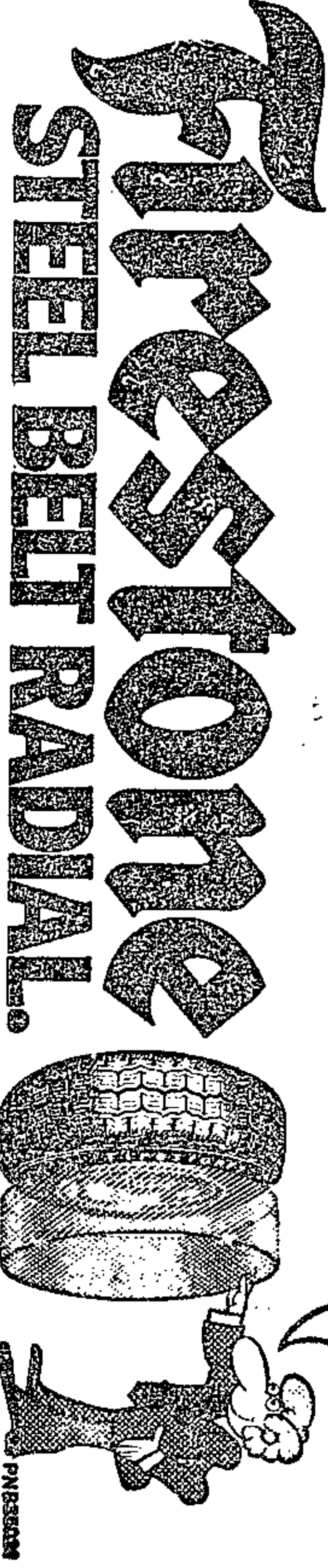
Result: greatly accelerated tread wear.

The Firestone Steel Belt Radial, however, has a special 'decoupling groove' where the tread meets the tyre body. Just as your ankle allows your foot to stay flat while your leg moves, so this allows the tread to stay flat on the road as the tyre tilts. Which means evenly distributed tread wear and maximum tyre life.

So next time you need new tyres, or when you buy your next new car, insist on Firestone Steel Belt Radials.

You could find you'll be trading in your car before you've replaced your Firestone Steel Belts.

THE LONG-LIFE TYRE WITH THE BELT.



never named. She was married to actor-writer Jeremy Lloyd for just under a year and has canoodled with such as the Earl of Lichfield and Rod Stewart.

For those with everything

FANCY a girl-wrapped Maserati? A chibopagne bath? Dinner for two, delivered, for the rest of your life?

It's no problem to Canadians Jeanne Glazer and Karen Trester who be made in their business to cater for the jaded jet-set and blasé moneysters who have everything but might still want a little more.

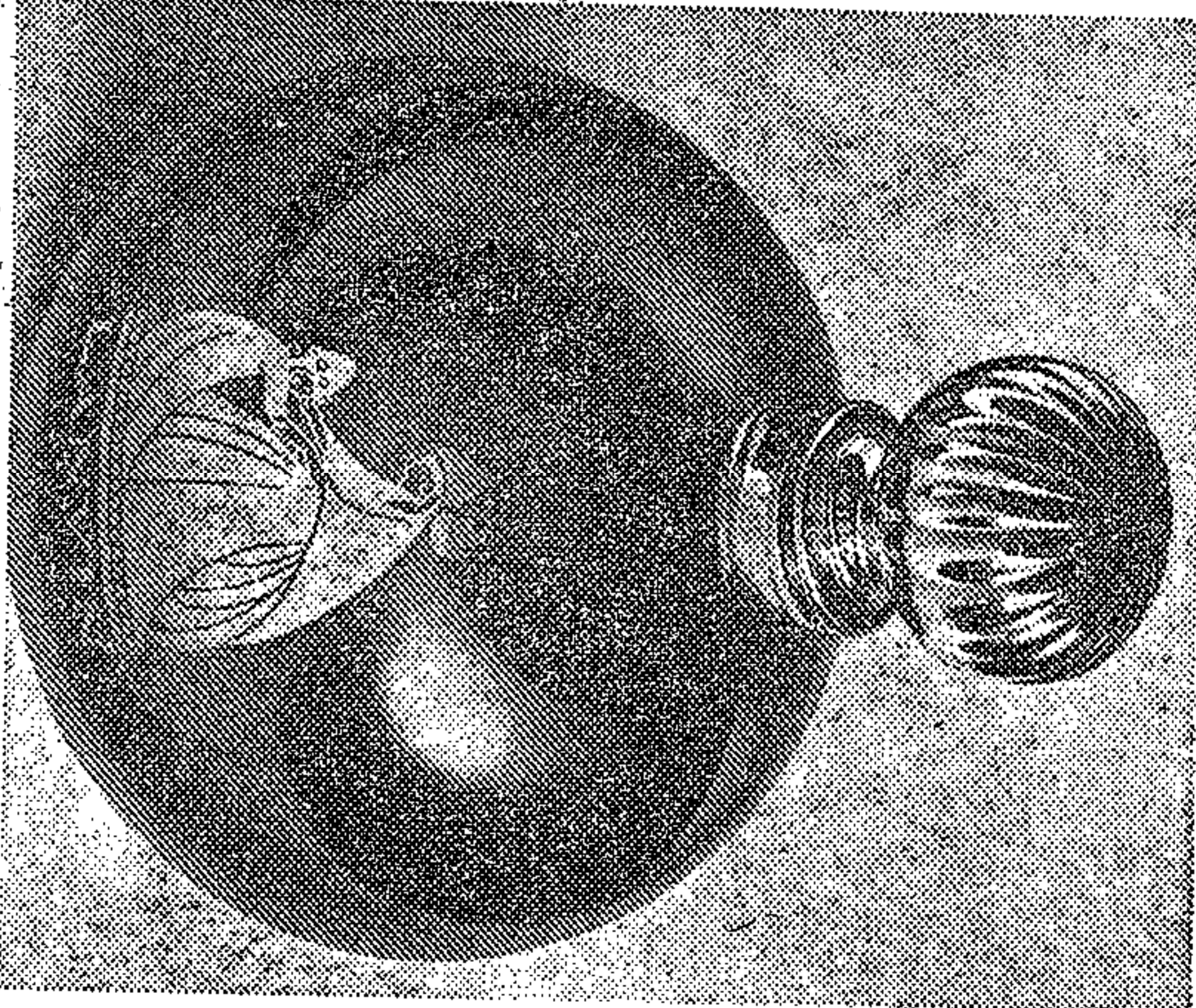
Top post for ex-cotton picker

A black woman who picked cotton as a child in Texas is now Treasurer of the United States — the person whose signature appears on every new dollar bill. She's 42-year-old Azale Taylor Morton, the first black to hold the post, but the eighth consecutive woman.

Police hunt Mr Moneybags

SINGAPORE: Police are looking for the passenger who left more than \$375 000 on a Singapore Airlines jumbo jet when it landed here a week ago from Tokyo.

Promise her anything... but give her Arpège



The famous "Boule Noire" created by Jeanne Lanvin in 1927.

LANVIN PARFUMS PARIS

AT FAMOUS 153 GREY ST.

Personal Shoppers Only — No Phone Orders

Men's Engineered Stripe			Men's		
POLYESTER SHIRTS			FANCY SOCKS		
All sizes			COTTON HANKIES		
2 for R5			3 PAIRS R1		
3 for R1			3 for R1		
Men's FLORAL			Men's INTERLOCK		
SWIM SHORTS			CREWNECK SHIRTS		
2 for R1,50			79c		
or 79c each					
Men's WASH 'N WEAR			Men's ODDMENT FANCY		
DENIM SHORTS			POLYESTER SHIRTS		
R1,49			2 for R4		
R1,49			R9,05		
BOYS'			90 cm		
ELASTIC TOP SHORTS			FLORAL WASH 'N WEAR		
50c			POLYESTER COTTON		
			79c		
			Metre		
HOUSEHOLD			HOUSEHOLD		
COTTON TOWELS			GREY BLANKETS		
3 for R2			2 for R5		
or 69c ea.			R3,50		
LADIES' WARM WINTER			LADIES' FLORAL WARM		
FLORAL NIGHTIES			WINTER PYJAMAS		
R3,99			R4,50		
LADIES' SUMMER			LADIES' COTTON		
NIGHTIES			FLORAL GOWNS		
R1,59			R2,99		
LADIES' SUMMER			LADIES' FLORAL COTTON		
NIGHTIES			HOUSECOATS		
R1,59			R1,99		
GIRLS' FLORAL			PLAIN NYLON CHIFFON		
WINTER PYJAMAS			PRAYER SARRIES		
R2,99			R3,99		
			FLORAL NYLON		
			CHIFFON SARRIES		
			R4,99		

Cape Times 20/3/78
Sobukwe's
widow (328)
thanks
Cape Town



Mrs Sobukwe

MRS VERONICA SOBUKWE, widow of Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned former leader of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, yesterday expressed gratitude to the medical staff at Groote Schuur Hospital and the people of Cape Town for the "overwhelming kindness and love given to my husband".

"I would also very much like to thank the youths from all the provinces in the country, who were always ready and prepared to help us in any way. They even held memorial services for my husband. I thank them very much," she said.

Mrs Sobukwe said she wanted to thank the doctors,

nurses and staff at Groote Schuur Hospital for what they did for her husband while he was receiving treatment during his second stay there.

She said there were many people involved who deserved thanks. "It would be impossible to write to each one of them. I would like to thank the ministers of religion who visited him in hospital, some of whom visited him twice a day. My husband died a happy man," Mrs Sobukwe said.

"Lastly, I want to thank everybody who attended the funeral and all those who arranged the transport," Mrs Sobukwe said.

workers

farm?

ing to work in a city?

would you rather do - either

on a farm or somewhere else?

4. What jobs would you like your children to do?

Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

Qoboza to hold top Press job



Mr Qoboza

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4. 1,0
5. APC an

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1. It ten
2. It is
3. It tends to fluctuate considerably
4. It tends to be higher the lower
5. All of the above.

50. The marginal efficiency of capital

1. Is constant as the stock of capital
2. Declines as the stock of capital
3. Rises as the stock of capital
4. Is not related to the stock of capital
5. Is the output expected from investment

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the banned newspaper The World, will become editor next month of Post and Sunday Post.

These are the newspapers which were published from the same offices by the same staff as The World after the bannings on October 19 last year.

Mr Qoboza was detained in prison for four-and-a-half months. Neither he nor the proprietors of The World have yet been told why the newspaper was banned. The editor was released a fortnight ago, but The World has not yet been unbanned. Post has, to a great extent, filled the vacuum left by The World.

Mr John Marquard, manager of Post and former manager of The World, said today: "We are glad that he is coming back."

Approached today, Mr Qoboza declined to comment on his new appointment beyond saying that he would release a statement later.

Mr Qoboza, a key figure

in South Africa's black community, was detained on October 19 last year along with more than 40 other prominent black people.

The editor of Weekend World, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, is still in detention.

Later today Mr Qoboza said he would have been happy to see the ban lifted from The World, but in the meantime he had to practice his craft.

Asked whether he expected Government action against him and his newspaper again in the future, he said: "It is difficult to predict on this issue because one doesn't know what went wrong with The World and whatever one says could be a matter of pure speculation. But one hopes to do what one ought to do, and that is, to run a newspaper."

Asked what effect detention had on his thinking, Mr Qoboza replied: "Let me immediately say that I was not taken to a school of re-education. I merely had my freedom violated without any indication why this was done."

CHERISHED

"I have had a lot of time to think of a lot of issues, but I still believe in the things I have cherished."

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/ R1017 and maintain

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taxes are 0,4 of GNP, the

tment ?

41, 21/3/78

Kruger cruel to Sobukwe says wife

328

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, widow of Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned former leader of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress, said yesterday she was discouraged by the way in which the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, had treated her husband.

Mr Sobukwe died last month. He had been ill for some time.

In 1960 he served a three-year prison sentence for leading pass law demonstrations. He later spent six years without trial on Robben Island and was released in 1969.

Mrs Sobukwe said: "Mr Kruger was cruel and made life almost impossible for my husband up to the end. My husband was never bitter and always told me to have courage because the authorities were not God."

She added, however, that the "difficult times" she, her husband and the children went through were not "very different" from the conditions and hardships many black people lived under in this country.

"The Government is treating black people like slaves."

Trial adjourned

PRETORIA — The terror trial in the Supreme Court here yesterday was adjourned until today to enable the typing of the State summing up to be completed. — SAPA.

Mrs Sobukwe said she had not accepted her husband's death. It was as though he had gone away somewhere for a while and would come back. "We were very attached to each other."

"I accepted that he was fighting for the liberation of black people in South Africa. The time we spent together was precious."

One of her sons had told her in church on Sunday that it felt like his father was still alive. He could hear him singing next to him in the church, she said.

She was discouraged by the "unchristianlike manner" in which Mr Kruger had treated her husband. Mr Kruger had forced Mr Sobukwe to report to the police station daily while he was in "great pain."

She confirmed that her son, Dedanizwe, 19, who will be completing his matriculation examinations this year, would study in the United States.

Her other sons, Dinilesizwe, 21, and Dalinyebo, had already returned to America. Her daughter, Milliswa, 23, a third-year dentistry student, would leave this week for the United States.

Mrs Sobukwe said she had not made any plans for the future as she was still sorting out her husband's business.

Mr Kruger could not be reached for comment yesterday. — DDC.

ouse(s)

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(b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

(a) Vleis: hoeveelheid

prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)

waarde aan boer

waarde aan werker

Woods travels world

From Stanley Uys
LONDON — The self-exiled South African Editor, Mr Donald Woods has travelled 98 000 km campaigning against apartheid since his escape from South Africa three months ago.

He has been right round the world, visited the United States three times and is now on visits to France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland and West Germany. His visits to Denmark, Sweden, Norway and West Germany are at the invitation of the Governments of those countries.

On his first visit to the United States, when he testified to the Security Council and committees of Congress and the Senate, and also met President Carter and Vice-President Mondale, Mr Woods was approached by leading US bankers and industrialists to address them.

He was unable to fit a talk into his programme, so they offered to fly him by Concorde from London to New York at a later stage. Mr Woods accepted the offer, and addressed the businessmen, who are now on a visit to African countries and South Africa.

That was Mr Woods' third trip to the United States this year. His second trip was when he flew to Miami to address the big American labour union, the AFL-CIO. As a result of his address to the AFL-CIO, the union



Paul Newman . . . may portray Steve Biko



tightened up a resolution condemning apartheid — ignoring 30 cables from South Africa urging it not to take a strong stand against apartheid.

From Miami, Mr Woods flew to California, where he met the film director, Carl Foreman, who will make a film of Steve Biko. The escape of the Woods' family from South Africa will also feature in the film.

At present Paul Newman is being considered for the role of Mr Biko — a somewhat bizarre choice seeing Newman is white.

From California, Mr Woods flew to Honolulu, where he spent a day and then to Sydney and Canberra. While in

Australia, he addressed the annual meeting of the International Press Institute and the National Press Club — the latter address was recorded live on television and radio — and also met Government and trade union leaders.

Mr Woods gave 27 radio, television and press interviews while in Australia.

He returned to London via Perth, where he has a South African friend, and Bombay, where he stopped over long enough to send postcards to Indian friends in South Africa.

Last night, Mr Woods spoke at the launching by Unesco in Paris of the International Year Against Apartheid. The former South African

singer, Miriam Makeba, who is married to Stokely Carmichael, was also present.

Mr Woods' book on Steve Biko, which he wrote while under a banning order in East London, will be published in six weeks. Already orders have been received for 25 000 copies in the United States, and the book will be translated into French, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, German, Japanese and Hebrew.

The film rights of the Biko book have been sold, and Mr Woods' share of the earnings will run into six figures (in dollars). Mr Woods will compose the African theme music for the film.

The book will not earn as much for Mr Woods as the film — it is expected to sell steadily, but not to be a best-seller.

Mr Woods is expected to earn substantial sums from a lecture tour that has been arranged for him in the United States. He sets off on this tour in about a month, and in August he will take up a six months' Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University.

Mrs Wendy Woods has also been giving public addresses — she flew to Brussels recently to speak at the ICFTU's launching of an anti-apartheid campaign, and she was given a standing ovation when she addressed the Oxford Union.

Exit permit 22/3/78
for minister 328

JOHANNESBURG. — A banned Methodist minister, the Rev Brian Brown, was yesterday granted an exit permit by the Department of the Interior will be leaving South Africa with his family next week.
This was confirmed yesterday by his wife, Mrs Marion Brown, who said they planned to settle in Yorkshire, England.

K E E R D E R S

raelys aan skeerspanne (2)

15. hierdie werk doen nie, gaan u terug huistoe
ander werk?

16. Gaan u terug huistoe tussen u werk op elke plaas?

17. Wetter deel van die jaar bring u deur by die huis?

18. Hoe reis u van u woonplek na die plase?

Van die een plaas na die ander?

Wie betaal u vervoer?

19. Het u bepaalde lone?

Hoe word hulle bepaal?

20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?

21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?

Weeklikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?

Wat was die verandering?

Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?

23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

Cape Times 23/3/78

Woods clocks up 90 000 km in ³²⁸ his campaign

From STANLEY UYS
London Editor

LONDON. — The self-exiled South African editor, Mr Donald Woods, has travelled 90 000 km campaigning against apartheid since his escape from South Africa three months ago.

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Total opposition to banning

TUCSA is extremely disturbed at the distorted impressions being created abroad about its attitude to the multiplicity of banning and detentions imposed by the South African Government, and feels it necessary to put the record straight.

TUCSA, the biggest and most important multi-racial organisation in South Africa, has vigorously, consistently and publically denounced these arbitrary and undemocratic actions over the years.

As our editorial in this issue points out, we were the only organisation in South Africa which took positive action by directly confronting the Minister of Justice, Mr. J.T. Kruger, in respect of the banning and restriction of people involved in labour matters.

What particularly disturbs TUCSA is the kind

Following the Government's security crackdown in October 1977, TUCSA issued the following press statement:

"The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) is deeply perturbed at the actions taken against certain organisations and newspapers, as also the banning and detentions of individuals, which took place on the 19th October, 1977.

"TUCSA reiterates its long-standing opposition toward these forms of Government administrative action. TUCSA has consistently protested over the years against this practice of banning people and organisations, and detaining people without the benefit of trial in open court.

"TUCSA again emphasises its belief that people or organisations should not be banned, nor should people be detained, until such time as they have been charged and found guilty by a court of justice of an offence against the laws of the land."

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER, 1977

'Conference notes with concern that the Government has continued to make use of its powers of banning and detention without trial. TUCSA reiterates its firm belief that no person should be banned or detained without being charged and found guilty by a court of law of an offence against the laws of the land.'

PRESS STATEMENT 1961

A Press statement in connection with the General Law Amendment Bill, which came before Parliament during the 1961 session, was issued and circulated to affiliated unions while the measure was before the House.



BANNING Dec 197 - 23/8/78

of communication such as that received recently from the general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Lionel Murray, saying that he expected TUCSA to react vigourously to a recent series of banning orders and detentions. TUCSA is surprised and worried by statements of this kind from the British labour movement because its public record of opposition to these undemocratic actions by the South Africa Government is known to all South Africans, has received wide press publicity in this country and should presumably be known to the British Trades Union Congress, if it monitors at all what is happening in South Africa.

TUCSA is adamant that it will brook no interference from abroad in either its own domestic affairs, or those of South Africa. This country faces grave problems, but they are our problems, and the solution, if one can be found, will be our solution, one which we, the people of South Africa, must together work out for ourselves.

We welcome international friendship, and we will listen to advice from our friends, given in friendship - but hectoring and harassment we will not take.

TUCSA is at a loss to know whether the British Trades Union Congress' attitude is due to inexplicable lack of information or to political naïvety that has allowed them to be persuaded that TUCSA, a major organisation fighting for civil liberty and human dignity in this country, is in some way acquiescing with the policies of the South African Government which it publicly opposes!

TUCSA's public stance on these issues goes back many years - to be exact 23 years, to the date of its foundation, and it was founded to oppose the very policies it still opposes, and to which it is now being suggested we acquiesce.

To help set the record straight for any who may be in doubt about TUCSA's stance on these issues, we reproduce here a selection of resolutions on these matters taken at annual conferences, as well as Press statements issued from time to time.

TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 1964

'Conference notes with grave concern that since the introduction of the General Law Amendment Acts of 1962 and 1963, the freedom of persons to participate in the organisation of labour has been curtailed by means of interrogation, detention and/or arrests and calls upon the Government to adopt a policy of fully recognising the valuable services rendered by the trade union movement and its leaders through collective bargaining and mutual

agreement with employers and their organisations, thus re-assuring the workers of the Republic of their rights to freely belong to trade unions.'

23/3/78

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER, 1974

'Conference endorses the representation made earlier this year by the Council against the banning without trial of four Natal trade union officials, and emphasises its belief that banning without trial is an undemocratic and repugnant principle. Conference is of the opinion that if the banned persons were alleged to be engaged in subversive activities then they should be charged and tried in court.'

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER, 1975

'Conference notes with pleasure that the Minister of Justice has seen fit to cancel the restriction order placed upon one of the young Natal trade unionists banned last year, in respect of whom TUCSA had made representations to the Minister.

TUCSA trusts that this will be followed by the lifting of restriction orders upon other persons who were restricted without trial.'

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER, 1976

'Conference expresses its concern over the further entrenchment in our legislation of the powers of summary detention without trial, in the Internal Security Act, 1976. The draconian powers which the Government has assumed to itself are pre-judicial to the statesmanlike detente policy of the Prime Minister; are a grave embarrassment to all South Africans seeking to improve our international image; and are simply grist to the mill of South Africa's enemies. Whilst condemning terrorism and subversion, Conference at the same time calls upon the Government once again to do away with the repugnant practice of detention without trial and to bring all suspected persons before the ordinary courts of justice.'

In this statement the T.U.C. protested against the abrogation of the rule of law contained in the Bill and against the practice of introducing such measures in Parliament before the general publication of their provisions which would enable the public to examine them before they reached the House. The fear was expressed that the new law could be used against the workers even in a legal strike, and the Council's view that the introduction of the law in question amounted to intimidation and provocation and would result in racial disharmony was also emphasised. Reference was made to the Prime Minister's definition of 'disloyalty', as expressed in a public speech, and strong exception was taken to the Government's policy in matters of this kind which, it was pointed out, would inevitably lead to disharmony and disruption and seriously affect the national economy, resulting in unemployment, short-time work and continually rising living costs. An appeal was made to the Government not to continue along the lines indicated, which would lead to economic disintegration and political chaos.

The Council also protested to the Government over the banning of the S.A.C.T.U. meetings on the grounds that the vitally important principle of free speech had been infringed.

There are many fine insurance companies in South Africa but there is one — and only one — which is owned and controlled by the Trade Union Movement.

Many of our shareholders are members of the Trade Union Council of South Africa; many of our Directors hold — or have held — high office in the Council.

TRADE UNION

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

23/3/72

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 598

23 Maart 1978

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:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

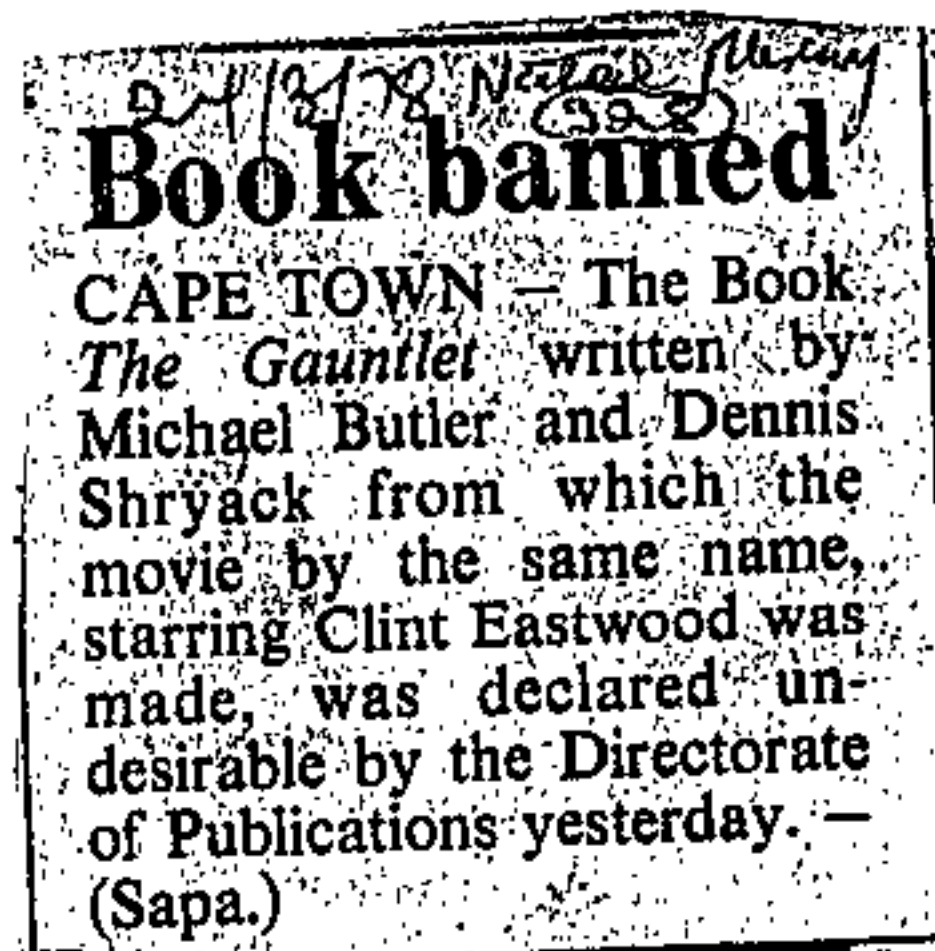
No. 598

23 March 1978

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 oorgehandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Moonsamy, Kisten.....	Huis/House 27, Weg/Road 120, Chatsworth	27/2/78	28/2/83
Munsamy, Govindsamy (ook bekend as/also known as George Naicher)	4 Falconstraat/Street, Kharstan, Chatsworth	27/2/78	28/2/83
Nxasana, Bekisisa Harold.....	85E, Umlazi.....	31/1/78	31/12/82



Vraelys aan boere

Nommer van plaas:

Landdroesdistrik ;

Grootte van plaas (hektaar) :

Soort boerdery (indien moontlik, persentasie van plaasinkomste
wat aan elke soort bedrywigheid toegeskrywe moet word):

Aantal skape wol vleis

Aantal permanente werkers : mans vroue

Aantal toevallige werkers : " "

Aantal kontrakarbeiders :

Afstand van naaste dorp (kilometers)

20/3/78
528

3 men banned

PRETORIA — The names of the following people have been added to the list of those prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday.

Mr Kisten Moonsamy of House 27, Road 120, Chatsworth; Mr Govin-samy Munsamy (also known as George Nacher) of 4 Falcon Street, Kharstan, Chatsworth; and Mr Bekisisa Harold Nxasana of 85E, Umlazi.

In the case of Mr Moonsamy and Mr Munsamy the notice expires on February 28, 1983, and in the case of Mr Nxasana, on December 31, 1982 —
SAPA

Banned cleric to leave SA today

JOHANNESBURG — The Rev Brian Brown, banned former administrative director of the Christian Institute, leaves South Africa with his family tonight to settle in Britain.

The Methodist minister was granted an exit permit by the Department of

the Interior last week.

Mr Brown has been restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg since he and the Christian Institute were banned during the security clampdown on October 19 last year.

Yesterday, Mrs Marion Brown said the family would have a short holiday in England before her husband took up an appointment at a Methodist church in Yorkshire.

"While we obviously have real regrets at leaving South Africa, we have no regrets concerning the ministry Brian undertook in the Christian Institute over the past five years," she said. — DDC

(b) melk: boer

prys

waar

waar

(c) ander kos

(d) Weiplek toegelaat

Aantal van: skape toegelaat

bokke "

beeste "

ander

Waarde aan boer

(e) Grond

Oppervlakte verskaf gebruik

Waarde aan boer:

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

Koste van ander dienste b.v. saad, gebruik van plaasmasjinerie

(f) Klere: artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarliks)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Steve Biko speaks

3/13/78
228



Steve Biko, silenced during the last five years of his life, may now be quoted. The five-year banning order on the founder of the black consciousness movement who died in detention on September 12 last year, has now expired. Here are extracts, first published in the Rand Daily Mail, from a key speech he delivered at a symposium of students, including leading members of the pro-Government Afrikaanse Studente Bond, in 1971.

On black consciousness:

This was a challenge to the age-old tradition in South Africa that opposition to apartheid was enough to qualify whites for acceptance by the black world.

The quintessence of it is the realisation by blacks that to feature well in this game of power politics, they have to use the concept of group power and build a strong foundation for this.

We were aware that the white man was sitting at our table.

We wanted to remove him from our table, strip the table of all trappings put on it by him, decorate it in true African style, settle down and then ask him to join us on our own terms if he liked.

On white liberals:

The liberal must fight on his own and for himself. If they are true liberals they must realise that they themselves are oppressed, and that they must fight for

their own freedom and not that of the nebulous "they" with whom they can hardly claim identification.

On black culture:

We must reject the attempts by the powers that be to project an arrested image of our culture. They have deliberately arrested our culture at the tribal stage to perpetuate with myth that African people were near cannibals, had no real ambitions in life, and were preoccupied with sex and drink.

We must seek to restore to the black people a sense of the great stress we used to lay on the value of human relationships; to highlight the fact that in the pre-Van Riebeeck days we had a high regard for people; to reduce the hold of technology over man and to reduce the materialistic element that is slowly creeping into the African character.

On the Third World:

There is no doubt that the black-white power struggle in Africa is but a microcosm of the global confront-

tation between the Third World and the rich white nations of the world which is manifesting itself in an even more real manner as the years go by.

On the future:

We have in us the will to live through these trying times; over the years we have attained moral superiority over the white man; we shall watch as time destroys his paper castles and know that all these little pranks were but frantic attempts of frightened little people to convince each other that they can control the minds and bodies of indigenous people of Africa indefinitely.

Steve Biko saw South Africa as a plural society at least two years before Dr Connie Mulder introduced his "plural democracy" concept.

Biko told a court hearing in 1976 that South Africa was a plural society. Blacks, he said, had no intention whatsoever of seeing white leave this country — "But the white man must decide whether he is part of the problem or the solution."

DD 31/3/78 (328)

Sobukwe fairly treated—Kruger

CAPE TOWN — Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned former leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress who died last month after a long illness, would not have been required to report daily to a police station had he requested this condition of his banning order to be lifted, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Kruger said the fact that Mr Sobukwe had been allowed medical treatment so freely automatically meant that this condition had, in effect, been waived.

Mr Kruger was responding to allegations made by Mr Sobukwe's widow, Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, that her husband had been badly treated.

"Mr Kruger made life almost impossible for my husband up to last," Mrs Sobukwe said. He had forced Mr Sobukwe to report to the police station daily while he was in "great pain."

"My husband could

hardly move, yet he (Mr Kruger) forced him to report to the charge office daily. In fact, he got off the plane and went to the police station to report when he arrived in Cape Town for treatment at Groote Schuur Hospital."

Reacting to Mrs Sobukwe's comments, Mr Kruger said it was absolutely untrue to suggest that he had "made life almost impossible for Mr Sobukwe up to the last."

"If, in the course of his treatment it had become difficult for him to report to the police, this condition of his banning order would have been lifted," he said.

However, Mr Sobukwe had made no request that this should be done.

"As far as I am concerned, we were altogether sympathetic towards him from the start of his illness to the end."

Mr Kruger said that in all his time as Minister he had never refused a "reasonable request" from Mr Sobukwe. DDC.

Werkverbesonder

(b) melk: hoeveelheid

frys (as nie grat

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waarde aan werker

(c) onder kos

(d) Weinlek toegelaat

Aantal van: skape toege

bokke

beeste

ander

Waarde aan boer

(e) Grand

Oppervlakte verskaf

Waarde aan boer:

Water (jaarlikse koste

Koste van ander dienste

(f) Klere: artikels verska

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarlikse)

(h) Geskenke (jaarlikse: art

Kos

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe vers

Koste aan boer (jaarlikse)

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarlikse)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarlikse)

Sobukwe: Kruger denies bad treatment claims

Cape Times 3/3/78

Political Correspondent

ROBERT SOBUKWE, the banned former leader of the Pan African Congress who died last month after a long illness, would not have been required to report daily to a police station had he requested that this condition of his banning order be lifted, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Kruger said the very fact that Mr Sobukwe had been allowed medical treatment so freely, automatically meant that this condition had, in effect, been waived.

Mr Kruger was responding to allegations made by Mr Sobukwe's widow, Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, that her husband had been badly treated.

"Mr Kruger made life almost impossible for my husband up to the last," Mrs Sobukwe said in an interview with Cape Times reporter Mark August. He had forced Mr Sobukwe to report to the police station daily while he was in "great pain", she said.

"My husband could hardly move, yet he (Mr Kruger) forced him to report to the charge office daily. In fact, he got off the plane and went to the police station to report when he arrived in Cape Town for treatment at Groote Schuur Hospital."

Absolutely untrue

Reacting to Mrs Sobukwe's comments, Mr Kruger said it was "absolutely untrue" to suggest that he had "made life almost impossible for Mr Sobukwe up to the last".

He had also had nothing to do with Mr Sobukwe's daily reports to a police station. "Sobukwe was already banned when I came into office, and the terms of his banning order had been set by my predecessor."

Mr Kruger said that at Mr Sobukwe's request he had permitted him to operate freely in Kimberley as an attorney.

"He was therefore quite entitled to see a doctor. And he was also given permission to see doctors anywhere in the country and to receive specialist medical treatment during his illness."

"If in the course of his treatment it had become difficult for him to report to the police, this condition of his banning order would have been lifted," he said. However, Mr Sobukwe had made no request that this should be done.

In Cape Town, he had for a time recuperated at the home of a black priest, but this man had been "unacceptable to us". Mr Sobukwe had then been given permission to stay with a white doctor, and "we understood that this arrangement was quite acceptable to him".

"As far as I am concerned, we were altogether sympathetic towards him from the start of his illness to the end."

"The fact that he was allowed medical treatment so freely meant an automatic waiving of the condition that he should report daily to a police station."

Mr Kruger said that in all his time as minister he had never refused a "reasonable request" from Mr Sobukwe.

Footnote: In terms of the original restriction order imposed on Mr Sobukwe in May 1969 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Pelser, there was no provision that Mr Sobukwe should report to a police station.

However, in a letter forwarded to Mr Sobukwe by the Chief Magistrate of Kimberley granting him permission to visit Groote Schuur Hospital on January 6 this year, one of the conditions was that he reported to Caledon Square police station on his arrival in Cape Town.

He was also ordered to report his departure from Cape Town at Caledon Square and his arrival in Kimberley to the divisional commander of the security police.

TO TALITARIANISM

- BANNINGS

JUNE 1977 — ~~OCT~~ DECEMBER 1977.

325 - Banning

Five-year ban for *Daily Mail* 2/10/77 top Swapo man

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's top official inside South West Africa, Mr Nathanael Maxuilili, has had his five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act renewed for a further five years.

Mr Maxuilili, acting president of Swapo, was served with the banning order shortly before his first five-year restriction expired this week.

He is restricted to the Walvis Bay area.

Security Police confirmed that a new order had been served on him, but they refused to give details of its terms.

Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary, said the latest banning order showed that the South African authorities were determined to crush Swapo and its activities.

"Though Swapo isn't banned, one way to try to crush the movement is to break down its leadership," he said.

What's in a name?

MOSCOW. — The Bulgarian Communist Party leader, Todor Zhivkov has referred to Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev in a speech at the Kremlin as the leader of both the

Communist Party and the Soviet State.

This does not necessarily mean that Brezhnev has taken over as President from ousted Nikolai Podgorny. — UPI.

Mandela in court on ban charge

JOHANNESBURG — The banished Mrs. Winnie Mandela will appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court today on a charge of contravening her banning order.

But later today she leaves for Robben Island on a scheduled weekend visit to her husband, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Confirming that she faced the banning order charge, her Johannesburg attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said: "It relates to an alleged contravention of her banning order since her banishment to Brandfort. No further details are available."

An amendment to Mrs Mandela's banning order on May 16, banished her from Soweto to Brandfort in the Orange Free State.

The amended order restricts her to Brandfort

and house - arrests her at night and at the weekend in Brandfort township.

Banned persons found guilty of contravening restriction orders face jail sentences of up to three years. There is no option of a fine.

Mrs Mandela's visit to Robben Island was cleared yesterday by both the prison authorities and the Brandfort magistrate, Mr G. Goosen, from whom she had to get permission to leave the town. — DDC.

325
banning



MRS WINNIE MANDELA (left) and her daughter, Zinzi, wait for the ferry to Robben Island, where they saw Nelson Mandela today.

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Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, stepped on to the Robben Island ferry in Cape Town docks today to see her husband who is serving a life sentence on the island. One of the most important things they will talk about in the 30-minute visiting period will be a name for their grandchild. Their daughter, Zinzi, 18, is expecting the baby in Swaziland later this month. Mrs. Mandela last saw her husband at Easter. 'He was fine, in fantastic spirits,' said her daughter, 16-year-old Zinzi, who accompanied her mother on the visit today. Mrs. Mandela is banned and may not be quoted by the Press.

while Mrs Mandela, carrying a copy of Alex Haley's novel Roots, and Zinzi waited for the ferry a Black ice-cream vendor offered them free ice-creams.

Mrs Mandela will leave Cape Town by air tomorrow to return to Brandfort, in the Orange Free State.

She appeared in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court yesterday. No charge was put but the senior public prosecutor said a charge sheet in connection with her restriction to the Brandfort magisterial area would be served on her.

Zinzi Mandela said there was 'no chance' her mother would leave South Africa following a reported offer by the Government that she could live in Swaziland or Transkei.

Mrs Mandela 325 BANNING sees husband W/E Argus 4/16/77 in prison

By Lester Venter

al brothers, uncles, grandfathers and
take place more than twice and the
s for such absenteeism is downright
fiction as regards mutual trust and
to see a married couple with their own

the Association was being run on independent lines (31). In
 was being held at Pieterburg, which he felt demonstrated that
 Native Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal, since the meeting
 over the Transvaal on 1st May 1904 (30). This worried Wheelright,
 cause for concern in that it held a meeting of chiefs from all
 tiny size, undoubtedly gave the Native Affairs Department some
 in 1904 had a recorded membership of 226 (29) but, despite its
 of the Transvaal Native Vigilance Association. The T.N.V.A.

was formed saw the form of at least a w not of a w White Land getting Af November
Winnie Mandela in court
 BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the
 leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson
 Mandela, who is serving a sentence of life imprisonment on
 Robben Island, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court here
 yesterday on a charge of contravening the recent order
 restricting her to the Brandfort magisterial district. No
 evidence was led and Mrs Mandela was remanded to June 17.
 She began her restricted stay in Brandfort on May 16 after
 having previously lived under restriction in Soweto.
 Mrs Mandela was convicted last October of contravening
 the conditions of the restriction order then in force.
 After yesterday's hearing, Mrs Mandela left for Robben
 Island to visit her. She received special permission for this.

Northern Division in the Transvaal, for example, reported in
 enforce the Squatters Law. The Native Commissioner for the
 there was considerable African resistance to the attempts to
 part was due, to some considerable degree, to the fact that
 It also seems clear that much of this doubt on Lagden's
 think the law must be bad and should be amended (27)
 capable of being carried out without bloodshed then I
 If this law which is well known in the Transvaal is not

Eastern Transvaal:
 1895 Law. As he wrote to Hogge, Native Commissioner for the
 was beginning to have serious doubts about the efficacy of the
 As a result of these obstacles, Lagden by June of 1904
 pleased" (26).
 practically all Natives who moved going to such places as they
 transfer to farms where they were required were unsuccessful -

325 Banning

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JUNE 5, 1977

61

Fres Rev. Stephen Kay.

21 March 1837.

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325
Banning

29

Priest banning: Catholic Church hits back

Tribune Reporter

THE Catholic Church has launched an unprecedented attack on the Government as the result of the banning of one of its priests, Father Sman-galiso Mkhathshwa.

In a statement, Archbishop Joseph Fitzgerald described the banning as a travesty of justice and warned that the Minister of Justice might find himself in a position of being the sole arbiter of justice in South Africa.

In a telegram to Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Church has challenged him to disclose the reasons for the banning so that, for the sake of justice, they can be tested in a court of law.

The Archbishop, who is president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), the Region of Bishops of South-ern Africa, and Bishop of Johannesburg, said the banning represented a smear on the reputation and character of Father Mkhathshwa.

Activities

It specifically says that he "engages in activities which endanger, or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

The Archbishop commented: "No evidence is advanced in the banning order to substantiate this allegation. We can only take it that such an allegation could never stand up to the exacting demands of the South African courts of law."

Father Mkhathshwa, who recently completed a five-month spell in detention, is secretary of the SACBC and the Region of Bishops of Southern Africa, comprising seven countries.



Archbishop Fitzgerald: Challenge

...who was ...
...offices of ...
...veracity, I will venture to ...
...together undoubted ...
...an, "January 12th, 1812, ...
...to look for ...
...a few Caffres, ...
...a few Caffres were ...
...up with a message from ...
...he harvest was over; and ...
...Great Fish River quietly. ...
...Slambi, but said he ...
...been put in irons, and ...
...his neck, he said that if ...
...the

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317. Will you
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Consequently, in 1811
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325 - BAKHINCU

RC priest banned for five years

Sunday Times Reporter

THE Secretary of the Southern African Bishops Conference, Father Smangaliso Patrick Mkhatsywa, 36, was served with a five-year banning order at 11 am yesterday.

Father Mkhatsywa was recently released after five months detention without trial in Modder Bee prison, Boksburg.

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference,

Archbishop Joseph Patrick Fitzgerald, Bishop of Johannesburg, yesterday sent a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, protesting against the ban.

IN YOUR
magazine
JOHN DENVER'S
HAD HIS MIND
BENT...



June 6 1977

5

Banned pair seek sanctuary

The Star's Africa News
Service

GABORONE — Two people banned in South Africa have arrived here seeking refugee status after being married in South Africa.

They are Mr Louis Marius Schoon and his new wife, Jeanette, formerly Miss Curtis. She is the sister of student leader Mr Neville Curtis, who is in Australia.

They were married last Thursday and then walked across the border into Botswana without passports.

Mr Schoon was jailed for 12 years on September 18 1964 for his part in an attempt to blow up Hospital Hill police station, Johannesburg.

Hijacker seized

KUWAIT — Commandos of Kuwait stormed a hijacked Middle East airliner in Kuwait today and overpowered a crippled Arab brandishing a pistol and grenade. He had seized the aircraft with 105 passengers aboard.

The hijacker, who demanded R4.5-million ransom, boarded the Boeing 707 in a wheelchair in Beirut last night.

About an hour out of Beirut, he produced the pistol and grenade and forced the pilot to land in Kuwait, though officials tried to keep the aircraft away by switching off airport lights.

325 Banning

325 - Banning

...../number

as can be seen from Table 1, for example, there were a considerable

competition with white settlers in an infant agricultural market:

square miles (13). Secondly, there was the potential for African

example, 180,427 Africans were estimated to live on some 30,840

firstly, they took up valuable land: in the Transvaal, for

obstacle to closer land settlement for a number of reasons.

(12). These African squatters can be seen as representing an

Consolidated Lands, had important financial links with the mines

and land owned by land companies, many of whom, like Transvaal

large number of Crown land

ence of a

I). This,

e encouragement

saw that the

while

The ancestry of this scheme can be really traced

settlers as part of a strategy for the creation of commercial

Act of 1912 which sought to give financial assistance to would-be

settlement on the land which gained a fillip by the Land Settlement

Such a view needs to be linked to the whole policy of closer

farmed by Europeans will simply remain idle (10).

farming, whilst land in non-native areas that is not being

wage. The result will be good, clear straightforward

the natives simply being allowed to work in return for a

clearing off of a large number of natives from European farms,

conditions in many parts of the Union. It will mean the

safe to say that this Act will considerably affect labour

every progressive landowner to see abolished ... It is

'kaffir farming' which it has been the earnest wish of

The new law (the 1913 Act) strikes a death-blow at the

As the South African Agricultural Journal, for example, argued:

squatting and "kaffir farming" which were now seen as obsolete.

system of agriculture which would eliminate such elements as

Implicit within this was a vision of a new and more modern

INGEPERKTE SAAM NA BOTSWANA

Breyten-getuie vlug uit land

DIE BURGER
7/6/77

325 - Banning

Van Ons Korrespondent

JOHANNESBURG.

MARIUS SCHOON (39), een van die hooffigure in die aanstaande verhoor van die Afrikaanse skrywer Breyten Breytenbach, het saam met 'n ander ingeperkte, Jeanette Curtis, uit die land gevlug.

Na verneem word, het hulle sonder paspoorte die grens van Botswana oorgesteek, waar hulle getrou is en om vlugtelingstatus aansoek gedoen het.

Schoon, wat verlede jaar vrygelaat is nadat in 1964 aan hom 'n vonnis van twaalf jaar opgelê is weens 'n poging om die polisiekantoor in Hillbrow op te blaas, word in die klagstaat van die saak teen Breytenbach genoem.

Breytenbach verskyn later vandeesmaand in die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof op aanklagte ingevolge die Wet op Terrorisme.

Breytenbach en Schoon het gelyktydig verskillende vonnisse in die Sentrale Gevangenis in Pretoria uitgedien.

Mev. Schoon (Curtis), wat tot verlede jaar argivaris by die S.A. Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede was, is in 1975 tydens Breytenbach se aanhouding voor die Okhela-verhoor 'n ruk lank ingevolge die Wet op Terrorisme deur die Veiligheidspolisie aangehou en ondervra. Sy is op

18 November verlede jaar ingeperk.

Curtis se broer, Neville, 'n leier van Nusas was, is in 1974 sy inperkingsbeoorskray en na Australië gevlug, waar hy politieke gekry het.

Vluchteling

Mnr. Charles Tibone, administratiewe sekretaris van die regering van Botswana, kon gisteraand nie berig bevestig dat die Schoons vlugtelingstatus aansoek gedoen het nie. Hy het daar kom nog talle vlugtelinge die land binne, en wie blankes.

Volgens berigte het Schoon en Curtis verlede Donderdag die grens na Botswana oorgesteek.

'n Woordvoerder van die Polisie het bevestig dat Schoons skriftelik by die Minister van Justisie

328 Bannys

Schoon and Curtis flee

RDM 7/6/77
Staff Reporter

CONVICTED saboteur, Marius Schoon, and Jeanette Curtis fled to Botswana last weekend after marrying in South Africa last Thursday. Schoon, jailed in 1964 after an attempt to blow up the Hospital Hill police station in Johannesburg, was banned upon his release last year. Mrs Schoon, sister of former NUSAS president, Mr Neville Curtis, who is now living in exile in Australia, was also banned last year.

Fresh-air Brandfort won't set the tourists on fire

Report: DOREEN LEVIN

humble hamlet should become a tourist mecca.

For Brandfort is like a hundred other South African platteland towns, a homely but undistinguished little assembly of houses and stores around a single high street and a church.

Indeed, Brandfort is worse off than most — for three years now, even the national road has bypassed the town.

When I visited the town this week, the Deputy Mayor, Mrs Elizabeth Immelman, told me emphatically: "Winnie Mandela

has put us on the map." It seems that Brandfort hasn't had as much excitement since oxen hauling a wagon ran amuck during the South African War.

Winnie, 42, wife of Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the African National Congress, must spend the next five years within the magisterial district of Brandfort.

When she shops in the local cafe — there is no supermarket — she is greeted courteously, but warily, by name. After all, the chances are a plain-clothes policeman will not

be far away. Winnie spends much of her time on a stretch of lawn outside the new Town Hall. The council is very proud of the building, completed three years ago for R121 000.

But Winnie isn't there to admire it. She's waiting for 006 to ring — the public telephone at the post office across the street. It has become her lifeline.

But by nightfall she must return to her clean, small, characterless house, set on a square of grey sand in the township. Her youngest daughter, Zinzi, 16 is there to keep

Pictures: OLTMAN MINNIE

her company.

The good people of Brandfort are considerably amused by the suggestion that it is an ideal place for a holiday.

Mr Koos Saayman and his wife, Adriana, who run a local hotel, could not take it seriously. It could only have been a joke, they said.

They suggested I sit in the bar where Mr Jan van der Vyver Dreyer, a retired farmer and former deputy mayor, said he spends hours musing over the pin-up girls on the walls wistfully dreaming that a magic hour would dawn when the nudes with their backs to him would suddenly turn around.

The dorp's most exciting social event is the monthly volkspele session in the school hall.

But the Mayor, Mr Frederick Potgieter, sprang to Brandfort's defence: "This is not a one-horse town, or miserable, as Mrs Suzman said in Parliament."

"We welcome visitors, but we haven't the sort of facilities needed for a holiday resort. Brandfort is a wonderful place for retirement. We have low rates and taxes, cheap water and lights. It's a nice, clean, little town."

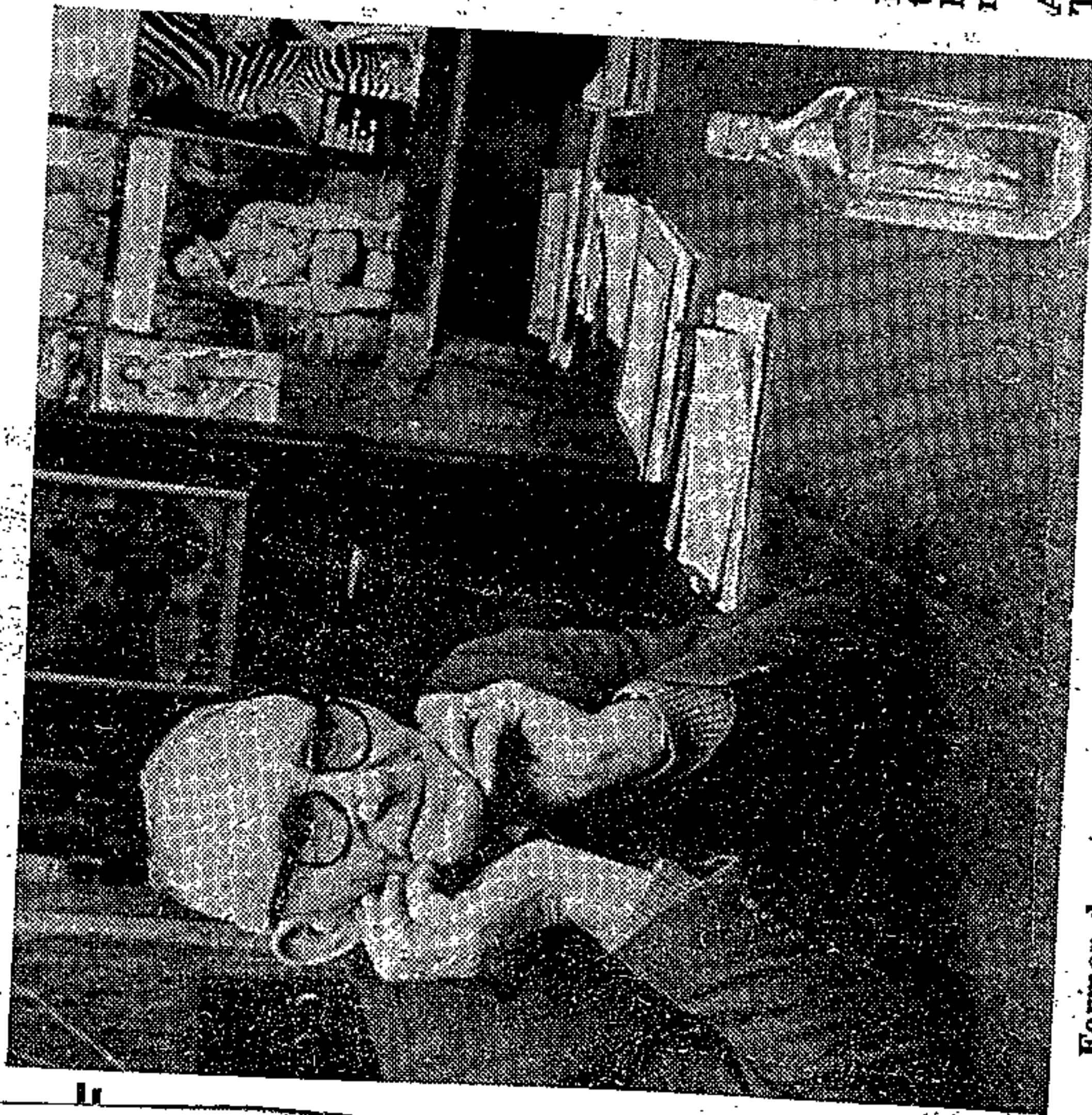
Mrs Immelman, who had the last word, said: "I wouldn't invite anyone here for a holiday, although it would be a nice place for a rest cure."

But Brandfort, founded by Jacobus van Zijl of Prince Albert, in 1866, does have other claims to fame.

The first State President, Mr C. R. Swart, has retired to his farm "De Aap", near Brandfort, and often comes to town to collect his mail.



Winnie waits for 006 to ring — her public phone link with the outside.



Former deputy-mayor Dreyer . . . among the pin-up girls

YOU could call her the First Lady of Brandfort.

Because Winnie Mandela — banished there for five years by the Government — has put the tiny Free State dorp on the map.

And during a debate on the Mandela banning in Parliament this week, a Nationalist MP, with unique Free State chauvinism, even described Brandfort as an ideal place for a holiday.

It had the freshest air in South Africa, said Mr H. J. Coetsee, MP for Bloemfontein West.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, urged Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP Houghton, to pay a visit to this new focal point of political attention, 51 km north of Bloemfontein.

She plans to go soon. And what will she find? The friendly folk of Brandfort are amused by the proposition that their

325 Banning

Star 9/6/77

**Banning
slammed**
9/6/77
Religion Reporter

The banned secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, was a radical in South African terms but always dealt openly and freely with all races, the SA Council of Churches said today.

Protesting at the recent banning of Father Mkhathshwa, the SACC added: "We always found him a man to whom the interests of the church as a whole in South Africa were paramount.

"The action taken by the State in an attempt to contain his views will prove counterproductive in the end because it merely strengthens resolve."

DAK4 Disp 10/6/77

325 Banbant

Ex-detainee banished after King arrest

(325 BAN)

10/6/77

EAST LONDON — Mr Tembani Phantsi, who spent more than 500 days in detention before being released in March this year, was arrested by Security Police outside the offices of the Black Peoples Convention in King William's Town yesterday.

The Branch Executive of the BPC for the Eastern Cape, Mr Peter Jones, said that Mr Phantsi arrived outside the offices of the BPC at 3.45 pm.

Security Police, who, he said, had been stationed outside the offices since Monday morning, stopped Mr Phantsi and asked him for identification.

After questioning, Mr Phantsi was taken away in a car.

He was apparently told he was to be returned and restricted to his home district of Graaff-Reinet.

Mr Jones identified the security policemen concerned as: Lieut Nel, Sgt Mbambo and Sgt Mehomakhulu.

He said two police cars had been stationed outside his offices since Monday morning.

Mr Jones said: "I went out and asked Sgt Mbambo what was happening."

Sgt Mbambo replied that Mr Phantsi was being restricted to Graaff-Reinet. He would be taken to the Special Branch headquarters in King William's Town and his belongings would be collected before he was escorted to his home town.

Mr Jones said he then asked Sgt Mbambo if there would be any more banings that day.

Sgt Mbambo: "Not today but in the near future."

"This confirms our suspicions that the Special Branch has launched an extensive campaign

against all those who truly expound the aspirations of black people.

"It further appears to us that all those who have recently been banned such as Mrs Winnie Mandela and Dr Mamphela Ramphele were victims of the Draconian Section 10." — DDR.

TIME: 2 HOURS
ANSWER THREE

you propose
deceit old
sions.

Ma en dogter wou ook vergunning hê om die tradisionele seremonie by te woon wat haar oudste suster, Zenani, se huwelik met 'n seun van koning Sobuza van Swaziland, voorafgaan. Zenani is nog in Swaziland, maar kom binnekort na Johannesburg.

Mev. Mandela het aansoek gedoen om Zindzi na 'n psigiater in Johannesburg te bring. Zindzi ontvang al geruime tyd psigiatrisie behandeling in Johannesburg en wou 'n verdere afspraak nakom.

„Hy en my moeder het nie haar toekomsplanne bespreek toe ons hom verlede naweek op Robbeneiland besoek het nie, maar sy houding teenoor haar was nog altyd: jy is hál gevangene, bly dus waar jy is,” sê Zindzi.

Haar jongste dogter, Zindzi, 16, wat tydelik saam met haar moeder in die drievertrekhuisie in die swart woonbuurt op Brandfort woon, sê dit is ook soos haar pa dit wil hê.

Mev. Mandela, 42, vrou van Nelson Mandela, die politieke gevangene wat op Robbeneiland aangehou word, het egter geen planne om Suid-Afrika te verlaat nie — al staan dit haar vry om 'n normale lewe in die Transkei of Swaziland te gaan lei.

TWEE aansoeke wat die ingeperkte mev. Winnie Mandela aan die owerhede gerig het om Johannesburg te besoek, is vandeesweek geweier. 'n Ander aansoek, dat haar suster, mev. Nonya Niso, haar die naweek uit Johannesburg besoek, is toegestaan.

Winnie hoor
twee keer
dis nee

DEWEA: She's scared
better bring her
and hammering at
AESCHINUS: Noth
DEWEA [smugly]: A
Micio.

Facio bursts
 micio: My brother
 orders, Demes?

DEMA Impresive!
We should unite
and make it one

AESCHINUS: Yes, I
MICRO [reluctantly]
DMBA: Believe in

this boy's wife h
MICIO: I know; w
DRABA: She is virt

MICIO: So I'm told
DEBRA: Not too y
MICIO: I know.

DRMBA: But long
with no one to
MICRO: What's the

DRMEA: The prop
Aeschians, you f
MICIO: I marry?

DREAMBA: YOU.

DIMBA: Knock down the wall. Goga! You go and fetch there.
GITA: Heaven bless you, Sir, for your kindness to us all!
DIMBA: It's no more than you deserve.
GITA: What do you say?
ARACHINUS [comes in] Yes.

Outline
expresses
in dev
to him
EITHER
I should
discuss
under
future
joking
did
Did you
say
I should
marry
her?

THREE

development; the points at incorporated.

MICICIO: I've won that point.
 MICICIO: Now be generous, Miccio.
 MICICIO: This is monstrous, crazy, ludicrous, entirely un-
 suitable to my whole way of life. But if you are bold
 set on it . . . all right!
 AESCHINUS: Well done! You deserve all my love now.
 DEMMA: But — [aside] I must think up something else now
 I've won that point.

CAPK TIMES 14/6/77
325-BAH MING

Editor cautioned after articles on banned man

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, was yesterday cautioned and discharged for allowing the views of a banned person to be published.

Mr Sparks appeared before a Johannesburg regional magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, together with Mr Clive Kinsley, who appeared on behalf of South African Associated Newspapers Ltd. The SAAN group was fined R450 as the corporate body.

The case was a sequel to three articles published in the Sunday Express in July last year, of which Mr Sparks was then the editor.

The articles quoted the views of Professor Ezekiel "Zeke" Mpahlele, now Professor of English at a US university. Professor Mpahlele was banned in 1966 under the Suppression of Communism Act.

The court was told that a number of Professor Mpahlele's works were available to the public in South Africa and that the public was invited to attend the seminar at which he spoke.

Several other newspapers had made a similar mistake at the time and paid admission of guilt fines of R50, the defence attorney said. — Sapa

(325 BAN)
5/1/77 R.D.M.
**'New road'
is banned**

"THE new road of revolution" produced by the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa is one of six publications declared undesirable under the Publications Act, in a special Government Gazette yesterday.

The other publications are: Z—Volume 2, No. 4, produced by SSD, University of Cape Town; National Student—No. 2, 1977, produced by Nusas, Cape Town; Solidarity/Ukuzibandakanya — a pamphlet produced by SRC Press, University of Cape Town; "Power to the People"—a pamphlet, producer unknown; and "Amandla ase bantwini" — a pamphlet, producer unknown. — Sapa.

'Protect banned' appeal

15/6/77 *Chas*
Parliament should amend the Internal Security Act to ensure that banned people had their "domestic liberties" protected, it was suggested today.

A Johannesburg lawyer was commenting on the conviction of Sheila Weinberg yesterday on a charge of contravening her banning order by attending a "social gathering" — lunch with a friend, Mr Ian Robertson.

She was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

The lawyer said: "The implications are that, strictly interpreted, a prohibited person is condemned to a life of virtual isolation."

When the law was brought into operation against a gathering of two people, he said, the intrusion on personal liberty was particularly great.

A banned person's freedom could depend upon the discretion of the police or a prosecutor — or upon applications for exemptions from terms of a banning order to a magistrate.

This situation was "a matter of very grave disquiet."

The lawyer said in terms of yesterday's decision, a banned person would be attending a gathering if she sat down to discuss the day's events with her child.

325- Banning

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR		RACE - AFRICAN												YEAR - 1972/73											
AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 5.56																									
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION																									
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12													
DEVIATION	.62	.68	-2.38	1.09	-2.52	-2.71	-2.36	-2.38	-2.99	-3.26	3.82	5.07													
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24													
DEVIATION	4.53	3.77	1.54	-1.75	.26	-1.22	.40	.12	2.55	-.31	1.14	-.86													
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36													
DEVIATION	-1.52	-1.79	.41	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.60	-2.18	-.41	-2.17													
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48													
DEVIATION	-.80	-.95	-1.29	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-2.57	-1.81	.66	.88													
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60													
DEVIATION	-.21	2.60	.96	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	.28	.53	1.46	3.41													

Sheila Weinberg

RD 17/6/77

to appeal

325-Penny

Staff Reporter

MISS Sheila Weinberg's lawyers intend appealing against her conviction this week for contravening her five-year banning order.

On Wednesday a Johannesburg magistrate sentenced Miss Weinberg, 31, to nine months jail — suspended for three years — after finding her guilty of contravening her banning order by attending a social gathering.

Weinberg had lunched with a friend, Mr Ian Robertson, about four months ago.

Professor John Dugard, the Dean of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday: "It means that a banned person is in some respects less free than an imprisoned person who may at least communicate with his fellow prisoners and warders.

"It is difficult to believe that Parliament intended depriving a banned person of all contact with other people unless the permission of a magistrate is obtained," Prof Dugard said.

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR		RACE - AFRICAN												YEAR - 1972/73											
AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 7.96																									
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION																									
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12													
DEVIATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	78.01	.00	.00													
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24													
DEVIATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-96.41													
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36													
DEVIATION	-97.38	-62.69	-58.90	-49.00	-43.71	-42.79	13.01	-37.03	.00	.00	.00	-8.66													
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48													
DEVIATION	.00	-31.99	.00	.00	-76.99	.00	43.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00													
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60													
DEVIATION	-55.32	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00													

Sheila Weinberg to appeal

RD 17/6/77
325 - Bony
Staff Reporter

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"It is difficult to believe that Parliament intended depriving a banned person of all contact with other people unless the permission of a magistrate is obtained," Prof Dugard said.

Only one escapes a banning

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The secretary-general of Saso, Mr Terence Tryon, was the only executive member of the students' organisation who had not been banned, the Eastern Cape Saso regional secretary, Mr Ngwenduna Vanda, said yesterday.

With the banning of the Saso president, Mr Mongezi Stofile, the entire Saso executive, except Mr Tryon, had been rendered inoperative by the Government, he said.

However, the bannings did not affect Saso programmes, which went on as scheduled.

A Saso vice-president, Miss Nkosazana Dlamini, had left South Africa permanently while the permanent organiser, Mr Silumko Sokupa, had been restricted two weeks ago.

A Saso typist, Miss Shongile Kubeka, was banned last year, he said.

325 BAN
R.D.M. 17/4/77

Lunch for two gets Weinberg suspended sentence

Staff Reporter

LUNCH for two was a social gathering for a banned person, a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate found yesterday.

Mr G Steyn, found Sheila Weinberg, 31, guilty of contravening her banning order by attending a social gathering by having lunch with Mr Ian Robertson.

She was given a nine-month suspended sentence.

At a previous hearing Mr Robertson told the court he invited Weinberg for a lunch at his home in Harley Street, Yeoville, on February 3. She arrived at 1.30.

DOORBELL

When she rang the doorbell, Miss Jeanette Curtis, who lived at the house, went to her room. Miss Curtis was banned and knew Weinberg was also banned, he said.

Mr Robertson and Weinberg had a meal in the kitchen.

About half an hour later, two men who said they were security policemen arrived at the house.

Mr Robertson said Weinberg and Miss Curtis had not talked to each other or seen each other in the house.

HOPING

Mr Steyn found Weinberg not guilty of contravening her banning order by communicating with Miss Curtis.

Weinberg told the court in mitigation that she and her three-year-old son lived with her mother who was hoping to join her father, who has left the country. She would then be the child's sole support, she said.

When she accepted Mr Robertson's invitation she had no idea that she was contravening her banning order, she said.

325 Row
23/6/77 Jla

Banning of book 'invalid'

Pretoria Bureau

The appellants against the banning of "Did Six Million Jews Really Die?" are to apply for a Supreme Court review of the basis of the banning.

At a Publications Appeal Board hearing in Pretoria yesterday Mr Justice Snyman, chairman of the board, granted a postponement of the hearing on condition the application was brought before the Supreme Court within the next three weeks.

Mr M. Mentz, SA, appearing for Mr S E D Brown, editor of SA Observer and Mr H Hansel, secretary of the League Against Anti-German Propaganda, who with Dr P Doussy are appealing against the decision of the Committee for Publications to ban the book, said he wished to make the application for review because he felt the decision of the committee was irregular and invalid.

The committee had been influenced in its decision by letters from the Institute of Jewish Affairs and the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The 28-page publication, written by Mr Richard Harwood of London University, was banned under sections of the Publications Act as "offensive or hurtful to any section of the inhabitants of the republic" and bringing a section of the population "into ridicule or contempt."

D.D. 28/6/77

Banned sect fled to Zaire

LUSAKA — About 4,000 members of a banned sect which once fought a "holy war" against the Government here, have fled to neighbouring Zaire and re-established their church, the Times of Zambia said yesterday.

The newspaper quoted Home Affairs Minister, Mr Aaron Milner, as saying Zaire would be asked to send them back across the border.

The newspaper said the fugitives were followers of Lumpa sect leader, Alice Lenshina, detained in 1964 after 700 people were killed in fighting between the sect and President Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party (Unip).

She has been under house arrest in Lusaka since December, 1975, the Unip-owned Times said.

Quoting "reports reaching the country", the Times said the sect members had re-settled in the Kamina area of Zaire's mineral-rich southern province of Shaba.

SAPA-RNS

325

Banning

Mdantsane man may be in exile

EAST LONDON — A former political prisoner on Robben Island, Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, is missing from his home in Mdantsane — he is believed to be in exile in Lesotho.

A warrant of arrest was authorised and issued against the 32-year-old bachelor after he failed to appear in the East London Regional Court this month for sentence for contravening his five-year banning order.

According to the head of the East London Security Branch, Col S. Van der Merwe, Security Branch members went to look for him at his home after he failed to appear in court.

Col Van der Merwe said the Security Branch had been informed by various sources that Mr Gwentshe had left East London.

However, Mr Gwentshe, is understood to have been seen at a funeral service held in Lesotho.

Mr Gwentshe is the son of Mr Alcott Gwentshe, a leader of the defiance campaign held in East London in 1952.

For 13 years he was banished to the Northern Cape. Finally he was allowed to return to his family in East London.

Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, affectionately known by his friends as "killer", could not attend the funeral of their father in the late 1980's as he and his brother, Zolo, were both serving sentences on

Robben Island.

In 1964, Mr Gwentshe was sentenced to five years imprisonment for being a member of the banned ANC.

On his release in 1969 he was served with a two-year banning order.

In 1973 he was issued with a five-year banning order which confined him to the Mdantsane magisterial district.

Mr Gwentshe was detained in terms of the Terrorism Act in 1974, and subsequent to his release he was charged with contravening his banning order and sentenced to six months imprisonment suspended for three years.

In 1976 Mr Gwentshe was found guilty of contravening the second banning order, but sentence was postponed until this month to await the outcome of an appeal he had lodged.

He had been granted R50 bail.

He was also detained last year in terms of the Internal Security Act, but released in December. — DDC.

325

Banning

Source: Department of Statistics. Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production 1970/71. AGRICULTURAL CENSUS NO; 44, REPORT NO. 06-01-08

Notes:

- (1) Details relating to the production of agricultural and fodder crops refer to the production season 1970/71, those in respect of fruit trees and number of livestock are as at 31st August 1971, while those in respect of farm products sold refer to the twelve months ended 28th February 1971 or 30th June 1971.
- (2) The data cover occupied holdings in rural, urban and peri-urban areas subject to the following:

In rural areas data refers to occupied holdings irrespective of whether the produce was sold or not.

In urban areas data refers to occupied holdings of which the produce was sold.

- (3) Data for maize, production, and for the number of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys refers to the number of animals owned by the farmer.
 - (4) "Other cereal crops" include sorghum, millet and manna, rice and legumes include beans, other edible dry beans, dry peas and lentils.
- "Other subtropical fruits" include pawpaws, guavas, litchis, mangos and avocado pears.
- "Other deciduous fruits" include peaches, apricots, apples, pears, cherries, plums and prunes.

Poultry includes fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese and muscovy ducks.

Footnotes:

- (1) The Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing estimated that the 1970/71 maize crop on farms of Whites was 90,7 million bags (200lbs), 16,3 million bags in excess of the production figures submitted by farmers. From an investigation by the Department of Statistics it appeared that some of the farmers misinterpreted the concept "production season" in the Agricultural census questionnaire 1970/71.
- (2) (B)=Bearing
(N-B)=Non-Bearing

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



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RDM

9/7/77

h June 1977.

**BPC leader
put under
house arrest**

325

Banning

Dear Cc

RESEARC

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The publicity officer of the Black People's Convention, Mr Thami Zani, was stopped at a police road block near East London airport yesterday, taken to the Special Police offices in King William's Town and served with a banning order.

The five-year order restricts Mr Zani to Dimbaza where he will be under house arrest between 6 pm and 6 am at house number 100, found for him by the Security Police.

He may receive no visitors, except his father, mother and mother-in-law who were stipulated in the order.

Mr Zani must report to the police every Monday and may not participate in any of the activities of the BPC, the Black Community programme, Saso, the Zimela Trust Fund, the

Zizamela Trust Fund or the Zanempilo community health centre. He is also banned from entering the premises of any of these organisations.

Until now Mr Zani has occupied a house in Zwelitsha with his wife and one-year-old child.

Mr Zani was on his way from attending a Saso conference in Hammanskraal when the car in which he was travelling from the East London Airport was stopped at a roadblock manned by police.

The head of the Security Police in King William's Town, Major R Hansen, told Mr Zani to accompany him so he could receive his banning orders.

It is understood that the police agreed that he should not be taken to his new Dimbaza home yesterday on condition he gets there before 6.00 pm today.

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Yours s

FRANCIS

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SEPTEMBER 1976

Paper No. 22

Farm Labour in the Citrusdal Valley

Jan Theron

325

Banning

CAPE TIMES

Police quiz Sobukwe

2/1/77

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

Security police have visited and questioned the banned Mr Robert Sobukwe, the founding president of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mr Sobukwe was ill in bed at his home in Galeshewe, Kimberley, during the visit. A friend, Mr Achmed Laher, and Mr Sobukwe's wife, Mrs Veronica Sobukwe, were also questioned.

The deputy security police

chief, Brigadier P J Coetzee, confirmed that a nation-wide investigation into suspected Africanist activities was underway.

As a banned person Mr Sobukwe may not be quoted, but Mr Laher said: "They first visited me at my business. They searched it thoroughly and even went through the telephone directory page by page. I asked them what they were looking for. They replied, documents and terror money and you are aware of them."

SALDRU

Preliminary Draft: No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.

325

BPC man's *Bannings* five-year *EDM 12/1/77* banning condemned

Staff Reporter

THE BLACK People's Convention yesterday issued a statement condemning the banning of its publicity secretary, Mr Thami Zani.

On Friday Mr Zani was served with a five year banning order which banishes him from his home near King William's Town to a house in Dimbaza resettlement township in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Zani was returning from a Saso conference in Hammanskraal when he was stopped at a police roadblock near East London Airport.

He was taken to the local police station where the restriction order was served on him.

The order served on Mr Zani brings to five the number of people banned in the Eastern Cape in the last two months.

The others are Dr M Ramphela, Mr M Mvovo, Mrs T Hpumlwana and Mr S Sokupha.

Natal Mercury 12/7/77
Five-year ban

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN municipal library assistant, Mr. Bobby Marie, was yesterday served with a five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act.

He is the son-in-law of the banned University of Natal sociologist, Mrs. Fatima Meer and Verulam attorney Mr. Ismail Meer.

Mrs. Shamim Marie, his wife, said that in terms of the banning order, he is restricted to three Indian areas — Merebank, Springfield and Clare Estate.

"The only banned or listed persons my husband is allowed to communicate with are my mother and father and my brother, Rashid, who is also a banned person," she said.

325

Banning

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1372

22 Julie 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 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1372

Gov. GAZ 5681

22 July 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 5 (1) (e) or 9 (1) of the said Act and 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
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina.....	G 923 Kwamashu, Durban.....	12/5/77	31/3/82
Mkhatshwa, Mangaliso Patrick.....	Khanyahuis/House, Visagiestraat/Street, Pretoria.....	4/6/77	30/4/82
Mpumlwana, Nandisile Flavour.....	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha.....	17/5/77	30/4/82
Naidoo, Moorogiah Danabathy.....	208 Scala Mansions, 1 Mansfieldweg/Road, Durban.....	30/5/77	31/5/82
Nathaniel, Immanuel Gottlieb.....	125 12de Laan/12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvisbaai/Bay..	30/5/77	31/5/82
Phantsi, Thembani Shadrack.....	28 Boogstraat/Street, Santaville, Graaff-Reinet.....	9/6/77	30/4/82
Ramphela, Aletta Mamphela.....	Zanempilo Community Health Clinic, King William's Town	11/5/77	31/5/82
Sokupa, Silumko Solomon.....	1732 Gebied/Zone 7, Zwelitsha.....	24/5/77	30/4/82
Stofile, Kentridge Mongezi.....	27 Pulestraat/Street, Kwa-Thema, Springs.....	13/6/77	31/5/82

D.D. 23/7/77

Four banned on Border

PRETORIA — Four Border people were named in yesterday's Government Gazette as being prohibited for five years from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act.

They are: Aletta Mamphela Ramphela, of

Zanempilo Health Clinic, King William's Town; Nandisile Flavour Mpumlwana, 2 433, Zone 9, Zwelitsha; Silumko Soloman Sokupa, 1 732, Zone 7, Zwelitsha; and Themani Shadrack Phantsi, 28 Boog Street, Santaville, Graaff-Reinet.

Others named in the list were;

Sibongile Albertina Kubeka, of G923, KwaMashu, Durban; Mangaliso Patrick Mkhathshwa, of Khanya House, Visagie Street, Pretoria; Moorogiah Danabath Naidoo, of 208 Scala Mansions, 1 Mansfield Road, Durban; Immanuel Gottlieb Nathaniel, of 125 12th Avenue, Kuisekmond, Walvis Bay, and Kentrige Mongezi Stofile, of 27 Pule Street, Kwa-Thema, Springs. — SAPA.

325

(Banning)

Mother leaves S.A.

N. Mercury

Mercury Reporter

27/7/12

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WIDOWED mother Mrs. Simon David yesterday expressed shock at the news that her daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Naidoo, the former banned Durban attorney, had left South Africa and was now living in Maseru.

Mrs. David, who lives in Verulam, said she was particularly disturbed at the effect it would have on Mrs. Naidoo's three children, Sahdhan (16), Saradh (15) and Sukhathi (11).

"I don't know whether the children, who are living with their father, Mr. M. D. Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner, will ever be allowed to see their mother in Maseru. My daughter left without a word and I don't know what her plans are," said Mrs. David.

However, Mrs. Naidoo, a defence attorney in the terrorism trial which ended with life sentences for five of the accused in Pietermaritzburg this week, is reported to be living with friends in Maseru.

(76) See, for example
op. cit., p. 15.

(77) DJ 144/1 - 3/776

(78) "Statement by the

Roman History -

(79) "The Black Under

(80) "Rex v. Mkosi Mk

(81) DJ 144/1 - 3/776

(82) Ibid. E. Dor

(83) Ibid. Departmer

(84) Ibid. J. W. Goc

(85) Ibid. J. E. Dor

(86) Ibid. District Commandant

1912

(87) For detailed analysis of this case see

(88) Quoted by Det. A. J. Hoffman to Inspector in Charge, CID, 12 Aug.

(89) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(90) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(91) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(92) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(93) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(94) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(95) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(96) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(97) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(98) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(99) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(100) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(101) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(102) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(103) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(104) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(105) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(106) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

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(108) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

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(111) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(112) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(113) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(114) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(115) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(116) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(117) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(118) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(119) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(120) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(121) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(122) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(123) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(124) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(125) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(126) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

(127) Ibid. Deputy Commissioner to Secretary, Transvaal Police, 26 Jan. 1913.

*F.C. Bourne: A history of the Romans (937. BOUR)

*D. Dudley: The Romans (913.37 DUDL)

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Mercury 28/7/77

GIRL TO (325) Banning BANNED

FATHER

Mercury Reporter

FORMER Durban advocate and former Ronben political prisoner Mr. M. D. Naidoo, who is banned, was yesterday granted custody of his 11-year-old daughter, Sukthi Ananthi, from his divorced wife, former banned attorney Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, who this week fled to Lesotho.

Mr. Justice Freedman granted the urgent application for custody made in chambers.

When the Naidoo's divorce was made final in 1974, custody of the girl was granted to Mrs. Naidoo and custody of the two sons, Sahadam (16) and Sharadh (15), to Mr. Naidoo.

Mr. Justice Freedman granted an interim order giving Mr. Naidoo custody of the girl, and Mrs. Naidoo has to show cause, if any, on September 2 why the order should not be made final.

The Judge ordered that papers be served on Mrs. Naidoo in Lesotho.

Meanwhile, reports the Mercury Africa Bureau from Maseru, Mrs. Naidoo (49) has arrived there to seek political asylum.

This was confirmed by a spokesman of the Christian Council of Lesotho, which provides accommodation and food for refugees from South Africa.

Mrs. Naidoo had been defence attorney in the terrorism trial in Pietermaritzburg which ended last Monday.

His story changed

RDM 2/8/77

325

Bairns

Staff Reporter
BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Security Policeman admitted yesterday that he had given conflicting evidence against Mrs Winnie Mandela, 43, who is appearing in the Bloemfontein Regional Court on seven charges of breaking her banning order.

Mrs Mandela, wife of Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela, is facing four charges under the Internal Security Act of receiving visitors and three of attending social gatherings or alternatively gatherings. She has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The State alleges she committed the offences between May 21 and July 28 this year.

Sergeant Zakia Ramolahloane admitted under cross examination by Mr George Bizos that he had given conflicting evidence.

In this evidence-in-chief he told the court he had seen visitors at Mrs Mandela's home on May 21 and found that they had gone when he returned the next day.

But yesterday he said the visitors had been present when he returned to Mrs Mandela's home the next day.

The sergeant denied that Sgt Gert Prinsloo had said to Mrs Mandela at her Brandfort home: "Listen, this is the Free State, not Johannesburg. You may think you can do what you were doing in Johannesburg. We will make you cooperate with us eventually."

He said he received information that night that there were visitors at Mrs Mandela's home. He investigated the next morning and saw three adults and two children driving out of Mrs Mandela's yard in a

car. He again found five visitors including Nofuntu Mandela at her home on May 23.

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, said the people were visiting her. Mrs Mandela had made an application earlier that day to be allowed visitors, but permission had been refused, Sgt Prinsloo said.

Under cross-examination, he said he had given verbal permission to a policeman to allow those who visited Mrs Mandela on May 21 to speak to her for not longer than 10 minutes.

Sgt Prinsloo said he had allowed the visitors to communicate with Mrs Mandela after he was told that they came from far.

He admitted that evidence given by Sgt Ramolahloane was partly false.

The hearing was postponed to October 25.

D.D. 6/8/77

Soweto meeting banned

JOHANNESBURG — The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr. A. H. de Wet, yesterday banned the mass meeting in Soweto planned for tomorrow by the Committee of 10.

The banning order was issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act because the magistrate feared the meeting might threaten public safety. It comes into effect at 8 am today and extends to 8 am on Monday.

It is the second time a meeting called by the Committee of 10 has been banned.

The committee is seeking a mandate from the people of Soweto for its blueprint for an autonomous Soweto city council and for its intention to request the Prime Minister to grant it an interview to discuss the blueprint.

Meanwhile, Soweto had its quietest day this week with only three incidents reported yesterday.

A Puteo bus was gutted by fire in Emdeni after an attack by stone-throwing youths. Police fired two rounds of birdshot and arrested six of the mob.

A bread delivery van was stopped by youths in Noordgesig, but no damage was done. No police action was necessary.

Many schools in Soweto were deserted yesterday.

However, near Pretoria, more than two-thirds of the 20 000 pupils in Atteridgeville and Saulsville were back at school yesterday — DDC-SAPA.

Mass meeting is banned

RDM 6/8/77
22

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Staff

THE Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr A H de Wet, yesterday banned the mass meeting in Soweto planned for tomorrow by the Committee of 10.

The banning order — announced by the Johannesburg Security Police Chief, Colonel H C Muller — was issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act because the magistrate feared the meeting might threaten public safety.

It was the second time a meeting called by the Committee of 10 has been banned.

The committee is seeking a mandate from the people of Soweto for:

- Its blueprint for an autonomous Soweto city council.
- Its intention to formally request the Prime Minister to grant it an interview to discuss the blueprint.

After the banning of its first scheduled meeting for last Sunday, the committee immediately called for another meeting tomorrow.

The second banning order differs from the first in one respect only: it forbids any meeting in the Johannesburg magisterial district called by the committee for a 48-hour period instead of a 24-hour period.

The ban comes into operation at 8 am today and extends to 8 am on Monday, just missing a special meeting of the 10 committee members held in Soweto last night.

The chairman of the committee, Dr Ntato Motlana, declined to comment on the ban until he had discussed it with the rest of the committee.

The special meeting, held at the YMCA in Soweto last night, almost certainly included discussion of the elections for a Soweto community council. The elections were announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, on Wednesday.

Theoretically, the committee could either participate in the elections — as they have been urged to do by Government spokesmen — or boycott consciousness movement had advocated.

Another item on the agenda would probably have been the statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that the authorities would not negotiate with "self-appointed" leaders or "pressure groups."

The news of the banning came as police reported the quietest day of unrest in Soweto, although 13 black youths were arrested and a number wounded by birdshot used to disperse stone throwers.

In Pretoria, almost 70% of the 20 000 pupils in Atteridgeville and Saulsville were back at school yesterday. Attendances at some schools were reported to be up to 90%.

Meanwhile, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, yesterday appealed to blacks and the authorities to "stop using children" as weapons in the black consciousness struggle.

The secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau, also made it clear that his department, and not the police, would make all the necessary recommendations and decisions on school boycotters and the transfer of teachers

● See Page 4

Biko and Sokupa remanded on bail

325

Bainings

ROM 6/8/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

— Two banned black consciousness leaders, Mr Steve Biko and Mr Silumko Sokupa, appeared before regional magistrate Mr J H Jordaan, in King William's Town yesterday.

In separate cases both were remanded and obtained an extension of their R200 bail.

Mr Biko, who was arrested on July 4, was not asked to plead and was remanded to September 21. He is facing charges

under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In the other case Mr Sokupa, who was also not asked to plead, was remanded to September 1, after the State had called three witnesses.

The State alleges that Mr Sokupa contravened his restriction orders on July 12 in that he entered the premises of 15 Leopold Street, King William's Town, and was found in the company of four people in a car driven by him on the same day. — Sapa.

Suzman slams Mandela ban

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Winnie Mandela was leading a "lonely, miserable, dehumanised existence" in the three-roomed Brandfort township house to which she has been banished, Mrs Helen Suzman said after visiting the house yesterday.

Shortly after arriving back here last night, Mrs Suzman, PRP justice spokesman, described Mrs Mandela's banishment as "cruel and unnatural punishment" and said she would appeal to the Minister of Justice to allow Mrs Mandela to return to Soweto. — DDC.

325

Banning

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w/E AGUS
13/8/77

NEW YORK. — If all goes well, the Mphahlele family of Philadelphia will step on to an aircraft in New York on Monday and 16 hours later they will be back in South Africa, ending 20 lonely years of exile.

Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele, 57, who has resided in Philadelphia for 20 years, signed as Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, has decided to return to the only country I love' even though he is banned, has no job and is filled with apprehension.

The professor, his South African wife Rebecca and their two youngest sons, Puso, 16, and Chabi, 18, have been granted permission in principle by the Government to return to South Africa.

The family have left their suburban Philadelphia home and have moved in with friends while they wait for the final word from the South African Embassy in Washington.

Their possessions, accumulated over the uncertain years of self-banishment in Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia, Britain, France and the United States are on the high seas, on their way to Durban.

'Contrast'

'We realised more than seven years ago that one day we would have to return. It was an elusive thing that gnawed away at us and the feeling got stronger and, finally, irresistible.

'Our first move was to Nigeria, where I taught for four years at the University of Ibadan. It was an immense contrast with the South Africa we had left — in fact, just the sort of place people in our circumstances should have gone to.

'We had a sense of relief when we got there. Nigeria was still a British colony at that time and there was all that free-

(Continued from Page 1)

refused to embrace us, or to allow us to embrace them. There was a deep xenophobia which manifested itself in the need for all non-Zambians to apply in perpetuity for this permit, or that permit.

'We had no security of tenure. We could never become Zambians — that was made plain to us. What made our insecurity worse was that they began throwing out many exiles from South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories.

'DEDICATION'

'One of them I will never forget. He was a Dr Kenneth Abraham, a man of true dedication who had practised medicine in a poor area of Lusaka for years, earning very little.

'One day they just threw him into prison and he stayed there until a European country was prepared to adopt him. In his case it was Sweden, but there were many others who had nowhere else to go.

'We were outraged, indignant, but there was

nothing we could do. I terminated my contract after a year and 10 months in Zambia. We had had enough. To stay longer would have depressed me to an intolerable degree.'

Professor Mphahlele says he remains disillusioned with Africa. It is a disillusionment founded on the failure of the pan-African ideal. It has fallen flat. It is a disillusionment based also on our own experience of people seeking asylum.

'WILL IMPROVE'

'But I still have a hope that as the African countries get to know each other better, the situation will improve.'

The Mphahleles returned to Denver in 1970 and took up permanent residence as immigrants to the United States.

'To us at that time, after our disastrous African experience, America seemed the only place left to go. We had lived, briefly, in Britain and France, but it was to America that we turned.

'But we were indelibly African. Teaching in America was fine, because one was treated on merit and not on race. But we had no goal, no grasp of American cul-

Teaching in America was fine... but we had no goal'

tural goals. We did not know what our own cultural goals were in an American context. We were lost.

'MAELSTROM'

'We had been through a maelstrom of experimenting over many years and instead of anything being resolved we had, I suppose, come to what prevailing terminology would call an identity crisis. We had to go home to resolve it.'

Professor Mphahlele is philosophical about the reasons which drove him from South Africa 20 years ago.

'You know, quite honestly I would not have left if I could have continued to teach. But my banning order at that time prevented me from

teaching, and teaching is my whole life — and perhaps very few people could understand that.

'I hope, and I also pray, that when I do get back they will look again at their decisions about the 20 years ago and let me teach. I have faith in the reasonableness of men and that is why I am returning — without preconditions, with an open mind and with hope.

● Because Professor Mphahlele is a banned man, it was necessary to obtain permission to quote him from the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger. Mr Kruger passed the interview, as it was written by New York Bureau reporter Hugh Robertson, without any amendments at all.

IT WAS a party to celebrate Professor Mphahlele's graduation with an MA degree, and a farewell party at the same time. Within a few days he was off overseas and he has not returned for 20 years. From left are: Professor Mphahlele, his wife, Rebecca, and a friend, Pat Tyler.



bewildered. I didn't know what to say so, but we were. We were elated by it all.

The Mphahleles, at that time in search of another African country we could call home, moved to Kenya, where Professor Mphahlele had accepted a post with the University of Nairobi.

Kenya was a shock to us. When I applied to become a citizen, trouble started. They just did not want us to become one of them, I suppose.

We were treated as permanent aliens. We were in a sort of no-man's-land, without any security for the future. There was no prospect of ever becoming Kenyans.

At a time of 'bitter frustration' in Kenya, the University of Denver in Colorado offered Professor Mphahlele a grant to do his Ph.D. there.

We jumped at it. America, with all its freedom, its energy, its excellence, was like a dream to us. Yet we still had within us a latent need to re-establish an African identity. So when I got my Ph.D. in 1968 I signed a five-year contract to teach at the University of Zambia.

Zambia was also a shock to us. They also

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

DISCOURS DIRECT

On répète les paroles exactes de la personne qui parle.

DISCOURS INDIRECT

On rapporte à une autre personne ce que quelqu'un dit ou demande.

EXEMPLES

1. CHARLES: "Marie, ouvrez

2. CHARLES: "Je suis pressé

3. CHARLES: "Mon déjeuner

Qu'est-ce qui se passe?
Êtes-vous en retard?

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La question se termine par deux points et placé ent

II. Le pronom pers

Sont a diverse personnes

III. Le

Temps présent et proximi

Charles: "Ceci ne doit
représenter: soyez à l

1. Impératif

2. simple déclaration

3. question

Rethink over banning

PRETORIA — The Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, has undertaken to reconsider the ban on a Coloured woman performing in a Pretoria production of Arthur Miller's play The Crucible.

The play, part of this year's Transvaal Matriculation curriculum, is to be performed by the Pretoria Shakespeare Circle.

A Coloured woman, Mrs. Violet Nagel, was to have had her first dramatic role as the Negro slave, Tituba.

Miss Anne Lawrence, chairman of the Pretoria Shakespeare Circle, said she was told of the ban by an official of the Department of Community Development yesterday. The Circle planned to appeal against the decision.

Mr. Steyn has now asked the Circle's attorney to give him written details of the play and the production "for the purpose of reconsideration."

The play's director, Mr. Douglas Thistlewhite, said no White woman could portray the role as Mrs. Nagel did.

Mrs. Nagel said she had wept at the decision and felt hurt and humiliated.

"I am also surprised because I thought we were moving away from discrimination," (Sapa.)

interrogatifs: si (oui ou
non), ce qui, ce que, pourquoi,
etc.) + v. (conjugue selon
concordance des temps)

principal + que + v. (conjugue
concordance des temps)

déclaratif + de +

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(déclare, ajoute...) qu'il

porte.
(demande, ordonne) à Marie

325 - Banning



● A lesson in South African history for Puso from his parents, Professor and Mrs Mphahlele, at the Louis Botha statue in the Union Buildings grounds, Pretoria.

Sun. Exp. 21/8/77

'Roots' in reverse for all-American boy

By JEAN LE MAY

PUSO was born in Denver, Colorado, 16 years ago. He chews gum, likes football and fried chicken and is an expert on a skateboard. Dressed in jeans, T-shirt and authentically grubby sneakers, he looks like — and is — a typical American boy.

So it is not surprising that when his parents, Professor and Mrs Ezekiel Mphahlele, speak to each other in Sotho or Tswana, he can't understand.

Puso is the Mphahleles' only son — they have five — to have returned with them to South Africa this week after 19 years of self-imposed exile. He has never seen his parents' homeland

before. His brothers, all older than he, have stayed behind in the United States, where Prof Mphahlele was until recently Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof Mphahlele is silenced in South Africa and cannot therefore be quoted. He hopes, however, to get a teaching post at the University of the North.

Unless his silencing order is relaxed, though, this could cause legal complications. Lawyers told the Express that as long as the order is in force students quoting the professor's opinion in, for example, an essay would be breaking the law.

Meantime, the Mphahleles are visiting relatives in

Lebowa and may live for a time in the new capital, Lebowa kgomo.

"We're not worried about Puso — he'll soon pick up enough Sotho to talk to his contemporaries," said Mrs Rebecca Mphahlele.

"He's never played with Black kids before," she pondered. "All his friends where we lived in Philadelphia were White."

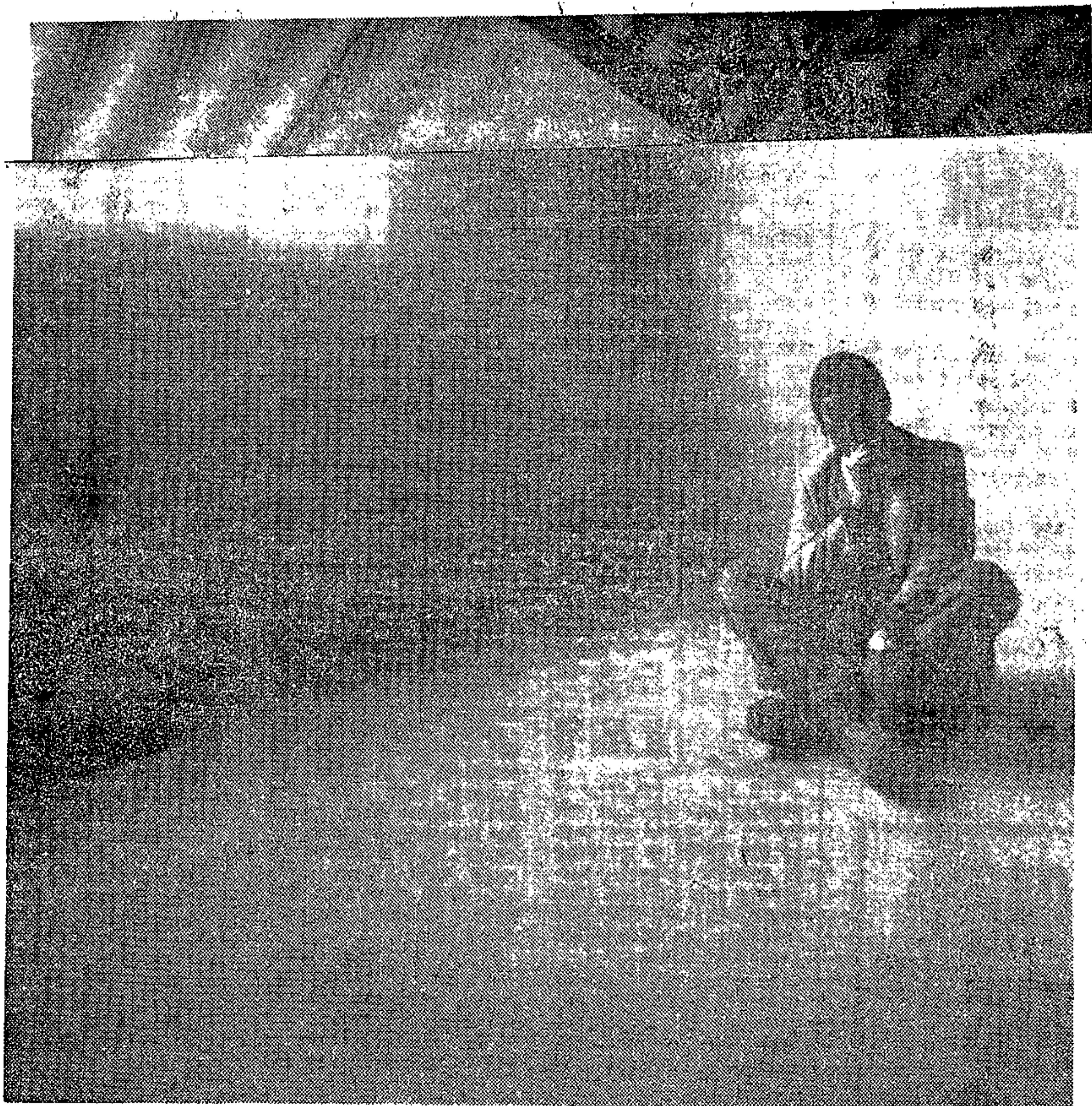
"Coming 'home' has been a culture shock to him; next week, in Lebowa, my husband will show him where he once herded goats . . ."

Puso, asked for his first impressions of his father's country, was polite, if laconic.

"I think it's great," he said firmly. "Just great."

This is home— bitter-sweet home

STAK 27/8/77



325
Banning
27/8/77

This picture was taken when Father Mkhathshwa moved into his new house — the Catholic Bishops' Conference has the resources to furnish the room. But it illustrates his "frustrating and positively lonely" position.

Religion Reporter

Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, a leading official of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, has been trying to get a house near Pretoria for a number of years.

A reason he failed, according to a colleague, was that he had no wife and family (as a Catholic priest).

This year, you might say, his wish was fulfilled. He was allocated house F524 in Mabopane, East, north of Pretoria.

But his colleagues at Khanya House in Pretoria, headquarters of the Bishops' Conference secretariate, do not regard it as a dream come true.

The house was secured for him by the authorities when he was banned for five years under the Internal Security Act by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

He is house arrested between 6 pm and 6 am and is barred from seeing visitors during these hours, apart from a medical practitioner and

"members of the household."

There are at present no members of the household.

Apart from this, Father Mkhathshwa is restricted in his work by being confined to the Pretoria magisterial district by his banning order. He is acting secretary general of the Bishops' Conference, secretary of the Commission for Social Communications and secretary of an inter-territorial committee of southern African bishops.

His Mabopane house has four small rooms, a bath-

room, no ceilings, no inside doors, no electricity and no running hot water.

But the important point is not the austerity of the house," said Father Finbar Synnott OP, a colleague.

"It's the dreadful isolation. Father Mkhathshwa is a very sociable man.

"Most banned people have wives or husbands.

"But for a relatively young man, Father Mkhathshwa's position is frustrating and positively lonely. People can't even talk over the hedge to him after 6 pm."

D.D. 30/8/77

We sent arms — ANC

325. Bannuys

LONDON — Mrs Adelaide Tambo, wife of the banned ANC acting president, Oliver Tambo, confirmed here yesterday that the arms caches seized near Johannesburg and Durban had been sent there by the exiled ANC leadership.

Mrs Tambo said: "Of course we are sending arms into South Africa, and we will continue to do so. In Ireland, the IRA arms caches have been discovered by the security forces a hundred times, but it hasn't stopped the fight. It hasn't stopped them getting arms."

She admitted that the discovery of the cache would be a setback to the "armed struggle," but she said, "this is an armed struggle now. We have abandoned talking."

She also admitted the ANC arms suppliers were in the Eastern bloc countries. "We have asked the West for arms saying that the regime only understands the bullet, and we have been turned down. So naturally we have gone to the East."

Asked if she was certain the arms seized were those supplied by the ANC, Mrs Tambo said: "Let's be honest. Which other organisation is sending arms to South Africa? Of course it is the ANC." — DDC.

Mandela denies she broke her banning order

Staff Reporter

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, 43, wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, yesterday pleaded not guilty to seven charges of breaking her banning order.

The State alleges she committed the offences under the Internal Security Act after she was banished to Brandfort in the Free State in May. She is appearing before Mr C P J Steytler in the Bloemfontein Regional Court.

Mrs Mandela is facing four charges of receiving visitors and three of attending social gatherings or alternatively attending gatherings.

Mr E J Goosen, a magistrate at Brandfort, told the court he received a letter from Mrs Mandela on May 23 which requested permission to be visited by her sister, Mrs Nobantu Madikisela, and two other people.

Mr Goosen said Mrs Mandela was given a letter the same day which refused her application as she was not allowed visitors on her premises.

Mr Goosen said Mrs Mandela later said the visitors would be visiting her daughter, Zinzi.

Mr Goosen admitted he was not aware of what was specified in the banning order which was served on

Mrs Mandela on May 16.

Asked by Mr George Bizos for the defence if the visitors did not prolong their visit because they had no petrol, Mr Goosen said he was prepared to give them a permit to buy petrol.

Sergeant Zakia Ramolahloane said he found three adults and two children at the Brandfort police station on May 21. They told him they wanted to visit Mrs Mandela.

He took them to Mrs. Mandela's home where he found her in the yard. He explained to her that she could speak to them but they would not be allowed to enter her house.

He said Mrs Mandela told him the visitors were her relatives and that they could sleep in her house. He said the visitors entered her house while he was there.

The visitors were travelling in a car from Maritzburg, he said.

Sergeant Ramolahloane said he again went to Mrs Mandela's home on May 23 and found two visitors in the kitchen. Another two were in the lounge. He said Mrs Mandela came out of her bedroom and said if we wanted to chase her visitors away she should rather be arrested. She said the visitors were her relatives.

The hearing continues today.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1718

2 September 1977

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10^{ter} VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10^{ter} van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1718

2 September 1977

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10^{ter} OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10^{ter} of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices

325-Banning

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 2 SEPTEMBER 1977

No. 5724 13

onderstaar de besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

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
Maqina, Mzwandile Ebenezer.....	136 Masangwanastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	4/7/77	31/3/82
Marie, Baptiste.....	7 Atomic-sentrum/Centre, 275 Sparksweg/Road, Clare-landgoed/ Estate, Durban	11/7/77	31/5/82
Zani, Thamsanqa Robert.....	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha.....	8/7/77	30/6/82

325-Banning

The Natal Mercury, Friday, September 2, 1977

11

'NOT MY VISITORS' POLICE TOLD

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (43) a restricted person, allegedly told a Security Police sergeant: "You are ignorant — you don't know the law of your own country," it was stated in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Sgt. G. J. Prinsloo was giving evidence at the trial of Mrs. Mandela on seven charges.

She has pleaded not guilty to unlawfully receiving visitors at her home at

Brandfort (four counts) and to unlawfully attending a social gathering, alternatively any gathering (three counts.)

Sgt. Prinsloo said that when he told Mrs. Mandela on May 25 that she was not allowed to receive two visitors who were with her teenage daughter Zinzi in

her house, she replied: "She (Zinzi) is not restricted — she can receive visitors."

She continued: "You are ignorant — you don't know the law of your own country. In Johannesburg we did receive visitors. My restriction order has nothing to do with my daughter's visitors."

"If that is the case, you can take me to the highest Court in the country."

Counsel for the defence: Did you say to the accused: "So long as you co-operate in telling me who your visitors or relatives are, there will be no problems about seeing your people?"

Sgt. Prinsloo: "Yes. As long as the prescribed procedure of applying to the Magistrate for permission is complied with."

Sgt. Prinsloo said Mrs. Mandela possibly told him that when she lived in Soweto she was given permission directly by the Security Police to receive

visitors.

"Thereafter, for humanity's sake, the Magistrate gives permission after the event has taken place."

Mrs. Mandela told him on May 23, when she received certain visitors: "They are my family — they must sleep here."

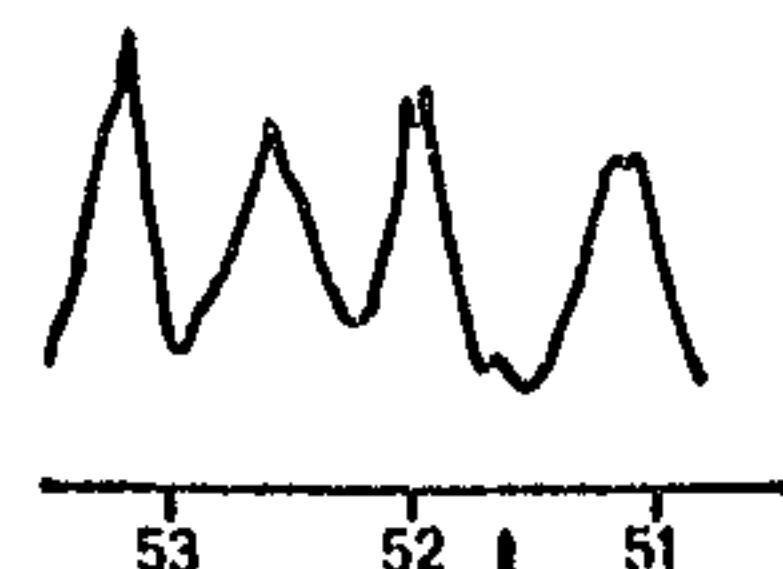
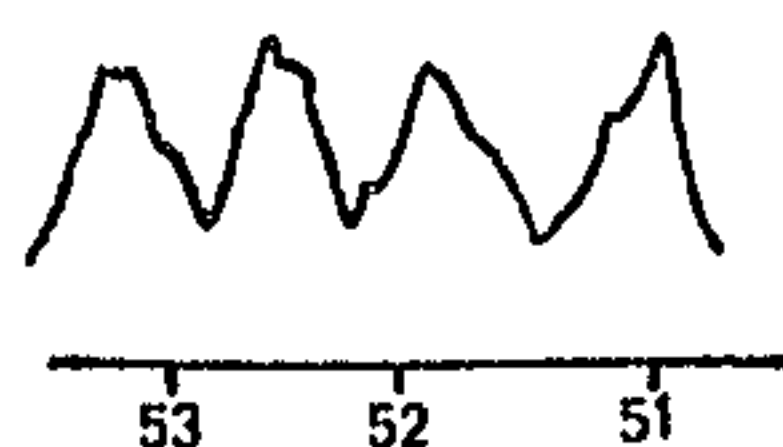
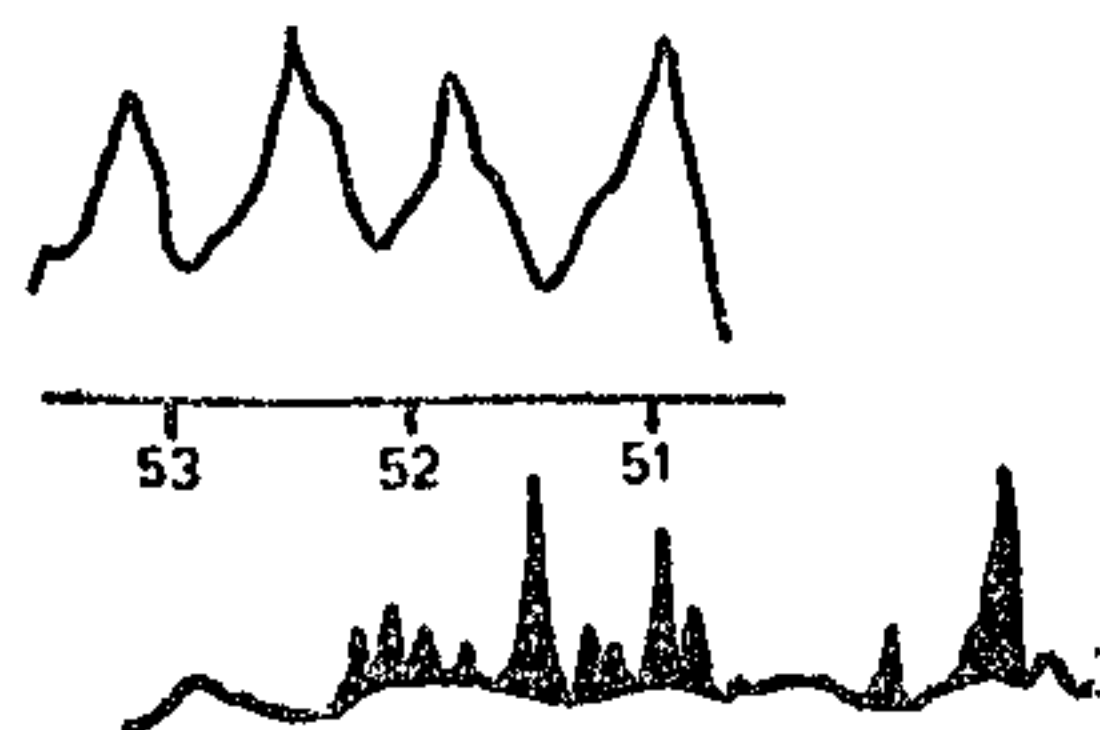
Zinzi said: "They are my visitors."

Mrs. Mandela said: "I can rather be locked up, but my family will not leave the premises."

Sgt. Prinsloo said that soon after Mrs. Mandela's arrival at Brandfort, the Security Police helped her put up a washing line. Sunday newspapers were delivered at her home. This was done in a humanitarian spirit.

"It is not necessary to live in enmity with the accused," he said.

The trial was adjourned to October 25. — (Sapa.)



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D.D. 7/9/77
325 Banning

Mandela interdict

JOHANNESBURG — Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela was yesterday granted a Supreme Court interdict against two security policemen from preventing his daughter, Zinzi, from receiving visitors while his wife is at home in Brandfort in the Free State.

Mr Mandela was also granted costs against the two policemen.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, his wife, who is banned and house arrested, was banished from her Soweto home to Brandfort earlier this year.

Living with her is her 16-year-old daughter who is suffering from severe emotional stress as a result of police harassment and intimidation, according to affidavits before the court.

Mr Mandela brought an urgent application against Sgt Gert Prinsloo and Sgt Zakia Ramalhwane of Bloemfontein for an order restraining them from preventing any visits by Zinzi's personal friends and acquaintances, medical personnel and legal advisers at their home. — DDC.

Mandela wins order on police

RDM
7/9/77
325
baww

By PAM KLEINOT
ROBBEN ISLAND prisoner Nelson Mandela was granted an interdict in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday preventing two Security Policemen from stopping his daughter Zinzi receiving visitors at her home in Brandfort when his wife is also there.

They are Sergeant Gert Jan Prinsloo and Sergeant Zakia Ramalhwane, of Bloemfontein.

Mandela, leader of the banned African National

Congress, who was imprisoned for life at the Rivonia Trial in 1963, was granted costs against the Security Policemen.

His wife, Winnie, is banned and under house arrest. She was banished to Brandfort in the Free State earlier this year.

Zinzi, 16, who lives with her in her small semi-detached house, is suffering from severe emotional stress as a result of police harassment and intimidation, said affidavits before the court.

N. Mercury 8/9/77
325 - Banning

Mandela's application succeeds

BLOEMFONTEIN — Zinzi Mandela, the 16-year-old daughter of the restricted Mrs. Winnie Mandela, will be allowed to receive visitors at the house in Brandfort, where she lives with her mother, following an application by Zinzi's father, Nelson Mandela, a Robben Island prisoner.

The successful application on Zinzi's behalf came before Mr. Justice H. F. de Wet in the Supreme Court here on Tuesday.

One of the terms of Mrs. Mandela's restriction order is that she may receive no visits except from a doctor or her children.

She and Zinzi were brought to Brandfort by the Security Police on May 16 this year.

According to affidavits before the Court, Zinzi was suffering from severe emotional stress as a result of police intimidation and harassment.

The affidavits further alleged that the Security Police had on several occasions evicted Zinzi's visitors from the house and Mrs. Mandela had been threatened that she would be arrested if they did not leave.

Mr. George Bizos, who appeared for Nelson Mandela, submitted that Zinzi was part of her mother's household. According to the restriction order only people could be restricted — not premises.

Restricted people could not receive visitors but members of the household could — even in this case, in which the restricted person was head of the household, Mr. Bizos said.

Mr. H. P. Viljoen, SC, who appeared for the respondents, two security policemen, Sergeant Gert Prinsloo and Sergeant Zakia Ramalhwane of Bloemfontein, submitted that Zinzi was subject to her mother's authority.

Zinzi could therefore not receive visits unless they were allowed by her mother. If the child of a restricted person was allowed to receive visits there was no restriction on who came to the premises. — (Sapa.)

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Zinzi, left, and Mrs Winnie Mandela
CAPE TIMES 8/9/77 325-6am

Mandela's daughter is allowed visitors

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Zinzi Mandela, the 16-year-old daughter of the restricted Mrs Winnie Mandela, will be allowed to receive visitors at the house in Brandfort, where she lives with her mother.

Zinzi's father, Nelson Mandela, a Robben Island prisoner, succeeded in an application on Zinzi's behalf before Mr Justice H F de Wet in the Supreme Court here this week.

One of the terms of Mrs Mandela's restriction order is that she may receive no visits except from a doctor or her children.

She and Zinzi were brought to Brandfort by the security police on May 16 this year.

According to affidavits before the court, Zinzi was suffering from severe emotional stress as a result of police intimidation and harassment.

Threatened

The affidavits further alleged that the security police had on several occasions evicted Zinzi's visitors from the house and Mrs Mandela had been threatened that she would be arrested if they did not leave.

Mr George Bizos, who
Nelson Mandela

According to the restriction order only people could be restricted — not premises.

Restricted people could not receive visitors, but members of the household could — even in this case where the restricted person was head of the household, Mr Bizos said.

Three young blacks who had previously visited Zinzi and who, according to the police, contravened the restriction order had come to see Zinzi — not her mother. Zinzi could not, therefore, be prevented from receiving visitors, Mr Bizos submitted.

Mother's authority

Mr H P Viljoen, SC, who appeared for the respondents, two security policemen, Sergeant Gert Prinsloo and Sergeant Zakia Ramalhwane of Bloemfontein, submitted that Zinzi was subject to her mother's authority.

Zinzi could therefore not receive visits unless they were allowed by her mother. If the child of a restricted person was allowed to receive visits there was no restriction on who came to the premises. The child could actually receive people who had come to see her mother.

Mr Justice de Wet

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10/9/77

Ban on leader eased

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325 - Banning

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In order to be considered for the course, you will be required to prepare the following:

1. One poem (duration 1 to 3 minutes)
2. An excerpt from a play (duration 1 to 3 minutes)
3. A contrasting excerpt from a modern play (duration 1 to 3 minutes).

PRETORIA — Permission had been given for Mr. Robert Sobukwe, the banned Pan Africanist Congress leader, to have medical treatment in any hospital in the country, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, announced here.

Mr. Kruger gave no details of Mr. Sobukwe's illness.

He said in a statement he had been approached on Thursday by Mr. Sobukwe's medical adviser, who made a certain report to him.

Mr. Sobukwe, a lawyer, was released from Robben Island Prison and allowed to continue in legal practice in Kimberley. — (Sapa.)

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All these items should be memorised.

Improvisation and reading may also be required by the auditioner. We recommend that you arrange for an audition as soon as possible, with one of the persons listed below.

Please send to us if/when available a copy of your matriculation or matriculation exemption certificate, and proof of symbols obtained in the matriculation or equivalent examination. Rhodesian students are asked to send copies of "O", "M" and "A" level certificates and a matriculation exemption certificate if available. These documents must reach the Registrar's office as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the third week in January.

Acceptance to a course of study does not imply automatic admission to a University residence. If you have applied for admission to a University residence you will be informed of the result of your application by the Residence Officer of the Registrar's staff.

for Registrar

FIN. MAIL 16/9/77
BANNINGS 325 Banning
The Grobbelaar case

Last year's trade union bannings have led to a civil court action. Tusca general secretary Arthur Grobbelaar has been sued by a number of those banned.

The action flows out of statements made by Grobbelaar after a meeting with Minister of Justice James Kruger shortly after the bannings.

The plaintiffs, banned trade union advisers Loet Douwes-Dekker and Eric



Grobbelaar . . . sued for
defamation

and Jean Tyacke, charge that Grobbelaar's statement defamed those who were banned in general and them in particular.

According to the national executive committee report to be tabled at next week's Tusca conference, Grobbelaar's lawyers have given notice of their intention to defend the action on the grounds that the remarks were not defamatory.

The action is proceeding.

Court Reporter

MR. Bennie Khoapa (39), the director of the Black Community Programme of the Special Project on Christian Action in Society (Sprocas), was yesterday acquitted by a Durban Regional Magistrate of a charge of contravening the terms of his banning order.

It had been alleged by the State that Mr. Khoapa contravened the banning order, issued under the Suppression

**Banned
man not
guilty**

of Communist Act, by communicating with another banned person, Mr. Malusi Mpumlwana, on January 25 at Umlazi.

He pleaded not guilty.

His acquittal came from an application for his discharge by Mr. T. L. Skweyiya on the grounds that the State had not proved a case against Mr. Khoapa.

The Magistrate, Mr. N. S. Main, granting the application, said the only evidence of communication was that Mr. Mpumlwana had greeted the accused.

Mr. T. W. Levitt appeared for the State.

225-Banning

Ban order charge: BCP man freed

Daily Disp. 2/9/77

DURBAN — Mr Bennie Khoapa, 39, the director of the Black Community Programme was acquitted yesterday by a Regional Court magistrate here of a charge of contravening the terms of his banning order.

It had been alleged by the State that Mr Khoapa contravened the banning order, issued under the Suppression of Communism Act, by communicating with another banned person, Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, on January 25 at Umlazi.

He pleaded not guilty.

His acquittal came from an application for his discharge by Mr T. L. Skweyiya on the grounds that the State had not proved a case against Mr Khoapa.

Mr Skweyiya said there had been no evidence to prove Mr Khoapa had communicated with Mr Mpumlwana.

Both men were detained by Security Branch

policemen when they were in Mr Khoapa's office in the United Congregational Church building at Umlazi.

Evidence was that Mr Mpumlwana and his wife had travelled to Durban from King William's Town for Mrs Mpumlwana to attend a meeting.

Mr Mpumlwana told the court he had gone into Mr Khoapa's office and found him at his desk.

He had been checking papers. Mr Mpumlwana said he had greeted Mr Khoapa and had sat down.

The Security Branch men had then entered the office.

The magistrate, Mr N. S. Main, granting the application, said the only evidence of communication was that Mr Mpumlwana had greeted the accused. — SAPA.

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u of the Highveld have been extensively described by (1969), Tyson (1969) and the Weather Bureau (1965).

January brings winds from North North West - North - North North East and these form 27,2 per cent of January's wind. In July the winds come from North West - North North West - North, forming 22,2 per cent of the month's wind (Fig. 4) (Weather Bureau, 1960). Although most of the wind is northerly there is no true prevailing wind. The slight variation between summer and winter is the result of the seasonal movement of high pressure belts (Weather Bureau, 1965).

1.4.5. Precipitation

Rainfall in the area is dependent on air movements and a consequent influx of moist air over the Orange Free State. For rain to fall unstable air conditions are necessary. In the Orange Free State unstable air conditions are usually caused by one of three processes. Firstly, a cold front moving up the continent from the South West, as a result of a strong high pressure off the Mozambique-Natal coast, is marked by a cloudy period with precipitation.

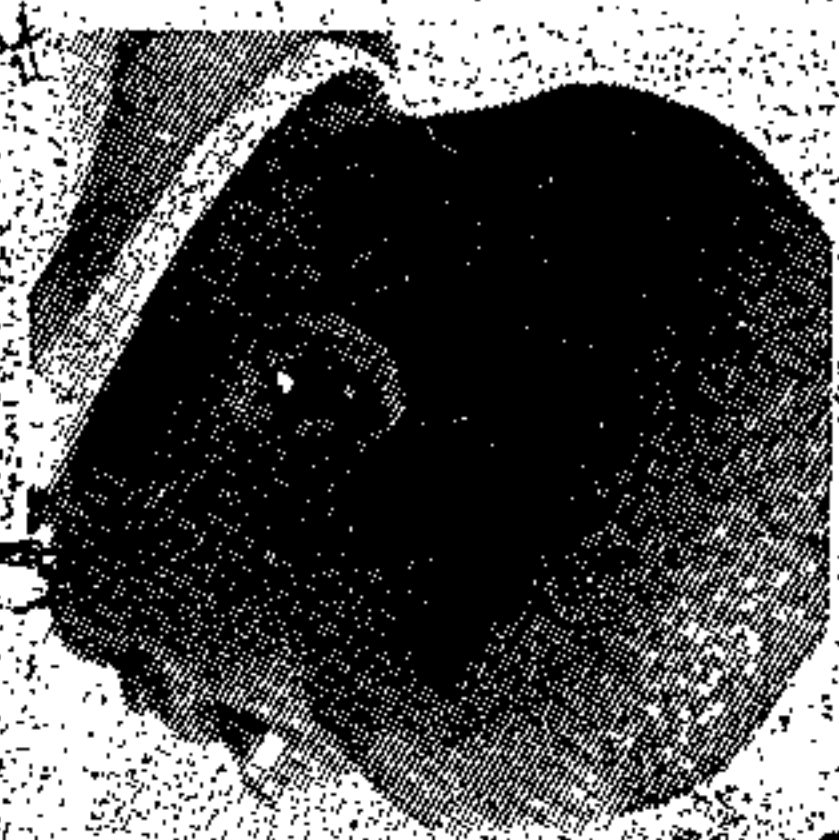
Secondly, an inflow of unstable maritime air from the North East, East or South East caused by an anticyclone off the South East coast following the passage of a depression. This results in widespread prolonged rainy and cloudy periods in summer and, in the Eastern Orange Free State, extensive snowfalls

CAPE TIMES

(325-Banning)

10/19/77

Kruger relaxes ban for ill Sobukwe



Mr Sobukwe

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The banned Mr Robert Sobukwe, founding president of the Pan Africanist Congress, has been given permission to have medical treatment in any hospital in South Africa, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, announced yesterday.

Mr Sobukwe, 52, is understood to be seriously ill.

His banning order restricts him to the magisterial district of Kimberley. He has been ill for about two months, during which he has consulted doctors from Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

On Thursday, one of the doctors concerned approached Mr Kruger and submitted a medical report to him. Mr Kruger had given Mr Sobukwe permission to consult a doctor in Johannesburg three weeks ago.

It is understood that a decision on where Mr Sobukwe will be treated will be made this weekend.

Mr Kruger said in a statement: "As a result of the medical report I have

Sobukwe in Cape Town

THE CAR taking the banned former leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, to Groote Schuur Hospital yesterday slowed down on De Waal Drive to give him a view of Robben Island — his home for six years.

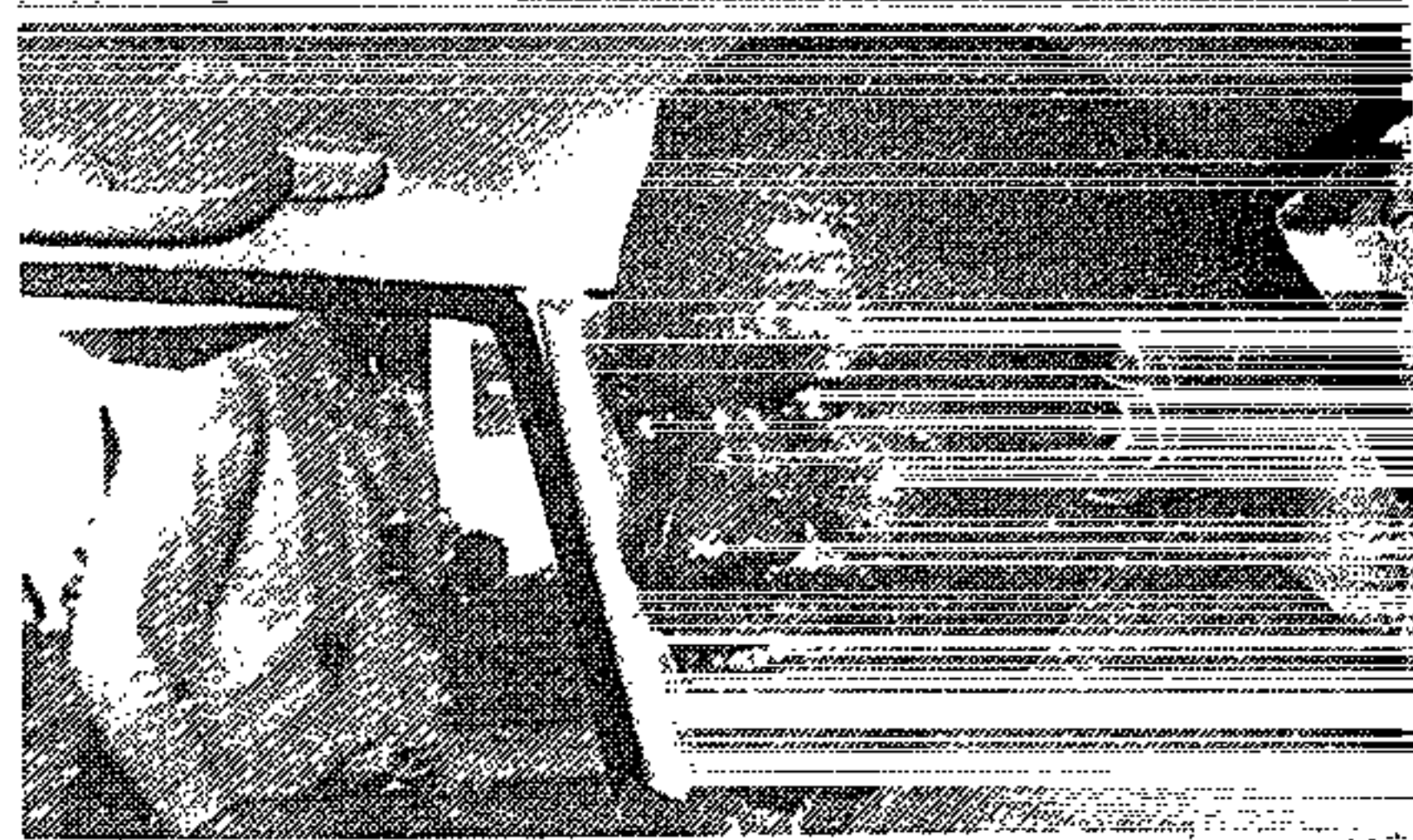
Mr Sobukwe was given permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, to have medical treatment for a reportedly serious chest ailment in a South African hospital of his own choice.

The soft-spoken, 52-year-old man chose

Groote Schuur Hospital and arrived in Cape Town yesterday. His wife, a nurse, was at his side as he walked slowly from the aircraft.

Dressed in a blue denim suit, Mr Sobukwe pushed a trolley with suitcases to the waiting car of Mrs Moira Henderson, a founder member of the Black Sash.

The car passed Groote Schuur Hospital and slowed on De Waal Drive from where Mr Sobukwe gazed over Table Bay and Robben Island where he was detained from 1963 to 1969.



Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned founder president of the Pan Africanist Congress, at D. Malan Airport yesterday.

BLESSINGS OF SOWETO RABBI

JOHANNESBURG—A Soweto "rabbi" blessed a judge and prosecutor yesterday after he was gaoled for five years for contravening the Terrorism Act, in the Rand Supreme Court.

Self-styled "rabbi" Vuyisile Joshua Msitshana (50) was found guilty by Mr. Justice L. J. le Grange of taking part in terrorist activities during June to October last year.

The Judge found that by distributing a pamphlet entitled 'The Voice of the Black People in South Africa' Msitshana exhorted Blacks to commit acts of violence against the Government, its properties and its personnel.

After the Judge passed the minimum statutory sentence of five years, Msitshana said: "Would the Lord bless the courtroom, the Judge, the prosecutor, the defence and the audience."

He greeted the audience with a raised hand and was led out of the courtroom.—(Sapa.)

W. M. M. 1/9/77

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Mandela's daughter wins bid to receive visitors

D.P.
8/9/77

325 - Banning 20

BLOEMFONTEIN — Zinzi Mandela, the 16-year-old daughter of the restricted Mrs Winnie Mandela, will be allowed to receive visitors at the house in Brandfort, where she lives with her mother.

Zinzi's father, Nelson Mandela, a Robben Island prisoner, succeeded in an application on Zinzi's behalf before Mr Justice H. F. de Wet, in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

One of the terms of Mrs Mandela's restriction order is that she may receive no visits except from a doctor or her

children.

She and Zinzi were brought to Brandfort by the security police on May 16 this year.

According to affidavits before the court, Zinzi was suffering from severe emotional stress as a result of police intimidation and harassment.

The affidavits further alleged that the security police had, on several occasions, evicted Zinzi's visitors from the house, and Mrs Mandela had been threatened that she would be arrested if they did not leave.

Mr George Bizos, who appeared for Nelson Mandela, submitted that Zinzi was part of her mother's household. According to the restriction order, only people could be restricted — not premises.

Restricted people could not receive visitors, but members of the household could — even in the case where the restricted person was head of the household, Mr Bizos said.

Three young blacks who had previously visited Zinzi and who, according to the police, contravened the restriction order, had come to see Zinzi — not her mother. Zinzi could not, therefore, be prevented from receiving visitors, Mr Bizos submitted.

Mr H. P. Viljoen, SC, who appeared for the respondents, two security policemen, Sergeant Gert Prinsloo and Sergeant Zakia Ramalhwane, of Bloemfontein, submitted that Zinzi was subject to her mother's authority.

Zinzi could, therefore, not receive visits unless they were allowed by her mother. If the child of a restricted person was allowed to receive visits, there was no restriction on who came to the premises. The child could actually receive people who had come to see her mother.

Mr Justice de Wet said he would give the reasons for his ruling later. — SAPA.

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Marc FUMAROLI

Né le 10 Juin 1932 à Marseille
Bachelier ès-Lettres classique
Licencié ès-Lettres classiques
Titulaire du C.A.P.E.S. (Lettres)
Titulaire de l'Agrégation de Lettres
Service militaire en Algérie
Pensionnaire de la Fondation
Assistant à la Faculté des Lettres
Chargé d'Enseignement à l'Université
Docteur ès-Lettres (Très Honorable)
Elu à Paris-Sorbonne en 1965

Mandela case: *daily* reasons given *Disp. 24/9/77* *325-Banning*

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Reasons for issuing an order to prohibit the Security Police from preventing the minor daughter of Mrs Winnie Mandela, a restricted person, from receiving visitors at her mother's house were given in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Justice De Wet referred to a decision by the late Mr Justice Potgieter in which he said the restrictions placed on a person to receive visitors could not apply to that person's sister who lived in the same house.

He could not conceive that the legislature intended that restrictions

placed on a person would also apply to a minor child living with the restricted person, Mr Justice De Wet said.

It was true that such a person, who had control over the minor child, could allow her to receive visitors who were in fact her own visitors. But in such a case there had to be some evidence to this effect before action could be taken.

A minor child had the same right as an adult living in the house of a restricted relative.

For this reason he granted the order and awarded costs against the Security Police. — SAPA

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4. "Funeral rites", Tulane Drama Review, vol. 14, n.I, Fall 1969, p.46-54.
5. "Den demaskerende skuespiller", Textrets Teori og Teknikk, no. 10, 1969, p.2-13.
6. "L'attore comico o il commediante smascherato", Teatro, 1969, n.I, p.33-63.
7. "La querelle de la moralité du théâtre avant Nicole et Bossuet", R.H.L.F., Sept.-Déc. 1970, p. 1007-1030.
8. "Le "nouveau théâtre" américain", Contrepoint, Octobre 1970, p.189-202.
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11. "Il riso di Barba", essai critique sur Min Fars Hus, spectacle de l'Odin Teatret, dans le recueil Biennale di Venezia, 31e Festival del Teatro di prosa, Venise, 1972, p.80-87.
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15. "Sur Homère en France au XVIIème siècle", R.H.L.F., Juillet-Août 1973, p.643-656.
16. "Corneille, lecteur de la Filli di Sciro", dans Mélanges offerts à Georges Mongrédien, Paris 1973, p.313-326.
17. "Tragique chrétien, tragique païen, dans Rodogune", R.S.H., 1973, p.599-631.
18. "Le héros cornélien et le Magnanime selon Aristote", dans le recueil Héroïsme et Littérature, Paris, Klincksieck, 1974, p.53-76.
19. "Sur Ingmar Bergman", Contrepoint, no.13, 1974, p.93-107.
20. "Le Crispus et la Flavia du P. Stefonio", dans Les Fêtes de la Renaissance, t.III, Paris, 1974, éd. du C.N.R.S., p. 505-524.

Claims of torture 'typical Red tactic' ARGUS 26/9/77

is a well-known communist tactic to accuse the police of torture, and it is undesirable to think

nothing is being done to prevent it, according to the Directorate of Publications.

These were among the reasons given by the directorate for banning the publication, Justice in South Africa, published in August by the Students for Social Democracy.

The reasons were given in a letter to the president of the Students' Representative Council, University of Cape Town, by the Director of Publications, Mr M. J. van der Westhuizen.

The publication suggests the police and justice in South Africa are arbitrary and cruel because of the deaths and

alleged assaults of detainees, the letter says.

The list of alleged assaults is not undesirable. What is undesirable is the suggestion that torture is State policy and that nothing is being done to prevent it.

Other reasons given for the banning are:

- The writers appear to approve of the 'criminal acts' of the African National Congress.
- The publication aims to convince the reader that the police system is corrupt.
- People could use the

publication for reference purposes.

- The publication would be available in black areas.

POSTERS

Nearly 60 student publications, including posters and pamphlets, have been banned by the directorate this year.

In reply to the letter, the SRC president, Mr Steven Kahanovitz, said: 'The directorate seems intent on suppressing the flow of information. In this way students and the public are becoming less aware of what is going on in our society.'

225-banning

Winnie Mandela: two to appear in court

D.D 3/10/77

325
Banning

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Helen Joseph, formerly banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, and another Johannesburg woman have been subpoenaed to answer questions before a Bloemfontein magistrate relating to an alleged offence by Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The subpoenas follow their refusal to make statements to the Brandfort police after taking provisions and birthday presents to Mrs Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort district, on

September 27.

Mrs Joseph may not be quoted, but a friend said Mrs Mandela had just loaded the provisions, presents and a birthday cake into her car on the outskirts of the Brandfort location when a security policeman appeared from behind a bush and requested that the women accompany him to the police station.

Mrs Joseph has been subpoenaed to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on October 13 and her friend on October 17. — DDC.

Helen Joseph gets jail sentence



325-Bannings

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Helen Joseph, 72, of Johannesburg, was sentenced in the Regional Court to four months yesterday after refusing to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort on September 27.

Mrs Joseph is a banned person. Mrs Mandela is under house arrest in Brandfort. Mrs Mandela is charged with exceeding her restriction order by receiving visitors.

Mrs Joseph said she feared prosecution if she gave evidence. The magistrate Mr A J Pienaar, assured her she would not be prosecuted under the new criminal procedure law.

But Mrs Joseph refused to answer one question — whether she visited Mrs Mandela on September 27. She said she had close relations with Mrs Mandela and had always regarded her as the daughter she never had.

Mr Pienaar said her excuse was not a valid legal one. Mrs Joseph has appealed against the sentence. — Sapa

RDM
Helen

14/10/77
Joseph

325 Banning
**sentenced
to jail**

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Helen Joseph, 72, of Johannesburg, was sentenced to four months in jail in the regional court, Bloemfontein, yesterday after refusing to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort on September 27.

Mrs Mandela is charged with exceeding her restriction order by receiving visitors.

Mrs Joseph, who was banned 15 years ago, said she feared prosecution if she gave evidence. The magistrate, Mr A J Pienaar, assured her she would not be prosecuted under the new criminal procedure law.

But Mrs Joseph refused to answer one question — whether she visited Mrs Mandela in Brandfort on September 27. She said she had close relations with Mrs Mandela and had always regarded her as the daughter she never had.

"I feel in the same position as Martin Luther. Here I stand and I can't do otherwise," she said.

Mr Pienaar said her excuse was not a valid legal one. Mrs Joseph could have been jailed for a maximum of two years for refusing to testify.

Mrs Joseph has appealed against the sentence — Sapa.

Argus 17/10/77 7
325 banning

Synod call to lift ban

THE Cape Town Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church has called on the Government to lift the ban on two documents prepared by clergymen — 'Role of the Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Christmas 1976,' and 'Torture in South Africa?'

Following unrest in Nyanga last Christmas, the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, an inter-denominational body of clergymen, issues a document entitled 'Role of the Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Christmas 1976.'

This was subsequently banned, and a number of clergymen were later convicted of producing and distributing an 'undesirable' document.

The Rev David Russell, a member of the Ministers' Fraternal, was also sentenced to three months imprisonment for refusing to give certain information to the police, but the decision and sentence was set aside by the Supreme Court.

The Synod yesterday decided to ask for the lifting of the banning order, and to distribute to all Anglican parishioners a Press statement by the Archbishop on the subject.

The statement by Archbishop Bill Burnett said: 'If ministers of some of the Churches in the African townships in Cape Town are conveying the truth to us about the deeply felt grievances of their people, we should be prepared to pay attention to what they say and try to put right what is wrong.'

Synod call to lift ban

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29/10/77

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The statement by Archbishop Bill Burnett said: 'If ministers of some of the Churches in the African townships in Cape Town are conveying the truth to us about the deeply felt grievances of their people, we should be prepared to pay attention to what they say and try to put right what is wrong.'

Barbara Waite sentenced for silence

RDM 18/10/77
325 banning

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Johannesburg woman, Barbara Waite, was sentenced to 12 months' jail in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court yesterday for refusing to say whether or not she visited Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who is restricted to Brandfort, last month.

The court was told she had also declined to make a statement to police.

She was released on R50 bail after her legal representative, Mr Geoff Budlender gave notice of appeal against sentence.

The prosecutor, Mr J. W. J. Steyn, asked Waite whether or not she visited Mrs. Mandela, on September 27.

She replied that she was not prepared to testify because she had a moral objection against doing so in connection with the alleged visit. — Sapa.

What ban means

Banning (325) Argus. 19/10/77

The Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — The banning order on The World means it may not be printed, published or distributed. The order was made under Section six of the Internal Security Act and published in an extraordinary issue of the Government Gazette today.

The order also effects Weekend world.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger issued the order.

While the order will mean the editor and staff of the newspaper are now effectively out of a job, the ban does not directly cover them, it is believed as to what they might write for other publications.

Newspaper bans were last used against left wing

publications, claimed to be communist inspired in the 1960s. At the time, the publications would simply change their name and publish again the next day, within the law.

But the legislation has since been changed, and a banned publication cannot continue printing under its original name or any other name.

Nationwide police swoop: Many held

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Government has declared 18 organisations to be unlawful and has prohibited the publication of three newspapers.

The newspapers concerned are The World, The Weekend World and the Christian Institute's newspaper Pro Veritate.

The action, which has serious political implications in the atmosphere of tension caused by boycotts and the Biko controversy appears to have coincided with police raids and the detention of several people.

The bannings were published at 9 am today in a Government Gazette Extraordinary in Pretoria.

The banning proclamations were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, and the State President, Dr N. Diederichs, and were dated October 17.

Mr Kruger is expected to issue a statement explaining the action later today.

Liquidator

In a further Government notice, a regional magistrate, Mr Willem Frederik Krugel, has been appointed liquidator of the assets of the 18 banned organisations.

He was appointed in terms of Section 3 (1) (B) of the Internal Security Act. His address is given as Room 233 Veritas Buildings, Volkstem Avenue, Pretoria.

The relevant section of the Act provides that all property (including rights and documents) held by any of the organisations concerned or by anyone for the benefit of any of the organisations vests in the liquidator from the date of the banning.

Particulars

'Any person holding such property is hereby required to furnish without delay full particulars thereon to the liquidator to enable him to take possession thereof,' the notice states.

'Property such as money and negotiable instruments which can be transmitted by post shall be sent to the liquidator forthwith. Any person having a claim against any of the organisations concerned shall lodge it with the liquidator as soon as practicable.'

Security Police early today raided the offices of Mr Shun Chetty at the Oriental Plaza, Johannesburg.

Mr Chetty has served as defence attorney for several of the SASO and BPC trials.

Files

Eight policemen scanned through his clients' files. Later, two men emerged from Mr Chetty's reception room with 10 ring files which they took to police cars.

The policemen were black and white and one of them carried a two-way radio. They were all in plainclothes.

Mr Sadecque Variava, a former SASO terror trialist, discharged late last year, was detained at 4.30 am from his Lenasia home.

Also detained was the Rev Drake Tahenkeng, national executive member of the Black People's Convention.

Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who was acting secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is the church's top executive

official in the country. He was detained early today.

Father Mkhathshwa was banned. The bishops' conference heard today he was detained about 5.30 am.

Security policemen also visited the homes of the Rev Theo Kotze, Cape regional director of the Christian Institute, in Cape Town, Mr Renier Holst, Durban CI worker, and Mr Cosmos Desmond, formerly a CI employee in Maritzburg early today.

Durban raids

Police carried out a series of early morning raids in Durban on the homes and offices of attorneys, students, Christian Institute officials and two Daily News reporters and confiscated a large amount of pamphlets and other documents.

A student, Mr Woodraj ('Woddy') Ramathar of the University of Durban-Westville, was also detained from his home in Clare Estate.

Police later raided the offices of the Daily News in Durban and searched the desk of one of the reporters, Mr Mari-muthoo Subramoney.

Police carrying out the raids were armed with search warrants which indicated that they were looking for material and documents relating to 20 organisations which were today declared unlawful in terms of the Internal Security Act.

18 organisations named 'unlawful'

THE full list of organisations declared unlawful is:

The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa.
The Black Parents' Association.
The Black People's Convention.
The Black Women's Federation.
The Border Youth Organisation, also known as the Border Youth Union.
The Christian Institute of Southern Africa.
The Eastern Province Youth Organisation, also known as the Eastern Cape Youth Organisation.
The Medupe Writers' Association.
The Natal Youth Organisation.
The National Youth Organisation.
The South African Students' Movement (SASM).
The South African Students' Organisation.
The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRD).
The Black Community Programmes.
The Transvaal Youth Organisation.
The Union of Black Journalists.
The Western Cape Youth Organisation.
The Zimele Trust Fund.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2551

PRICE 20c PRYS
OVERSEAS 30c OORSE
POST FREE POSVRY

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2551

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

VOL. 148]

PRETORIA, 19 OCTOBER 1977
19 OKTOBER 1977

[No. 5784

PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa*

No. R. 282, 1977

DECLARATION OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 283, 1977

DECLARATION OF BLACK PARENTS' ASSOCIATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as BLACK PARENTS' ASSOCIATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

65790—A

PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 282, 1977

VERKLARING VAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950) verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

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N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

5784—1

No. R. 284, 1977

DECLARATION OF BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 285, 1977

DECLARATION OF BLACK WOMEN'S FEDERATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as BLACK WOMEN'S FEDERATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 286, 1977

DECLARATION OF BORDER YOUTH ORGANISATION ALSO KNOWN AS BORDER YOUTH UNION, AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as BORDER YOUTH ORGANISATION, also known as BORDER YOUTH UNION, to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 287, 1977

DECLARATION OF THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 284, 1977

VERKLARING VAN BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negeehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 285, 1977

VERKLARING VAN BLACK WOMEN'S FEDERATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as BLACK WOMEN'S FEDERATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negeehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 286, 1977

VERKLARING VAN BORDER YOUTH ORGANISATION, OOK BEKEND AS BORDER YOUTH UNION, TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as BORDER YOUTH ORGANISATION, ook bekend as BORDER YOUTH UNION, tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negeehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 287, 1977

VERKLARING VAN DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDELIKE AFRIKA TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as DIE CHRISTELIKE INSTITUUT VAN SUIDELIKE AFRIKA tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negeehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 288, 1977

DECLARATION OF EASTERN PROVINCE YOUTH ORGANISATION, ALSO KNOWN AS EASTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION, AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as EASTERN PROVINCE YOUTH ORGANISATION, also known as EASTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION, to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 289, 1977

DECLARATION OF MEDUPE WRITERS ASSOCIATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as MEDUPE WRITERS ASSOCIATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 290, 1977

DECLARATION OF NATAL YOUTH ORGANISATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as NATAL YOUTH ORGANISATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 291, 1977

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 288, 1977

VERKLARING VAN EASTERN PROVINCE YOUTH ORGANISATION, OOK BEKEND AS EASTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION, TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as EASTERN PROVINCE YOUTH ORGANISATION, ook bekend as EASTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION, tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 289, 1977

VERKLARING VAN MEDUPE WRITERS ASSOCIATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as MEDUPE WRITERS ASSOCIATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 290, 1977

VERKLARING VAN NATAL YOUTH ORGANISATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as NATAL YOUTH ORGANISATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 291, 1977

VERKLARING VAN NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 292, 1977

DECLARATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 293, 1977

DECLARATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 294, 1977

DECLARATION OF SOWETO STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as SOWETO STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 295, 1977

DECLARATION OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES LIMITED AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as THE BLACK COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES LIMITED to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 292, 1977

VERKLARING VAN SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negenhonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 293, 1977

VERKLARING VAN SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negenhonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 294, 1977

VERKLARING VAN SOWETO STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as SOWETO STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negenhonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 295, 1977

VERKLARING VAN THE BLACK COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES LIMITED TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as THE BLACK COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES LIMITED tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober, Eenduisend Negenhonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 296, 1977

DECLARATION OF TRANSVAAL YOUTH ORGANISATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 14 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as TRANSVAAL YOUTH ORGANISATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 297, 1977

DECLARATION OF UNION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as UNION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 298, 1977

DECLARATION OF WESTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as WESTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 299, 1977

DECLARATION OF ZIMELE TRUST FUND AS AN UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organization known as ZIMELE TRUST FUND to be an unlawful organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 296, 1977

VERKLARING VAN TRANSVAAL YOUTH ORGANISATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as TRANSVAAL YOUTH ORGANISATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 297, 1977

VERKLARING VAN UNION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as UNION OF BLACK JOURNALISTS tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 298, 1977

VERKLARING VAN WESTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as WESTERN CAPE YOUTH ORGANISATION tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 299, 1977

VERKLARING VAN ZIMELE TRUST FUND TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as ZIMELE TRUST FUND tot onwettige organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 300, 1977

PROHIBITION ON THE PRINTING, PUBLICATION OR DISSEMINATION OF *PRO VERITATE*

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby prohibit the printing, publication or dissemination of the periodical publication *Pro Veritate*.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 301, 1977

PROHIBITION ON THE PRINTING, PUBLICATION OR DISSEMINATION OF *THE WORLD*

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby prohibit the printing, publication or dissemination of the periodical publication *The World*.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria, this Eighteenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 302, 1977

PROHIBITION ON THE PRINTING, PUBLICATION OR DISSEMINATION OF *WEEKEND WORLD*

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I hereby prohibit the printing, publication or dissemination of the periodical publication *Weekend World*.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

No. R. 2194

19 October 1977

DESIGNATION OF LIQUIDATOR OF THE ASSETS OF UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATIONS

It is hereby notified for general information that Mr Willem Frederik Krugel, Regional Magistrate, has, in terms of section 3 (1) (b) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), been designated as Liquidator of the assets of the organizations mentioned in the Schedule hereof, which organizations were declared to be unlawful organizations by the Proclamations mentioned opposite their respective names. The address of the said Liquidator is Room 233, Veritas Buildings, Volksstem Avenue, Pretoria, 0002.

In terms of the said section 3 (1) (b) all property (including rights and documents) held by any of the organizations concerned or by any person for the benefit of any of the

No. R. 300, 1977

VERBOD OP DIE DRUK, UITGEE OF VERSPREIDING VAN *PRO VERITATE*

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6 van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied ek hierby die druk, uitgee of verspreiding van die periodieke publikasie *Pro Veritate*.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 301, 1977

VERBOD OP DIE DRUK, UITGEE OF VERSPREIDING VAN *THE WORLD*

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6 van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied ek hierby die druk, uitgee of verspreiding van die periodieke publikasie *The World*.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

No. R. 302, 1977

VERBOD OP DIE DRUK, UITGEE OF VERSPREIDING VAN *WEEKEND WORLD*

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6 van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied ek hierby die druk, uitgee of verspreiding van die periodieke publikasie *Weekend World*.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING**DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE**

No. R. 2194

19 Oktober 1977

AANWYSING VAN BEREDDERAAR VAN DIE BATES VAN ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIES

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat mnr. Willem Frederik Krugel, Streeklanddros, ingevolge artikel 3 (1) (b) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), aangewys is as Beredderaar van die bates van die organisasies in die Bylae hiervan genoem, wat by die Proklamasies teenoor hulle onderskeie name genoem tot onwettige organisasies verklaar is. Die adres van genoemde Beredderaar is Kamer 233, Veritasgebou, Volksstemlaan, Pretoria, 0002.

Ingevolge genoemde artikel 3 (1) (b) het al die eiendom (met inbegrip van alle regte en dokumente) wat enige van die betrokke organisasies besit of wat op die naam van enige persoon ten voordele van enige van die betrokke

organizations concerned vested in the Liquidator as from the date on which the organization was declared to be an unlawful organization.

Any person holding such property is hereby required to furnish, without delay, full particulars thereon to the Liquidator to enable him to take possession thereof. Property such as money and negotiable instruments which can be transmitted by post shall be sent to the Liquidator forthwith.

Any person having a claim against any of the organizations concerned shall lodge it with the Liquidator as soon as practicable.

SCHEDULE

Name of organization	Number and date of Proclamation
Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa	R. 282, 1977-19/10/77
Black Parents' Association	R. 283, 1977-19/10/77
Black People's Convention	R. 284, 1977-19/10/77
Black Women's Federation	R. 285, 1977-19/10/77
Border Youth Organisation, also known as Border Youth Union	R. 286, 1977-19/10/77
Eastern Province Youth Organisation, also known as Eastern Cape Youth Organisation	R. 288, 1977-19/10/77
Medupe Writers Association	R. 289, 1977-19/10/77
Natal Youth Organisation	R. 290, 1977-19/10/77
National Youth Organisation	R. 291, 1977-19/10/77
South African Students' Movement	R. 292, 1977-19/10/77
South African Students' Organisation	R. 293, 1977-19/10/77
Soweto Students' Representative Council	R. 294, 1977-19/10/77
The Black Community Programmes Limited	R. 295, 1977-19/10/77
The Christian Institute of Southern Africa	R. 287, 1977-19/10/77
Transvaal Youth Organisation	R. 296, 1977-19/10/77
Union of Black Journalists	R. 297, 1977-19/10/77
Western Cape Youth Organisation	R. 298, 1977-19/10/77
Zimele Trust Fund	R. 299, 1977-19/10/77

organisasies gehou word, met ingang van die datum waarop die organisasie tot onwettige organisasie verklaar is op die Beredderaar oorgegaan.

Van enige persoon wat sodanige eiendom hou, word hierby vereis dat hy onverwyld volle besonderhede in verband met sodanige eiendom aan die Beredderaar verskaf, ten einde hom in staat te stel om besit daarvan te neem. Eiendom soos geld en verhandelbare dokumente wat per pos versend kan word, moet onverwyld aan die Beredderaar gestuur word.

Enige persoon wat 'n eis teen enige van die betrokke organisasies het, moet dit so gou doenlik by die Beredderaar indien.

BYLAE

Naam van organisasie	Nommer en datum van Proklamasie
Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa	R. 282, 1977-19/10/77
Black Parents' Association	R. 283, 1977-19/10/77
Black People's Convention	R. 284, 1977-19/10/77
Black Women's Federation	R. 285, 1977-19/10/77
Border Youth Organisation, ook bekend as Border Youth Union	R. 286, 1977-19/10/77
Die Christelike Instituut van Suidelike Afrika	R. 287, 1977-19/10/77
Eastern Province Youth Organisation, ook bekend as Eastern Cape Youth Organisation	R. 288, 1977-19/10/77
Medupe Writers Association	R. 289, 1977-19/10/77
Natal Youth Organisation	R. 290, 1977-19/10/77
National Youth Organisation	R. 291, 1977-19/10/77
South African Students' Movement	R. 292, 1977-19/10/77
South African Students' Organisation	R. 293, 1977-19/10/77
Soweto Students' Representative Council	R. 294, 1977-19/10/77
The Black Community Programmes Limited	R. 295, 1977-19/10/77
Transvaal Youth Organisation	R. 296, 1977-19/10/77
Union of Black Journalists	R. 297, 1977-19/10/77
Western Cape Youth Organisation	R. 298, 1977-19/10/77
Zimele Trust Fund	R. 299, 1977-19/10/77

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en Kaapstad

OCTOBER 19 1977

Admission of failure

Argus

THE Government's banning of The World newspapers and of numerous black organisations looks to be a deed of monumental stupidity. If such action is needed to keep the peace, it means rule by lawful processes has become impossible in South Africa and that the Government has lost control of affairs. We do not believe and we cannot accept that The World's closing is in the country's interest; we cannot accept the need to ban practically every organisation that represents the interests of black people. We do not believe that rule by ordinary lawful means has become impossible. But it looks as if the Government believes it and its latest actions are a terrible admission of failure of policy and administration.

The Government could not have chosen a worse time to act as it has — at a time when its relations with the outside world are delicately poised in a variety of areas and when internally in many black areas there is unrest, tension and a breakdown in administration and relations between officials and black people.

There can be no doubting the reaction in the outside world to today's events, particularly to the banning of The World and Week-

end World, which will be seen as a precursor to action against other newspapers — perhaps censorship of the South African Press as a whole — a Press whose freedom has shone brightly in the gloom of this country's foreign image and kept alive foreign confidence in our ability to solve our own problems. It has always been this freedom that distinguished us from the communists and fascists.

But more serious than overseas reaction are repercussions at home. Black voices cannot be stilled without perilous pressure building up in covert places. Cannot the Government see that? The World, one of Africa's biggest newspapers, has sought, like any other newspaper of standing, both to articulate the views of its readers and to keep them informed. Its counsels have been moderate. It rejects apartheid — it would have no readers if it did not — but urges discussion, negotiation. It has never counselled violence. If such a paper must be banned, South Africa is indeed in a sorry state. Press freedom is in real danger today and therefore so is the freedom of all South Africans. Some still have the chance, however, in coming elections to give judgment on a failed government.

Argus chairman

protests to Vorster

JOHANNESBURG. — The following is the text of a message Mr L. E. A. Slater, chairman of The Argus Company, has sent to the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster. Although no Government Gazette had been issued by 9 am we have been informed that the daily and weekend editions of The World are to be banned.

If this is so, I wish, as chairman of The Argus Company, owners of The World, to protest in the strongest possible terms against the banning.

'DRASTIC'

There can be no legitimate grounds for such drastic action, which can only do incalculable harm to race relations and to South Africa's image overseas.

My board and I believe it is imperative in the interests of relations within this country and with the outside world that any banning notice be immediately withdrawn.

A copy of this was also sent to the Minister of Justice.

1966
11.11.66

325 - BANNING

The Star Wednesday October 19 1977

3

These are the bodies affected

**John Patten,
Political Correspondent**

The Government has declared 18 organisations to be unlawful and has prohibited the publication of three news media — including the World and Weekend World — in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The bannings were published at 9 am today in a Government Gazette Extraordinary released in Pretoria.

The banning proclamations were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and the State President, Dr Diederichs, and were dated October 17.

The prohibition of the publication of The World, The Weekend World and the Christian Institute's newspaper, Pro Veritate, was also signed by Dr Diederichs and Mr Kruger.

In the case of Pro Veritate, the prohibition was signed on October 17, in the case of the other two newspapers on October 18.

The action against the newspapers was taken in terms of section 6 of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The declaration of the organisations as unlawful was taken in terms of section 2 (2) of the same Act.

The organisations banned were:

- The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Asseca);
- The Black Parents' Association;
- The Black People's Convention;
- The Black Women's Federation;
- The Border Youth Organisation;
- The Christian Institute of Southern Africa;
- The Eastern Province Youth Organisation (also known as the Eastern Cape Youth Organisation);
- The Medupe Writers' Association;

● The Natal Youth Organisation;

● The National Youth Organisation;

● The South African Students' Movement (Sasm);

● The South African Students' Organisation (Saso);

● The Soweto Students' Representative Council;

● The Black Community Programmes Ltd;

● The Transvaal Youth Organisation;

● The Union of Black Journalists;

● The Western Cape Youth Organisation;

● The Zimele Trust Fund.

In another Government notice, a Regional Court magistrate, Mr Willem Frederik Krugel, has been appointed liquidator of the assets of the 18 banned organisations.

He was appointed in terms of Section 3(1)(b) of the Internal Security Act.

His address is given as Room 233, Veritas Buildings, Volkstem Avenue, Pretoria.

RELEVANT

The relevant section of the Act provides that all property, including rights and documents, held by any of the organisations concerned, or by anyone for the benefit of any of the organisations, vests in the liquidator from the date of the banning.

Section 6 of the Internal Security Act, under which the Minister has acted against the newspapers, empowers the State President to prohibit printing, publication and dissemination under certain conditions.

These are if the State President is satisfied the publication professes to be a publication propagating communism, is published

Naude banned

Police today served five-year banning orders on Dr C G Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, and two of his staff members.

The staff members were the Rev Brian Brown, a Methodist minister and administrative director of the CI, and Mr Cedric Mayson, editor of the CI magazine, Pro Veritate.

Police this morning told CI staff members to remove all their belongings from the Institute's head office in Johannesburg.

Mrs Penelope Mayson said when her husband left for home that Dr Naude, Mr Brown and her husband had all been ordered to report to the police every week. They had been restricted to the Johannesburg district.

under direction of an unlawful organisation, serves as a means of expressing views propagated by any such organisation, serves as a means of expressing views calculated to achieve any of the objects of communism or calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance or public order, or is a continuation or substitution of any periodical (whether or not under another name) of any publication prohibited under the section.

325 - BANNING

STAR 19/10/77

'An act of despotism — solving nothing'

**Tim Patten,
Political Reporter**

Opposition politicians as well as coloured and Indian leaders reacted with shock today to the news of the sweeping bans imposed on black organisations and *The World*.

Consensus opinion held that the Government ban was an "act of despotism" which would solve nothing — that instead of halting reform, it would provoke the black organisations.

The list of banned organisations came as a bombshell to most leading politicians.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said the bans were a complete admission by the Government that it was unable to govern the country without resorting to absolute despotism.

Stunned by what she called the "stupidity" of the Government's action, Mrs Suzman said it would lead to the "gravest possible consequences."

She said that instead of doing what they were doing legally, the black organisations involved would move underground, which was far more dangerous.

Mr Rene de Villiers, retiring MP for Parktown and a former editor of *The Star*, said the ban on the black newspaper was a "disastrous move ... the beginning of the end of Press freedom in South Africa."

"One had hoped the Government would have the sense not to do it."

"It will be interpreted around the world, quite correctly, as being a move against the Press as a whole. It will do South Africa incredible harm."

Mr de Villiers, who fought the controversial Press Bill introduced in Parliament earlier this year, said he could not find a single argument to justify the Government's

Bans will crush organs of black consciousness

19/10/77 32S

Kruger closes The World, bans 18 movements

►► From page 1

Students Organisation (Saso);

● The South African Students Movement (SASM);

● The Soweto Students' Representative Council;

● The Black Allied Workers' Union;

● The Black Parents' Association;

● The African Social, Educational and Cultural Association (ASSECA);

● The Black Women's Federation and different youth organisations.

The Star's political correspondent, John Patten, writes that today's action coincides with an emotional election campaign being waged by the Govern-

ment, in which the need for white survival and their resistance to political pressure is a major plank.

It also takes place at a time when there have been indications that the inquest into the death in detention of the Saso leader, Mr Steve Biko, will be held soon.

Immediate reaction to the Government's action was received from many quarters.

Phones cut off

Telephone department officials moved swiftly today to cut off the telephone of the Black People's Convention.

A reporter who phoned the organisation at 8 am was told by a telephone department official that the number had been re-allocated to another subscriber.

Only 10 minutes earlier a BPC official had answered a call from a reporter at The Star who phoned the BPC offices. The official at that stage had no knowledge of today's widespread police activity.

As news of the banning of the two newspapers spread The World's switchboard was jammed with calls from people wanting more details.

Reaction of editors

►► From page 1

tor of the Daily Dispatch, said in East London today: "This is shattering news. Forms of State punishment that do not follow due process of law through courts of law are deplorable. I will reserve further comment until I have more details."

The editor of The Argus, Mr John O'Malley, said:

"The banning of The World is probably the most gravely authoritarian step the Government has yet taken."

"The editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, is a man of international stature and has many influential friends in high places abroad."

Mr D Richard, Editor of Die Vaderland, said the bannings were a very drastic step that would have worldwide repercussions.

"It will be said that this is the beginning of the end of Press freedom. The reaction will be: The World is first, who is going to be second?"

"I believe the Government would not take such a step lightly and they must have felt it was in the interests of South Africa's security."

The Editors of Die Transvaler and Hoofstad, Dr W de Klerk and Mr A S Lake, refused to comment as they would publish their viewpoints on the bannings in their own newspapers.

● Voice of moderation can't be stifled. — Page 23.

n raids

of Zimele and the Reverend David Russell, an Anglican priest.

Mr Sadecque Variava, a former Saso terror trialist, discharged late last year, was detained at about 4.30 am from his Lenasia, Johannesburg home.

Friends said that four security policemen took Mr Variava away after telling him to "bring a lot of clothes."

The offices of Thusanang, a black self-help organisation, in Dunwell House, Braamfontein, were also raided by the Security Police this morning. Miss Thenjiwe Mthintso, banned former reporter on the Daily Dispatch, was detained.

►► From page 1

students' behalf. The Government refused to deal with the BPA.

● The South African Students' Organisation was founded in the late 1960s by black university students, led by medical students at the University of Natal.

Its leaders included the late Mr Steve Biko, and many members were either banned, jailed or skipped the country. It saw itself as an inter-university move to black consciousness and was involved in the 1974 terror trials.

● The Soweto Students' Representative Council was established by Soweto secondary school students within weeks of the June, 1976, disturbances.

The SSRC called for a "new consciousness" and demanded reforms to education policies.

Its first leader was Mr Tsietsi Mashinini, a district president of SASM. Mr Mashinini was an outspoken critic of the Government's policies in Soweto and was sought by the police.

In August 1976, he fled the country. But there

were always new leaders prepared to take the place of those who also fled or were arrested: Mr Seathlolo Khotso, Mr Dan Motsisi, and its present leader, Mr Trofomo Sono.

CHARITY

● Zimele Trust — a charitable organisation, started in King William's Town to aid ex-political prisoners and their families, which has developed into an organisation with wider functions.

● The Christian Institute started by former Ned Geref Kerk leader Dr C.F. Beyers Naude, when he broke with his church in the early 1960's.

The CI was declared an affected organisation after being investigated by Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission, preventing it from receiving funds from abroad.

● The Black Allied Workers' Union is an organisation about whose activities little is known.

Unlike other black trade unions, which sought closer ties at various times and occasionally made news with appeals for recognition or representations on behalf of workers, the Black Allied appeared to keep to itself and out of the limelight.

The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of Africans, has as its leader, a former editor of The World, Mr M.T. Moerane.

WOMEN

● The Federation of Black Women was formed in 1975 as a self-help organisation.

It has aimed its programmes at defining the rights of domestic workers, improving the legal status of black women and has condemned Bantu education, the homeland policy and the new constitutional programmes.

"We feared it was coming. The banning of The World is clearly for no other reason than that it was too outspoken for the liking of the Government.

SAFETY VALVE

"The World has been a safety valve on black opinion, and by banning it the Government has closed this valve — a move which increases the chances of an explosion.

"The feeling of frustration by thousands of blacks who saw The World as their mouth-piece will be immense."

He said the hopes for continued Press freedom in South Africa were now fast diminishing.

"Once they tamper with one newspaper, it affects all newspapers."

Professor Nic Olivier, MP for Edenvale, said the bannings were an admission that the Government was "completely out of touch with black opinion."

He said the Government move was an "act of desperation . . . and a show of despotism." The bannings would solve nothing, and instead lead to greater unrest.

Professor Olivier said he feared the Government had now decided on a course of "provoking confrontation in an attempt to stampede the whites into a laager."

Coloured and Indian leaders have reacted with shock to the bannings.

Spokesmen said the banning was a blow to democracy, and were unanimous in their condemnation of the Minister's action.

Indian Reform Party whip, Mr S. Abram-Mayet, said the bannings could "only worsen the country's deteriorating situation at a time when South Africa is looking for world support."

Police pre-dawn

Mr Shun Chetty, at the Oriental Plaza, Johannesburg.

Mr Chetty has served as defence attorney at several of the Saso and BPC trials.

Eight policemen scanned through his clients' files.

Mr Chetty said police called at his home at about 4 am and served him two search warrants — one for his office and the other for his home.

Police then confiscated documents from his flat in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, and later came to his office where they confiscated further documents and took away files.

►► From page 1

Security police carried out simultaneous raids from 4:30 am today on the Cape Peninsula offices of the Christian Institute, Union of Black Journalists and a number of other organisations, as well as the homes of a number of clergymen.

Those who were raided at their homes before dawn were the Reverend Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute, Dr Francis Wilson, head of economic research at University of Cape Town, the Reverend Moses Moletsane, an Anglican priest and board member.

19/10/77

325

325 - Banning
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E. 368777 (P)

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE J T KRUGER, M P, MINISTER
OF JUSTICE, OF POLICE AND OF PRISONS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

I have been informed that "The World" has refused my request, that they waive the seven day rule, as a matter of urgency, so that the Press Council would be able to hear my complaint against the newspaper without any delay.

I based my request on the fact that the newspaper had made very serious allegations against me, a Minister of the Republic of South Africa, and I contend that it would only be fair to me, and in the public interest, that the matter should be heard as expeditiously as possible.

In the light of the stand that "The World" always takes on matters of justice, it would appear to me that double standards are applied when it comes to justice for a member of the Government.

I find it scandalous that a newspaper waste no time in attacking a Minister but wishes to wait the full period of the rules to redress any wrong.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION ON BEHALF OF THE
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF POLICE AND OF PRISONS

14 OCTOBER 1977

Stunned staff stay on the job

The 300 black and white employees of The World could not believe the news of the ban on the newspaper when they arrived at its offices in Industria West today.

Only a few senior executives of the company knew of the ban early this morning. But word soon spread.

Groups of reporters, works and advertising staff stood around in groups or gathered in the canteen to discuss the news.

But stunned World staff still prepared an edition of the paper — just in case of a last-minute reprieve.

As a bank of telex machines chattered out news of the bannings and detentions, reporters were frantically trying to collect information and treat the shock event as just another news item.

"Of course we are all shocked," said news editor, Joe Latakomo, as he typed the lead story.

"It was all very confusing. I came into the office and found it happening all round me."

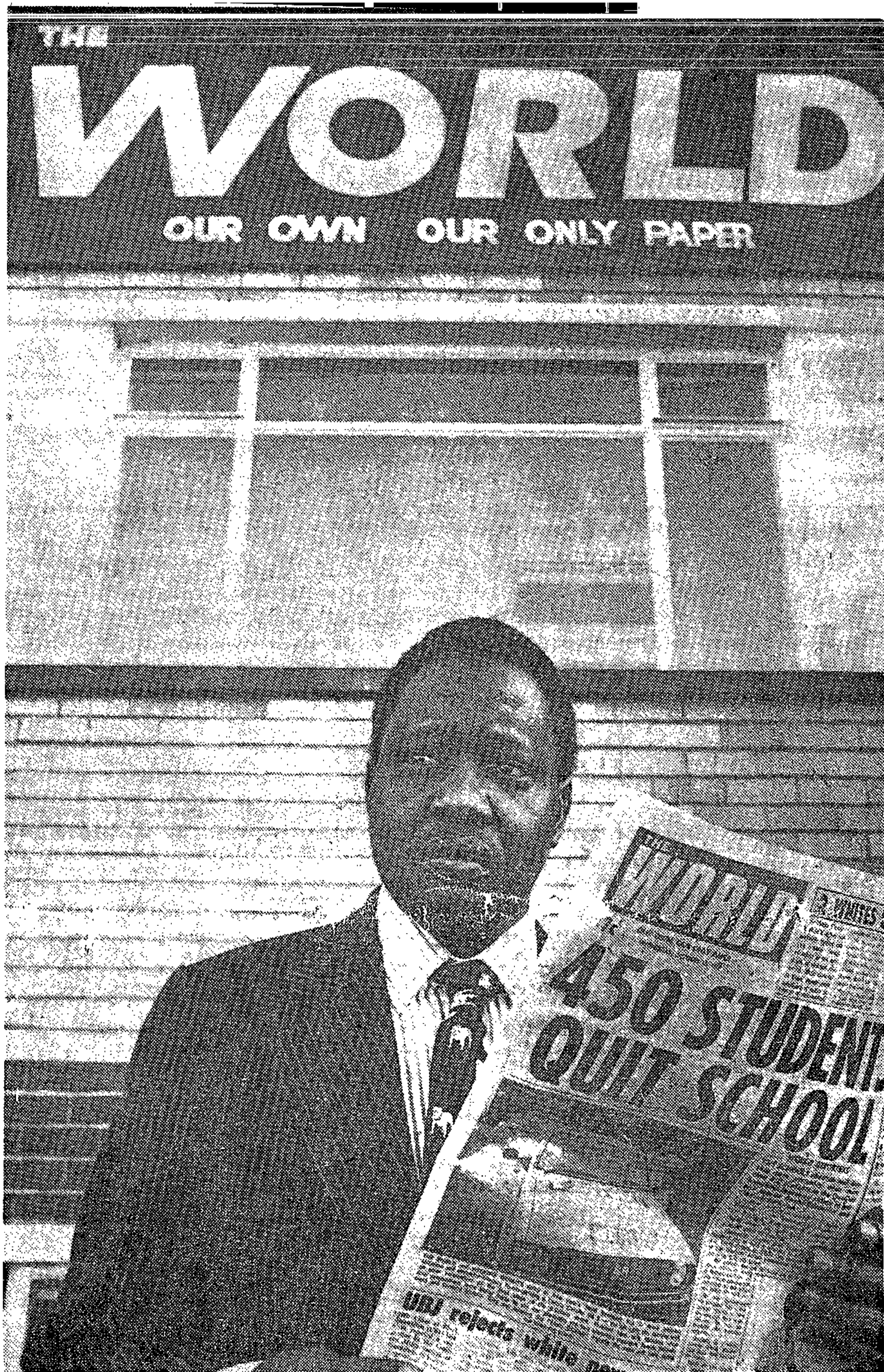
Top Argus Group executives arrived at The World offices early this morning and a decision was made to go ahead with publication until official notification of the ban had been received.

The World — daily circulation 140 000 is read by about 600 000 people throughout the Transvaal.

Its sister publication, Weekend World — circulation about 200 000 with an estimated readership of 1.2-million circulates throughout South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

The World was first published in 1932 and Weekend World in 1968.

The ones that go under



Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World and Weekend World, which have both been banned, standing outside the newspaper's premises today

Today's bannings have crushed the major organisations under the black consciousness umbrella in South Africa.

They appear to have been aimed at the elimination of groups whose strength had been growing rapidly in recent years.

The organisations were totally opposed to the policy of separate development and stood for a multi-racial egalitarian society. They include:

- The Black People's Convention which is the most prominent black political movement within South Africa's borders and has a massive following in urban areas.

Its spiritual father was Mr Steve Biko.

The BPC promoted the cause of black consciousness and came under severe pressures from the authorities. A large number of its members have been banned or detained.

- Black Community Programmes is a black self-help body which has organised welfare projects in King William's Town, Durban and Soweto.

- The Black Parents Association, which came into being shortly after the unrest broke out in Soweto in June last year. Its chairman is Dr Manas Buthelezi, a respected leading churchman.

The BPA's initial function was to help with the funeral arrangements of the many people who died in the unrest. Later, the Soweto Students' Representative Council asked it to negotiate with the Government on the

To Page 3, Col 2

Many held in pre-dawn raids

Key figures in the black consciousness movement were detained early today and homes of a number of other people were raided in country-wide action by police.

At least six members of Soweto's Committee of Ten and two members of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee were arrested at their homes in pre-dawn raids by security police.

The following are the members of the Soweto Committee of Ten who are known to have been detained: Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Douglas Lolwane, Mr Thadizizwe Mazibuko, Mr L M Mathabathe, Mr Leonard Mosaia and Mr Aggrey Klaaste, was editor of Weekend World.

Also arrested is Mr

Fanyana Mazibuko, of the Teachers' Action Committee and Mr Jairus Kgo-kong, an official of the local committee of the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC).

REFUSAL

About 10 security policemen today detained Mr Hlaku Rachidi, national president of the Black People's Convention at 7.30 am at his Soweto home. The police said he was being held under the General Law Amendment Act.

Police were at Diakonia House in Braamfontein early today. As Doctor Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, the Reverend David Brown, administrative director, and other staff

members arrived at the institute's head office, plainclothes policemen went into their offices with them.

Pressmen were refused access to the offices.

RAID

Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who as acting secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is the church's top executive official in the country, was detained early today.

Father Mkhathshwa was banned. Staff at the Pretoria office of the Bishops' Conference heard today he had been detained at about 5.30 am.

Security police early today raided the offices of

To Page 3, Col 3

When the police called...

Families of the people detained described how police conducted raids on their homes.

At the home of Mr Douglas Lolwane, a member of the Committee of Ten, police arrived about 5 am and searched the house, said Mrs Monica Lolwane, wife of the detained man.

Mrs Isabel Mathabathe, wife of Mr L M Mathabathe, said her husband was picked up about 4.30 am by three white and one black security policemen.

Mr Mathabathe, is a member of the Committee of Ten and chairman of the Soweto Principals' Union.

A relative of Doctor Nthato Motlana, Miss Jane Morame, said it was about 4 am when police called.

US reacts sharply to the banning

Eugene Hugo

WASHINGTON — The United States administration has reacted sharply to the banning of The World newspaper.

"This is not conducive to better relations between the two countries — especially coming after the Steve Biko affair,"

State Department sources said.

The action against the black-circulation newspaper has occurred in a climate of deteriorating relations between the two countries.

It follows a statement made by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, that the US was attempting to strangle South Africa and a similar statement by Mr

Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister that the US was trying to overthrow the South African Government.

But State Department spokesman Mr Hodding Carter has said that the US Government was not trying to overthrow any government in South Africa.

The Vorster action and the State Department's

reaction came as observers here were interpreting an interview with Vice President Walter Mondale as a sign of a softer line against South Africa.

Administration sources said they were taking no softer line against South Africa especially in the light of the Steve Biko affair and the action

19/10/72
325

James Clerk Maxwell

First heard

The editor of the World Mr Percy Qoboza first heard of the banning at 5.25 am when he was telephoned at his home in Senoane, Soweto, by Major Mike Visser of the Security Police.

Mr Qoboza said: "He told me that his men had called at my house earlier to serve papers on me notifying me that my newspapers The World and Weekend World had been banned."

"He quoted some legislation under which they were banned, but I do not recall which it was. He said that I must ensure that the papers came off the streets with immediate effect."

In an interview at his home, Mr Kruger said: "I will be making a statement later."

Asked if his statement would explain the Government's action fully, he answered: "It depends on what you mean by a full statement."

The Minister was not willing to discuss the details of the bannings and would not give reasons during the interview for his action against any one of the organisations acted against.

When he was asked for comment on the political climate in which the action had been taken, Mr Kruger replied:

"I think you will have to wait for the statement." He indicated he was not willing to discuss the Government's action.

Although there is still uncertainty concerning details of the bannings, it is believed the following organisations have been affected.

● The World and The Weekend World;

● The Christian Institute and its publication, Pro Veritate;

● The Black People's Convention;

● The PCP;

● The Zimele Trust;

● The South African

To Page 3, Col 5

Comment

Bitter sign of failure

REPRESSION. In a land that has already experienced democracy and freedom, is a bitter admission of failure. Today a dozen or more organisations are banned and many people detained, but the thoughts they express and the things they stand for will not go away simply because of a clumsy attempt to stifle them.

Instead they will multiply in the dark.

What need to be eliminated are the conditions that led to protest from these organisations and people, not the protest itself — except in proven cases where protest threatens violence and anarchy.

We are able to comment only in general terms of principle about these banned organisations — but about the banning of The World newspaper we can speak with knowledge. We know its people and its policies, for The World (and The Weekend World) are The Star's sister newspapers.

As in any family, we often disagree. But we seek the same peaceful solutions for South Africa. The World, of course, is written by black men almost exclusively for black readers. Its outlook therefore is unique, and the service it can render to communication between the widely separated race groups is unparalleled.

The World was mainly responsible for getting together a group of leading Soweto citizens who combined as the Committee of Ten and filled the ugly, dangerous vacuum left after the student riots. The Government has not only failed to talk to these moderate voices, it has now created a greater vacuum.

The Government seems bent on bringing about chaos. It seems bent on transforming moderate black opinion into extremism. There appears to be a frantic, suicidal element in the Cabinet which, unless checked, will destroy the country and plunge us into confrontation.

The banning of black South Africa's newly articulate yet responsible newspapers deeply wounds South Africa's reputation and the credibility of the entire Press of South Africa. The West will ask . . . and every South African should ask . . . do the newspapers that continue to operate, publish only because the Government approves?

The answer is no. The Star with others will continue to speak out on behalf of all its readers — white, black, English, Afrikaans — exactly as it has done in the past.

The Editor

19/10/77

STAR 19/10/77 (325) ~~Detention~~ BANNING

Detentions, 18 groups are banned

Staff Reporters

The World newspaper was closed down, a number of organisations were banned and black leaders arrested in a massive predawn security police crackdown today.

The shock banning of the Johannesburg black daily, The World, coincided with the banning of its stablemate, Weekend World.

Details of the bannings and arrests were being awaited from the Government early today, but it was confirmed that among the organisations banned were the Christian Institute, the Black People's Convention, the South African Students' Organisation and other black groups.

Among those arrested in swoops in the main centres were at least seven of the members of Soweto's Committee of Ten, including Dr Nthato Motlana.

Telegram to PM

The chairman of the Argus Company, owners of The World, Mr L E A Slater, today sent a telegram addressed to the Prime Minister.

It said: "Although no Government Gazette had been issued by 9 am, we have been informed that the daily and weekend editions of The World are to be banned. If this is so, I wish, as chairman of the Argus Company, owners of The World, to protest in the strongest possible

terms against the banning. "There can be no legitimate grounds for such drastic action which can only do incalculable harm to race relations and to South Africa's image overseas.

"My board and I believe it is imperative in the interests of relations within this country and with the outside world that any banning notice be immediately withdrawn."

A copy of this was also sent to the Minister of Justice.

Disbelief is editors' reaction

Editors of South Africa's leading newspapers reacted with shocked disbelief to the bannings of The World and black organisations and predicted the move would have world-wide repercussions.

They feared the Government's "very drastic step" would make inroads into Press freedom in South Africa and that newspapers would not feel safe in an increasingly authoritarian society.

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, told delegates to the Unisa congress on "Marketing of the International Image of South Africa."

ASSET

"If you want a lesson on how not, repeat not, to market South Africa just look at today's actions by the Government. Those actions destroy most of the reasonable arguments I have prepared in a paper for this international audience.

"The credibility of the Press was the most powerful asset available to South Africa in its overseas relationships. In one blow the Cabinet has tried to destroy that asset. Now, despite all our efforts, every newspaper that operates while The World is gagged, operates under suspicion."

Mr Donald Woods, Edi-

To Page 3, Col 7

Motive for latest bans?

THE latest series of bannings has crushed the major organisations under the 'black consciousness' umbrella in South Africa.

The bannings appear to have been aimed at the elimination of groups whose strength had been growing rapidly in recent years. They were totally opposed to the policy of separate development and stood for a multiracial egalitarian society.

The groups include:

The Black People's Convention is the most prominent black political movement within South Africa's borders and has a massive following in urban areas.

Its spiritual father was Mr Steve Biko, who recently died in detention.

The BPC promoted the cause of black consciousness and came under severe pressures from the authorities. A large number of its members have been banned or detained in the past.

It vehemently opposed the policy of separate development and the entire homelands' concept.

Black Community Programmes is a black self-help body which has organised welfare projects in King William's Town, Durban and Soweto.

The activities of BCP — established in King William's Town — have included promoting cottage industry in rural areas and running a mobile clinic in Soweto.

It has produced a handbook of black organisations, published in Durban, and a periodical called 'Black Review' which was discontinued after at least one issue was banned.

The Black Parents' Association (BPA) came into being shortly after the unrest broke out in Soweto in June last year. Its chairman is Dr Manas Buthelezi, a respected leading churchman.

The BPA's initial function was to help with the funeral arrangements of the many people who died in the unrest. Later, the Soweto Students' Representative Council requested it to negotiate with the Government on the students' behalf.

The Government, however, refused to deal with the BPA.

The BPA has extremely wide support in several urban townships, especially in Soweto.

FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT,
JOHANNESBURG

ness and was involved in the 1974 'terror trial.'

The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) was established by Soweto secondary school students within weeks of the June 1976 disturbances.

The SSRC called for a 'new consciousness' and demanded reforms to education policies. Its first leader was Mr Tsietshi Mashinini, a district president of SASM. Mr Mashinini

was an outspoken critic of the Government's policies in Soweto and was sought by the police.

In August 1976 he fled the country.

Earlier this year the SSRC took credit for forcing Soweto's Urban Bantu Council to disband.

The goal of the SSRC became one of scrapping the system of Bantu education, following the boycott of some 27 000 secondary school students from

40 State-run Soweto schools last month.

Zimele Trust is a charitable organisation, started in King William's Town to aid ex-political prisoners and their families, which has developed into an organisation with wider functions.

The Christian Institute was declared an affected organisation after being investigated by the Schlebusch-Le Grange commission, preventing it from receiving funds from abroad.

The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of Africans (ASSECCA), has as its leader a former editor of the black newspaper, The World, Mr M. T. Moerane.

In recent years the organisation has been virtually dormant. Many black consciousness followers have regarded it as a conservative body.

The Federation of Black Women was formed in 1975 as a self-help organisation. It has aimed its programmes at defining the rights of domestic workers, improving the legal status of black women and has condemned Bantu Education, the homeland policy and the new constitutional programmes.

The acting president is Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, director of the women's division of the SA Council of Churches.

The South African Students' Organisation was founded in the late 1960s by black university students, led by the medical students at the University of Natal.

Its members included Steve Biko and many members were either banned, jailed or skipped the country. It saw itself as an interuniversity move to black consciousness.

Church leaders

(325) Bannings react to bannings

20/10/77

The Argus Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG. — Church leaders have reacted swiftly to yesterday's bannings and detentions.

The Rt Rev Timothy Bayin, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said: 'If Jesus wept over Jerusalem

because its people could not discern those things that make for peace, how He must be weeping for South Africa now.'

The SA Council of Churches commented: 'The SA Government shows itself to be blind to fact and deaf to truth.'

FRUSTRATION

The Most Rev Joseph Fitzgerald, OMI, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said: 'This suppression can only add to the terrible sense of frustration at present experienced by so many.'

The President-elect of the Methodist conference, the Rev Abel Hendricks, said yesterday it was not the actual banning of black organisations and newspapers that frightened him, but the results.

NO SOLUTION

The Argus Durban Correspondent reports that Mr Radclyffe Cadman, leader of the New Republic party said today the Government bannings of newspapers and organisations yesterday would not solve the most burning problem of South African politics — the urban blacks. It would only accentuate the problem.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon in Kimberley said last night the bannings and restrictions will not stop the people.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said in Pretoria yesterday that the bannings would silence a great body of black opinion and make it difficult for leaders who belong to statutory bodies to maintain their credibility.

In Johannesburg, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Hal Miller, last night deplored the banning of Mr Donald Woods, Editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London.

'This further action against the Press can only make a bad situation worse,' he said in a statement after a special meeting of the NPU, following an interview with Mr Kruger to discuss the banning of the World and Weekend World and the detention of Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of the World.

We support Press freedom

325-Banning

Star 20/10/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The banning of the World newspaper had nothing to do with freedom of the Press, the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, told a BBC radio interviewer last night.

Asked if it was his intention to suppress all free comment in the Press, Mr Kruger said: "I don't think the freedom of the Press has got any-

thing to do with this at all.

"I cannot believe that any responsible Press can demand the right to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

"And that is what my fact-finding committee (on the World) has found. So freedom of the Press is not relevant here. We are for freedom of the Press.

His decision to ban the newspaper had nothing to do with its reports on the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko he said.

● On SABC TV last night, Mr Kruger, said the bannings were a "drastic measure" he had to take because there was no doubt in his mind that the organisations and publications concerned were "threats to the maintenance of the security of the State."

In an interview with Cliff Saunders, he said: "The grievances that initially were stated have now been changed. New grievances have come up, new objectives have been stated, new processes are being devised.

"Almost from day to day there is a change in tactics to keep the prevailing unrest going."

Asked whether he had fully taken into account the overseas reaction, Mr Kruger replied: "Yes, I am afraid the public image will be tarnished overseas.

"I am afraid if I have the choice between a public image overseas and peace here in my country, I have to make the choice for peace in my own country."

20/10/77

20/10/77

395 Banning

Bannings dismay the US and Britain

Dr Donald Coggan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, yesterday sent a telegram to the State President, Dr Diederichs, Mr Vorster, and the South African Ambassador in London, Mr M Botha, in which he expressed his deep distress and shock over the banning of the Christian Institute.

The telegram, signed by Dr Coggan in his capacity as Primate of all England and President of the British Council of Churches, said: "I have heard with deep distress and shock of the banning of the Christian Institute, Saso and other similar bodies and of the banning orders served on Dr Beyers Naude, and other leading officials.

"I urge your excellency to reconsider this action which can only weaken the chance of a peaceful resolution of the racial problem in South Africa and strengthen the hand of those who regard the use of violence as the only means of bringing about change."

Cardinal Owen McCann said that he was amazed at the bannings.

"I would like to protest most vehemently against these bannings. I am shocked and amazed," he said.

Dr Koot Vorster Moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Cape Town said yesterday that he could not comment on the bannings.

"It is impossible to make any comment now," he said.

In KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "As a Christian I am left without hope for the future of this land."

"Men like Dr Naude have been the only reason most black Christians thought that there was

any hope of any reconciliation in South Africa.

"Christianity remained relevant only insofar as men like Dr Naude were free to go about their work of reconciliation between the people of the various races."

Chief Buthelezi called the bannings of the 18 organizations a "callous and politically ruthless action".

The South African Council of Churches wanted in a statement that the widespread bannings of black people, Christians and their organizations could only hasten the end of the present South African regime.

"This is a sad and terrible day for South Africa," the statement said. It was released to the Cape Times by the Vice President of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey.

"In its latest repressive measures — the banning of a wide range of organizations and persons — the South African Government shows itself to be blind to fact and deaf to truth.

"The fact is that the vast majority of people in South Africa reject its policies," the statement said.

"The truth is they are steadily becoming more determined to put an end to those policies and establish a state in which human dignity and worth are respected regardless of race."

The United States State Department statement said:

"The United States Government is deeply disturbed by the actions the South African Government has taken to ban over a score of organizations and publications and to detain or ban persons associated with the promotion of the rights and welfare of South African blacks.

"The banning of South Africa's largest black newspaper, the World, and the reported arrest of Percy Qoboza, the World's courageous editor, and other black leaders, are steps that the international community will regard as designed to stifle the freedom of expression by spokesmen for black aspirations in South Africa.

"The banning of other black organizations like the black people's convention and of the well-known inter-racial organization, the Christian Institute, as well as the banning of a number of prominent whites, raise additional concerns about the consequences of oppression of legitimate dissent in South Africa.

"The Carter Administration reaffirms that our policy towards South Africa is one which looks to clear movement away from apartheid and the repressive laws that undergird that system, and toward a progressive transformation of South African society. In this, we have set no timetable, and offered no blueprint.

"But we firmly believe there must be the beginning of a process in which all the people of South Africa can engage in a dialogue leading to decisions about their economic, social and political future.

"It has been our hope that the South African Government would recognize dialogue with all segments of the society as the prerequisite to peaceful progress and lasting social tranquillity. However, we have now witnessed unfortunate actions that seem to represent a very serious step backwards."

Answering questions, the spokesman deployed particularly the actions against the press.

Describing South Africa's press as one of the freest in the world, he said: "There's no question that the operation of a free press in South Africa has been one of the chief and valid claims by that country to having an open society at least in that respect."

He denied suggestions that the United States might be interfering in the domestic affairs of another country.

"We do not regard the upholding of fundamental human rights as being a matter of interference in the internal affairs of another country, but a legitimate expression of principles."

The United States had not yet made an official representation to the South African Government and he declined to comment on what action the United States might take.

But the spokesman stressed: "A heavily repressive step, which involves a step backward, does have consequences for our relations . . . which may or may not take any one of a number of forms."

In Pretoria, the British Embassy issued the following statement from the British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen:

"I have heard with dismay the news of the widespread bannings and arrests in South Africa. They run counter to our most cherished ideals of personal liberty and free speech.

"The international community longs to see a new society in South Africa in which all South Africans, black and white, can live and work together in peace, equality and mutual respect."

"The silencing of voices of those who speak for the majority in South Africa can only be a tragic setback to this goal and will

make more difficult the task of those like myself who advocate a peaceful evolution for the South African society."

The South African Institute of Race Relations said in a statement yesterday it was "aghast at the wholesale bannings instituted by the government"

The statement, issued by the institute's director, Mr F J van Wyk, said: "This is an act of ruthless tyranny. It is an act insensate in its stupidity, tragic in its dimension and incalculable in the harm it does the people of this country and the Republic's international relationships."

Several prominent political figures and Johannesburg editors yesterday expressed their outrage at the banning of Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton, said she was "absolutely stupefied to hear the news."

"It is clear that Mr Kruger is a panic-stricken man and his action in banning Donald Woods is beyond belief. Mr Kruger is a danger to this country and should be removed from his position forthwith," she said.

Mr Kowie Marais, PFP candidate for Johannesburg North, said, "I have known Mr Woods for a number of years and I do not for one moment believe that there exists any just cause for banning him."

Mrs Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Mowbray Inter-race Group said last night:

"Men and women devoted to the aim of bringing blacks and whites together see their task made increasingly difficult when people of known high moral principles and integrity are raided

and banned."

The Very Rev E.L. King, Dean of Cape Town, said: "I am ashamed to be a South African — we are clearly in the hands of people who have lost control."

The incidents of bannings and detentions indicated "that fear and panic has taken over. This whole thing is quite appalling — it's so shocking, it's quite unbelievable. I no longer own the government of being worthy of respect."

As to the banning of newspapers, he said: "Once the government starts on this downward path to gain control of everything, they will no doubt remorselessly ban everything."

The Black Sash reacted with "shock and horror" yesterday to the bannings.

"The bridges built by organizations such as the Christian Institute could well be impossible to replace; the voice of black spokesmen will be stilled and responsible black thinking no longer available to other sections of the community," Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western branch, said.

"If all criticism and independent thought is ruthlessly silenced, the government will bring disaster on us all."

Dr K R Hughes, chairman of the Civil Rights League, described the bannings as "an assault on the rights of an individual person, the rights of association on freedom of thought and expression and on freedom of South Africa's laws."

conscience".

The Urban Foundation said yesterday that it was "essential for the maintenance of sound race relations that the action taken be fully and publicly justified or immediately withdrawn".

The playwright, author, poet and philosopher, Mr Adam Small, said that the bannings were as tragic as they were ridiculous.

"Every time this sort of thing happens, violence — which one does not want — gets a boost, and the reasonable man is forced deeper into despair," Mr Small said.

Professor Jon Dugard, Dean of the School of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the government's action far exceeded steps taken in a declared state of emergency during the 1960 Sharpeville crisis, and exposed the repressive nature of South Africa's laws.

FM 21/10/77

(325) BANNINGS

Into the darkness

What could have been in Justice Minister James Kruger's mind as he sent his men at dawn on Wednesday to serve those banning orders?

Did he hope finally to lay to rest the ghost of Steve Biko? Did he hope finally to put down the township revolt which has racked the country these past 16 months? Was he hoping to still criticism within Afrikaner ranks of his handling of the Biko tragedy by a display of *krag dedigheid*?

In a society where so many decisions are taken in secret, we may never know the answers. We may never even know whether a single dissenting voice was raised within the Cabinet.

But one thing is certain. Kruger's action has taken South Africa another step away from the possibility of peaceful racial reconciliation and has led down the road that leads to violence. For in the longer run what is much more important than Kruger's motives is the answer to the question: what is going through the mind of South Africa's black world at this very moment?

It has been robbed not only of a courageous newspaper and some of its most clear-sighted and articulate leaders, but probably also of much of whatever faith it might still have had that SA's problems could be solved in a peaceful way. Kruger appears to have learned only half the lesson of the history of SA in the Sixties — Bannings and mass detentions in the wake of Sharpeville and the passive resistance campaign did indeed eventually restore a semblance of calm to the country and prevent organisations like the ANC and PAC from initiating further defiance campaigns.

Guerrillas

But the other half of the lesson is that these organisations then went underground, and some of their members began plotting sabotage in secret. Still others went into exile, where some of them were trained as guerrillas with a view to fighting apartheid and injustice in the near future (see next page).

It can be hard to doubt that their numbers are now going to be joined by thousands of Africans who no longer have a commitment to even a Black People's Congress or a Society SMC to speak for them.

Kruger may be able to ban and detain who he likes at will. But one thing

neither he nor anyone else will ever succeed in doing is banning black South Africans' loathing of apartheid and their determination to be free of it for ever.

The bannings have robbed not only black South Africa, they have also robbed government itself. However unpopular Vorster and his Cabinet have found the views of Percy Qoboza, Kenneth Radebe, Ntsho Motlana, Donald Woods, or Revers Naude, they served the fundamentally important purpose of telling government what was going on in the townships — what grievances the people felt, what they were doing and what their aspirations were.

Because people like these had the courage to speak out and to warn, they prevented whites from being in total darkness. The fact that the whites are now filled with more than South Africa has become a totally polarised society — a society where government, police and Parliament leaders act from a position of knowledge but not from one of ignorance.

Police and the security police — however much Kruger might feel he can rely on them — are no substitute for the free and open expression of views by black people themselves.

The shock which black South Africa feels this week will undoubtedly be echoed in the rest of the world — but as the shock of Steve Biko's death found an echo, Apple chairman Henry Oppenheimer last Friday delivered an optimistic speech in New York on "prospects for change in Southern Africa".

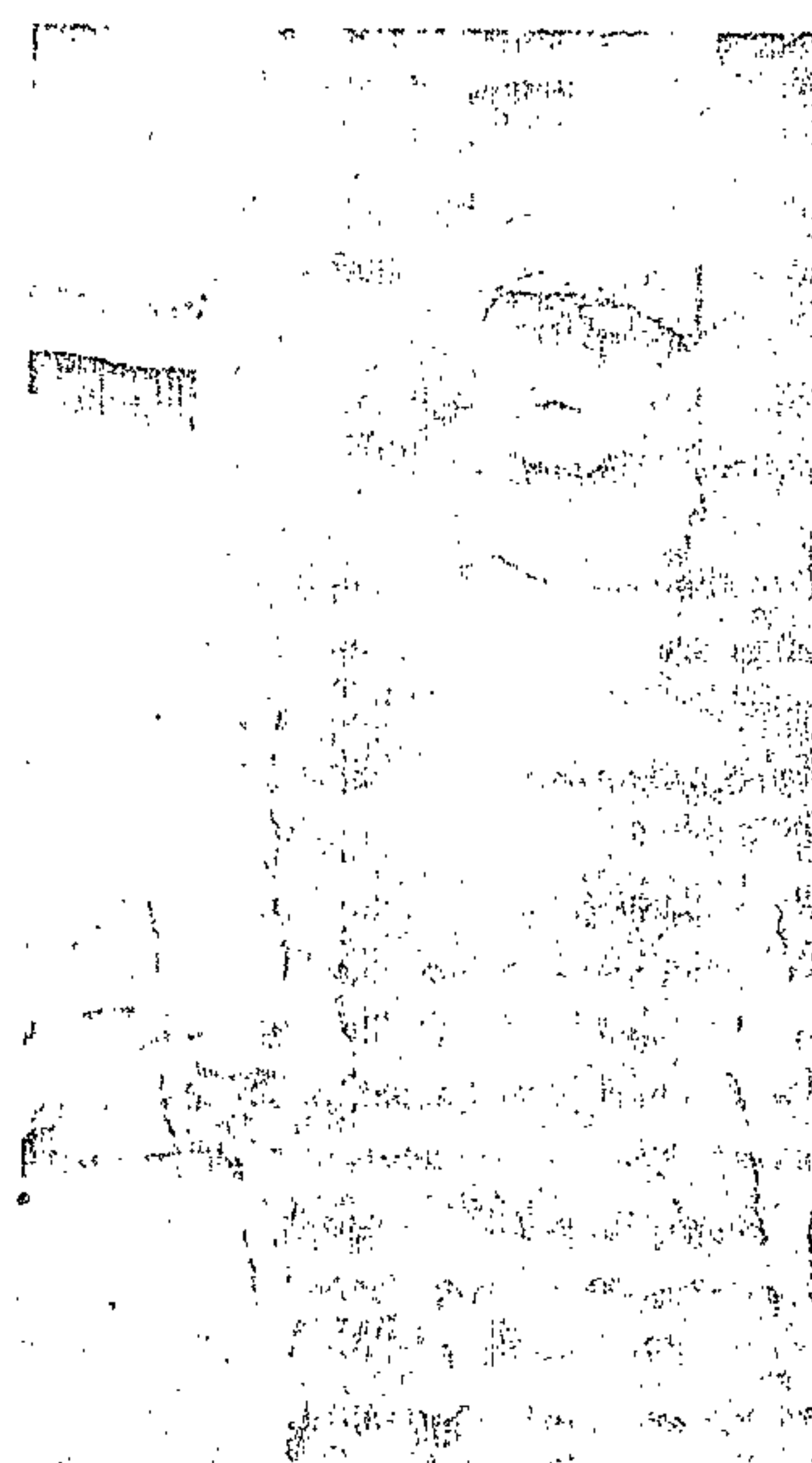
He said that government's public commitment that racial discrimination — "so-called petty apartheid" — must go implied that "urban blacks must have a proper part in shaping the laws and regulations which govern their lives and the acceptance by the government of the obvious fact that they cannot be satisfied merely by the exercise of political rights in the tribal areas from which they or their ancestors originally came".

He also made the point that Vorster's calling of an election was "in clear sign that SA is preparing to change". And the fact that Vorster had said "there is no end to the process of change" could never be accepted "if the rule based on racism is not rejected and replaced by a rule that there are no other changes that he would accept".

What on earth would Oppenheimer have been able to say had his speech come not last Friday but this Friday?

The *FAF's* Washington correspondent reports that the Carter White House is "genuinely angry" with the Vorster government over the bannings. The White House feels that the SA government should have an appreciation of just how much protection President Carter has given it against demands from American blacks for sanctions against South Africa.

Carter's aides point out that they have invested a lot of political capital with American blacks — through the offices of Andrew Young — in attempts to defuse calls for mandatory sanctions at the UN. They feel bitter and angry at any time that progress seems to be made.



Gaffer Vorster... where is he driving to?

THE VICTIMS

Organisations banned are:

- **World** — second largest daily in SA — and **Weekend World**, widely regarded as the voices of Soweto residents. Owned by Argus.

World daily circulation is 147 183 (ABC Jan-June 1977), but estimated readership is 891 000 (AMPS '77). *Weekend World* sales are 204 207 with estimated readership of 1 788 000.

Argus MD Liff Hewitt won't comment on the financial effects of the bannings, but *World's* sister paper *The Star* will bring out a second black edition to take up some of the slack.

- **Black Peoples' Convention (BPC)** — the major black political party, committed to universal franchise, to be achieved non-violently. Strongly against tribalism and sectionalism, and stresses common interests of all SA blacks.

- **Black Parents' Association** — grew out of Soweto Parents' Association — formed during last year's schools strike which ended in the June 16 upheavals. Chaired by Bishop Manas Buthelezi, it hoped to act as a link between students and the authorities.

- **SA Students' Organisation (SASO)** — founded by Steve Biko after 1968 breakaway from non-racial Nusas. Dedicated to developing black consciousness philosophy and a "specific black education policy".

- **Christian Institute** — formed as an ecumenical group by Dutch Reformed ministers who argued apartheid was incompatible with Christianity. Its monthly political and theological journal *Pro Veritate* has also been banned.

- **Soweto SRC** — formed in the aftermath of June to represent Soweto pupils. Consists of two representatives

from each Soweto secondary school.

- **SA Students' Movement (SASM)** — high school equivalent of SASO. Committed to formulating an alternative to Bantu Education "to meet the needs of the black student".

- **Black Community Programmes (BCP)** — self help group concerned with "developing black pride and self-reliance" through community programmes such as clinics, creches, literacy projects.

- **Black Women's Federation of SA** — umbrella body for about 60 women's organisations, chaired by social worker Deborah Mabiletsa; has taken a strong stand on squatters, Bantu Education and the provision of pre-school facilities.

- **Association for the Educational Advancement of African People** — a conservative educational body rejected by many blacks as too moderate. Mainly supported by more wealthy Africans and founded by ex-*World* editor Manneshe Moerane.

- **Medupe Writers' Association** — association to which virtually all black writers belong. Sympathetic to the black consciousness philosophy.

- **Union of Black Journalists** — formed in the early Seventies to promote the interests of black journalists. Has had a number of publications banned. Its president, Joe Thloloe, and five other members are in detention.

- **Zimele Trust Fund** — set up by Biko to provide aid to families of black political detainees and prisoners. Assisted by at least one large mining house.

- **Transvaal, Natal, Border, E Cape, W Cape, Youth Organisations** — regional offshoots of **National Youth Organisation** (also banned) — a youth black consciousness group.



BPC's Hlaku Rachidi . . .
detained leader of a banned
organisation

drop SA

Downing
325

20/10/77

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Pressure began mounting at the United Nations today for a Security Council meeting on South Africa and the adoption of sanctions.

Outraged Western countries made it clear that their relationship with South Africa had become untenable following yesterday's bannings and arrests.

They were prepared to reconsider their former opposition to sanctions.

All African countries at the United Nations are to meet tomorrow. An African spokesman said the question of a Security Council meeting would take precedence over other business, including the General Assembly's current debate on South West Africa.

Western representatives, meanwhile, said that events in South Africa in the past 24 hours had been 'the last straw' and that their own national interests dictated that they distance themselves as far as possible from the South African Government.

Ill-conceived

'We can no longer justify protecting a government which resorts to this sort of desperate and ill-conceived action.

'The words of all our Foreign Ministers in the General Assembly in the past three weeks have gone unheeded by Pretoria.

'This time we mean business more than anything else, because it might save South Africans from a next time,' said a West European ambassador.

There are four draft resolutions on South Africa pending in the Security Council following the March debate.

Arms embargo

The most likely to be introduced if the Africans decide tomorrow to go ahead with their demand for a council meeting is one which calls for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

It would be introduced under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, meaning that the road would be open for later economic sanctions.

UK Press lashes out

325
Bannings

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Nearly 24 hours later, yesterday's arrests and bannings in South Africa are major news in Britain's national newspapers today.

And with just two exceptions — the right-wing Daily Telegraph and Daily Express — what The Times dubs 'a terrible and fateful deed' is condemned outright in leading articles.

The Express does not editorialise on the subject and the Telegraph, while not condoning yesterday's moves, lays the blame on the West for not being more sympathetic to recent 'internal reforms and improvements' in race relations.

The Times says yesterday's bannings seem to end 'the last possibilities of peaceful change or racial readjustment' and continues:

'The banning of the African newspaper, The World, completes in large measure the process of silencing the moderate African voice (moderate in terms of what must now prevail) which has continued for some years.'

WHITE PRESS

The closing of the Christian Institute and the banning (house arrest) of Dr. Beyers Naude, who was so remarkable an example of refusing to despair, is part of the same process.

The Times believes the banning of Mr. Donald Woods of the East London Daily Dispatch shows that white papers are no more free than black.

'Peaceful solution more difficult'

ARGUS
20/10/77

(325-Banning)

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

YESTERDAY'S bannings make it almost impossible for a solution to our country's problems being reached by common consent,' the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, said today.



The Most Rev. Bill Burnett

'This kind of banning makes a peaceful solution to our country's problems much more difficult — and that is clearly a serious thing,' Archbishop Burnett said.

'In the second place, it makes it more difficult for black moderates — or white moderates, for that matter — to have any credibility, which again makes it almost impossible for a solution to our country's problems being reached by common consent.

'If that is not possible, there is no solution.'

Archbishop Burnett said he 'grieved greatly' that Father David Russell,

licensed by him to Holy Cross Church, Nyanga, should have his liberty so severely curtailed both as a citizen and as a priest.

Father Russell is confined by banning order for five years to the Cape Town magisterial district and restricted to his home each evening and all day on Saturdays.

'Societies which banish good men say something very eloquent about their own moral inadequacy,' Archbishop Burnett added.

(Report by B. Stuart, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town.)

● Further reaction — Page 3.

An unprecedented international outcry which is likely to have far-reaching consequences for South Africa has resulted from yesterday's ban-
nings and detentions.

Foreign diplomats of several Western countries in Pretoria indicated today that the events in South Africa could have a profound effect on future relations between their countries and South Africa.

International anger is mounting over yesterday's banning of The World, Weekend World and 18 organisations, the detention of at least 42 black leaders and the banning orders imposed on people such as Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, and Dr. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute.

Western representatives in New York said today that events in South Africa over the past 24 hours had been "the last straw" and that their own national interests dictated that they distance themselves as far as possible from the South African government.

Pressure began to mount at the United Nations for a Security Council meeting on South Africa and the adoption of sanctions under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

'Watershed'

The crackdown is being described as part of a process leading to a "watershed" in relationships between the Carter Administration and the South African Government.

The State Department has signalled clearly that all relationships will be reassessed, while there are congressional calls for punitive action.

The call is for:

The recall of American Ambassador William Bowdler.

Legislation to suspend export-import bank loan guarantees for American business investments in the country.

Well-disposed Dutch organisations fighting South Africa's cause in Holland feel that the Pretoria Government "might just as well have

Mulder — it's a sad story, but...

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Minister of Information, Dr Mulder, admitted today the Government's action against The World newspaper and other organisations yesterday would "reflect badly" on South Africa in certain countries.

"It is a sad story, but the Government had to decide on priorities," said Dr Mulder, whose portfolio involves Government efforts to improve South Africa's image abroad.

While some countries would take the Government action badly, the Government had to consider the interests of whites and blacks in the country, because they were entitled to the maintenance of law and order. The lives of many blacks had been totally disrupted by unrest in recent times.

"Though people will immediately say the Government has acted against Press freedom, the action was purely one taken in the interests of public order," he said.

"If we had intended acting against the Press, we would have announced we were going ahead with the Newspaper Bill, but in fact, this was only a security measure."

The prohibition applied to The World and Weekend World had not undermined the standing of the Press Council, which would continue to function as before.

(Report by J. M. Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

The closure of The World newspapers has evoked bitter condemnation from the International Press Institute and the American Society of Newspaper Editors. A telegram sent by the IPI to the Government, urges it to heed world opinion.

The British Labour Party has warned that the South African Government's action will not stop the black struggle, but will only drive it underground.

In New Zealand, the clampdown is reported to be having a severe, if not catastrophic effect on average New Zealand attitudes towards South Africa and could harden the attitude of Kiwi sporting bodies.

Afrikaans

Press

chief

Aug 20/10/77

regrets

325

bannings

Bannings

THE banning of the World, other newspapers, organisations and individuals was a 'regrettable feature of governmental action,' Mr D. P. de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, said today.

Mr de Villiers made the statement at the Gardens constituency nomination court today when he nominated Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Gideon Horn as parliamentary and provincial candidates.

He said: 'I have never made a secret of the fact that I believe considerable reform to be necessary in South African society, particularly in the field of relations between people of various cultural and racial groups — reform which will, one hopes, in future obviate regrettable features such as the kind of governmental action taken yesterday against certain newspapers, organisations and individuals, together with the kind of circumstances that have in the past given rise to it.'

He said the desired reform could best be achieved by having people such as Dr Worrall and Mr Horn working for it within the ranks of the governing party.

(News by L. Venter, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1977

Flight from the truth

THE Nationalist Government has embarked on a course of confrontation politics which poses a grave threat to the peace of South Africa and its people. This is the effect of its actions yesterday in closing down a major daily newspaper, banning the Christian Institute and prohibiting a wide range of black organizations. The effect of prohibiting these black organizations is to drive them underground, as happened when the ANC and PAC were banned, and to swell the shadowy ranks which are dedicated to overthrowing the existing order by violence. It appears that the entire range of black consciousness organizations have been banned. This is the government's only method of dealing with the most significant black movement to have arisen in recent times and one which had rapidly won the allegiance of a generation of township youth.

The Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organization, until yesterday, were legitimate organizations whose political activities were conducted in the full light of day. Their political views were obviously not congenial to whites. In a multi-racial society, any sectional nationalism will obviously cause considerable unease in those sections of the population which are outside its ethnic ranks. But what does the government solve by eliminating these organizations? What is solved by eliminating just about every organization that can speak for Africans? How does the government now propose to deal with the situation in Soweto? Seven members of the Committee of Ten have been detained, destroying a body which enjoyed the confidence of Soweto residents and was filling the leadership vacuum left in the aftermath of the Soweto disorders. The Committee of Ten, with the Black Parents' Association, with which it appears to have been associated, were willing and able to enter into discussions with the authorities with a view to getting things back to normal. Now the urban African townships will be leaderless in a situation which is verging, in some cases, on anarchy.

There remains to be considered the action taken against the Christian Institute and its journal, *Pro Veritate*, and against the *World*, an internationally-known and respected voice of moderate black opinion. The *World*, as a leading South African daily newspaper, published by the Argus Group of newspapers, reflected the views of the great mass of moderate township Africans. Its closure will leave a dangerous void, opening the field for underground pamphleteers of evil intent to gain a hold on black opinion. Even if one leaves out of account for the moment the international repercussions of closing down a daily newspaper — with a widely circulating weekend edition — the consequences at home do

not bear thinking about. It will be realized that the closure of the *World* is a body blow at the Argus Group and constitutes an undisguised threat to the entire South African press. Emphasizing this threat yesterday, there was the detention of the editor of the *World*, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the banning of the Editor of the *East London Daily Dispatch*, Mr Donald Woods, both of them newspapermen known and respected well beyond the confines of their own country. This is the action of foolish and frightened men, who do not have the courage to face the truth of their own disastrous failure when it is spelt out to them in plain and forceful language. After actions such as this, who can doubt that the South African Press is under assault as never before. Who can doubt that the naked fist of bullying authoritarianism is brandished for all to see.

Finally, there is the banning of the Christian Institute and its leaders, Dr C F Beyers Naude, the Rev Theo Kotze and some of their colleagues. The Christian Institute, before being wiped out of existence by a stroke of the pen, had bravely survived sustained persecution and harassment and a McCarthyite campaign of denigration. We grieve that the courageous efforts of the Institute to be true to its vision of inter-racial reconciliation have been so brutally cut short. In a situation in which apartheid policies are driving people apart, the Institute sought to be a bridge of contact and understanding.

Why has the Nationalist Government done these things? The reason given by the Minister of Justice was that the publications and organizations which have been banned "endangered the maintenance of public order". This had been shown by investigation, said Mr Kruger. But the mass of fair-minded South Africans will want to see convincing evidence brought forward in a court of law in support of the minister's statements. Unless and until evidence is produced in court of criminal behaviour on the part of the *World*, the Christian Institute and the other organizations and individuals on yesterday's banning list, South Africans will draw their own conclusions. For yesterday's action to be in any way justified — even as a temporary, emergency measure — the country would need to be in a critical state indeed, teetering on the brink of revolution.

For our part, we fear that the Nationalists are embarked on a confrontation course. We are not very hopeful that the questions at stake will ever be aired in a court of law. In such a situation, the only opposition option is to continue offering reasoned argument to convince the government to pause and reflect, to consider that their present course may not be in the best interests of South Africa and its peoples. After the trauma of October 19, there is much to think about.

The World goes on

20/10/17
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Reporters of The World newspaper in Johannesburg were today writing news stories as usual, and printing staff were at work among their machines. But no newspaper was being produced.

'We are keeping up with news events,' said Mr. John Marquard, manager of the mass circulation newspaper catering for blacks, which was banned

by the Government yesterday.

None of the 300 employees has been laid off.

'We certainly have not given up hope of the Government relaxing the ban. We are operating as if there was a chance of the ban being lifted.

'If the Government does lift the ban we could come on the streets as soon as possible.

'We are doing everything possible to run a

newspaper without actually producing a paper.'

He said works staff were 'cleaning and tidying up' and maintaining machinery.

'We are not thinking of closing down. We are adopting a positive attitude,' he said.

Mr C. L. C Hewitt, managing director of The Argus Company which owns The World, said none of the world's staff had been laid off, although nothing further had been heard

from the Government on the banning.

Asked how long staff could be retained without producing a paper, he said: 'We will have to decide later. We are not anticipating situations.'

Mr L. E. A. Slater, chairman of The Argus Company, said World employees had been told to report for work everyday.

'We will review the position from time to time. We are not taking any precipitate action,' he said.



Penney
235

Dr. Alan Paton

II.

Round-up threat to peace, says Dr Paton

20/10/77

The Argus Bureau
NEW YORK. — The South African Government's round-up of black dissenters could lead the West to break off negotiations for peaceful change in Southern Africa, says author and academic Dr Alan Paton.
Dr Paton heard details of the crackdown shortly after lecturing on the South African situation at the University of Auburn in Alabama.
He said: "What troubles me most is that the West will say we can't talk to you any more, we will use other measures."
And the bannings and suppression of dissent would only confirm the Soweto opinion that the Government does not want to listen that there is only one way.
Dr Paton said the Government seems to have suicidal tendencies.
H/ The thing one fears is
0 that Afrikaner nationalism is impotent to make any change.

POWER

NENT POSTS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AND FFING CYCLE BEGINS

- Lectureship (Intensive and Development)
- Upgrading of Junior Lectureship to Senior Lectureship
- Two Technicians
- Upgrading of p.t. Clerical Assistant to f.t.
- Senior Lectureship (Physical Anthropol.)
- P.t. Clerical Assistant to Student Adviser
- Chair
- P.t. Clerical Assistant
- Senior Lectureship
- Lectureship
- Upgrading of Junior Lectureship to Lectureship
- 2 Lectureships
- 2 Demonstrator Sessions
- lies
- Chair
- Upgrading of p.t. Clerical Assistant to f.t.
- Junior Lectureship (French Intensive)
- Technical Instructor
- Lectureship
- Lectureship (Teacher Training)

Bannings 'nothing to do with Press freedom'

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The banning of the World newspaper had nothing to do with freedom of the Press, the South African Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, told a BBC radio interviewer last night.

Asked if it was his intention to suppress all free comment in the Press, Mr Kruger said: 'I don't think that the freedom of the Press has got anything to do with this at all, because I cannot believe that any responsible Press can demand the right to endanger the security of the state or the maintenance of public order.'

BIKO AUTOPSY

And that is what my fact-finding committee (on the World) has found. So freedom of the Press is not relevant here at all. We are for freedom of the Press.'

His decision to ban the newspaper had nothing to do with its reports on the death of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, he said.

Asked whether he did not think that the Biko autopsy report was taking a long time to appear, Mr



Mr J. T. Kruger

Kruger said: 'Well, that's not my fault.'

He was asked if he would be surprised if the rest of the world reacted to the South African Government's action by cutting trading links and introducing sanctions.

'Yes, I will be surprised. If people take a rational view of this they will see that we have no other option.'

Mr Kruger refused to discuss the matter further, particularly over a telephone.

In an earlier interview on the same programme a woman reporter on the World, identified as Sophitima delivered a message to the people outside South Africa.

The Government's action could serve only as a challenge and a reminder that we cannot back down now, she said.

'IN OUR BONES'

'The struggle goes on and much more vigorously. We had been expecting this to happen but not so soon and not in this brutal manner. Democracy has just died finally in South Africa

after a long and agonising illness.

'This move has spurred on black journalists to tell it more like it is. Repression may delay freedom, but we can feel it in our bones — freedom is coming,' she said.

The Argus Johannesburg Correspondent reports that Mr Kruger, in an interview with Cliff Saunders on SATV last night, said yesterday's bannings were a 'drastic measure' which he had to take because there was no doubt in his mind that the organisations and publications concerned were 'threats to the maintenance of the security of the State.'

Mr Kruger said the steps were 'certainly necessary' because it is clear to us that since the riots broke out in this country last year — and they have flared up every now and then sporadically — these riots were not spontaneous at all.

'The grievances that initially were stated have now been changed. New grievances have come up, new objectives have been

stated, new processes are being devised. Almost from day to day there is a change in tactics to keep the prevailing unrest going so there can be a confrontation between black and white.'

NO DOUBTS

Asked whether he believes the organisations and newspapers concerned had been wilfully promoting the situation, Mr Kruger replied that he had appointed committees consisting of three senior magistrates to go into the matter and they had brought out a report.

There was no doubt in his or their minds, he said that 'these organisations and these publications are threats to the maintenance of peace and to the security of the State.'

Asked whether he had fully taken into account the overseas reaction and negative publicity which would result from his measures, Mr Kruger replied: 'I am afraid that if I have the choice between a public image overseas and peace here in my country, I have to make the choice for peace in my own country.'

Telegram warns Vorster

335

The Argus Bureau

20/10/77

LONDON. — A telegram sent by the International Press Institute to Prime Minister Mr B. J. Vorster and Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, warns them to 'pay heed to world opinion' following yesterday's bannings and arrests.

The director of IPI, Mr Peter Galliner, said the institute was 'appalled' by news of the detention of Mr Percy Qoboza, The World editor, and by the banning of another editor, Mr Donald Woods.

Woods to

325 - Banning

retain

editorship

Mar 20/10/77

Mr Donald Woods, banned editor of The Daily Dispatch, is certain to retain the title of editor and to receive his monthly salary, a spokesman for the East London morning said today.

In the absence of Mr Woods, the newspaper will continue under the deputy editor, Mr George Farr.

The spokesman said, Mr Woods was cheerful, resigned, and unbowed.

BIKO

Mr Woods still hopes to give evidence at the inquest into the death of Mr Steve Biko.

Mr Woods has been restricted to the East London magisterial district. But his wife, Wendy, when asked if Mr Woods would still give evidence at the inquest, said: "We think so."

The couple, who have five children, the eldest 14, are unsure what they will do for a living now that Mr Woods has been prevented from continuing with his normal occupation.

Mr Woods was handed banning papers by the Security Police at Jan Smuts Airport at 4.45 pm just as he was about to board a flight for New York to attend a conference of the Afro-American Institute.

FUTURE

Mr and Mrs Woods had been unable to discuss the future as Mr Woods had just returned home this morning. "He is very sleepy so he is going to have a sleep," said Mrs Woods.

Some of the others banned yesterday face considerable problems in looking for new jobs.

Mrs Naude intends continuing her work as secretary of the Christian Fellowship Trust. Documents of the trust were taken over when police occupied CI offices yesterday.

Minister's action 'despicable, disgraceful'

20/10/77
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The banning of newspapers and organisations yesterday was 'one of the most disgraceful and despicable actions South Africa has ever had to endure,' Mr Brian Page, MP for Umhlanga, said last night.

Mr Page was applauded by an audience of about 100 people at a New Republic Party meeting in Durban North when he said the Minister of Police's actions frightened him — 'but not into his laager.'

He said he found the statement by the Minister, Mr J. T. Kruger, that he had acted against the World newspaper and 18 organisations on the findings of committees under the chairmanships of regional magistrates 'appalling'.

(News by R. Griffin, 23 Field Street, Durban.)

325-banning
Statement by
the Editor

THE Editor of the Cape Times, A H Heard, who returned last night after a six-week tour abroad assessing Western attitudes toward South Africa, made the following statement:

The suppression of the World, the detention of its editor and the banning of the editor of the Daily Dispatch constitute disgraceful inroads on the freedom of the press. Only immediate withdrawal of these restrictions can, in some measure, put right the grievous damage done to South Africa and its reputation.

My trip abroad convinces me that a most serious view will be taken of these steps in responsible Western quarters.

If the steps are intended to intimidate other editors, we can assure readers that we at the Cape Times have no intention of giving up long-held and deeply-rooted traditions of free expression.

Justify your actions, Kruger told

Her 20/10/77
325 Banning

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party candidate in Parktown, Dr Zac de Beer, last night challenged the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to justify his actions in banning and detaining the people, organisations and newspapers he had.

"Charge or release those people whose liberty you have taken away, or stand condemned in the eyes of the world as a tyrant and a despot," Dr de Beer said, speaking at a Groote Schuur Constituency meeting.

"I recognise there may be a chance that there is some justification, unknown to us, for what the Government has done. I find it difficult to believe."

Mr Kruger had implied that he based his actions on the report of a group of men who had investi-

gated certain matters and organisations.

"I challenge Mr Kruger to produce this report he refers to in such vague tones, and to show how he justified what he has done," Dr de Beer said.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP Provincial Council candidate for Groote Schuur, said Dr J S Marais's joining the National Party had "saddened" him, because he had joined the Nationalists "to try the impossible."

"Here was a man who had well-known verligte ideas and who propagated these ideas wherever he went. He has now joined the National Party, not because he agrees with their present policies, but because he believes he can change these policies once he is inside that party."

Mr van Eck said Dr Marais was the victim of secret promises made to him by verligte members that the National Party was going to change, promises which would not be made in public because they would immediately be repudiated."

Charge or free detainees, Kruger urged

325
Bannings
Augus
20/10/77

THE Progressive Federal Party candidate in Parktown, Dr Zac de Beer, last night challenged the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to justify his actions in banning and detaining people, organisations and newspapers.

'Charge or release those people whose liberty you have taken away, or stand condemned in the eyes of the world as a tyrant and a despot,' Dr de Beer said.

He was addressing about 140 people at a PFP Groote Schuur constituency meeting.

'I recognise there may be a chance that there is

some justification, unknown to us, for what the Government has done. I find it difficult to believe.'

INVESTIGATION

Mr Kruger had implied he based his actions on the report of a group of men who had investigated certain matters and organisations.

'I challenge Mr Kruger to produce this report he refers to in such vague tones and to show how he justifies what he has done,' Dr de Beer said.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP Provincial Council candidate for Groote Schuur, said Dr Jan S. Marais's joining the National Party had 'saddened' him, because he had 'joined the Nationalists to try the impossible.'

He went on: 'Here was a man who had well-known verligte ideas and who propagated these ideas wherever he went. He has now joined the National Party, not because he agrees with their present policies, but because he believes he can change these policies once he is inside that party.'

SECRET PROMISES

Mr van Eck said Dr Marais was the victim of secret promises made to him by verligte members that the National Party was going to change, promises which would not be made in public because they would be repudiated immediately.

'Hundreds of verligte Nationalists have tried to change the National Party from within and have failed.'

'The most obvious example is to be found in West Africa. There what happened in South Mr Dirk Mudge has resigned from the National Party and has formed his own party.'

'If people such as Dirk Mudge, who was in a position of power within the National Party, could not succeed in changing the National Party from within and was forced to leave, what hope can others, and especially newcomers such as Dr Marais, have to achieve the impossible?' Mr van Eck asked.

(News by L. B. Friedman, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)



DR ZAC DE BEER

325 - Barry
Nov 20/10/77

'SA's democracy now at stake'

Political Staff

DURBAN—The banning of The World newspaper and 18 organisations placed South Africa firmly in the same camp as the black states of Africa, Senator Eric Winchester said last night.

Speaking at a house meeting in Durban North, where he is the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary candidate, Senator Winchester described the Government's action as "stupid and dangerous" and said its effect on world opinion would be shattering.

Senator Winchester warned that the real issue at stake in the election was whether democracy was to survive in South Africa.

The Government's proposed constitution would move the country into the same political situation prevailing in most black African states where ultimate power rested in the hands of the President and the opposition was prescribed.

"We, who in the past have so often ridiculed these states, are now following their path. We certainly are becoming part of Africa—but not in the way we ever thought we would."

(Report by R. Griffin, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

World ban might be lifted

PRETORIA. — The ban on publication on the black newspaper The World could at some future stage be lifted, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

He did not elaborate, but observers believe the government would take into account the security situation in the country at the time.

"As far as the (Internal

Security) Act is concerned, the banning is by proclamation. It follows that at a certain stage there can be a deproclamation," he said.

Mr Kruger said the public

should not be misled by the laudable names of many of the organizations declared unlawful yesterday.

"The organizations' fine-sounding names and objectives

325 Banning CAP Times
20/10/77

1 later — Kruger

actually serve only as smokescreens to conceal their undermining activities.

"I obviously cannot expand fully here on the activities of the organizations."

The publications and organizations had been acted against because investigations showed they endangered the maintenance of public order.

Organizers whose aim was the

creation of confrontation between black and white had used organizations, publications and individuals for the creation of revolutionary climate and organization of unrest, he said.

Committees consisting of a regional magistrate and two other jurists had been appointed under the Internal Security Act to produce factual reports concerning certain organizations and publications.

"The facts in the factual reports leave no doubt that the activities of the organizations named in the Government Gazette endanger the maintenance of law and order, and that the publications named in the Government Gazette serve, inter alia, as a means for expressing views the publication of which is calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

"It was consequently decided to declare the organizations and publications concerned illegal and to prohibit them," Mr Kruger said.

Endangered

It had also been decided to act against people whose activities endangered the maintenance of public order.

"Some are restricted, but where this is insufficient as a preventive measure, use is being made of the detention powers contained in Article 10 (1) A Bis of the Internal Security Act of 1950."

Mr Kruger would not comment on whether people had been banned in terms of the act yesterday, but this would appear to be the case.

The government action was related to sporadic unrest throughout the country since last year which had been the work of a small leader group, he said.

"The government is determined to ensure that the peaceful co-existence of peoples in South Africa is not disturbed by a small group of anarchists.

"The situation will thus be watched closely, and if necessary new measures will be considered.

"People who think that the government will allow itself to be intimidated or dictated to are making a big mistake," he said.

The unrest which started last year and had since broken out sporadically was apparently not spontaneous.

Confrontation

"New grievances, new objectives and new processes are being brought into focus practically day by day to ensure that the unrest continues and in an attempt to achieve the desired confrontation between white and black.

"A relatively small group is taking the lead in this, but use is made of a whole number of organizations, and of many human vehicles.

"The pattern of life of parts of the population has been disrupted, and it is especially the black population in the Republic which suffers under this, among other things by the disruption of their community institutions and the burning of their houses.

"The time has come that no longer can it be continued taking preventive measures only against the physical manifestations of the hate campaign.

"The big organizers, however, keep themselves in the background and continue to use organizations, publications, people and almost exclusively young people, for the creation of a revolutionary climate and for the organization of unrest, Mr Kruger said.

"Action which endangers peace and quiet in our country will not, however, be tolerated under any circumstances."

Mr Kruger said a review committee had been appointed to review his action under Section 10 (1) A Bis of the Internal Security Act in connection with detentions. Anyone wishing to make written or oral representations to the committee should contact the Secretary for Justice. — Sapa

No comment after NPU and Kruger meet

20/10/77
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — An eight-man deputation from the Newspaper Press Union spent an hour in discussion with the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, in Pretoria yesterday following the banning of the newspapers The World and Weekend World.

The chairman of the NPU, Mr Hal Miller, said after the meeting he had no comment to make. "The NPU will consider the matter," he added.

A spokesman for Mr Kruger's office said the Minister had no comment.

Mr Kruger was accompanied at the emergency meeting by the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo and the Chief of the Security Police, Brigadier C. F. Zietsman.

The meeting was called at the urgent request of the NPU after Mr Miller had issued a strongly-worded statement on the banning of the two newspapers.

327
Banning

Police search homes

ET. 20/10/77
325 Bawing

THE home of Dr Alan Boesak, the Ned Geref Sendingkerk students chaplain to the University of the Western Cape students, was raided by four security policemen about 4.30am yesterday.

His wife, Dorothy, said that the security police took copies of the Christian Institute magazine, Pro Veritate, and other Christian Institute documents with them.

Security police detained a worker for the Churches Urban Planning Commission, Miss Ann Tomlinson, for several hours yesterday.

Miss Tomlinson said last night her home in Heideveld was raided by the police about 7am. She was detained and released about 1pm.

Police also searched the home of Dr Francis Wilson, the head of economic research at the University of Cape Town, in a pre-dawn raid yesterday.

Ban on shipments

SYDNEY — Australia's uranium controversy erupted again yesterday when key port workers decided to ban handling nuclear fuel shipments after November 15 and nationwide protests were announced for the weekend. Organizers said up to 100 000 people were expected to demonstrate against the government's lifting of a four-year ban on mining and exporting uranium. — Sapa-Reuter

City Muslim News man for Terror Act trial

A CAPE TOWN editorial director of Sayed and Sons staff member of the nationally circulated Muslim News is due to stand trial in the Bloemfontein regional court this month on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr A Q Sayed, also a

director of Sayed and Sons Printers, was detained by the security police on September 6 at the offices of the Muslim News in Belgravia Road, Athlone.

He was held for questioning and then transferred to

Bloemfontein.

Yesterday a security police spokesman in Cape Town confirmed that Mr Sayed would appear in court on November 28 on charges under the Terrorism Act.

He thought Mr Sayed was

standing trial in Bloemfontein "because the overall investigation was done there". It is understood the trial has been set down to last a week and that the charges relate to the distribution of pamphlets.

Mr Sayed, a photo-

journalist, was detained by the police in September after a search was made of the offices of the Muslim News. His home was also searched.

The Muslim News also circulates in small numbers overseas.

ET 2/11/77 (375) P.M. (MAY)

SA compared to dawn of nazi regime in '33

20/10/77
325 Banning
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Kowie Marais last night compared Mr Vorster to Hitler and South Africa today to the dawn of nazi rule in Germany in January 1933.

He was addressing a Progressive Federal Party meeting in Edenvale, attended by 70 people, in support of the PFP candidates Mr N. Olivier (parliamentary) and Mr Brian Goodall (provincial).

Mr Marais made the comparison in the light of yesterday's banning of The World, and the action against the Committee of Ten and other people and bodies.

This act, he said, reminded him of 'all the totalitarian regimes of the 20th century.'

If the Government failed to explain properly why this extreme step was taken, one would be forced to conclude that national security, but

ulterior motives were the cause," he said.

"The Government has obviously become power drunk," he said. He said those who had been silenced had been committed to a peaceful future.

Mr Marais deplored people who now intended to vote for Mr Vorster to strengthen his hand.

"The same arguments were used in Germany in January 1933. People said: 'Hitler is a good man. Hitler is an honourable man. Hitler can protect us against communists. Hitler can solve our economic problems.'"

"The very victims of the regime applauded him. Our Government is moving in the same tendency, apparently activated by the same type of formula," said Mr Marais.

Those who now failed to vote would have to justify this to history, their children, grandchildren and their conscience.

(News by D. Butler, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Woods: Editor often in the news

MR DONALD WOODS, 43, banned yesterday was the editor of the Daily Dispatch at the age of 31 and after 12 years is one of the country's longest serving editors.

Last December he won his appeal against a six months' prison sentence for refusing to disclose the name of an informant relating to an alleged break-in by a special branch officer at the Black Community Programme office in King William's Town earlier in the year.

Mr Woods was born in Hobeni in the Elliotdale district of Transkei on December 15, 1933.

He received his schooling at De La Salle College, East London, and Christian Brothers College, Kimberley, before entering the University of Cape

Town law school for three years.

Then followed two years of articulated clerkship in Elliotdale.

In 1957, Mr Woods unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary by-election in East London North for the Union Federal Party, supporting a qualified franchise federal system of government.

During the same year he joined the editorial staff of the Daily Dispatch as a junior reporter.

A year later he left for Britain to pursue his journalistic career there on newspapers in Harrow, Cardiff, London and then in Toronto, Canada. He returned to the Daily Dispatch in June 1960.

For the next four years he served as reporter, sub-editor, parliamentary correspondent, columnist and leader writer.

In 1964 he was appointed assistant editor, and in February the next year became editor.

In 1962 he married fellow Transkeian, Wendy Bruce. They have five children. — Sapa

react to bannings

20/10/77
325
The Argus Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG. — Church leaders have reacted swiftly to yesterday's bannings and detentions.

The Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said: 'If Jesus wept over Jerusalem

because its people could not discern those things that make for peace, how He must be weeping for South Africa now.'

Bannings
The SA Council of Churches commented: 'The SA Government shows itself to be blind to fact and deaf to truth.'

FRUSTRATION

The Most Rev Joseph Fitzgerald, OMI, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, said: 'This suppression can only add to the terrible sense of frustration at present experienced by so many.'

The President-elect of the Methodist conference, the Rev Abel Hendricks, said yesterday it was not the actual banning of black organisations and newspapers that frightened him, but the results.

NO SOLUTION

The Argus Durban Correspondent reports that Mr Radclyffe Cadman, leader of the New Republic party, said today the Government's bannings of newspapers and organisations yesterday would not solve the most burning problem of South African politics — the urban blacks. It would only accentuate the problem.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, in Kimberley, said last night the bannings and restrictions will not stop the people.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said in Pretoria yesterday that the bannings would silence a great body of black opinion and make it difficult for leaders who belong to statutory bodies to maintain their credibility.

In Johannesburg, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Hal Miller, last night deplored the banning of Mr Donald Woods, Editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London.

'This further action against the Press can only make a bad situation worse,' he said in a statement after a special meeting of the NPU following an interview with Mr Kruger to discuss the banning of the World and Weekend World and the detention of Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of the World.

(Reports by J. Allen, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg; B. Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban; L. Abrahams, 1 Woodley Street, Kimberley; A. Sturgeson, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

Banned and detained are named

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 42 people were detained by the Security Police during yesterday's country-wide swoops.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten was detained.

Other committee members detained were businessmen Mr Leonard Mosala, school principal Mr Legau Mathabathe, publisher's manager Mr Douglas Lolwane, businessman Mr Veli Kraal, social worker Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Black People's Convention national secretary Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko, BPC member Mr Ramsy Ramokgopa and the Rev Mashwabada Mayathula.

PRESIDENT

Other Black People's Convention members detained were: Mr Kenneth Rachidi (president), the Rev Drake Ntshenkeng (vice president), Mr George Wauchope (Regional Chairman, Johannesburg), Mr Jarius Kgo-kong (executive member), Mr Thom Manthata (publicity secretary of Labour), Mr Kenny Matlne and Mr Thabo Sehume.

Journalists detained were Mr Percy Qoboza (Editor, The World), Mr Aggrey Klaaste (news editor, Weekend World), Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso (formerly of the Daily Dispatch).

TEACHERS

Detained teachers were Mr Curtis Nkondo (chairman, Committee of Six), Mr Fenyana Mazibuko (secretary, Committee of Six).

Others detained were Mr Mongezi Stofile (past president, South African Student's Organisation), Mr Aubrey Mokoena (director, Black Community Programmes), Mr Raymond Ramapepe (BCP

driver) and Mr Hanif Volly (Black Students' Society, Wits University).

Mr Sadek Variawa (BPC/SASO trialist), Dr Manas Buthelezi (chairman, Black Parents' Association), the Rev Patrick Mengalisio Mkhathshwa (Catholic Bishop's Conference), and Mr Silvester Makhephela (SASO).

SOCIAL

Mr Vuyisile Maleleni (BPC), Mrs Mosidima Pitjana (Social worker), Miss Nomsa Williams (student), Mr Mpumelelo Qeque (student), Mr MacKenzie Sloti (teacher) and Mr Bonilo Tuluma (BPC chairman, East London).

Mr Mxolisi Mvovo (BPC), Mr Malusi Mpumlweni (BPC), Dr Sydney Moletsane (BPC), Mr Skenjana Roje (SASO executive), Mr Diliza Mji (past president, SASO), Mr Norman Dubizane (medical student) and M Woodraj Ramathar (student).

BANNED

The following people were banned under restriction notices in terms of the Internal Security Act: Mr Donald Woods (Editor, Daily Dispatch), Dr C. F. Beyers Naude (director, Christian Institute), the Rev Theo Kotze (Cape director, Christian Institute), and the Rev Brian Brown (administrative director, Christian Institute).

The Rev David Russell (Anglican minister), the Rev Cedric Mayson (editor, Pro Veritate), Mr Peter Randall (former director, Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society, education lecturer at Wits).

'Peaceful solution more difficult'

20/10/77
The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent *Leung*

YESTERDAY'S bannings 'make it almost impossible for a solution to our country's problems being reached by common consent,' the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, said today.



The Most Rev Bill Burnett

'This kind of banning makes a peaceful solution to our country's problems much more difficult — and that is clearly a serious thing,' Archbishop Burnett said.

'In the second place, it makes it more difficult for black moderates — or white moderates, for that matter — to have any credibility, which again makes it almost impossible for a solution to our country's problems being reached by common consent.

'If that is not possible, there is no solution.'

Archbishop Burnett said he 'grieved greatly' that Father David Russell,

licensed by him to Holy Cross Church, Nyanga, should have his liberty so severely curtailed 'both as a citizen and as a priest.'

Father Russell is confined by banning order for five years to the Cape Town magisterial district and restricted to his home each evening and all day on Saturdays.

'Societies which banish good men say something very eloquent about their own moral inadequacy,' Archbishop Burnett added.

(Report by B. Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

● Further reaction —
Page 3.

Actions will 'reflect badly'

—Mulder

20/10/77
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Information, Dr C. P. Mulder, admitted today that the Government's action against The World newspaper and other organisations yesterday would 'reflect badly' on South Africa in certain countries.

'It is a sad story, but the Government had to decide on priorities,' said Dr Mulder, whose portfolio involves Government efforts to improve South Africa's image abroad.

While some countries would take the Government action badly, the Government had to consider the interests of whites and blacks in the country, because they were entitled to the maintenance of law and order.

The lives of many blacks had been totally disrupted by unrest in recent times.

The Minister denied that the closure of The World and Weekend World was a Government attack on Press freedom.



Dr C. P. Mulder

PUBLIC ORDER

'Though people will immediately say the Government has acted against Press freedom, the action was purely one taken in the interests of public order,' he said.

'If we had intended acting against the Press, we would have announced we were going ahead with the newspaper Bill, but in fact this was only a security measure.'

The prohibition applied to The World and Weekend World had not undermined the standing of the Press Council, which would continue to function as before. In fact, the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, who had acted against the two newspapers, had even taken The World to the Press Council.

CONTINUE

The Press Council would continue to operate during the period the Government was watching the situation. Dr Mulder would not say, however, whether at the end of that period the Government would proceed with the newspaper Bill or not.

(News by J. M. Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

'Bans will drive them underground'

(32S) bannings RDM 20/10/77

By CHRIS MARAIS

DELEGATES at the University of South Africa's conference on the marketing of the international image of South Africa yesterday questioned the Government banning of The World newspaper and black organisations.

2. Mr John Junor, editor of London's Sunday Express, said it was a "desperately sad thing when a newspaper was banned — especially a newspaper catering for black people."

3. "Although I do not have any knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the bannings, I am convinced they will go underground," he said. "And whereas before they might have had extremist policies, they will now become more so."

4. Mr Reginald Maudling, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and former Home Secretary, said although he was a guest in South Africa and as such did not want to express views on the situation, he was opposed in principle to such action being taken.

Mr Robert T Hartman, counsellor to former United States President Gerald Ford, said he was strongly in favour of a free Press

THE editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, yesterday told delegates to the Unisa congress on Marketing of the International Image of South Africa:

"If you want a session on how not to market South Africa just look at today's action by the Government. Those actions destroy most of the reasonable arguments I have prepared in a paper for this international audience. The credibility of the Press was the most powerful asset available to South Africa in its overseas relationship. In one blow the Cabinet has tried to destroy that asset," he said. — Sapa.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said the Government move had silenced all black opinion.

"At this time, it is important to know what the black people are thinking," he said. "It is also good for blacks to have platforms to express themselves."

He said this action would reduce the credibility of certain black statutory bodies formed by the Government.

"It would appear they were left alone only be-

cause they are Government lackeys," he said. "I hope there will be a thorough study of the situation with a view to lifting the bannings on some of these organisations and newspapers."

"I cannot defend the banning, especially as there were white newspapers more critical of Government actions than The World ever was."

The Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhodie, last night refused to comment on the matter.

'Detainees trust' banned

CAPE TOWN. (32S) The Siyazinceda Trust, a Cape Town organisation described as helping families and relatives of political detainees, had been declared an unlawful

organisation, the secretary of the Muslim Assembly, Mr S Seria, said yesterday. A banning order was later served on an official of Siyazinceda. — Sapa.

5. Marxian theory of employment and wages

Value of labour power, reserve army of labour, crises.
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6. The Role of Trade Unions.

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Flanders (1969); Cartter & Marshall; Hyman (1971)

7. Industrial Conflict / ... 2.

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Flanders (1971)

THE publications and organisations banned yesterday had been acted against because investigations showed they endangered the maintenance of public order, the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday.

Organisers whose aim was the creation of confrontation between black and white had used organisations, publications and individuals for the creation of a revolutionary climate and organisation of unrest, he said.

Committees consisting of a regional magistrate and two other jurists had been appointed under the Internal Security Act to produce factual reports concerning certain organisations and publications.

"The facts in the factual reports leave no doubt that the activities of the organisations named in the Government Gazette endanger the maintenance of law and order, and that the publications named in the Government Gazette serve, inter alia, as a means for expressing views the publication of which is calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

"It was consequently decided to declare the organisations and publications concerned illegal and to prohibit them," Mr Kruger said.

It has also been decided to act against people whose activities endangered the maintenance of public order.

"Some are restricted, but where this is insufficient as a preventive measure, use is being made of the detention powers contained in Article 10 (1) a bis of the Internal Security Act of 1950," he said.

Mr Kruger would not comment on whether people had been banned in terms of the Act yesterday, but this would appear to be the case.

The Government action yesterday was related to sporadic unrest throughout the country since last year which had been the work of a small leader group.

"The Government is determined to ensure that the peaceful coexistence of peoples in South Africa is not disturbed by a small group of anarchists.

"The situation will thus be watched closely, and if necessary new measures will be considered.

"People who think that the Government will allow itself to be intimidated or dictated to are making a big mistake," he said.

The unrest which started last year and had since broken out again sporadically was apparently not spontaneous.

"Grievances initially presented as the causes have long since disappeared into the background.

"New grievances, new objectives and new processes are being brought into focus practically day by day to ensure that the unrest continues and in an attempt to achieve the desired confrontation between white and black.

"A relatively small group is taking the lead in this, but use is made of a whole number of organisations, and of many human vehicles.

"Much damage has already been done in the process and much suffering caused," Mr Kruger said.

"The system of life of parts of the population has been disrupted, and it is necessary to take steps to bring it back to the normal state of life, and to ensure that the institutions and the bringing of them back to the normal state of life is not hindered.

"The aim is to ensure that the system of life is not hindered, and that the institutions and the bringing of them back to the normal state of life is not hindered.

"The big organisations have been taken themselves in the hand, and the small organisations, publications, people and almost exclusively young people, for the creation of a revolutionary climate and for the organisation of unrest," Mr Kruger said.

"As has already been said on many occasions, all grievances will be investigated and, where justified, eliminated.

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Argus chairman wires protest to Vorster

THE CHAIRMAN of the Argus Company, Mr L E A Slater, yesterday sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, protesting "in the strongest possible terms" against the banning of The World and Weekend World and calling for the immediate withdrawal of the ban.

"There can be no legitimate grounds for such drastic action which can only do incalculable harm to race relations and to South Africa's image overseas," Mr Slater said in

the telegram.

The Argus Company owns The World and Weekend World.

A copy of the telegram was sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

The following is the text of Mr Slater's message:

"Although no Government Gazette had been issued by 9 am we have been informed that the daily and weekend editions of The World are to be banned.

"If this is so I wish, as chairman of the Argus Company, owners of The

World, to protest in the strongest possible terms against the banning.

"There can be no legitimate grounds for such drastic action which can only do incalculable harm to race relations and to South Africa's image overseas.

"My board and I believe it is imperative, in the interests of relations within this country and with the outside world, that any banning notice be immediately withdrawn." — Sapa.

BREITUNG

about 20 throughout the country — carried the burden of continuing. Of activity after it had to cut back on staff and expenditure when overseas funds stopped in May, 1970.

about 20 throughout the country — carried the burden of continuing CI activity after it had to cut back on staff and expenditure when overseas funds stopped in May, 1970.

detained, barred, had their passports withdrawn and security police raids on CI premises were frequent. Founder member, and director Dr Beyers Naude was defrocked by the Neder-

The O's rejection of violence as a means for fundamental change was always made clear.

it will be illegal to mention some of the precepts of the Gospel. The Government has got itself into a legal morass," he said.

The Rev. Robert

He was himself a member of the new barreau.

In conjunction with the South African Council of Churches, the CI sponsored the "Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid

passports. Mr. Horst Kleinschmidt and Mrs. Oshadi Phaketi, who was banned, are now working as European representatives of the CI with funds from churches in Holland.

Professor Colin Gardner, head of the Department of English at the University of Natal in Maritzburg, said yesterday that the

minister said it was significant that this was the only multiracial organisation banned yesterday. "It was one of the few multiracial organisations which had credibility among blacks," he said.

Staff members were

produced 10 reports on
society (apro-cas) which

based on the preaching of the Gospel, that its being

referred to the U. S. as "an
Organization of Christians of
all Races and Nations."

The organisations that have been silenced

RM 20/1/11

(225) *beatty's*

THE 18 BANNED organisations are predominantly black consciousness groups, with the exception of the Christian Institute.

Apart from the Black People's Convention, youth organisations, cultural societies and a union have also been outlawed.

The main groups are:

① The Black People's Convention was founded in December 1971.

Its members have suffered continual harassment, including raids, banings, detentions and charges under the Terrorism Act.

In February 1977 Steve Biko was made honorary president.

The convener of the BPC's first national convention was Mr Drake Keta, former Transvaal vice-chairman of the Liberal Party.

Other prominent members included Mrs Winnie Kgware, BPC's first national president, and Mr Don Matema, former PMO for the Labour Party.

Its current president is Mr Maku Makhidi. ② The Black Parents' As-

sociation was founded after last year's Soweto unrest.

The BPA's chairman is Dr Manas Buthelezi, a respected churchman. Executive members included Dr Aaron Mathare, Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Robben Island prisoner and African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, and Father Smangalisso Mkhatswa, a Roman Catholic priest.

In its first six months the BPA paid out more than R100 000 in aid to victims of the unrest.

③ The South African Students' Organisation was founded in the late 1960s by black university students led by medical students at the University of Natal.

In 1974, its entire executive was banned and this year nine former members were sentenced to terms varying between five and six years imprisonment after the longest Terrorism Act trial in South Africa.

Its members included the late Mr Steve Biko.

④ The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) sprung to prominence shortly before

last year's June unrest. It is made up of high school pupils. Many of its leaders have been detained and some have fled the country.

⑤ The South African Students' Movement (SASM), a nationwide movement for high school pupils, came into being in 1970. It established a cultural wing, the National Youth Organisation, with branches in all provinces. Many members have been banned and detained.

⑥ The National Youth Organisation (Nayo), an educational and cultural youth organisation, was formed in 1973. Many of its members belonged to the high school student body, the South African Students Movement (SASM) which has also been banned.

⑦ The Border Youth Organisation, the Eastern Prov Youth Organisation, the Natal Youth Organisation, the Transvaal Youth Organisation and the Western Cape Youth Organisation, which have all been banned, were affiliates of Nayo.

⑧ The Association for the Advancement of Cultural Education of Africans (Asacea) was formed in

1969 by the late Soweto civic leader, Mr P Q Vundla.

Its first major function was to secure the reinstatement of 21 students expelled from the University of Fort Hare during the same year for organising protest meetings. Later Asacea launched the R1-million fund for African education.

⑨ The Black Women's Federation was formed in Durban in 1975. Within less than a year no less than seven of its members were detained. Mrs Winnie Mandela was the first BWF executive member to be banned. The Federation's first president, Natal sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, was also banned during the same month.

⑩ Black Community Programmes broke away from Sproccas to become an autonomous body in March 1973. It is a black self body which has organised welfare projects in King William's Town, Durban and Soweto. Within its first few months four of its leading members, including Steve Biko, had been banned.

⑪ The Zimele Trust Fund was a charitable organisa-

tion started in King William's Town to aid political prisoners and their families. Among other functions the organisation has established the Zanemphlo Clinic in King William's Town whose director, Dr Mamphele Ramhele, was banned and restricted to the Northern Transvaal this year.

⑫ One of the black organisations declared unlawful is the Medupe Black Writers' Union — popularly known as Medupe. Medupe is a black word meaning "rain which falls incessantly". The Union was formed at the beginning of last year.

Medupe was originally called the Azanian People's Poetry and Writers' Association. The organisation is believed to have more than 200 members.

⑬ The Union of Black Journalists was formed in 1973. With a nationwide membership of more than 100 black, Asian and coloured journalists, it has consistently refused to have dealings with the former predominantly white South African Society of Journalists to which African journalists could not belong.

At 50 ex-editor has to find

^{(3.5) banning} a new career

DOM 25/10/77

By DON MARSHALL

PREACHING and writing are the two things Mr Cedric Radcliffe Mayson knows best, but in terms of a banning order served on him yesterday by an agent of the Minister of Police he can no longer practise either.

So, at 50, he has to contemplate a new career, says his wife.

Mr Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, was one of the members of the Christian Institute who yesterday received five-year banning orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Others were Dr C. J. van der Merwe, director of the Christian Institute, the Rev. J. H. van der Merwe, editor of the Christian Institute's journal, and the Rev. J. H. van der Merwe, former Cape director of the CI.

Early yesterday, Mr Mayson and his British wife, Penelope, went to the Christian Institute offices in Diakonik House, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, where they found members of the Security Police waiting for them.

yesterday by Government decree.

"All that Cedric can do is preach or write — and now he can do neither. At some stage he will have to think about finding another job to earn a living," Mrs Mayson said.

Mr Mayson was a Methodist minister for 20 years before joining the Christian Institute. He has been a paid staff member of the CI for two years.

He was born in Britain, and came to South Africa in 1953. He subsequently became a South African citizen.

He has been confined to the Johannesburg magistrates' court in terms of yesterday's banning order and must report to the Johannesburg police every Monday.

Last November Mr Mayson was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was arrested by police outside Mossel Bay in the Cape while he and his wife were on a caravaning holiday and were held in Cape Town for several days.

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7. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INFLAT

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Budget Speeches and Statistical

Annual Reports and Economic Surveys of the S.A. Reserve Bank.

F.D.F. Strydom : Monetary Legislation in South Africa, An Analysis S.A.J.E. March 1974.

G. de Kock : The Business Cycle in South Africa Recent Tendencies, S.A.J.E. March 1975.

B. Kantor : The Money Supply Process in South Africa.

B. Kantor : The Evaluation of Monetary Policy in South Africa, S.A.J.E. March 1971.

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Kruger meets NPU

(325) **NEWSPAPER Press Union** executives yesterday discussed the banning of the black newspaper, **The World**, with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

Neither NPU delegates nor Mr Kruger would comment on the hour-long discussion.

Mr Hal Miller, NPU president, was accompanied

by six other NPU executives representing the **Argus Group**, **Nasionale Pers**, **Perskor** and **SA Associated Newspapers**.

Two other Argus Group executives — the chairman, Mr L E A Slater and the deputy manager of **The World**, Mr Brian Moul, were to see Mr Kruger last night — Sapa.

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

B. Kantor : The Evaluation of Monetary Policy in South Africa, S.A.J.E. March 1971.

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Budget Speeches and Statistical Survey.

S.A. Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin - The Economic Surveys.

7. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INFLATION.

Glabe Chap. 12 Durnburg and McDougall Chap. 16.

H.G. Johnson : "Inflation : A) Monetarist View in H.G. Johnson, Further Essays in Monetary Economics Chap. 13.

F. Machlup : Cost Push and Demand Pull in R.J. Ball and Peter Doyle (ed) Inflation, chap. 9 (Penguin).

Cape Town 10/10/77
John 325 Banning

People weep as Kotze leaves CI

PEOPLE wept outside the offices of the Christian Institute in Mowbray yesterday after the Rev Theo Kotze was served with a five-year banning order.

The banning order was served on Mr Kotze, Cape director of the institute, about 1pm by a security police officer at the institute's offices in the Ecumenical Centre.

Earlier in the day, police closed the institute after the government had declared 18 organizations to be unlawful — the Christian Institute is one of them.

When Mr Kotze emerged

from his office after receiving the banning order, his staff and others hugged him and shook his hand.

Women wept as they threw their arms around him. The crowd, about 40, clapped when he got into his car and drove away.

Mr Kotze is married with four sons and one daughter, and lives in Tesman Street, Claremont.

The banning order restricts him to the Wynberg magisterial district till October 31, 1982. He must report to the Claremont police station every Wednesday. There are other restrictions too.

His wife, Helen, said she and her husband had not had time to think of the future and what her husband might do. "He is still a minister and will act as a minister," she said.

Security police searched Mr Kotze's house, garage and car, and took possession of documents relating to the CI and other correspondence in a 4am raid.

The police were at his home for three hours.

Daily ³²⁵ Dispatch editor banned

Banning
CT
20/11/77

EAST LONDON. — The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was banned under the Internal Security Act yesterday.

The banning order was served on him shortly before 5pm at Jan Smuts Airport.

He was due to leave last night for the United States, where he was to attend a conference of the influential African-American Institute.

He was then due to fly to Canberra for consultations with members of the Australian Government.

Mr Woods telephoned his wife, Wendy, at 4.50pm to tell her he had been banned.

"He seemed calm but in a hurry — as though the police were chivvying him," Mrs Woods

Continued on page 2

said last night.

It is believed Mr Woods was being driven back to East London by three members of the Special Branch.

Mr Woods was a close friend of Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention last month. Mrs Woods said she feared the banning order was an attempt to dampen criticism of the handling of the Biko case by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger.

Mr Woods telephoned his wife at 4.30pm to say goodbye before he left for overseas. Twenty minutes later he phoned again and Mrs Woods learned he had been banned.

Mrs Woods then broke the news to their children. "They took it well," she said.

Mrs Woods said she and her husband had discussed the possibility of the government acting against him. "We thought it unlikely," she said. "But we were wrong."

The only reason she could think of for the banning order was because of her husband's close personal friendship with Mr Biko and his position as an internationally-recognized editor. "The government appears to be afraid of these two aspects," she said.

"Those whites who had some credibility with blacks have been banned and legitimate black organizations have been silenced. I fear greatly for us all," Mrs Woods said.

● In Johannesburg the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Hal Miller, deplored the banning of Mr Woods.

"This further action against the press can only make a bad situation worse," he said in a statement after a special meeting of the NPU following an interview with Mr Kruger.

The NPU learnt of Mr Woods's banning only after the meeting with Mr Kruger.

— Sapa

SA 'in same camp as black states'

325
Banning
20/10/77
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The banning of The World newspaper and 18 organisations placed South Africa firmly in the same camp as the black states of Africa, Senator Eric Winchester said last night.

Speaking at a house meeting in Durban North, where he is the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary candidate, Senator Winchester described the Government's action as 'stupid and dangerous' and said its effect on world opinion would be shattering.

Senator Winchester warned that the real issue at stake in the election was whether democracy was to survive in South Africa.

The Government's proposed constitution would move the country into the same political situation prevailing in most black African states where ultimate power rested in the hands of the president

and the opposition was proscribed.

'We, who in the past have so often ridiculed these states, are now following their path. We certainly are becoming part of Africa — but not in the way we ever thought we would do.'

Already there had been accusations that the opposition parties in South Africa were unpatriotic and at best irrelevant.

The loss of individual freedoms, imprisonment without trial and secrecy over the use of the army in Angola were all actions typical of a government which believed it was all-powerful and not answerable to the electorate.

(News by R. Giffen, SA Field Staff, Durban.)

Calls for punishment of SA

The Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON.

South Africa's crack-down on black and white opposition is regarded here as the last straw in the process leading to a 'watershed' in relationship between the Carter Administration and the Vorster Government.

The State Department has now signalled clearly that all relationships will be reassessed after what is regarded as a 'very serious step backwards' in the face of repeated warnings.

condemnation in Washington.

The State Department's unusually strong denunciation of the Vorster Government move was accompanied by immediate congressional calls for punitive action which included:

● The recall of American Ambassador, Mr. William Bowdler.

● Legislation to suspend Export-Import Bank loan guarantees for American business investments in the country.

Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Africa subcommittee and Senator Clifford Case, the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee issued strong attacks on the Vorster Government.

Congressman Andrew Maguire, who recently led a protest delegation to South African Ambassador

Mr. Donald Sole over the death of Steve Biko — said he and four other congressmen in the delegation want some specific action to 'disentangle the United States from economic and other relations with South Africa.'

Details awaited

Our relations with South Africa hardly be improved, by what has happened, State Department spokesman Mr. Hodding Carter, said. Once the U.S. had more details about the happenings and arrests, it would examine very closely the implications of these events with regard to U.S.-South African relations.

Mr. Carter was asked at a news briefing to explain why the Administration was so critical of human rights policy in South Africa, while it appeared to be muting its criticism of human rights in Russia.

Mr. Carter denied that the Administration was softening its advocacy of human rights in Russia, although the Administration has shifted from public accusations to private diplomacy.

The approach that is taken in each instance can go down a number of avenues, he said.

Complex

The question of putting U.S. pressure on South Africa is a complex matter for the Carter Administration. The U.S. is simultaneously seeking South African co-operation in bringing independence and majority rule elsewhere in Southern Africa.

South Africa's ties with West Africa and its controls the economic lifelines of Rhodesia — both governed by white minorities.

A formal State Department statement said: 'The United States is deeply disturbed by the actions of the South African Government has taken to ban over a score of organisations and publications and to detain, or ban persons associated with the promotion of the rights and welfare of South African blacks.'

The banning of South Africa's largest black newspaper, the World, and the reported arrest of Percy Qoboza, the World's courageous editor, and other black leaders, are steps that the international community will regard as designed to stifle the freedom of expression by spokesmen for black aspirations in South Africa.

Concern

The banning of other black organisations like the Black People's Convention and of the well-

known interracial organisation, the Christian Institute, as well as the banning of a number of prominent whites, raise additional concerns about the consequences of oppression and legitimate dissent in South Africa.

The Carter Administration reaffirms that our policy toward South Africa is one which looks to clear away the repressive laws that have degraded that system, and to work toward a progressive transformation of South African society. In this, we have set no timetable, and offered no blueprint.

But we firmly believe there must be the beginning of a process in which all the people of South Africa can engage in a dialogue leading to decisions about their economic, social and political future. (Quoted by Eugene Hugo, 1145 National Press Building, Washington DC 20004.)

The Argus

OCTOBER 20 1977

The biggest danger

THE Government's defence of its drastic bannings and arrests yesterday is that the organisations and people concerned were endangering the public safety. We reject this utterly. We do not believe that The World newspaper and its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, and the Christian Institute, for example, are dangers to the people of South Africa. The Government should look elsewhere — at itself and its policies. It is the biggest danger facing South Africa and the security of its peoples. This became evident from the earliest days of National Party rule when arrogantly it set out to entrench itself in power and to entrench white privilege in the process estranging other races and causing the very white-black polarisation it accuses the present-day black movements of bringing about.

Steadily, with no let-up, National Party policies and actions estranged also the outside world, including old friends and allies. And today the isolation is almost total and extremely perilous. An American congressman sees the latest Government actions as

threatening a watershed in United States relations with South Africa. America will re-examine these relations, says a State Department spokesman. Throughout the world denunciation of South Africa is unprecedentedly sharp and menacing. Is this how the Government assures the safety of its citizens?

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, says he puts public safety before the country's overseas image. But he must know he cannot bring safety by repressing black organisations and people who evidently represent the wishes of the black people and by banning whites whose crime appears to be sympathy for or identification with black sentiments.

For 25 years the Government has acted against black movements and their allies. Year after year security laws have become progressively tougher and civil liberties have diminished. Generation after generation of black leaders have been removed. But there is still no peace and there never will be under National Party policy. Surely, the South African electorate must know this by now.

The Last Straw?

II. REMAINING REQUESTS FOR PERMANENT POSTS ARE TO BE REVIEWED WHEN NEXT STAFFING CYCLE BEGINS

African Languages	Lecturesh	-
Anthropology (CAGL)	Upgrading	-
Archaeology	Senior Le	-
	Two Techn	-
	Upgrading	-
Arts Faculty (Dean's Office)	Senior Le	-
	P. C. Cler	-
	Chair	-
Economics	P. C. Cler	-
	Senior Lec	-
English	Lecturesh	-
	Upgrading	-
	Lecturesh	-
	2 Lectures	-
	2 Demonstr	-
Iberian & Latin American Studies	Chair	-
	Upgrading	-
Romance Studies	Junior Lec	-
Speech and Drama	Teacher	-

Owen dismayed at 'tragic setback'

The Argus Bureau 30/1/67

LONDON. — The bannings and arrests in South Africa have gravely embarrassed Britain and those other West European countries trying to resist African communist and, to some limited extent, American pressure for sanctions to be applied to South Africa.

In an unusual personal statement on the South African security clampdown, the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, used the word 'dismay' to describe his reaction. He meant just that.

Dr Owen and his colleagues in Germany and France — with, up to now, powerful American assistance — have desperately been seeking to negotiate changes in South West Africa and Rhodesia by agreement.

They have powerful interests in both black and white Africa and they have tried to avoid a choice between them.

BALANCE

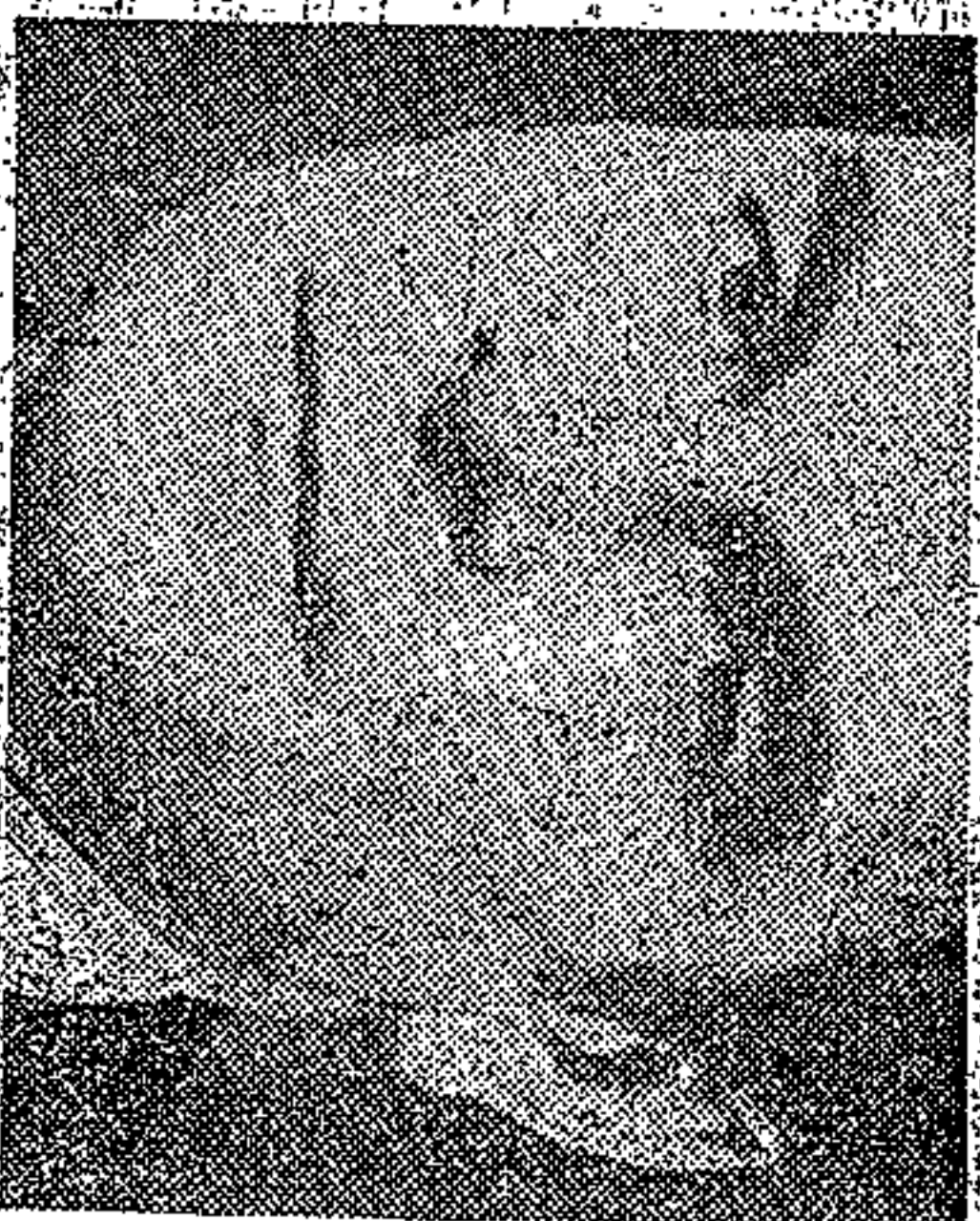
They know that the balance of long-term commercial and financial interest means that if there is a choice it has ultimately to come down on the side of the blacks.

But they also know that to be forced into that choice, involving tough

measures of boycotts and sanctions against South Africa itself, would be gravely damaging to their own economies.

All the time they have been under constant pressure from communist, third world and, particularly, African critics who have said that negotiation will never persuade the white man to change, that they cannot succeed and are simply serving their own European commercial interests.

They are gravely embarrassed by what looks like a reversal of the easing of pressures on blacks in South Africa, the limited democratisation processes to which they could point.



DR DAVID OWEN more difficult to advocate peace

Think-again call to Minister

Augus. 20/10/77. 325 Bawley

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, last night called on the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to 'think again, if only for South Africa' about the latest bannings and detentions.

In an unscheduled speech 'in the light of the sombre events,' at an election meeting in Mowbray town hall, Mr Eglin said the bannings and detentions were 'sheer madness.'

'To ban organisations which represent black aspirations will not blunt those aspirations, and to ban people and newspapers which represent and voice frustrations will not blunt those frustrations,' Mr Eglin told 140 people attending the meeting.

'CHILLING'

'It is merely going to bring about confrontation. Mr Kruger has taken this country a giant step closer to confrontation.'

'The chilling hand of authoritarianism has shown that no person, or-

ganisation or newspaper is beyond its grasp,' Mr Eglin said.

He said the actions taken against Mr Percy Qubisa, editor of the World, and Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Despatch, were 'sheer vindictiveness' against two men who, through their eloquent writing, had conveyed the mood of black people to whites.

'Yesterday's Government action had left South Africa the poorer and had made reconciliation more difficult.'

Mr Eglin said the Government had lost its moral claim to lead South Africa and said its actions placed 'an almost noble responsibility' on the electorate to keep alight the flame of hope for peace in South Africa.

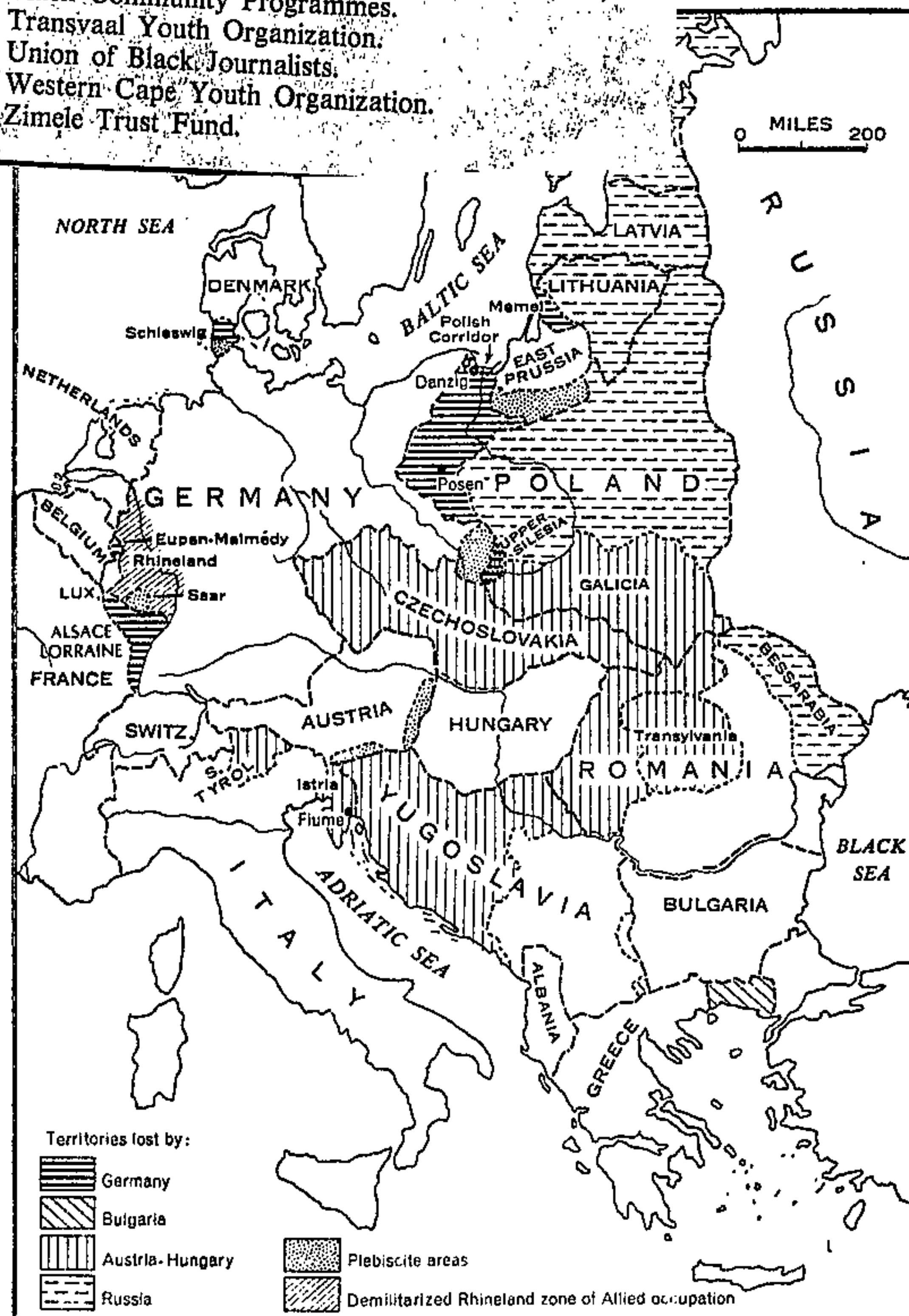
(News by L. B. Friedman, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Unlawful bodies

325 *Bannings*

THE full list of organizations declared unlawful is:

- The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa.
- The Black Parents' Association.
- The Black People's Convention.
- The Black Women's Federation.
- The Border Youth Organization, also known as the Border Youth Union.
- The Christian Institute of Southern Africa.
- The Eastern Province Youth Organization, also known as the Eastern Cape Youth Organization.
- The Medupe Writers' Association.
- The Natal Youth Organization.
- The National Youth Organization.
- The South African Students' Movement (SASM).
- The South African Students' Organization.
- The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRD).
- The Black Community Programmes.
- The Transvaal Youth Organization.
- The Union of Black Journalists.
- The Western Cape Youth Organization.
- The Zimele Trust Fund.



Banned and detained are named

Argus 20/10/77

(15-10-77)

Security

Security

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — At least 42 people were detained by the Security Police during yesterday's country-wide swoops.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten was detained.

Other committee members detained were businessmen Mr Leonard Mosala, school principal Mr Legau Mathabathe, publisher's manager Mr Douglas Lelwane, businessman Mr Veli Kemat, social worker Mrs Ellen Nkurwe, Black People's Convention national secretary Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko, BPC member Mr Ramsy Ramokgopa and the Rev Mashwabada Mayathula.

PRESIDENT

Other Black People's Convention members detained were: Mr Kenneth Rachidi (president), the Rev Drake Ntshenkeng (vice president), Mr George Wachope (Regional Chairman, Johannesburg), Mr Jarius Kgekong (executive member), Mr Thom Manthata (publicity secretary of Labour), Mr Kenny Mame and Mr Thabo Sehumu.

Journalists detained were Mr Percy Qoboza (Editor, The World), Mr Aggrey Klaaste (news editor, Weekend World), Miss Theahwe Mtintso (formerly of the Daily Dispatch).

TEACHERS

Detained teachers were Mr Curtis Nkondo (chairman, Committee of Six), Mr Fenyana Mazibuko (secretary, Committee of Six).

Others detained were Mr Mongezi Stofile (past president, South African Student's Organisation), Mr Aubrey Mokoena (director, Black Community Programmes), Mr Raymond Ramapepe (BPC

driver) and Mr Hanif Volly (Black Students' Society, Wits University).

Mr Sadek Variawa (BPC/SASO trialist), Dr Manas Buthelezi (chairman, Black Parents' Association), the Rev Patrick Mengalisso Mkhathshwa (Catholic Bishop's Conference), and Mr Silvestro Makhephela (SASO).

SOCIAL

Mr Vuyisile Malelani (BPC), Mrs Mosidima Pitjana (Social worker), Miss Nomisa Williams (student), Mr Mpumelelo Qeqe (student), Mr MacKenzie Sloti (teacher) and Mr Bonilo Tshuma (BPC chairman, East London).

Mr Mxolisi Nkomo (BPC), Mr Malusi Mpumalwena (BPC), Dr Sydney Moletsane (BPC), Mr Skenjana Roje (SASO executive), Mr Diliza Mji (past president, SASO), Mr Norman Dubizane (medical student) and M Woodraj Ramathar (student).

BANNED

The following people were banned under restriction notices in terms of the Internal Security Act: Mr Donald Woods (Editor, Daily Dispatch), Dr C. F. Beyers Naude (director, Christian Institute), the Rev Theo Kotze (Cape director, Christian Institute), and the Rev Brian Brown (administrative director, Christian Institute).

The Rev David Russell (Anglican minister), the Rev Cedric Mayson (editor, Pro Veritate), Mr Peter Randall (former director, Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society, education lecturer at Wits).

21-10-77

Delegates hit at bannings

325-Bannings

PRETORIA — Delegates at the University of South Africa's conference on the marketing of the international image of South Africa have slammed Wednesday's bannings and detentions.

Mr John Junor, Editor of London's Sunday Express, said it was a "desperately sad thing when a newspaper is banned — especially a newspaper catering for black people."

"Although I do not have any knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the bannings, I am convinced they will go underground," he said. "And whereas before they might have had extremist policies, they will now become more so."

Prof Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said the Government had silenced all black opinion.

"I cannot defend the banning, especially as there were white newspapers more critical of Government actions than The World ever was," he added.

Other comment was:

The leader of the South African Party, Mr Myburgh Streicher, said the most outraged and vociferous reaction to the bannings and detentions would come from those who were soft on law and order.

Mr Streicher said he expected that the Minister of Justice would have good evidence against the publications and persons concerned for him to have taken the steps he had.

The South African Council of Churches warned in a statement that the widespread bannings of black people, Christians and their organisations could only "hasten the end of the present South African regime."

The leaders of both main opposition parties have called on the Government to reveal the information on which it had taken such "drastic and extreme" action.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman of the NRP and Mr Colin Eglon of the PFP said this would be the only way to assess the actions launched by Mr Kruger.

The Very Rev E. L. King, Dean of Cape Town, said: "I am ashamed to be a South African — we are clearly in the hands of people who have lost control."

Mr Adam Small, the Coloured playwright, author, poet and philosopher, said the bannings were as tragic as they were ridiculous.

"Again it causes us to fear for the future of this country. More and more there appears to be no hope of a peaceful outcome to things in South Africa," he said.

The Leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, has called for an all race convention to discuss the latest "orgy of bannings."

"I believe we are in a deeper race crisis now than we have ever been before. I also believe the black people have reached their limit of tolerance and that an extremely dangerous situation has been created," he added.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, said the bannings "make it almost impossible for a solution to our country's problems being reached by common consent."

"This kind of banning makes a peaceful solution to our country's problems much more difficult — and that is clearly a serious thing," he said.

The crackdown was a major news item on radio and television in America and was a front-page story on most national newspapers yesterday.

The New York Times gave almost two full pages to the story, including the United States Government's condemnation of the swoop. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

(News by A. Braid, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town, and O. Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Sharp—Shoot

Sharp, adj., *having a keen edge, e*
bohale, e nchocho; *acute (of mind),*
e udoisang, phakising; *piercing,*
e bohale, e lomang; *my knife is*
sharp, thipa ea ka e bohale; the
cold is sharp, ho hatsetse haholo;
he is a sharp boy, ke mohlankana
ea keletlo; sharpshooter, ea ne-
pang haholo ka sethunya; sharp-
urited, ea masene haholo.
Sharpen, v., *ho leotsa, chochisa,*
tsoisa.

Sharpness, n., *keenness, bohale;*
tsoisa.
Shift, v., *to change, ho fetola; to*
transfer, ho tlosa 'nge 'nge ho
shelisa, sirela; to get under
cover, ho kena tširelesong.
Shelve, v., *to be sloping, ho seka-*
mela; to place aside, ho bea
thoko, sutisa.
Shepherd, n., *molisa.*
Shepherdess, n., *molisa e motšehali.*
Sheriff, n., *mastrata, 'musisi.*
Shield, n., *a battlesield, thebe;*
a shelter, tširelo; v., ho shelisa,
bilisa.
Shift, v., *to change, ho fetola; to*
transfer, ho tlosa 'nge 'nge ho

118

119

Shooting, n., *keiso ea ho betsa.*
Shooting-star, n., *naleli e lelerang.*
Shoop, n., *levenkele, ntlo ea ho se-*
betsa; v., ho ea rera mavenkeleng.
Shore, n., *lebopo, mosiko, bōse.*
Short, adj., *e khusoanyane; in*
short, hahisoanyane, ka ho aka-
reisa; to fall or come short, ho
situa, ho fella, ho haelloa ke;
to stop short, ho ema hang, ho
khaōsa.
Shortcoming, n., *a failure in duty,*
phokolo, tšito, khaello.

Shriek, v., *ho mekisa, juhutsa;*
n., *mekiso, moluhutsa.*
Shrill, adj., *e lerata, e molumo o*
habang tsebe.
Shrine, n., *lekese la ho boloka li-*
ntho tse halalelang.
Shrink, v., *to contract, ho honyela;*
to recoil, ho honyesa.
Shrive, v., *ho honyesa.*
Shroud, n., *the dress of a corpse,*
lesela la ho koahela setōpo sa mo-
tho; v., *to dress for the grave, ho*
apasa mofu; to shelter, ho sirele-

Shooting—Sigh

Shell, n., *of a fruit, lekhapeta la*
thofoana tse ling; of an egg,
khaketa ea lehe; of the muscel,
kheta; of a gun, kulo ea kanono;
v., to break off the shell, ho ebola,
khobola; to fire shells at, ho
betsa ka likulo.

Shelter, n., *tširelo, sekhummeiso*
sesireleso, tšireleso, setšabelo;
v., to protect from injury, ho

Shock, v., *to offend highly, ho kho-*
pisa, ho hlaba; n., a collision,
reano, thulano; a violent surprise,
tšoso.

Shoe, n., *seeta; v., ho roesa lieta.*
Shoemaker, n., *moriki oa lieta.*
Shoot, v., *as with a gun, ho betsa,*
phosa, thunya; to shoot with a bow,
ho fula; to shoot ahead, ho sica ba
bang peisong; to bud or sprout, ho
thunya (palesa); n., a young branch,
lehlōmeia, sethopo, letōbo.

Shower, v., *to water copiously, ho*
kolobisa, ho nosetsa; n., a short
fall or rain, lefatsane; a copious
supply, tšiso, tšoloho e khōlo.

Showy, adj., *e ratang ho bonahala,*
kapa ho bonoa.
Shred, v., *ho seha likoronyana; n.,*
sekoronyana sa malapi.
Shrew, n., *mosali ea bohale.*
Shrewd, adj., *e keletlo, e bohale,*
e maele, e leqoele.
Shrewdness, n., *keletlo, bohale.*

Side, n., *lehlakore; v., ho sekamela.*

Sideways, adv., *ka 'nga thoko, ka*
'nge 'nge, kammoho.
Sidewise, adv., *ka 'nge 'nge.*
Sieve, n., *tšibelo (ea moise ka ma-*
khōta).
Sift, v., *to separate with a sieve, ho*
sefa, tseka; to examine closely, ho
batlisa, botlisa.
Sigh, v., *ho felaola, sisimōtha;*
n., *motšheho, masisapelō.*

Banning *Star 2/11/77* **Woods limited to twosomes**

The banning order against Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, should not prevent him from continuing with two of his favourite pastimes: chess, as long as nobody watches the game, and golf, as long as he is prepared to play only in twosomes.

The order, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibits Mr Woods from speaking to more than one person at a time, except for members of his family. He must report to the police station weekly and cannot move outside the East

London magisterial district.

Mr Woods's greatest hardship will be that he may not work for a newspaper, may not have his views published, and may not be quoted.

Mr Woods intends bringing a R100 000 defamation claim against the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, in addition to a R75 000 claim pending.

This was confirmed by his wife, Wendy today.

An East London lawyer said today the intended damages claim would be based on remarks made by Mr Kruger in public statements.

The first was that saying he had taken action against people whose activities endangered the maintenance of public order.

The other remarks, in an interview on SABC-TV, were those allegedly linking Mr Woods with violence and confrontation.

The R75 000 claim dates from the Natal National Party congress.

Hundreds of telegrams and phone calls of sympathy from as far afield as New Orleans are pouring in to the home of Mr Woods.

Bannings hit schemes to help others

D.D. 21/10/77

325-Bannings

EAST LONDON — One of the 18 organisations banned on Wednesday, the Union of Black Journalists, was started in Johannesburg four years ago and spread as a national organisation after its first national congress on August 1 last year.

Its aim was to organise black journalists into a trade union throughout South Africa and to co-operate with other black organisations with similar ideals.

The Black People's Convention was started in the early 70s as a 'home' for former SASO members who left universities and found themselves in a vacuum in the South African political situation.

Essentially it had been confined to the urban areas and had become the main organisation which articulated the ideas of the black consciousness movement.

The Black Community Programmes is essentially a self-help organisation which has been promoting self-help among blacks.

Its major activities covered health, community welfare and culture.

The Border Youth Union was started round

about 1974 to co-ordinate youth organisations under the black consciousness movement. The organisation never really got off the ground in the Border area.

Zimele Trust Fund was started by the late Mr Steve Biko to assist families of political detainees and prisoners with food, clothing and other essential needs.

Zimele means Stand on Your Own.

Another of the organisations declared unlawful is the Medupe Black Writers' Union — popularly known as Medupe.

Medupe is a black word meaning 'rain which falls incessantly.' The union was formed early last year by a group of writers meeting at the Orlando YMCA on Thursdays to conduct poetry reading and to determine the chances of forming a body.

Medupe has had famous writers from abroad reading works at their meetings.

Seventeen of the 18 organisations banned under the International Security Act on Wednesday were part of the black consciousness movement.

The one exception was the Christian Institute.

The banning of the black consciousness organisations comes after repeated attacks on black consciousness by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

The black consciousness movement traces its origins as a formal political philosophy to the founding of the South African Student's Organisation (Saso), a university-based organisation, in 1969. — DDR-DDC.

What being banned will mean to Donald Woods

(325) banning
RDM 21/10/77

EAST LONDON. — The exact terms of the banning order served on the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, became known only yesterday when he arrived at this home in East London after being driven through the night from Johannesburg by Security Police.

The order, made under the Internal Security Act, prohibits Mr Woods from:

Attending any gathering, including any social gathering, "at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another".

Attending any political gathering "at which any form of State or any principle or policy of the government of a state is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed".

Attending any gathering of pupils or students.

Leaving the magisterial district of East London.

Entering any "Bantu area" including townships, hostels or villages.

Entering any coloured or Indian area.

Entering any factory.

Entering any place where "any publication is prepared, compiled or published" — in effect prohibiting him from entering the Daily Dispatch offices.

Entering any school or university.

Entering any court, unless he is applying for a relaxation of the banning order or is a witness or accused or is involved in a civil case.

Entering any harbour.

Mr Woods may not prepare anything for publication or help in preparing any publication — which includes "any book, pamphlet, list, placard, poster, drawing, photograph or picture".

He may not give any "educational instruction" to anybody except his children. He may also not take part in the activities of any organisation declared unlawful. Neither may he communicate with any other banned person.

Mr Woods is also required to report to the Cambridge Police Station in East London every Monday between 6 am and noon.

The banning order begins by saying that the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, is "satisfied that you (Mr Woods) engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

The ban is effective for five years, expiring on October 31, 1982.

The order was signed on Wednesday — the day it was served on Mr Woods as he was about to fly to the US and Australia for brief visits.

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H.G. Johnson : "Inflation" Further

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7. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS

S.A. Reserve Bank Quarterly

Budget Speeches and

Annual Reports and

F.D.F. Strydom : Monetary Legislation in South Africa, An Analysis S.A.J.E. March 1974.

G. de Kock : The Business Cycle in South Africa Recent Tendencies, S.A.J.E. March 1975.

B. Kantor : The Money Supply Process in South Africa.

B. Kantor : The Evaluation of Monetary Policy in South Africa, S.A.J.E. March 1971.

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

'World' not the first to be ^{(325) banings} banned

RDM 21/10/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE World and Weekend World are the first newspapers to be banned under the Internal Security Act, but they are not the first newspapers to be banned by administrative action in South Africa.

As far back as 1952 The Guardian, a Leftwing publication, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Last year the Suppression of Communism Act was amended and given a new title, The Internal Security Act.

Amendments to the old law included a new subclause to Section 6, the section empowering the Minister of Justice to ban newspapers.

The new Section 6 (dA) empowered the State President to ban any publication, including newspapers, if he is satisfied they are expressing views or conveying information "calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order."

Until the amendment, the banning powers were confined to newspapers held to be propagating the spread of communism or advancing the aims of banned organisations.

The proclamations banning The World and Weekend World published in the Government Gazette yesterday state that the newspapers have been banned under Section 6 without specifying which particular sub-section.

The Internal Security Act does not state how long the banning provisions under the law are operative.

Until 1962 there was a loophole in the banning provision of the Suppression of Communism Act. It was that newspapers could register under more than one name — and re-appear under a new name the next day. The guardian survived by using that loophole. It

appeared successively as Advance and New Age. Both were, however, banned.

The loophole was closed by two counter-moves:

- Newspapers were prohibited from registering under more than one name.

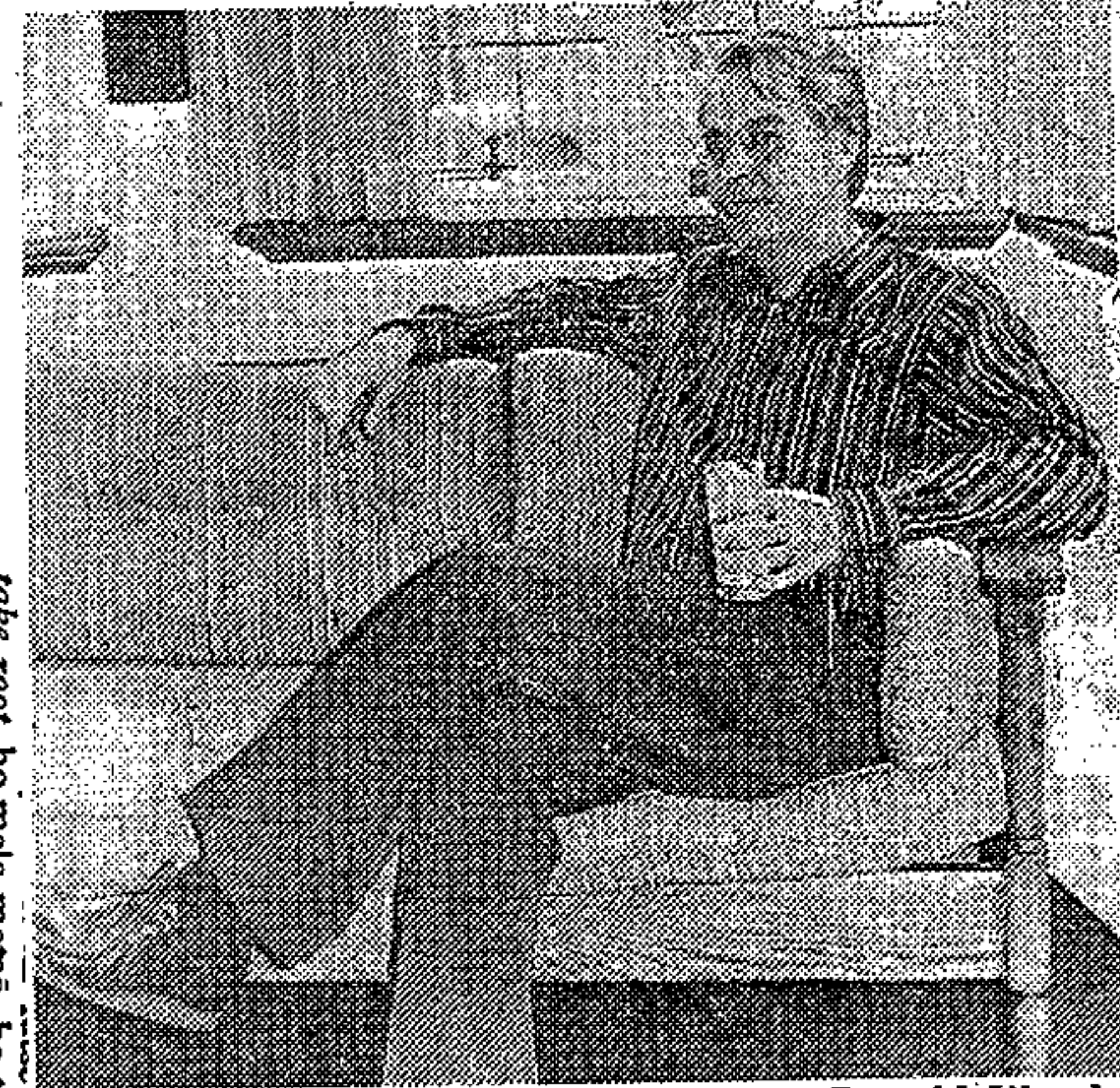
- The Minister of Interior was empowered to demand a deposit of R20 000 as a registration fee if he was satisfied the newspaper might be prohibited under Section 6 at some future date.

Both these requirements are written into the Internal Security Act as section 6bis.

Kruger faces suit

EAST LONDON — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, announced here last night that attorneys were briefing counsel to prepare a summons in which the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, will be sued for R100 000 damages for defamation.

The action arises out of certain remarks concerning Mr Woods contained in a statement issued by the Minister on Wednesday and other remarks made by him during the course of a television interview on Wednesday evening. — DDR.



The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, relaxing at home yesterday — the second day of his five-year banning order.

Roam, v., ho solla, lelera, sepele, hahathela, phala.
Roan, adj., koebu, fem. kotsana.
Roar, v., ho puruna, rola, pora.
Roar and roaring, n., mororo, purumo.
Roast, v., ho halika, besa; n., na-na e besisoeng.
Rob, v., ho utsoa, tatlapa.
Robber, n., lesholu, senokane.
Robbery, n., bosholu, kuso, tlapo.

take root, ho mela metsi, ho tisa; to root out, ho fothola, thefula.
Rope, n., mohala, thapo.
Rose, n., palesa e 'ngoe.
Rot, v., ho phetlana, bola.
Rotation, n., phikoloho.
Rotten, adj., e boileng.
Rottenness, n., bobolu.
Rough, adj., rufed, e makukuno, e maboshe, e makhetha, e mangetha; coarse in manner, e mekhoa e mebe.

Ring—Rough
Ring, n., an ornament, lesale; a circle, ntho e chifa, mopotoho, setla-likoe.
Ring, v., to sound, ho lla, ho luma; to cause to sound, ho lesa; ring the bell, lesa tsepe; the bell is ringing, tsepe ea lla; n., molumo oa tsepe ha e lla.
Ringleader, n., motsamaisi oa sehlopha se relleng ntho e mpe.
Rinse, v., ho hlatsa ntho ka ho e tsobunya metsing.
Riot, n., mofere-fere; v., ho etsa mofere-fere.

Entering any Coloured or Indian area;
Entering any factory;
Entering any place where "any publication... is prepared, compiled or published" — in effect prohibiting him from entering the Daily Dispatch offices;
Entering any school or university;
Entering any court unless he is applying for a relaxation of the banning order or he is a witness or accused or is involved in a civil case;

Entering any harbour.
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The banning order begins by saying that the Minister of Justice, Mr

Terms of Editor's banning

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The order, made under the Internal Security Act, prohibits Mr Woods from: Attending any gathering; including any social gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another.

Attending any political gathering at which any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed; Attending any gathering of pupils or students;

Leaving the magisterial district of East London;

Entering any "Bantu area" including townships, hostels or

Kruger is "satisfied that you (Mr Woods) engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

The ban is effective for five years and expires on October 31, 1982.

The order was signed on Wednesday — the day it was served on Mr Woods as he was due to fly to the United States and Australia for brief visits.

Because of Mr Woods' banning, his deputy Mr George Farr, will be Acting Editor. — DDR

(Reaction pages 3 and 15)

Sabbath, n., letsatsi la phomolo, la Molimo.
Sabre, n., sabote, thipa ea ntoa.

Sacerdotal, adj., ea boprista.
Sack, n., a bag, mokotla; a measure, tekanyo ea bushel tse tharo.

S

soakanya (ntho); to agitate, ho ferekanya (motho).
Rug, n., koboe ea boea bo maboshe.
Rugged, adj., e makukuno.
Ruin, n., tahlo, phetiso, tšenyo, tšenyo, lesupi; v., ho feisetsa.

Rustic, adj., rural, eo e leng ea naha; untanghi, e sa rurehang.
Rustle, n., ho hoasa, soahlata.
Rusty, adj., e tletseng mafome.
Ruthless, adj., e hlokanang mohau.
Rye, n., garese.

Round—Sack
Round, n., e senyang, nako tsa motse.
Round, v., ho busa, laela.
Round, n., musisi; an ea ho ngola molumo o te-

'I'd have done the same'

PM backs

bannings

(325) BANNINGS

CT-211/17

ON PAGE 12
My friend Donald Woods - by the Editor
Mr Vorster shows his true colours - leading article.

ALBERTON. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, last night supported yesterday's action by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, in banning a number of publications and organizations.

Africans call on Security Council

CT-211/17

NEW YORK. — International outcry over the South African security swoop increased yesterday as the African group at the United Nations called for a Security Council meeting on the bannings.

Tunisia's ambassador, Mr Mahmoud Mesteri, the current chairman of the 49 member group, said it would ask for a resumption of the Council meeting on the South African situation which earlier this year broke up in deadlock between the West and Africa.

The council would be called "as soon as possible", he said.

The African group's decision could force the Western permanent members of the security Council to veto fresh demands for a mandatory arms embargo and an investment ban against South Africa.

effect are still before the council.

There were tough statements from the Netherlands and West German governments yesterday.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Max van der Stoep, said the time had come to decide on economic sanctions against South Africa.

"Any hope of purposeful dialogue has vanished completely. More than ever it is necessary now to think

about the more forceful measures against South Africa. The moment is here to decide on economic sanctions."

The West German Government called on South Africa to reverse its decision to ban 18 black organizations and two major black newspapers.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a press statement, said the South African measures "intensify the policy of apartheid at a time when the whole world is convinced that only the immediate dismantling of racial discrimination can prevent a further escalation of violence in southern Africa".

Mr Genscher called on the government to retract the measures and finally grant elementary rights to the

Mr Vorster, speaking at a Nationalist meeting here, said he would have done the same thing had he still been Minister of Justice because South Africa's safety and security were paramount.

This was so even if the action should cost the National Party votes in the forthcoming election or harm the country's image abroad.

"I am prepared to say that I, as leader of the government, with my ministers, am perfectly prepared to take full responsibility with the Minister of Justice.

"Each and every one of us would have done the same thing," he said to applause.

It had been said to him it was a pity these steps had been taken because they would cost the National Party votes and would harm South Africa's image. For the purposes of argument he would accept this was true.

"When it comes to steps to safeguard the future of South Africa, to safeguard law and order, to safeguard lives and to protect the property of people, then you certainly don't want a government which looks at votes.

"You want a government which looks at the safety of South Africa."

He would regret it if the National Party polled fewer votes because of the steps taken.

"I will be sorry if it is so, but the safety and security of South Africa comes before everything else."

Mr Vorster said that as a former Minister of Justice himself he knew the problems and many of the clients involved.

"I am aware what certain organizations are planning and where certain organizations wish to take South Africa," he said.

Sanctions

would

backfire

— Abrahamse

— page 10

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de langue

Thème

AN



Mr Vorster

"If we did not take the sort of action that we took in the early 1960s, if we did not act against individuals and organizations as we acted in the early 1960s, then you and

Continued on page 2

'Have you been to that old parasol to the far-gleaming wa

'Yes, formerly, more than have seen it?'

'No; we haven't been there mean to go there, I wouldn't

'It's a very pretty excursion. You can drive, you know, or you

'You can go in the cars,

'Yes; you can go in the

'Our courier says they t

continued. 'We were going last week; but my mother gave out. She suffers dreadfully from dyspepsia. She said she couldn't go. Randolph wouldn't go either; he says he doesn't think much of old castles. But I guess we'll go this week, if we can get Randolph.'

'Your brother is not interested in ancient monuments?' Winterbourne inquired, smiling.

'He says he doesn't care much about old castles. He's only nine. He wants to stay at the hotel. Mother's afraid to leave him alone, and the courier won't stay with him; so we haven't been to many places. But it will be too bad if we don't go up there.' And Miss Miller pointed again at the Château de Chillon.

young girl, pointing with her Chillon.

urne. 'You too, I suppose,

e dreadfully. Of course I about having seen that old castle.'

rne, 'and very easy to make.

le steamer.'

ssented.

he castle,' the young girl

Vorster

Continued from page 1

I would not be sitting here tonight.

"That is the reality of the South African situation," he said.

South Africa lived in difficult times and frequently had to take account of its overseas image. The country tried at all times not to create ill will and enmity against South Africa.

"But we are not governed from overseas. In South Africa we are governed in South Africa.

"We are not concerned with safety conditions overseas in the first place. We are concerned with safety conditions in South Africa."

Mr Vorster referred to a news report of a statement by a United States spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter.

"If that report is correct then Mr Hodding Carter was reported as saying that the fact that we acted against organizations, periodicals and individuals in the country will lead to a review of their relations with us.

US policy

"I say that is none of my business whatsoever. That is Mr Carter's business if he so wishes.

"As far as I am concerned I am not interested. As far as I am concerned it is totally irrelevant," he said.

"The Carter administration has for 10 months now been trying to make policy for us. It will be nice if for a change they make their own policy.

"If they do, then we will at least know where we stand and what the policy is."

Mr Vorster said it was interesting that where an ordinary organization, a rightist organization or law-abiding citizens were concerned, you could do with them what you would.

"You can hijack them, you can hold them hostage under the most difficult and trying conditions and as a matter of fact you can murder them.

Outcry

"There is hardly a leading article in any newspaper and there is no outcry at the United Nations.

"But touch any leftist organization and there is an outcry all over the world."

This sort of outcry only came when leftist or communist organizations were involved. This was not to allege that the South African organizations concerned were communistic, but he was referring to experience over the years in this regard.

Yes, no (325) BANNINGS to meeting

ROM 21/10/77

EAST LONDON — A public meeting in East London — to protest against Wednesday's bannings and detentions — was banned for 48 hours about 15 minutes after permission to hold the meeting was obtained from Pretoria, according to one of the organisers.

The order banning the meeting, which was to have been held at 1 pm yesterday was served at 12.30 pm. Permission to hold the meeting had been obtained at 12.15 pm.

Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was one of the scheduled speakers. — Sapa.

A SHOWMAN ON THE CHESS BOARD OR THE PIANO...



The Donald Woods I know

THIS BLEAK MORNING, I would like to ease the melancholy with some of my choicest anecdotes about Donald James Woods.

But I won't, because I can't. Because the best stories about Donald require a certain vocal facility which he doesn't have right now. Nor, by proxy, do I, for him.

So you'll have to be content with a mute facsimile of the man: a former shadow of himself as, indeed, he himself might express it. (Might, I said, Mr Kruger.) For to depict Woods without a voice is like trying to sketch anyone else without a face.

That voice was manifest in the written word as much as the spoken. It was and is the vehicle of something which can only be called charisma. I wish, and Donald would, that there was a less hackneyed word.

Charisma Woods has in more quantity than anyone else I have ever met. He is,

An extraordinary South African was silenced this week. DONALD WOODS, editor and columnist, now divorced by law from the newspaper that has been his life, is a man of many parts. Mail Assistant Editor JOHN RYAN grew up with him, and this is his tribute. But it is no professional obituary. Woods, Ryan insists, will be back.



him for some years. That was in East London, at the City Hall, in 1957. He was muddling through "The Alligator Crawl", that classic piece of Fitz Waller.

It was a play that never failed. Aspirant masters of the game turned away, completely mystified.

Cassie Gould, the former landlady who almost became a second mother to us when we were down and broke, is still in the village. And she still refers to us, variously, as John-Don or Don-John. She has never straightened out them Africans in her mind.

Donald has been back to Taff's Well more frequently than I. Once, as guest of the British Government, he had them drive him there from Cardiff in the local Daimler. Just to amuse the locals.

Now they will have to chew on that memory until 1982 when Woods, technically, will be able to visit them again. When he has served his penance as an alleged enemy of the State.

Enemy of the State? If an enemy of the State is someone — a callow youth, one might plead — who weeps unashamed tears at the sight of a Springbok on an international rostrum, then Donald Woods demonstrably is an enemy of the State.

made of sterner stuff. And if an enemy of the State is someone who seeks to change that State, because he feels its politics are repulsive and its race relations out of step with any standard in the rest of the world, Donald Woods is an enemy of the State.

But if Donald Woods is an enemy of the State, then I'm a Frelimo terrorist.

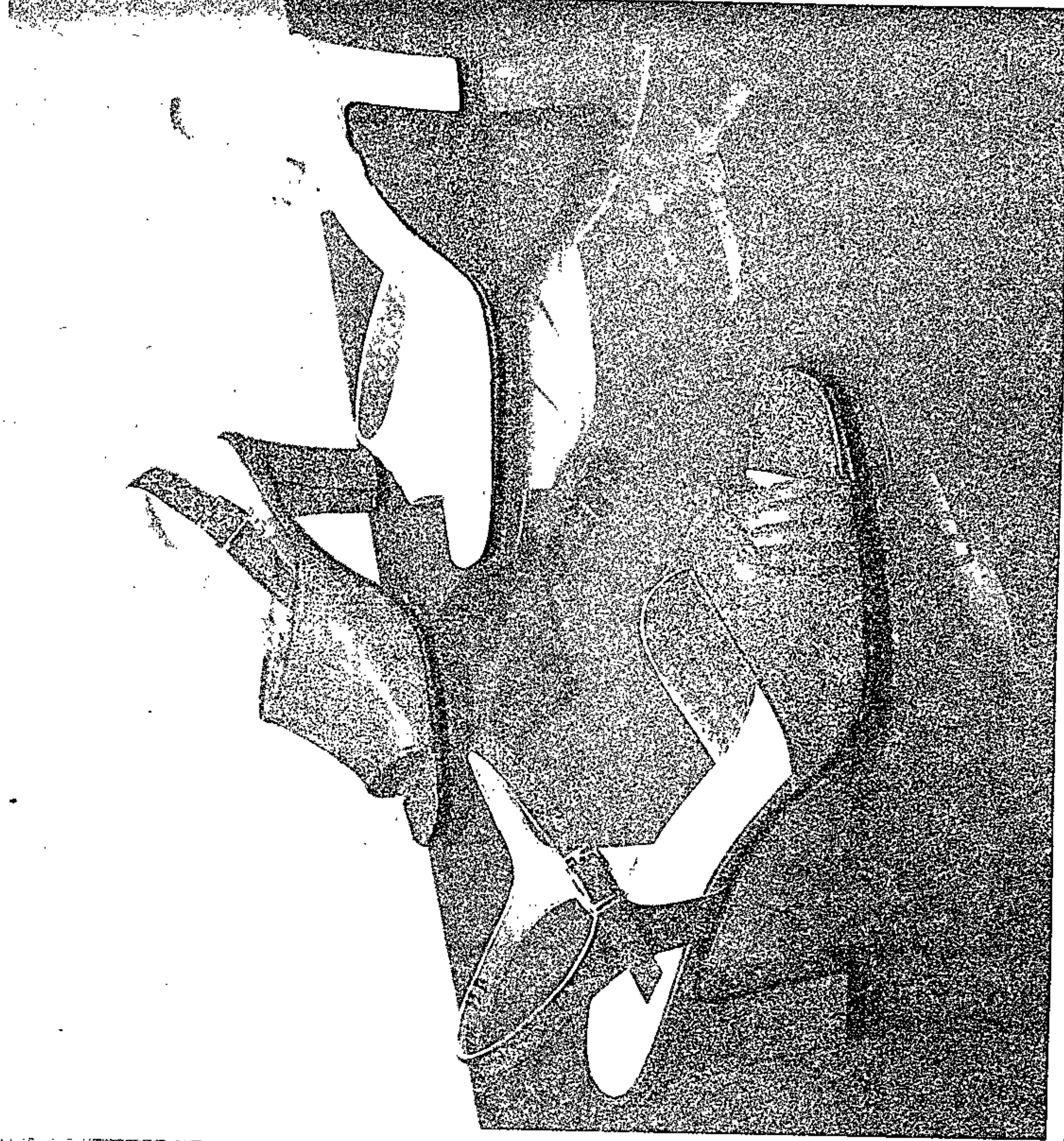
An arch opponent of the Government? Sure. And dedicated and tireless.

Woods has used that little newspaper of his as a constant terrier against the Nationalist Government; often, when we the bigger hounds have been content to save our jaws for the bigger chance.

He has tackled the Government at every turn, yapping at its heels, forcing its attention. With some result too. A few libel actions here, a few there. He even has a new grand piano to show for it.

Now that attention has

BAILEY



Lin Day Smithers FCB (Cape) 6C54EF

yet an extrovert who very carefully stops short of becoming a bore. A certain sensitivity is needed to meet that danger with that sort of cheek, you Donald possesses it to the last pore. And it is this reason he now finds himself banned, and silenced and bereft of company.

It is an extraordinary balance in a man, the ability to express oneself and the ability to listen. Donald became the sounding board for many issues in the country which otherwise might have been left unsaid. But the extent of his extraversion mustn't be trovision played. He was and is a showman. And, restricted to speaking to one non-family person at a time, he will keenly as the loss of his voice.

Woods is the sort of person who would find himself in a Nift crammed with strangers, clear his throat and say: "I suppose you're all wondering why I've asked you to be here..." (I pie! for a job as copy-boys said SORT OF person, Mr our qualifications were too high.)

He once went on West German television and was interviewed for half-an-hour. In German, though he speaks less than a dozen words of the language. It was a rehearsed interview and he simply learnt the answers off by heart. But what courage does it take to do that? What self-possession?

To say that I know Donald Woods is understating the truth. Hé and I, and his wife Wendy, are all part of the Transkei Mafia. In that absurd phrase, we went to different schools together — Donald to CBC in Kimberley, Wendy, and I to the best or the worst that Umtata had to offer.

Wendy was the little girl who lived up the lane, friendly with the younger sisters of my peers. We met regularly in the winter gardens of the Holy Cross, every year, rubbing hands against the ordeal of Trinity College music exams.

Wendy is a concert pianist. Donald, by comparison, knows a few chords. He still can't sight-read, that I know of, yet he's written an African symphony (orchestrated by Wendy) which he is hoping the SABC would broadcast at some time.

Maybe they won't, now. But it was in the role of concert pianist, of a sort, that Donald was to appear again, after I hadn't seen

became clear. He was wearing white gloves and I remember thinking: Good God, Woods, with that sort of cheek, you should go into politics.

He tried, the next year, after he and I had joined the Daily Dispatch in the same week. He lost his deposit, standing for the Federal Party against a man called Clive van Ryneveld who did something in cricket.

Som afterwards, I persuaded Donald to go to London with me "to further our experience", as the newspaper idiom had it. The experience lasted almost three years. It was traumatic, it was exhilarating and, often, pure music-hall.

We formed a duo, on the ship over, playing piano and singing Stanley Holloway songs. We went ashore in a soft-shoe shuffle, shuffling with all the way to Fleet Street. For a long while they didn't let us in. We even applied for a job as copy-boys on the Times but were told our qualifications were too high.

Typically, Donald suggested we rent a car, stick a huge sign atop saying "Hire Woods and Ryan", then stall it at a strategic point opposite the Daily Express. Any news editor who didn't react to that would not be worthy of our talents anyway.

It might have worked — had we had enough money to rent the car. Instead, we fell into a state of abject poverty. That state put a heavy tax on our friendship — particularly since we had been living on the savings of one of us, anticipating a remission from home for the other which languished for weeks in the boot of someone's car in a remote part of the Transkei.

The partnership held firm. It moved on to Wales, for the 1958 Empire Games and some time after, then back to London, the Continent for several months, then bedsit-ers again in London for another year. And Canada.

It existed on intermittent work on newspapers and magazines, jointly and separately; on car-washing jobs and portering jobs and, sometimes, just playing the piano in the local pub.

Donald, the showman, prospered on that Continental trip. At night, in the youth hostels, he and I would set up a chess board with great ceremony. Then we would make two moves each, after which Donald would tip over his king and

sight, Woods would simply take over doing his Maurice Chevalier or Louis Armstrong act with a thundering left hand.

There is a small village in southern Wales, near Cardiff, where Donald and I have gone from the inn. But months in exchange for a bed and played the piano for something on the side.

Donald and I happened to go back to Taff's Well, separately this British summer. Most of the regulars had gone from the inn. But

But he'll be back on the South African scene, and active, when Mr Vorster and Mr Kruger are mere entries in some dusty Hansards.

That's the one certain thing about Donald Woods. He's irrepresible.

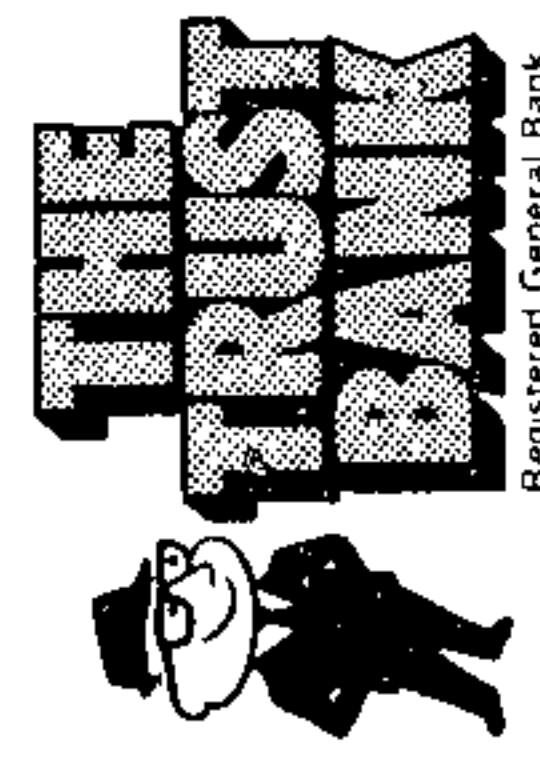
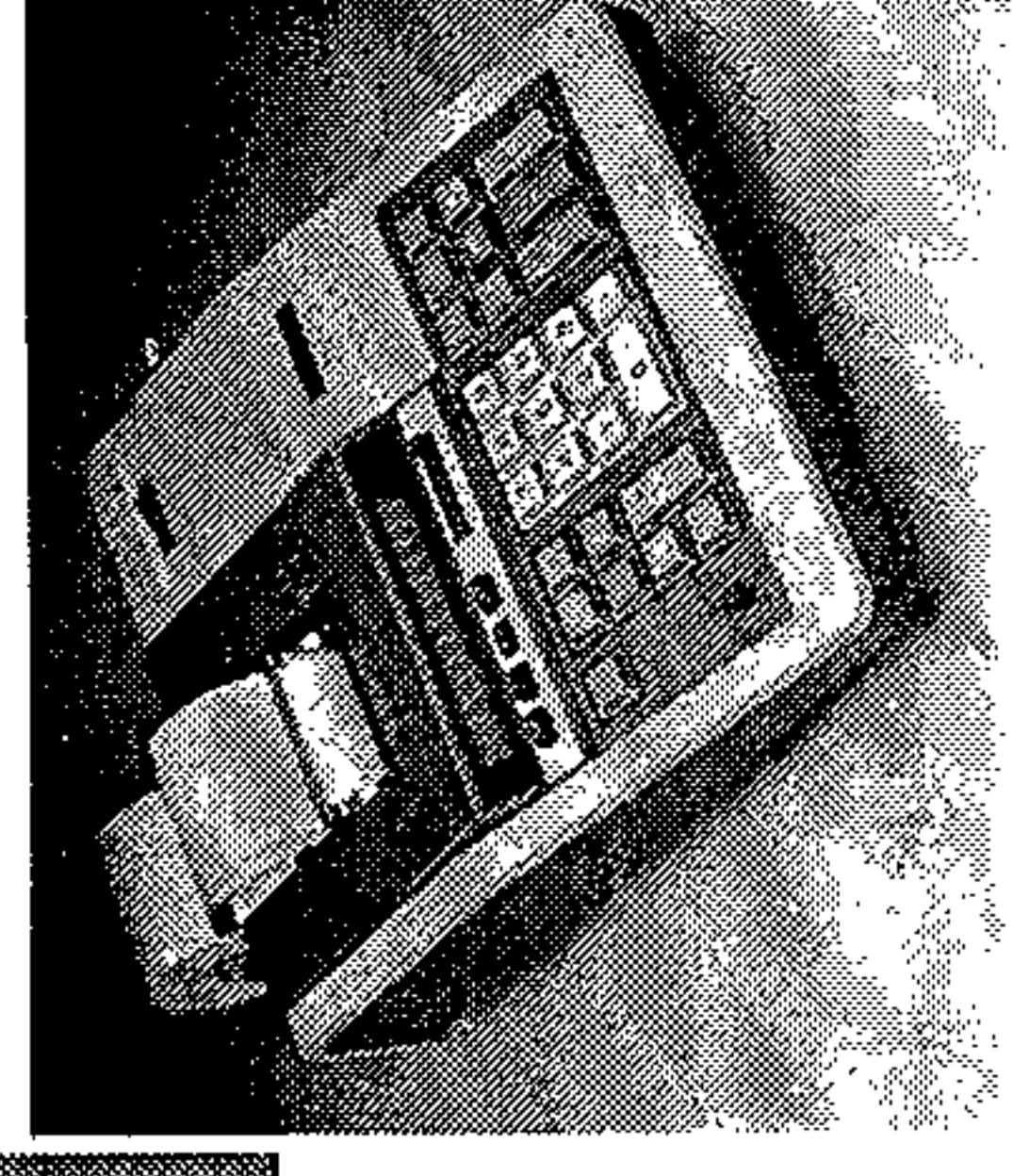
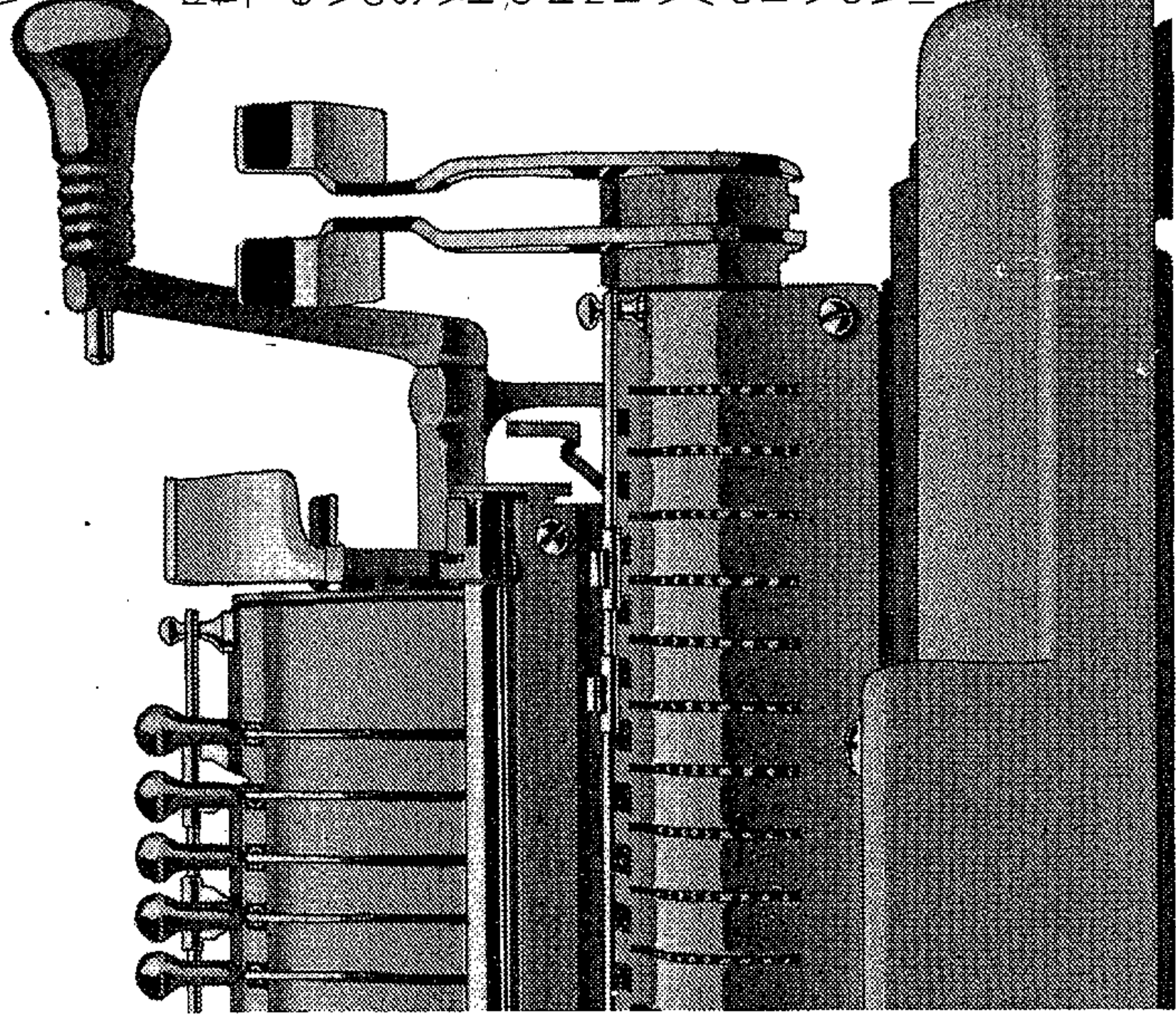
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Finance. When you need it.

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SA led by
conscience:
Report

325 *hammer*

PRETORIA. — The government, in imposing the recent bannings, was well aware of the fact that it would lose international popularity, the director of the Prime Minister's secretariat, Mr Neville Krige, said in Pretoria yesterday.

"But a decision had to be made concerning the safety of South Africa," he said at a luncheon at the Public Relations Institute of South Africa.

"Any way, in Africa, we are top of the pops are far as press freedom is concerned."

Mr Krige said the government had repeatedly issued warnings to newspapers but the press code did not cater for all situations. Thus the bannings had to be imposed.

He defended the government's press secretariat, saying it did not act as a "small policeman checking up on every newspaper report."

"The race for survival has begun, and we will succeed in setting up a constitution for all peoples in South Africa."

CT. 21/10/77 **Police raid black journalists' head office**

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Security police yesterday raided the Johannesburg head office of the banned Union of Black Journalists and seized files and documents.

The Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) was one of 18 organizations banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, on Wednesday.

About 15 plainclothes policemen arrived at its office in Braamfontein, about 10.30am yesterday, and were received by two UBJ office-bearers, Mrs Judy Mayet, and Mr Mike Norton, who work for the black church-orientated newspaper The Voice, in an office in the same building.

Rand Daily Mail reporters

were not allowed into the UBJ offices, and when one took a photograph of the front of the building a policeman in camouflage uniform told him to move off.

UBJ studies - Social Anthropology.

not generally taught in schools and which is a pre-requisite for the Town towards a B.A.degree.

African Government & Law - Cultural
- Economics - Economic History -
Philosophy - Political Science -

Undergraduate courses in Archaeology at U.C.T.

Course I describes the aims and methods of prehistoric archaeology - in which archaeologists set about reconstructing the life before the first appearance of written records. This part describes the progress made by man from the origins of tool- making 10,000 years ago up until the rise of the first civilizations. The emphasis is placed on the techniques of excavation, analysis and interpretation as well as on the narrative of prehistory.

Course II The second course in archaeology is the prehistory of Africa. It is made to describe the achievements of man on the African continent from the earliest appearance until almost the present day. Much of

this sequence lies within the Stone Age, but attention is also paid to the recent Iron Age peoples of Southern Africa, their origins, spread and present distributions. A series of lectures on metals and ceramic technology, taught by the Department of Metallurgy and Material Science, is included in the course.

In both course I and II the focus is on hunters, herders and agriculturalists rather than on the more recent large-scale flowerings of civilizations such as those in Greece, Egypt and the near East. Although these are legitimate branches of archaeology, they are not taught at present within the Department of Archaeology.

Archaeology III was introduced for the first time in 1976, changing the Archaeology major from two years to three. The course is offered in both the Arts and Science faculties and focusses on the investigative techniques of the archaeologist in the field, in the laboratory, and in writing prehistory. The course includes some practical training in museum methods, photography, mapping, and the like, but has a heavy emphasis on the applied science techniques employed by archaeologists. Fieldwork is required.

In Additional Archaeology (taken simultaneously with or subsequent to Course III) students with exceptional aptitude and interest pursue individual original research projects involving scientific applications in the analysis of archaeological materials, and participate in a research seminar. Laboratory and fieldwork are carried out as each project requires.

COMPARATIVE AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND LAW I:

The material for this course is derived largely from Southern Africa with comparative reference to case studies in the political systems of East and Central Africa. The course includes an introduction to the comparative study of the politics of race, class, and ethnicity.

Comparative African Government and Law I may not be taken in the first year and Political Science I must be completed beforehand. It is suggested that the following course or courses should be taken prior to or concurrently with Comparative African Government and Law I. The suggested courses and their times of meeting are given below:-

- Political Science I meets at 9.25 a.m.
- Economics I meets at 10.20 a.m.
- Sociology I meets at 11.15 a.m.
- African History I meets at 8.30 a.m. (this course cannot be taken by a first year student)
- Social Anthropology I meets at 8.30 a.m.

Australia disgusted by banning of editor

EAST LONDON — The Australian Government is "disgusted" at the action taken against the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, a spokesman for the country's embassy in South Africa said last night.

A strong reaction to the government action against Mr Woods and five other people, the banning of 18 organisations and the detention of over 50 people can be expected from the Australian Government, the spokesman added.

He refused to elaborate of what action the Australian Government would take, but it can be expected that, like the United States and other Western countries, their relations with South Africa will come under review.

Mr Woods was due to visit the Australian capital, Canberra, on his return from the United States as a guest of the government.

Mr R. Louw, general manager for South African Associated Newspapers and former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, said: "I feel total revulsion and disgust at the authoritarian banning by the government of Donald Woods."

"I have known him for

many years. He is a witty, talented and perceptive editor and a person with a deep love and commitment to South Africa. The government has chosen to silence him because it cannot face the kind of truth that he has exposed about the South African community.

"My condemnation of arbitrary action against him applies in equal measure to the detention of Percy Qoboza, Editor of The World, whom I have also known for several years as a dedicated South African.

"I myself as a South African stand shamed by these terrible deeds," Mr Louw said.

The Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A. Heard, said: "The suppression of The World, the detention of its editor and the banning of the Editor of the Daily Dispatch constitute disgraceful inroads on the freedom of the press.

"Only immediate withdrawal of these restrictions can, in some measure, put right the grievous damage done to South Africa and its reputation."

The Editor of the Natal Mercury, Mr J. McMillan, said: "Donald Woods is no violent revolutionary. The fact that he is open and outspoken is proof that he

is not a skulking subversive. As a Christian he is decidedly not communist. What then is Mr Kruger afraid of?

"Is it not that Mr Woods has repeatedly laid bare the ghastly shortcomings of this Government?" he asked.

The Editor of the London Observer, Mr D. Trelford, said that in banning Mr Woods, a regular contributor to The Observer, "South Africa has deprived itself of a sane compassionate voice, and The Observer is deprived, at least temporarily, of a highly regarded, sensitive and meticulous South African correspondent.

"In silencing him and The World, South Africa has inflicted a grievous wound on itself."

Mr R. Knowles, spokesman for Britain's National Union of Journalists, said the government's response to the forthright and honest journalism of men like Mr Woods and Mr Qoboza was driving another nail into the coffin of what remains of the free press in South Africa.

The International Federation of Journalists, based in Brussels, has sent a telegram of protest to Mr Kruger requesting that the "crippling" ban on Mr Woods be lifted.

Yazbek: I'm stunned

EAST LONDON — The banning of Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr Donald Woods, would set South Africa's position in world affairs back years, the Progressive Federal Party's candidate for East London North, Mr J. Yazbek said yesterday.

"Donald is a personal friend and I was stunned when I heard the news of his banning," Mr Yazbek said.

"This will set us back many years at a time when I thought the West was starting to be slightly more sympathetic to the problems of South Africa."

Mr Yazbek said it seemed as if the freedom of the press, which had been cherished in the Eastern Cape since the early 1800s, was now gone.

"The restriction of personal freedom to a man such as Donald Woods shows that the Government is flouting the rule of law," Mr Yazbek said.

The Border regional committee of the SA Institute of Race Relations said in a statement that it strongly deplored the latest wave of bannings of associations and individuals and in particular, the banning of Mr Woods whose defence of freedom and exposure of injustice had earned him a world-wide reputation.

The editor's wife, Mrs W. Woods, said Mr Woods had arrived home early yesterday after an all-night drive and had had a good sleep.

"He is rested now and cheerful. He has always been a person who can keep himself busy and he will now have time for his music and reading," Mrs Woods said.

Mrs Joan Inglis, sister of Mr Woods, said yesterday: "It seemed inevitable that with the Biko inquest coming up they would try to shut Donald up."

She said what had been surprising was the number of people who had asked if they could assist the Woods family. "Many of these were people who I did not think even held the same views as Donald."

Mr Harold Bruce, father of Mr Woods' wife, Wendy, said in Umtata: "We are disgusted with the government and distraught for our son-in-law and his family.

"He is a man who has done nothing wrong in his life, but spoken out against injustice. We stand by him and are proud to associate with him." — DDR.

ma e besitsong.
Rob, v., ho utsoa, thatapa.
Robber, n., lesholu, senokone.
Robbery, n., bosholu, kuso, dila-
tapo.

Rottenness, n., bobolu.
Rough, adj., ruged, e makukumo,
e maboshe, e makhethloa, e
mangelatoa; coarse in manners,
e mekhoa e mebe.

Sabbath, n., letsatsi la phomolo, la
Molimo.
Sabre, n., sabole, thipa ea ntoz.

Sacerdotal, adj., ea boprista.
Sack, n., a bag, mokotla; a measure,
tekanyo ea bushel tse tharo.

Ring—Rough

Ring, n., an ornament, lesale; a
circle, ntho e chijya, mopotofoho,
selika-likoe.

Robust, adj., e mada, e tileng, e
senatla.
Rock, n., lefika.

110

111

Round, adj., e chijya, e chipya, e
pshipya; v., to make round, ho

Ruinous, adj., e felisang, e senyang.
Round—Sack

Round—Sack

Bergh banned meeting

EAST LONDON — The Chief Magistrate here, Mr O. M. Bergh, banned yesterday's planned protest meeting at the City Hall because he feared it might lead to unrest.

"It was on my instructions the meeting was banned. I gave the order," he said. He refused to disclose whether any person or organisation had approached him or instructed him to ban the meeting.

East London City Councillor, Mr J. van Gend, who was to have been the meeting's chairman, said he felt it was a private individual or group who didn't want the meeting held.

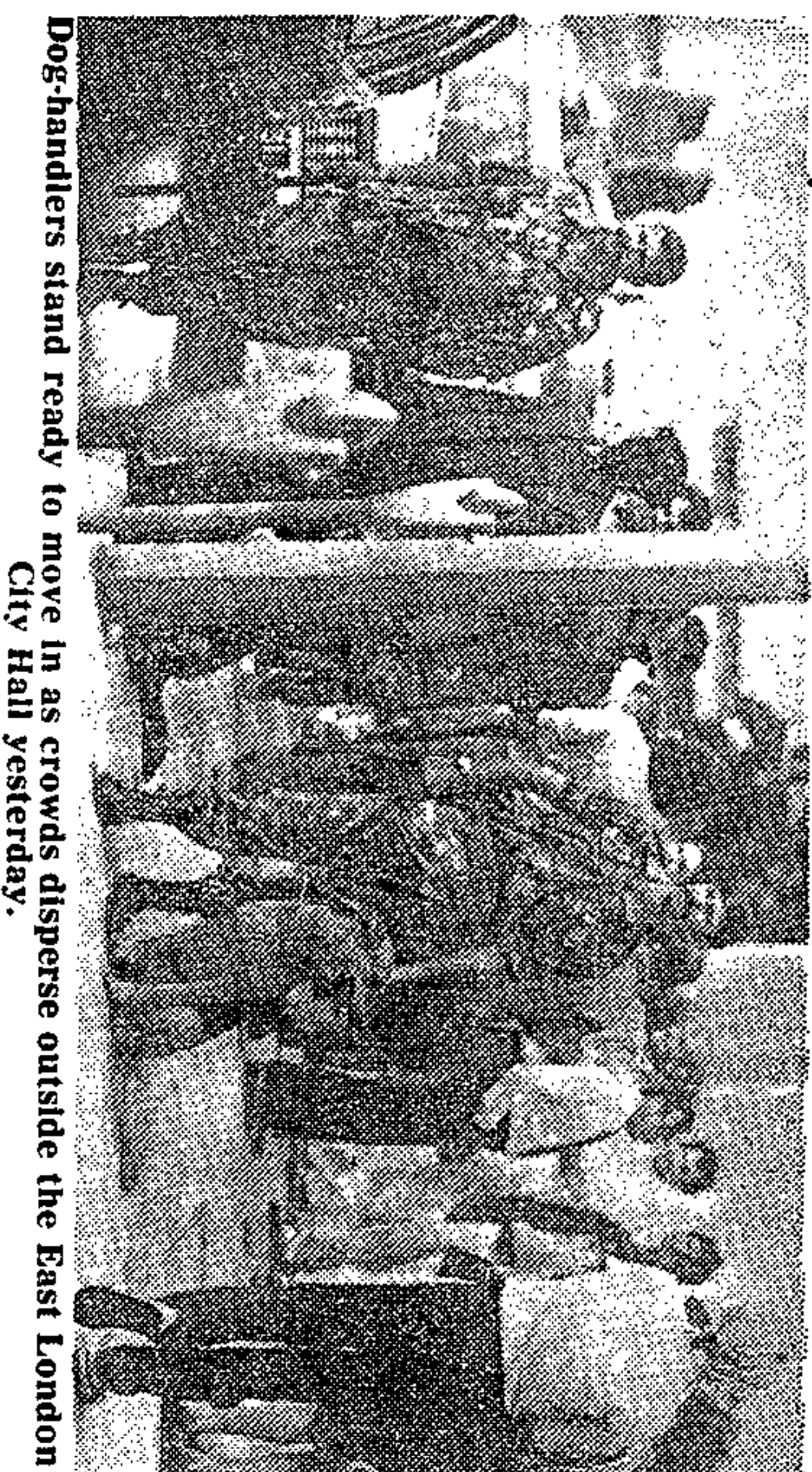
He also asked Mr Bergh who, if anyone, had complained, but Mr Bergh refused to tell him.

Prof D. Welsh, a lecturer in comparative African government and law at Cape Town University, who was to have been a speaker at the meeting, condemned Wednesday's spate of bannings as well as the banning of the protest meeting.

"We have today taken a significant step towards a full-blown police state in South Africa," he said.

As a personal tribute to Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr Donald Woods, he said: "I am particularly sorry to have been deprived of an opportunity to pay tribute to a courageous newspaper editor like him."

The Mayor of East London, Mrs E. Kemp, wouldn't comment on the banning of the meeting. "I feel as Mayor, I have to be completely impartial," she said. — DDR.



Dog-handlers stand ready to move in as crowds disperse outside the East London City Hall yesterday.

Protest meeting banned

Oct 21, 1977
325 Bannings

banned

J.D. 21/10/77
325 Bannings

EAST LONDON — The lunch-time protest meeting arranged for yesterday after Wednesday's spate of bannings and detentions, was banned shortly before it was to have been held in the city hall here.

The District Commandant of Police, Col G. Odendaal, ordered about 500 people lining the pavements near the city hall to disperse.

As he spoke, policemen, wearing camouflage uniforms, and their dogs, edged up alongside the crowd. They had been waiting behind the city

city hall at roughly 12.15



The District Commandant of Police, Col G. Odendaal, uses a loud-hailer as he called on crowds outside the East London City Hall to disperse following the banning of yesterday's scheduled protest meeting.

The meeting, organised by a group of private individuals, was to have been addressed by eight speakers from East London, Cape Town and Grahamstown. It was banned less than an hour before it was due to start.

The meeting was to have been chaired by an East London City councillor, Mr J. van Gend, while guest speakers were: Prof David Welsh, a lecturer in comparative African government and law at the University of Cape Town; Dr James Moulder, former member of the executive of the Christian Institute and lecturer at Rhodes University; Mr Tony Giffard, Professor of Journalism at Rhodes; Fr Rodney Abdo, a Catholic priest; Mr Charles Ngakula, former vice-president of the recently banned Union of Black Journalists; Mr Peter Mopp, a former Labour Party member of the CRC; Mr Kemal Casoojee, an Indian community leader of East London; and Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the Editor of the Daily Dispatch; Mr Donald Woods, who was banned on Wednesday.

One of the organisers of the meeting, Mrs Val Sullivan, said though they had been informed by legal advisers it was not necessary to get permission to hold the meeting, the East London Town Clerk, Mr J. J. Human, said he would feel happier if they did get permission. They then applied, first to Port Elizabeth, then to Pretoria.

"We heard at about midday we had permission, but when I arrived at the

was told the banning order had been phoned through about two minutes earlier," she said.

At about 12.30 a representative of the Chief Magistrate's office in East London arrived at the city hall and pinned the banning order onto the notice board in the foyer.

The order was signed by the Chief Magistrate of East London, Mr O. M. P. Bergh, and prohibited the holding of protest meetings "against the restrictions and arrests on 19-10-1977 imposed on people or organisations in terms of the security laws."

The banning was in terms of Section 2.2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act and was effective for a period of 48 hours as from 1 p.m. yesterday. It forbade protest meetings in the city hall of East London or any other venue in the district of East London.

Col Odendaal raised a loudhailer and, after sounding a siren, ordered the crowd to disperse.

"I am giving you five minutes to depart from this place. The street and pavements are being blocked. I don't want any problems and am giving you a few minutes to leave," he told the crowd.

People gradually dispersed from near the city hall, but the pavements of Oxford Street and the Oxford Street end of Buxton Street remained lined with people until shortly after 2 p.m. when Col Odendaal personally walked among the crowd asking them to clear pavements and allow people to pass. — DDR.

ews

Boraine tells Kruger to resign

325 Banning

DR A. L. BORAINÉ, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, last night called for the resignation of Mr J. T. Kruger, Minister of Justice, following the 'barbaric' detentions and bannings of various individuals, organisations and newspapers this week.

Speaking to nearly 300 people at a campaign meeting for the Rondebosch and Pinelands constituencies, Dr Boraine said: 'The methods of the communists are indefensible — and these are the methods employed by Mr Kruger and his henchmen.'

This Government, with its blind prejudice, its inhuman actions and suicidal policies, is the gravest security risk in South Africa.'

Confrontation

Dr Boraine also called on the electorate to 'wake from its slumber, and vote against this Government which pushes all of us inexorably towards the precipice.'

He said to vote for the National Party was to vote for escalating confrontation between white and black people.

'It is a vote for isolation, increased bureaucracy and a retreat into the laager. It is a vote for front-end loaders, for bannings, detentions without trial, the erosion of the rule of law and the abandoning of any semblance of the democratic process.'

Mr Christo Wiese, who is standing for the PFP in Simonstown against Mr John Wiley, South African Party MP, said the Government was committed not to change.

'We are a nation being prepared for siege,' he said. The 'latest series' of bannings was a 'seemingly senseless action' with 'sinister implications' and the tolerance of voters was being deliberately tested.

Freedom

Mr Rupert Hurly, PFP candidate in Rondebosch for the Provincial Council, said his party believed in the greatest possible amount of freedom for the individual 'for all the people who make up our more than 20-million population.'

'The National Party stands for the fragmentation of our country as a justification for its policy of division into groups. We believe this cannot work and the only alternative is the sharing of political rights by all citizens without the domination of one race by another.'

(News by C. Prophet, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

21/10/77

'Terrific jolt' for Mrs Russell

325-Bannings

THE DATE 1982 at the foot of the five-year banning order served on the Rev David Russell on Wednesday came as "a terrific jolt" to his mother, Mrs Molly Russell, when she visited him at his Woodstock home last night.

"When I was shown the banning order, it came as an incredible shock to realize that its crippling restrictions would control my son's movements until 1982," she said.

"My first reaction was a feeling of anger. I felt it was such a cowardly thing to do to impose a ban to restrict and silence a person who is just speaking out against injustice."

Mrs Russell said she and her husband were "fully behind what our son has been doing — we admire him tremendously".

Mr Russell had acted in accordance with his Christian convictions "and we are proud that he has fearlessly done what he felt called to do for the good of the majority of the community", she added.

She described her son as "an extremely forceful person" and was confident that he would find "some way

of using his life to do what he knows he must do — even if it is only within the magisterial district of Cape Town".

The banning order prohibits Mr Russell from entering any Coloured, Asiatic or black township or area or from visiting any educational institution.

Mr Russell, assistant priest at the Holy Cross Church, Nyanga, is confined in terms of the banning order to his home in Woodstock from 6pm to 6am on weekdays and all day Saturdays, but is allowed out from 8.30am to 9.30pm on Sundays.

He is allowed no visitors, apart from his parents and doctors. He must report to the Woodstock police station every Thursday.

Mrs Russell said she would give all her support to her son during his banning.

"I told him that this was the beginning of a new chapter — not only for him but for all of us. We're all in it together. And there are a tremendous number of people who will continue to gain courage and strength from him and what he stands for."

East London meeting banned

ET-2110177

325- Bannings

EAST LONDON. — East London's chief magistrate, Mr O M P Bergh, banned yesterday's planned protest meeting at the city hall because he feared it might lead to unrest.

He refused to say whether any person or organization had approached him or instructed him to ban the meeting.

An East London city councillor, Mr J van Gend, who was to have been the meeting's chairman, said he felt a private individual or group had not wanted the meeting to be held.

Professor David Welsch, a lecturer in comparative African government and law at the University of Cape Town, who was to have been a speaker at the meeting, condemned Wednesday's spate of bannings, as well as the banning of the protest meeting, as "a significant step towards a fullblown police state in SA".

21/11/77
**Protest
meeting**

Staff Reporter

A CITIZENS' protest meeting will be held in Cathedral Hall, Queen Victoria Street at 1pm today.

The main speakers will be Dr Allan Boesak, NG Sendingkerk campus minister at UWC, Dr Francis Wilson of UCT and the Rev Wesley Mabuza, a Methodist minister.

The meeting is sponsored by the Civil Rights League, Black Sash, Cape Town's National Council of Women, the Western Cape Region of the SA Institute of Race Relations, the Western Province Council of Churches and Nusas.

325-Baumigs

Union man supports Kruger

(325)

BANNINGS

PRETORIA. — The secretary of the SA Confederation of Labour and of the SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, Mr Wessel Bornman, yesterday supported the action taken by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, against certain organizations and people.

"It's the duty of the minister to see that action is taken when necessary, and I accept that he is well satisfied that it was necessary to take action.

"That is exactly what the minister has now done and we wish to congratulate him on his firm and direct action. One realizes of course that the minister is subject to sharp criticism and has to consider very carefully before taking such a step," Mr Bornman said.

The SA Confederation of Labour represents about 200 000 white workers in the private and public sector. — Sapa.

325 Banning

22/10/77 Argus

WEEKEND ARGU

World and Woods: 20 editors protest

EDITORS of 20 South African newspapers have expressed 'profound condemnation of the arbitrary action' against The World newspaper and its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

Their statement says: 'We, the editors of the following South African newspapers, record our profound condemnation of the arbitrary action taken against The World, its editor, Percy Qoboza, and the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Donald Woods.'

'We see these steps as direct threat to the Press, to the cause of free expression and to the right of every citizen to know the facts about his country.'

'If the steps are intended to intimidate other editors, we record that we

have no intention of altering our way of conducting newspapers.'

'We wish our readers and the Government to take note of this.'

The editors associated with the statement are:

Mr J. M. W. O'Malley, The Argus; Mr H. W. Tyson, The Star; Mr Michael Green, The Daily News; Mr Andrew Drysdale, Pretoria News; Mr A. H. Heard, The Cape Times; Mr George Farr, acting editor of the Daily Dispatch; Mr Tertius Myburgh, Sunday Times; Mr

Allister Sparks, Rand Daily Mail; Mr Rex Gibson, Sunday Express; Mr Ian Wyllie, Sunday Tribune; Mr Richard Steyn, Natal Witness; Mr Mike Lloyd, Diamond Fields Advertiser; Mr John Sutherland, Evening Post; Mr Harry O'Connor, Eastern Province Herald; Mr James McMillan, Natal Mercury; Mr Graham Hatton, Financial Mail; Mr Peter Ferraz, the Friend; Mr Anthony Konigkramer, Ilanga; Mr J. A. Richmond, Cape Herald; and Mr Garry Brennan, Post.

D.D. 22/10/77

325

Banning

Editors condemn bannings

JOHANNESBURG — Editors of 14 South African newspapers yesterday expressed "profound condemnation of the arbitrary action" against The World newspaper and its Editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

The statement, drawn up by the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A. H. Heard, and endorsed by 13 other editors said: "We, the editors of the following South African newspapers, record our profound condemnation of the arbitrary action taken against The World, its Editor, Percy Qoboza,

and the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Donald Woods.

"We see these steps as direct threats to the press, to the cause of free expression and to the right of every citizen to know the facts about his country.

"If the steps are intended to intimidate other editors, we record that we have no intention of altering our way of conducting newspapers.

"We wish our readers and the Government to take note of this."

The editors associated with the statement are: Mr George Farr, Acting Editor of the Daily Dispatch; Mr Tertius Myburgh, Sunday Times;

Mr Allister Sparks, Rand Daily Mail; Mr Rex Gibson, Sunday Express; Mr Ian Wyllie, Sunday Tribune; Mr Richard Steyn, Natal Witness; Mr Mike Lloyd, Diamond Fields Advertiser; Mr John Sutherland, Evening Post; Mr Harry O'Connor, Eastern Province Herald; Mr James McMillan, Natal Mercury; Mr Graham Hatton, Financial Mail; Mr Peter Ferraz, The Friend; and Mr Anthony Konigkramer, Ilanga.

Meanwhile, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Hal Miller, said in spite of representations to the Minister of Justice, he had not been able to establish the detailed reasons for the banning of The World and Weekend World.

The Government Gazette merely indicated the papers had been banned in terms of Section 6 of the Internal Security Act (Act 44 of 1950), which indicated that a publication could be banned if it served, inter alia, as a means for expressing views or conveying information, the publication of which was calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

The press needed these details. If it did not have access to the detailed reports which led to the banning of The World and Weekend World, how could it in future possibly make a balanced assessment of the news available to it, or comment fairly about that news?

He appealed to the Minister either to withdraw the banning orders, or to publish fully detailed reasons for the banning of the papers. — SAPA

Kruger afraid says Pitman

D.D. 22/10/77

325- Bannings

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Government had chosen the collision course — it had chosen war — Mr Harry Pitman, MP, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, told a public meeting here.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, had not only destroyed South Africa's right to the fellowship of the free world by his actions, but "he has committed acts of violence against some of the finest men this country has ever produced — Donald Woods, Percy Qoboza, Beyers Naude and others.

"And I'll tell you why he has done it — not because they endangered the maintenance of law and order. They did no such thing. They were part of the little hope we have left in this country of restoring security to a land rendered dangerous by a violent government.

"He did it because he does not have the courage to look them in the eye. He dare not face them in a fair trial in the arena of an unbiased court.

"And the second reason why he did it was because Mr Kruger does not like hearing what Donald Woods and Percy Qoboza have to say about the death of Steve Biko."

Mr Ray Swart, PFP candidate in Musgrave, hit out yesterday at the Minister of Interior, Dr Mulder, for his warning that the Government would not hesitate to take further action against the press.

"It shows how fast South Africa is being dragged towards totalitarian rule," he said.

Silencing editors and closing newspapers did not only damage the country's reputation abroad, but also seriously infringed the rights of every single person.

The bannings marked "a watershed in the history of South Africa and they are the worst since 1948," Prof R. Albino, head of the psychology department of the University of Natal, told a protest meeting in Durban.

"Donald Woods, Editor of the Daily Dispatch, has been banned — one of the kindest and gentlest men I know," he said.

"If anyone has caused anarchy in this country, we know who it is. If the people of this country are committing sedition, it is because of what we are doing to them."

In Johannesburg, the former Editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Joel Mervis, said the Government's onslaught on the press this week was a clear warning to all newspapers on what to expect if they did not toe the line.

"I do not believe that press freedom will be rehabilitated or revived until another government is in power," Mr Mervis told a protest meeting. — SAPA.

(News by J. White, 244 Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg; M. Yap, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg; and O. Pollok, 12 Devonshire place, Durban.)

Perfectly

Earnings.

Functional
Personal

- don between go p's
don amongst population - earners.

in his garden reading the sermon when he announced the bannings RDM 22/12/77

Methodists slam bans

Staff Reporter
METHODIST ministers yesterday condemned the banning of the Reverends Brian Brown and Theo Kotze, both Methodists, and launched a fund to support their families and those of others similarly affected.

The ministerial session of the Methodist Church Conference, sitting in Benoni, said it acknowledged the priests' continued right "to preach the gospel in

all its dimensions and to administer the sacraments".

It also recognised the ministers' responsibility to support of the families of the two men and of any others similarly affected.

The resolution asked that a suitable fund be established and that a collection be held today at the conference.

It was decided to ask the central finance office to deduct an amount from the salary of each Meth-

odist minister for the fund.

On Thursday United States religious organisations strongly condemned what they called "shocking and oppressive" measures by the South African Government against dissenting black organisations.

In a telegram to the White House, President Carter was urged to consider invoking economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mulder's US friend ⁽³²⁵⁾ bannings upset by RDM 22/10/77 bannings

Staff Reporter

THE Government must account to the public and give adequate reasons for the recent series of bannings, said Mr John P McGoff, United States publisher and personal friend of Dr Connie Mulder, the Minister of Information.

Mr McGoff, invited to attend the University of South Africa's recent two-day conference on marketing South Africa's image overseas, said in an interview he was deeply disappointed that such action had been taken.

"As an old Pressman, I feel this is just no way for anyone to treat a newspaper or an editor," he said, referring to the banning of The World, the detention of its editor Mr Percy Qoboza, and the banning of Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods.

"Reasons must now be given and they've got to be good ones," he said. "The public must know what went on."

Students at St Peter's Seminary in Hammanskraal, near Pretoria, have issued a statement condemning the bannings.

"The unprecedented emasculation of the black voice in the form of the recent bannings, detentions and closing down of the black papers has come to us as a great shock," the statement ran. "We deeply deplore the stand taken by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, in this regard, for it will have far-reaching repercussions at home and abroad."

Biko:

Kruger

says he

has faith

in police

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said last night he had seen no evidence yet to suggest the police had done any wrong in the death of the black activist, Mr Steve Biko.

He said in an interview with ABC television news broadcast in the United States that he would not shield the police, but had faith in them.

"I haven't seen anything yet that could make me think the police have done anything wrong.

"But I am not prejudging the position. I will wait until the inquiry takes place and then the police actions will be open for cross-examination," he said.

He gave no indication to newscaster Mr Harry Reasoner when the autopsy report would be complete.

"I have nothing from the autopsy on Steve Biko.

"I had the statements of the doctors who saw Biko, which I don't think was fair to release to the Press because I'm not prepared to allow the whole thing to go on trial by Press," Mr Kruger said.

"You saw what the Press did with whatever information they had.

"I believe that it is my duty in a responsible position to keep all the statements and all the doctors' reports until the autopsy report has been published, then to give it to the Attorney-General to decide whether it should go to an ordinary inquest or what the position should be," he said.

Mr Kruger was asked if he would shield the police.

"I don't think we have ever shielded the police. But I want to say in the same breath that I have faith in the police," he replied. — Sapa.

Furniture

(325) belongings

removed

RDm 22/10/77
Staff Reporter

POLICE yesterday removed furniture and equipment from the Johannesburg offices of the Union of Black Journalists and a branch of the Zimele Trust Fund, both of which were banned this week.

Everything from machines and cupboards to curtains and a drawer containing tins of coffee were taken from the offices of the UBJ and Thusanang in a building in Jorissen Street, Braamfontein.

Police in camouflage uniforms and plain clothes were seen loading the office fittings on to a truck parked outside.

We must raise our voices, says professor

323 bannings
EDM 22/10/77

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG. — The "arbitrary large-scale bannings" by the Minister of Justice have been condemned by the University of Natal's Academic Staff Association at its annual meeting.

The vice-chairman, Professor C O Gardner, said: "We reiterate our rejection of the very concepts of detention without trial and of the various forms of banning."

"A society in which such provisions operate lacks freedom of thought and every other sort of freedom."

"We must raise our voices as we fear for the future of the young people in this university and in South Africa as a whole."

A spokesman for the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday said mass bannings would not end the struggle to achieve a just society in South Africa.

In a statement, the society condemned the ban on The World newspaper and "virtually all relevant black organisations in this country," writes a Rand Daily Mail reporter.

"This arbitrary action on the part of the Govern-

ment leads us to the belief that this country's leadership has gone berserk with its dictatorial powers," the spokesman said.

He protested against the detention of one of the society's members, Mr Hanif Vally, a first-year law student, and asked that he be charged or released immediately.

The struggle for a just society would continue until "our rightful objectives are fulfilled," the spokesman said.

In Benoni last night the president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev Abel Hendricks, said the week's bannings were the strongest indication yet that those in power were afraid of the truth.

Delivering his induction address, Mr Hendricks said he was deeply shocked by the week's events.

"In the short term these repressive actions may bring a sense of power and security to the Government but they will come back to haunt us."

"I say to the Government: 'You have taken a dreadful step — turn back before it is too late,'" said Mr Hendricks.

He conveyed the church's pastoral concern

and support to those banned, particularly the Methodist ministers, the Rev Brian Brown and Dr Theo Kotze.

Mr Hendricks, who is coloured, said that on November 30 each white voter would in a sense carry the destiny of five other voteless people to the polling booth.

As one of the voteless, Mr Hendricks said he had no option but to appeal that the Methodist emphasis on the universal love of God be remembered.

"In the light of this emphasis this conference has repeatedly found itself declaring the sinfulness and dangers of apartheid."

"A true Methodist will use every lawful opportunity to do the same," he said.

Mr Hendricks said he was fully aware that the prejudice existing would not be removed overnight and that "you cannot legislate human love."

"But the time has come for the people of Africa to declare their dark emotions of race hatred and arrogance must at least be divorced from the exercise of power."

According to Mr Hendricks, black and white goodwill had been demonstrated within the Methodist Church and that which worked within the context of the church must be able to work on the wider stage of national and social life.

Mr Hendricks said he believed that there were signs beyond the church that change was not impossible.

He had been fascinated to watch the unfolding of developments in South Africa.

"Whatever the pressures that have brought them about, and however some may criticise aspects of that scene, it has brought hope for me because suddenly in a relatively short space of time men have changed their ways."

In South Africa however it was more difficult to be hopeful.

The policy of detente now lay in ruins and "by the strange logic of politicians" what was good for South West Africa remained anathema in South Africa.

US Press groups hit out at SA crackdown

(325) bannings

RDM 22/10/77

NEW YORK. — Condemnation of this week's bannings and detentions in South Africa continues as newspapers and Press groups in the United States voice their protests.

In Sarasot, Florida, directors of the American Society of Newspaper editors (Asne), said this week they wanted the world's journalists to protest against what the society called an "appalling blow" against freedom of expression in South Africa.

The Asne board, representing editors of major US daily newspapers, said in a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster: "We are appalled at the action taken by your Government."

The Christian Science Monitor said yesterday South Africa's shutting down of the country's largest black newspaper, The World, was a blemish on

"one of the freest Presses in Africa."

In an editorial titled "Even Afrikaners Protest", it called the jailing of The World's Harvard-educated editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, a "ruthless" act.

The Monitor, which concentrates on foreign commentary and is distributed worldwide, is published in Boston, where Mr Qoboza studied at Harvard as a Nieman Fellow.

The Washington Post said yesterday the Government's action would "go far to ensure burial of attempts at multiracial dialogue that moderate blacks have been making with special urgency since the Soweto uprising of 1976".

The crackdown, conducted shortly after publication (in the Rand Daily Mail) of Vice-President Walter Mondale's appeal for dialogue, could be seen by South Africa's white minority as a deserved re-

buke to the US for interfering in the country's internal affairs, the newspaper added.

The US National Press Club's governing body has condemned "actions taken against journalistic freedom".

The club numbers more than 1 000 working journalists among its members and serves as a principal forum for addresses by visiting heads of state and other world figures.

On Thursday, the president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association (Anpa) asked for diplomatic action to demonstrate US disapproval of the crackdown.

Mr Joe D Smith jr said Anpa urged diplomatic action "designed to demonstrate this country's disapproval of government control of information media which are so vital to a free people". — Sapa-Reuters and UPI.

Burnett protest at bans

THE Rev Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town, yesterday issued a statement protesting against the banning of the Rev David Russell and other clergy.

He said: 'I protest strongly the the State should deprive a priest of his ministry unless, by contravening the law, he has been sentenced to imprisonment.

'I grieve greatly that Father David Russell has been deprived of his freedom both as a citizen and as a priest.

'I grieve greatly that our country in which men of compassion like him, Beyers Naude, Theo Kotze and others are deprived of their liberty.

'David Russell and the Christian Institute leaders have done nothing to mark them as bad citizens or unfit to be ministers in the church. I have no reason

to believe, moreover, that the members of Idamasa are in a different position.

'Societies which banish good men say something very eloquent about the grievous inadequacy of their understanding of what is right and just.

'When by imprisonment or banning the Government silences in particular black men and organisations, one must ask the question: "Does the Government expect a

blind obedience from us all?"

'There is likely to be no solution to our country's social and racial problems unless those who have power are ready to hear and respond to the grievances, and even sense of outrage, expressed by our black fellow-countrymen.

'The major role of the church in these circumstances is to demonstrate in its own life what an alternative society should look like.'

against the Press and left a trail of bitterness abroad

ust as I did that I remembered we would not be able to publish the comments anyway.

I dashed through to the editor's office and found him desperately trying to type something out. He gave me one look and a short "yes, it's true" before going in with his typing. My next step was to find out the terms of the ban. Who else had been banned?

As I walked back into my office the telephone started ringing. A voice gave me another piece of shattering news: "Your colleague Aggrey Klaaste has been taken by security police." Oh no, I thought. Who else would have been taken? I reached for my contact directory once more and started telephoning. Soweto readers, at random.

"Hello, is Dr. Motlana in please?" "I'm sorry, he was detained by security police." And so it went on and the list grew.

About 7.15 most of the reporters started coming in and I asked them to telephone their contacts. Mean-

MR LOUIS SAUER — a Johannesburg astrologer — said early this week that astrological influences on writing and journalism were very negative at the present time. This prediction was accurately born out by the sub-

The week would be one of the most negative for South African journalism, he forecast.

sequent banning of the black newspaper, *The World*, its stablemate *Weekend World*, the detention of their editor, Mr Percy Qoboza and the banning of *Daily Dispatch* editor Mr Donald Woods.

while Thami Mazwai, who starts off with Soweto rounds every morning, telephoned to say the Committee of Ten had been "wiped out." Members of the Teachers' Committee of Six had also been detained.

About the same time management was in conference with the editor, trying to figure out what to do next. The reporters came in with names of detained people, dropping them on my desk "to add to your story". It had not occurred to them that the "story" could not see the light of day.

The works department staff was walking around demanding copy "for first" (our first afternoon edition). The subs were walking around, not knowing what to do. Maggie was subbing away at copy I fed her on the ban "in case we could make it."

When the rest of the reporting staff came in they

found everybody sitting around wondering what to do. More details came through about the banning as the minutes ticked away. More organisations were banned — declared unlawful. Among them was the Union of Black Journalists and the Medupe Black Writers Association.

The reaction ranged from anger to anxiety. Everybody was affected. Newsmen from other papers flocked into our offices. Photographers were clicking away at our reporters. It was a strange situation. And each time one of them walked into my office the first question was: "Are we going to publish?"

Very soon the telephone started ringing like never before. One reader asked whether we could not call the newspaper "Soweto" and print in the afternoon "because I cannot do without my newspaper." Another suggested we leave out the name. Yet another telephoned "because I heard this crazy rumour."

And it went on and on. Then Aggrey's wife Valetta walked in crying. "Where have they taken Aggrey?" she inquired. We did not know, but it was then that the full enormity of what had happened began to dawn on us.

About midday the editor announced we should go on getting the news as if nothing had happened, but we would not publish for the day. Worse, much worse, was still to come.

12.30: One reporter came through to my office and whispered in my ear that security police had entered the building. I was in time to see them walk out again, escorting Percy Qoboza.

A crowd of journalists from various media — both local and overseas — had gathered for a Press conference Mr Qoboza had called.

And as the security police walked away with him — he was detained under Section 10 1 (A) of the Internal Security Act — the implications of the ban on *The World* hit us.

Staff called a meeting and urged unity of purpose. It was one of those days that the newsroom turned into a sea of sad faces. We felt like a ship without a rudder, and with nowhere to sail to.

That was the way the news was broken to me. My first reaction was to get to the contact directory to start telephoning various people for comment. But on my desk "Well", she says, "nothing much. Except we've been banned."



JOE LATAKGOMO

325
Banning

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 23, 1977

Government ordered action

— The story
that never
made it...

By JOE LATAKGOMO

The News Editor of The World
tells the agonising tale of
the last day

6.25am: Everything looks perfectly normal as I turn my car off Commando Road into Blumberg Road. At the entrance to our offices, the security guard gives me a polite hello and swings open the big double gates.

I park the car and walk towards my office. I give all the guys the usual morning greetings. Through the subs' room and into my office, saying another polite hello to chief sub-editor Maggie Paterson.

"Anything exciting on the wires?" I ask her as I start reading through the pile of morning newspapers

Woods can still play (thanks to Schoeman and Kruger)

Sunday Tribune
23/10/77

By DICK USHER (325) *hannies*



**Editor Donald Woods...
clashes with Government
members**

MR DONALD WOODS, banned editor of the Daily Dispatch, will find much to amuse himself during his period of banning from items gained through court battles with Cabinet ministers.

During his stormy career as an editor, Mr Woods has had several clashes with members of the Government which went to court and in which he was victorious.

And although the Government has put a temporary halt to his journalistic activities by administrative action, he still has the goods to recall past triumphs.

There is the "Ben Schoeman" piano—so named by the family—bought with the proceeds of a libel action against the former Minister of Transport in 1973, and there are the "Jimmy Kruger" golf clubs which are the proceeds of a suit against the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons.

His wife Wendy said this week that playing golf was one of the things her husband's banning order allowed him to do.

He has already carved himself a minor niche in South African music with works composed on the "Ben Schoeman".

His first composition, "African Overture", was performed publicly by Capab in March 1976; he also composed "African Prelude" and worked on a piece called "African Fanfare" — a

four-part trumpet piece — for the Transkei independence celebrations last year.

Mrs Woods said her husband would be devoting more time to his music now, as well as chess. He is a keen chess player and this year visited Switzerland as a member of a delegation trying to prevent South Africa being expelled from the International Chess Federation.

His banning order permits him to be in the company of one other person at a time, which means he can continue to play chess and golf, but the order probably prevents him from taking part in club activities.

"It's going to mean a considerable adjustment in our lives.

"So our social life is going to be very restricted, but I'm sure that we'll adjust as time goes by. It's a great shock at first, but many other people have learned to live with these restrictions."

Mr Woods was banned late Wednesday afternoon and detained by the Security Police at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before he was due to fly to the United States to meet several high officials there.

Mrs Woods said he was then driven through the night by Security Police, arrived back in East London early Thursday morning and promptly went to sleep.

Rapport

Posbus 8422, Johannesburg. Ook gedruk
in Kaapstad en Bloemfontein

BEDENKINGE

NET die mees onkritiese Suid-Afrikaner sal met sy hand op sy hart kan verklaar dat hy absoluut geen bedenking het oor die optrede dié week teen twee swart koerante, twee redakteurs en 'n verskeidenheid van ander persone en organisasies nie.

Sulke bedenkinge is reeds weerspieël in die kommentaar van die lojaalste koerantondersteuners van die Nasionale Party.

Dit gaan nie soseer oor die noodsaaklikheid al dan nie van sulke drastiese stappe nie. Die meeste Nasionaliste sal die Eerste Minister en die Minister van Justisie se woord aanvaar dat dit onvermydelik was.

Die feit dat dit juis nou gedoen is, met die wêrelddruk reeds so sterk op ons, en in die middel van 'n verkiesingsveldtog, sal ook die meeste mense oortuig dat dit werklik nie anders kon nie. Geen politieke party sal sommer vir sy teenstanders so 'n emosionele argument op 'n skinkbord aanbied nie.

Waaroor daar wel ernstige bedenkinge bestaan, is die volstrekte weiering om die publiek in te lig oor presies waarom dit nodig was om teen dié persone en instansies op te tree.

Dit is hierdie aspek van die betrokke wetgewing wat ook vir baie Nasionaliste 'n kweiling des geestes is: die feit dat daar dan blykbaar genoeg redes is om 'n man op te sluit en 'n koerant toe te maak, maar dat daardie redes nie in die openbaar uitgespel hoef te word nie.

Die geval van The World en Weekend World is hier die meeste ter sake. 'n Koerant doen al sy werk in die openbaar. Wat hy dink en doen, publiseer hy. Sy foute en sondes word dus ook elke dag ten toon gestel vir almal om te sien en te lees.

'n Mens sou dus dink dat juis in so 'n geval maklik aangedui sou kan word hoe en waar die oortredings begaan is.

Maar tot in dié stadium is selfs die eienaars van die koerante, na ons wete, nog nie ingelig oor presies wat die klagtes is nie.

'n Mens kan jou voorstel met hoeveel minder skade vir Suid-Afrika die saak sou verloop het as daardie koerante en aangehouenes voor die hof gedaag en aangekla was.

Ons aanvaar graag dat die optrede van die Minister van Justisie en die Veiligheidspolisie in die beste belang van die land was. Ons wil nietemin 'n beroep op hulle doen om so gou moontlik die land in te lig oor presies waarom dit gaan. Só word die demokrasie die beste gedien.

Homelands Star 24/10/77 leaders hit bans

Three homelands leaders and several prominent urban blacks today condemned the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, for banning 18 black consciousness organisations forever.

The homeland leaders, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, of Gazankulu and Mr Herman Maselwane of Bophuthatswana all agreed that the blanket ban was unwarranted.

Professor Ntsanwisi felt it would be better for the organisations to operate publicly and not from underground.

"The Minister should review his decision. It is unfortunate because these organisations were a channel to make the views of the black man known," he said.

Mr Mopeli said he deplored the ban because these bodies were mainly self-help organisations to make the black man self-reliant.

"Now that this outlet is closed, a lot of frustration among the blacks will result."

STIFLING

Mr Maselwane said in his opinion, the Government was stifling black initiative.

A Johannesburg social worker, Mr Shimane Khumalo, said today Mr Kruger could ban organisations, but not peoples' grievances. He added that it was not the organisations that were responsible for the present situation. Genuine grievances were at the bottom of the problem.

Mr Ben Ntso, a member of the banned Black Parents' Association which was formed after last year's outbreak of unrest, said: "By banning these bodies, what does Mr Kruger think will be the alternative?"

SACC president, the Rev Sam Buti, said Mr Kruger's announcement that the bans would not be rescinded was yet another shock — on top of all the recent shocks.

He said laws could not put an end to these movements. Mr Buti said further bannings could be expected because it was likely that new organisations would be created.

He said the Government should try to understand problems and grievances.

Editor's ban lifted in year?

D.D. 24/10/77 325-Bannings

PRETORIA — There was a distinct possibility that the banning order on the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, might be lifted within a year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said at the weekend.

He was asked in an interview with the New York Times if there was a possibility that Mr Woods, served with a five-year banning order last Wednesday, could be back within a year.

"I think that there is a distinct possibility. But that will depend on Mr Woods, not on me," Mr Kruger replied.

"I am not there to ban people. I hate the damned banning order to be quite frank with you.

"I don't like them a bit, but again it depends on the person subject to the banning."

Mr Kruger said the other editor involved, Mr Percy Qoboza of The World, which had been banned, was being detained.

The prohibition on the black newspaper might be lifted if peace returned to the townships, he said.

"I don't envisage it at this moment. It will actually depend on the situation in the areas concerned. I would certainly require peace."

The New York Times representative, John Burns, asked what purpose was served by detaining Mr Qoboza while his paper was banned.

Mr Kruger said detainees were being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

"The underlying principle is that we are not going to charge these people necessarily. They may not have transgressed the law to that extent.

"But their activities may have been such that it may be necessary to remove them from the area of unrest for the period of the unrest."

International Red Cross representatives would be invited to visit detainees once the police action was completed, as had been the case last year.

Mr Kruger said he did not have figures on the number of people detained, but it was probably not as high as the total of 70 that had

been mentioned.

He was asked if Mr Qoboza had done anything more than had been published in The World

"I think Mr Qoboza's position was a little bit more than just that. So it wasn't only the publications. There were other actions.

"But of course I don't wish to discuss that for the simple reason that we are not going to charge Mr Qoboza with it, and I don't think it would be fair for me even to suggest any criminality as such."

Mr Kruger also revealed that he had given instructions for the clinics run by one of the banned organisations, Black Community Programmes Limited, to be allowed to carry on.

All the banned organisations were liquidated with the order declaring them unlawful on Wednesday, and medical supplies at BCP Limited clinics had been confiscated.

"I have already arranged that the clinics will carry on exactly as before," he said.

Mr Kruger said medical supplies confiscated would be returned. — S.A.P.A.

8 P.M. ON TUESDAY
NEXT PARISH COUNCIL

Date

St. Francis Church
Simons town



The meeting closed
Chairman and said by

11. Closing

Allocation of
Decision deferred

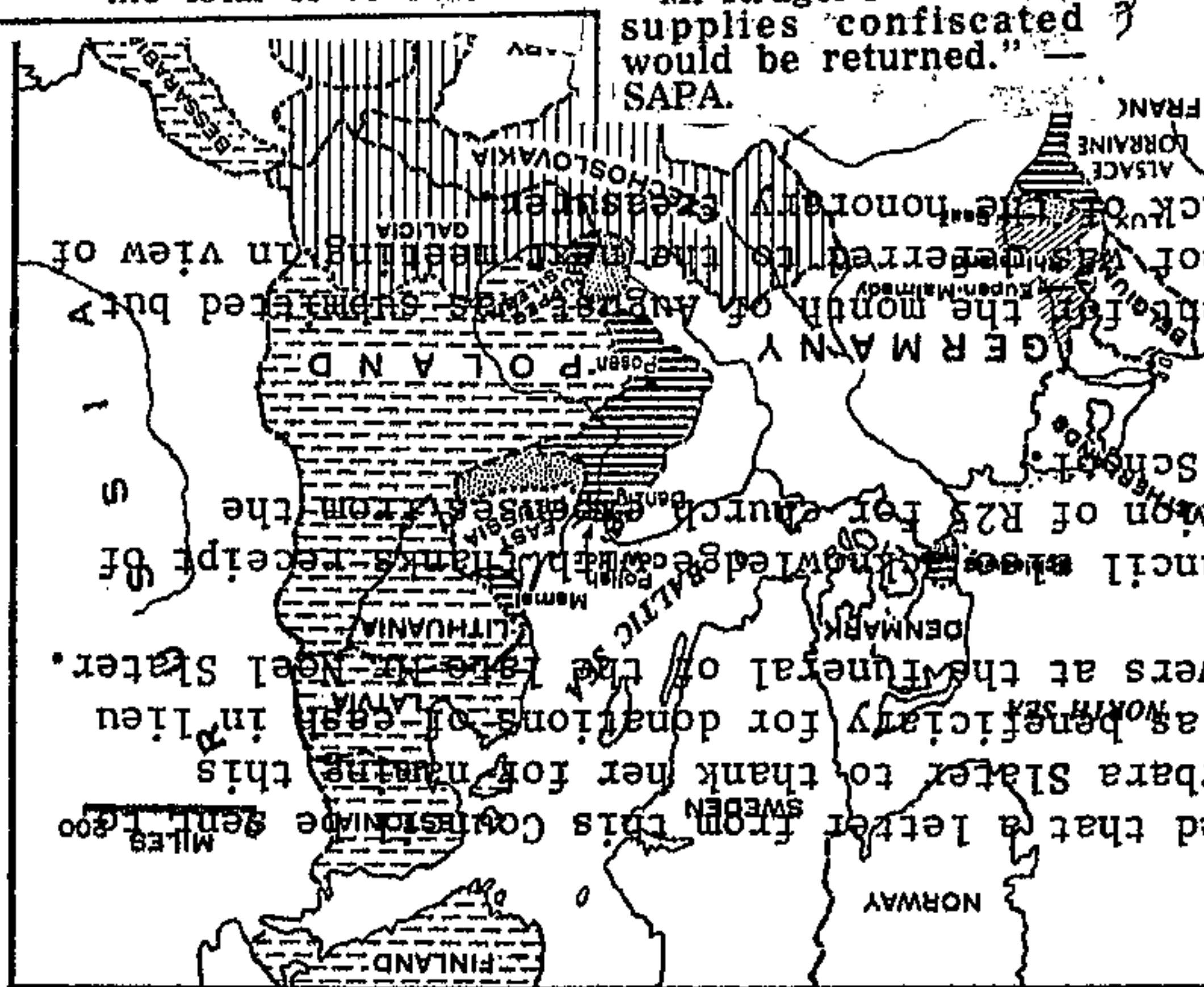
10. Leuten Boxes

9. Financial Statement
the absence on sick of the honorary

(ii) The Council
a donation of R25 for church

(i) Resolved that a letter
Church as beneficiary for donations of cash in lieu

8. Donations



It was agreed that the holding of morning services revert to 08h00 with effect from 16th October 1977.

7. Morning Services

ACTION

Bodies will stay banned — Kruger

325-Bannings

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr J T Kruger, said last night that the banning of the 18 organizations against which he acted last week, was permanent.

He said in the SABC radio programme, Weekend Newsroom, that the bannings were just as permanent as those imposed on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party in previous years.

Mr Kruger said the newspapers he banned could possibly be deproclaimed if the unrest in South Africa stopped to the extent that the government felt that there was reigning peace and that people were returning to total normality.

He did not contemplate taking the people detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act to court on any charges, because there was provision for removing the people concerned from the areas of unrest for the period of that unrest.

He added the detainees were not treated as ordinary prisoners, and were allowed all possible privileges, including International Red Cross inspection into the circumstances of their detention. They were in prison only for the period that the government believed was necessary to clear up the unrest.

Mr Kruger confirmed the government had taken into account every possible aspect of international reaction — the United Nations, South Africa's diplomatic ties with the United States and other countries, and the talks with the Western powers on South West Africa and Rhodesia — before taking the banning action.

The security of the country and the peace and welfare of all its peoples were regarded as the most important consideration.

Chaotic

An absolutely chaotic situation had developed, especially in the black townships, which could not be allowed to continue any longer.

He said communists had taken advantage of the banned organizations and had definitely given thrust to the subversive action.

The Carter administration had given stimulus to the unrest through Vice-President Mondale's clear indication that the Carter administration wished for a system of one-man-one-vote in South Africa, which was also the ultimate

aim of the black consciousness movement.

An added factor was the United States Government's indication that it would put economic pressure on South Africa, as well as the visits to South Africa by Mr Andrew Young, US ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr Kruger said the General Election on November 30 had nothing to do with the bannings, neither had the death of Mr Steve Biko or the soon-to-be-held inquest into it.

The reason for the action was that the committees which had been appointed to investigate the now-banned organizations, had reported to him that the situation in the black townships required action, and he had taken that action immediately after the reports had been studied.

About allegations that he was silencing the free press, and was intimidating the rest of the press, the minister said he could not agree because he and the government believed in press freedom and in freedom of expression.

He added: "On the other hand, I cannot see, any responsible press undermining the state and jeopardizing law and order." — Sapa

325 drawings
Sta 24/10/77
Bans permanent—Kruger

The Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said last night the banning of the 18 organisations against which he acted last week was permanent.

He said in the SABC radio programme, Weekend Newroom and on television that the banning was just as permanent as those imposed on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party in previous years.

Mr Kruger said the newspapers he banned

could possibly be deproclaimed if the unrest in South Africa quietened down completely, to the extent that the Government felt that there was reigning peace and that people were returning to total normality.

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The security of the country and the peace and welfare of all its peoples were regarded as the most important consideration, he said.

BLACK POWER

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He said communists had taken advantage of the banned organisations and had given thrust to the subversive action.

The Carter administration had given stimulus to the unrest through Vice-President Mondale's clear indication that the Carter administration wished for a system of one man, one vote in South Africa, which was also the ultimate aim of the Black Consciousness movement.

— Sapa.

Outcry 'no deterrent'

Own Correspondent

MUNICH — The South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, told a West German television reporter that the international outcry over his crackdown on black opposition would not prevent him from taking further, similar measures if he considered them necessary.

Mr Kruger said in the interview — screened on West German TV last night — that he would not hesitate to take unpopular measures when he saw the peace and stability of South Africa threatened.

Asked if his action last week was not "a first step towards totalitarianism," Mr Kruger replied: "It was the first step to give

my country stability and security."

He said he had taken the action "to prevent an impossible situation where children are staying home from school and throwing stones and bombs." And he declared: "This just had to stop. That is why my action was brought — to bring peace and stability to the black community."

The Carter administration had given stimulus to the unrest through Vice-President Mondale's clear indication that the Carter administration wished for a system of one man, one vote in South Africa, which was also the ultimate aim of the Black Consciousness movement.

— Sapa.

- not more than five other Council members
- 11.2 to be changed to read: "The Council shall be composed of not more than five other Council members."
- dubitability? Give your reasons.
- 4 What proof does Descartes offer for the truth of his statement that he exists?
- 4 What evidence does Descartes offer for his statement that he exists?
- 5 Give your reasons. Does it prove his existence to him?
- 5 Sketch what you take to be the theory of the origin of the universe.
- 5 Sketch what you take to be the theory of the origin of the universe.
- APLOGIES to be made to the Council for the delay in the account of the notion you have of pain.
- 6 Give a full account of the theory of the origin of the universe.
- 6 Give a full account of the theory of the origin of the universe.
3. ATTENTION to be paid to the theory of the origin of the universe.
2. NOTICE OF MEETING : Special General Meeting on 4th October, 1977
1. CALL TO ORDER : 6.30 p.m.

JAYCEE NEWLANDS

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1977 AT 6.30 P.M. THE PALACE HOTEL, KENILWORTH

THE BANNING BEGINS

325 Bannings.



The Rev Theo Kotze



Mrs Helen Kotze

Photographs by Dana le Roux

THERE are scores of banned people in South Africa. Their lifestyles have been devastated. Banning is a term we hear of more and more. What are the implications of living under a banning order?

HELEN KOTZE, wife of the Rev Theo Kotze — banned on Wednesday for five years — hasn't had time to figure out exactly what it is going to mean for them: can her husband go to church, can he go shopping, can they go to the theatre? What about the family? She talked to KERI SWIFT.

Helen Kotze is slim, attractive and even in this difficult time, she is composed. The Kotzes have been married for 36 years and it has been said that she's the strength of the family.

They have five children and five grandchildren.

The Kotze family has been subjected to harassment such as petrol bombs, abusive calls, tyre slashing, vandalism, and even gun shots since 1971.

'And for a long time,' said Helen, 'Theo and Beyers Naude have been targets of Government action. They both spoke publicly against the Government.'

Mr Kotze is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district; he has to report to the Claremont police station every Wednesday; he may not enter

any black, coloured or Asian area at all.

'This means that even in his own neighbourhood, he is limited. He may not walk down Lansdowne Road, two blocks away.'

He may not give educational instruction to anyone other than his children.

One of the most hard-hitting aspects is that he has no job.

'We've never had money,' Helen said, 'We have a house but we have a bond. For the moment we won't starve because we have friends but we can't live on friends forever.'

'I hope to earn something...' she hesitated... as a clerk, I suppose, I know a little bookkeeping. At present there is a Methodist conference in Benoni and I imagine Theo's case will be discussed there.'

He is not allowed to attend any gathering. A gathering consists of a group of more than two people. Queues? Processions? Restaurants? Church?

'Theo does not intend being restricted from going to church,' said Helen vehemently.

'I am thinking of all the banned people. The isolation of a banned person is appalling — it's almost like solitary confinement. So many banned people get forgotten, put away in cold storage. The impor-

from neighbours, from people off the street and from as far as Switzerland, Holland, the United States, Austria and the UK.

'They express their solidarity, concern and regret and it's so important.'

A greater responsibility automatically falls on Helen. 'I'll have to do all the simple things that Theo would normally do,' she explained, 'such as collecting somebody from the airport; if one of our friends is in hospital, I'll have to visit them — Groote Schuur is out of our area; he can't visit people who, up till now have relied on him for pastoral care.'

The Kotzes built their home themselves. They've been in it since February. The rooms are light and airy and the garden is splashed with flowers in tidy beds.

They have a daughter, a son and two grandchildren in England, a son and two grandchildren in Durban, two sons and a grandchild in Cape Town.

'Our children have all given us their support and love and wish they could be with us now. Our son in Durban came down to be with us for a few hours but unless the children are living with us, only one at a time, may see my husband as an ordinary visitor.'

'Our chief concern is for the staff of the Chri-

sian Institute. There are eight who are now without jobs — one of them has a large family to support. One hopes they won't have difficulty getting new jobs.'

Talking about their future, Helen said, 'we will have to create a new lifestyle. Theo will have time to read and study now. He's a creative person — perhaps we can channel it into the garden and our home. He's keen on photography.'

Thoughtfully: 'I suppose it's a blessing he's married so there is someone who can help.'

Helen showed me the banning order. It was not a formal document. She explained: 'The banning order we received was in Afrikaans. We asked for a translation and we have this one until the formal one comes.'

We talked about their dog, Shadow, 'an old lady,' the garden, and drifted back to the banning. With humour: 'One thing is, we've learnt what it's like to be paranoid — we get to the stage where we are convinced we are being followed by six men when there are only two.'

Again, serious and with conviction: 'We are only just beginning to realise the implications for my husband though I am still relatively free, but I know his inner strength. He is a Christian minister, called by God and will continue with faith and courage to do what he knows to be right.'

Findings

on Biko

death

ready

(S) BANCAYS

SOON

Reed 14/1/77

-PM

By Bernardi Wessels
Pictoria Bureau

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, indicated yesterday that the medical findings on the death in detention of Mr. Steve Biko might be available this week.

Speaking on an American television programme, Mr Vorster said that the report would be handed to the Minister of Justice, Mr. F. van der Stoep, and the Attorney General, and that then the law will take its course.

During a 30-minute interview recorded last Monday by ABC television anchorman Peter J. Brown, Mr. Vorster also

revealed that he had personally read that the President of the United States had been instructed to use the one-man-one-vote during his Vienna Press conference after his talks with him (Mr. Vorster).

He stressed that South Africa would be prepared to stand alone if Russia succeeded in isolating South Africa by force and the US by finesse.

Revealed that he had made no promise to President Carter that South Africa would not develop nuclear weapons but was, at the same time, only interested in the peaceful development of nuclear facilities.

The interview was screened to more than 20 million Americans yesterday on ABC's prime-time lunch-hour television programme,

Mr Vorster told Pearsoner that the US was demanding that a system of one-man-one-vote, in other words a system of black-majority rule, be introduced in South Africa.

As far as Vice-President Mondale's reference to one-man-one-vote in Vienna was concerned, Mr Vorster said it was not a question of a slip of the tongue.

"He said it, and I have documentary proof, that he not only said it, he was instructed to say it, and that, in fact, it is US policy at the moment."

Questioned on the Biko issue that there was suspicion that he was beaten to death by police, partly because the medical findings had not yet been made public, Mr Vorster said: "I don't think you're putting it fairly. Surely you know that the medical experts are still busy."

"No preliminary report has been published. There were speculations but the medical people have not finished... (inaudible)... and until such time they have finished the inquiry cannot go on. But they will be finished, I think within a week's time."

I am sure that by now we are all aware of the meaning of fete. I where you can buy what you like, eat what you like. For the last couple of months there has been a tremendous amount of activity around the Parish with meetings of the various organizations in the Parish that have got together and have formed a committee of stall holders for the fete. We have also the honour of having the day school and Mr. Lesly Miller on our committee. Up to now we have 15 stalls and a canteen run by Lesly. Everyone concerned in this project is going all out to make Fete '77 a tremendous success. We have the pleasure of having Keith Anderson's circus osler with us on the day of the Fete. We are waiting on a reply from Bishop's whether their band will be able to perform as well. There will be plenty of side shows. We want to make this the happiest day ever at St. Mary's.

Micky Palmer.



They are totally counter-productive in achieving peaceful co-existence which the Justice and Police Minister claims is the South African Government's objective. We suggest that dialogue and co-operation

Unjust actions

with the very people who have been banned would be a more constructive approach. We call on the Australian Government to react strongly by word and action against these latest excesses and to show that Australia will not support apartheid and its consequent injustices directly or indirectly. — MICHAEL P SULLIVAN, executive director, Australian Council for Overseas Aid, BILL ARMSTRONG, coordinator, Action for World Development, JEAN SKUSE, general secretary, Australian Council of Churches, LIZ PARKER, deputy-president, Australian Union of Students, ADRIAN HARRIS, director, Community Aid Abroad, JIM MINCHIN, national chairman, Australian Student Christian Movement, HAROLD HENDERSON, executive director, World Vision of Australia.

association with St. Thomas Becket, who was consecrated Bishop on that day in 1162. The restriction of the feast to a single day by the absence of an octave is appropriate to the Unity of the Godhead which the feast commemorates. In the Sarum Missal and other commemorative Sundays are reckoned after Trinity, and not after Pentecost as in the Roman rite.

Kruger: no evidence of police assault on Biko

(325) Bannings

PM 24/10/77

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, has said that there was no evidence at this stage that the detained black activist, Mr Steve Biko, died as a result of a police assault.

He said in an interview published in the New York Times that the preliminary report on Mr Biko's death certainly did not give the impression that a police assault was the cause of death.

It might come out that there had been a struggle to handcuff Mr Biko, but he promised there would be no cover-up in the case. Mr Kruger said he hoped newspapers which had given the impression of assault would be embarrassed and would blush when the inquest findings were made.

IMPRESSION

A tape-recording of the interview with the New York Times representative in South Africa, John Burns, was given to Sapa.

Mr Kruger said he was awaiting the final autopsy report but he expected an inquest would in any case be held because of the public importance of the findings.

Mr Burns said the impression in the outside world was that Biko died from assault by police. "That is certainly not tied to any evidence I have at this stage," Mr Kruger replied.

"I have the preliminary

report and this is certainly not the impression this report creates as far as I am concerned."

Mr Burns said that the implication of this was that newspapers like the Sunday Express and the Sunday Times, which had published reports about Mr Biko's death, were wrong.

ANTICIPATE

"That is why I let them carry on," Mr Kruger said. "That is why I never denied it at all, because the courts will decide." Did Mr Kruger then think that these newspapers would end up in embarrassment?

"Well, I certainly hope so. I don't want to anticipate the findings of the court. I am the Minister and, if I said it would be so, the court may well rap me over the fingers."

Mr Kruger said he could only talk as the Press had done on the preliminary report, which he did not wish to expose because he did not want the court to say the Minister had already said all sorts of things from the preliminary report.

"You do not believe, on the evidence now available to you, that there was an assault, that a police officer beat Steve Biko to death?" Mr Burns asked. "Unless anything else comes out I personally do not believe this," Mr Kruger replied. He believed in the police force, and in particular in

Colonel Goosen, who had been involved in the Biko case.

"I don't believe that my police have done wrong. I am not there to protect them but they must stay within the rules," he said. "If there is anything wrong in the Biko case I will be so surprised, I will fall off this chair. I will be absolutely surprised because Colonel Goosen is one of the finest officers I have met."

A prosecution, he said, would depend on the autopsy report.

Mr Burns said that what was expected was a full open inquiry without cover-ups.

"That is an inquest. There will be no cover-up in the Biko case," Mr Kruger said.

Mr Burns said the key question would be: did anybody hit Mr Biko while in detention?

STRUGGLES

"There may be evidence of a struggle and things like that, but it may be totally innocent. Who knows?" Mr Kruger said.

"The man was handcuffed at certain stages and all that sort of thing. I mean there were struggles that would probably come out. I don't know. That I am prepared to concede."

Mr Burns said Mr Kruger would have trouble in the Biko case if it came out that there was a struggle.

"This follows axiomatic-ally from an arrest with a strappy person," Mr Kruger said.

"What must you do? Must you stand still and let the handcuffs fall out of heaven on to his hands?" "The moment you try to handcuff a man who doesn't want to be handcuffed, there must be a struggle."

Asked if the police beat people, Mr Kruger said he was prepared to concede and accept that a man could lose his temper. "I can accept that you can get into a struggle with a man that you have got to handcuff or subdue or something, and that something can happen to him."

SATISFIED

"That I think is normal in any police force," Mr Kruger said, "but I think my people, my men, are so conscious of detainees' deaths and things like that, that they wouldn't touch him." In the Biko case, the moment the police had seen something they had called a doctor.

Mr Burns asked if Mr Kruger was satisfied that there had been "no shenanigans" in the case of any of the detainees who had died.

"It is humanly impossible ever to say there have been no shenanigans," Mr Kruger said.

"What I do say is that my people have had inquests every time. They throw themselves before a court every time it happens. They are open to cross-examination by the family lawyers and suffer cross-examination."

"What more can you say in any society, than that you have to throw the thing open for the court?"

Mr Burns asked if Mr Kruger could give an assurance about the Security Police, because the impression created was that they were a dark, sinister organisation not really under control.

"That is definitely not so. The Security Police are taken from the finest, the best men in the force," Mr Kruger said.

He was asked whether, in his concern for the legal process, he had in a way tied his own hands. "In this country the opposition Press, unfortunately, is so intent on breaking this Government in all their efforts," Mr Kruger said. He supposed he was a hardliner in some respects. People could disagree with him but should never "do me a dirty one."

TOUGH

"My actions are pretty tough. I can become damned tough when I have got to be tough. I can take a hell of a tough line if a fellow really looks for trouble," he said.

He never started a fight, looked for trouble nor tried to harm people, "but if they harm me or the country or what I believe to be the right things, then trouble I won't start, but I will stop them, I will end it."

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Alistair Sparks, Benjamin Pog-rund and Howard Prece; news editing by Chris Day; headlines and sub-Main Street, Johannesburg.

325 Bannings RDM 24/10/77

1. Alle tabele in hierdie Suid-Afrikaanse 2. Gepubliseerde L. eendes.

"I think that there is a distinct possibility. But that will depend on Mr

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
Annual figures
R millions

"I don't think any country in the world is as free as Mr. Sparks is to say things." — Sapa.

BETA
Jaarsy
R miljo

groups

are

(325) banned

banned

com 24/10/77

forever

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said last night the banning last week of 18 black organisations was permanent.

He said in the SABC radio programme, Weekend Newsroom, that the banning was just as permanent as those imposed on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party.

The newspapers he banned could possibly be de-proclaimed if the unrest in South Africa quietened down completely, to the extent that the Government felt there was reigning peace and people were returning to total normality.

Referring to local and overseas allegations that he was silencing the free Press and was intimidating the rest of the Press, Mr Kruger said he could not agree with this for the simple reason that he and the Government firmly believed in Press freedom and freedom of expression.

RESPONSIBLE

He added: "On the other hand, I cannot see any responsible Press undermining the State and jeopardising law and order."

Mr Kruger said the approaching General Election had nothing to do with the banning. Neither had the death of Mr Steve Biko or the inquest into it.

He was referring to allegations that the action had been taken to avoid Black Power reaction to the possible outcome of the inquest. Mr Kruger said he could not foresee the result of the inquest.

He refuted overseas claims that he was silencing opponents of apartheid. He said he did not think that was possible.

"In any case, it's never been the Government's intention to do so. People who don't like apartheid are quite entitled to say so, but opponents of the State who contemplate its violent overthrow will certainly be stopped, and that's why the action was taken," Mr Kruger said.

— Sapa.

SA writers condemn (325) BANNINGS bans and detentions

EDM 24/10/77

FOUR South African writers, have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, expressing their "abhorrence and strong condemnation" of last week's bannings and detentions.

They are: Andre Brink, Athol Fugard, Nadine Gordimer and Alan Paton.

The telegram, sent to Mr Vorster at the weekend, reads:

"We the undersigned

South African writers express our abhorrence and strong condemnation of the bannings and detentions of 19 October which include the suppression of the newspapers The World and Weekend World, and the journal Pro Veritate, the detention of editor Percy Qoboza and silencing of editor Donald Woods, publisher Peter Randall and the writers' group, Medupe. Signed."

— Sapa.

FOR REGISTRAR

O. METCALF

Yours sincerely,

I shall be grateful if you would return the thesis to me as soon as you have completed your examination thereof. Your recommendations and report should please be in accordance with the "guidelines" which are appended overleaf a

Enclosed herewith is a copy of his/her thesis entitled "

Thank you for indicating that you are willing to act as an examiner for the M.A. thesis submitted by

Dear

HOM:SER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES - LOVERS' WALK - RONDEBOSCH

POSTAL ADDRESS
UNIVERSITY PRIVATE BAG
RONDEBOSCH 7700



TELEGRAMS
UNIVERSITY RONDEBOSCH
TELEPHONE 69-4351

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Mandela trial to resume

EDM 24/10/77

325

BANNINGS

Staff Reporter
THE TRIAL of Mrs Winnie Mandela on charges of breaking her banning order resumes in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court tomorrow.

Mrs Mandela, married to jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has pleaded not guilty to four counts of having visitors and three of attending gatherings.

Four women were recently sentenced to jail for refusing to testify against Mrs Mandela.

Seventy-two-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph was given four months' jail for refusing to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Mandela.

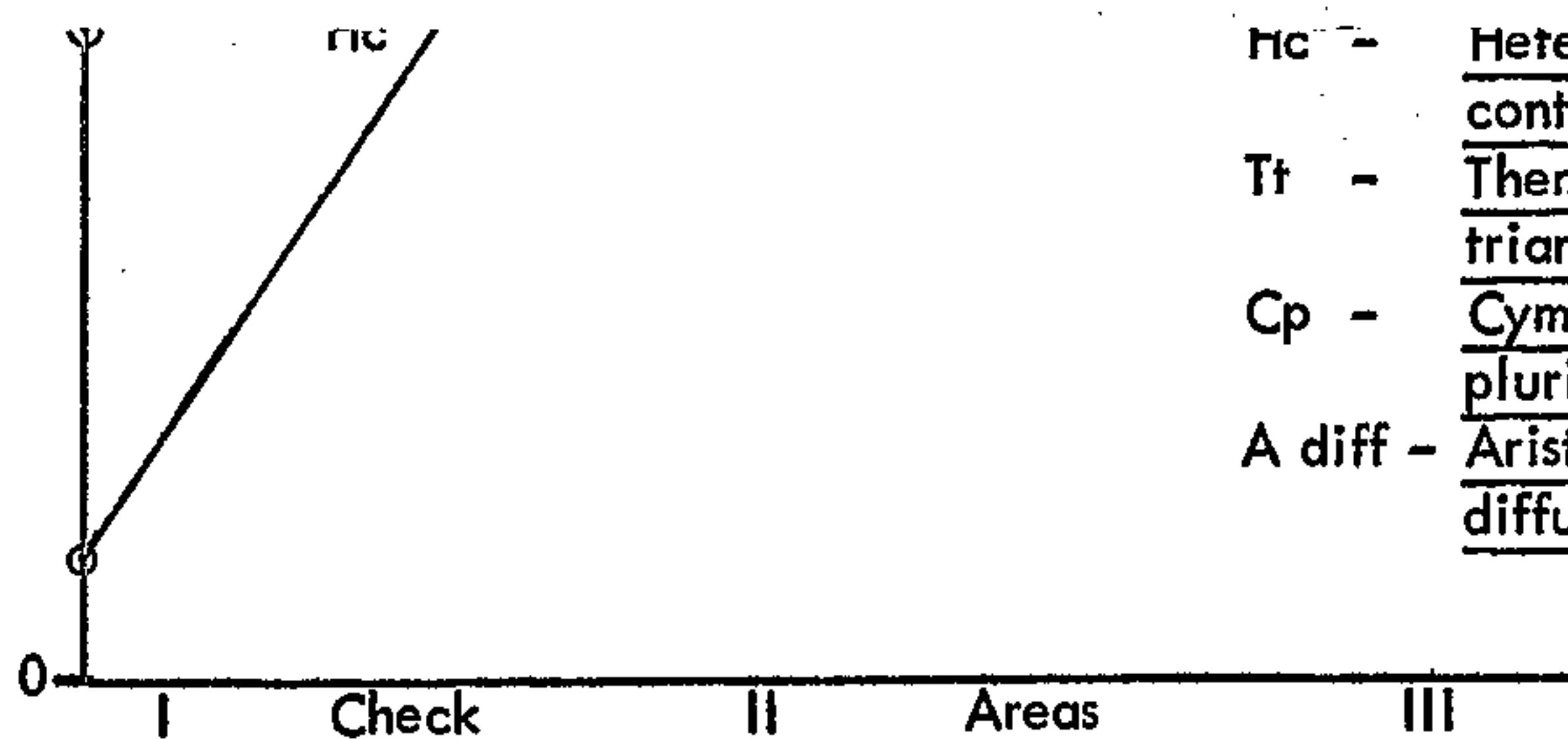
The other three who were sentenced to a year's jail each, were Mrs Barbara Waite, Mrs Ilona

Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman.

All four have appealed against their sentences.

Mrs Mandela, 43, was banished to Brandfort in the Free State in May. She is banned and under house arrest.

She is said to have committed the seven offences under the Internal Security Act between May 21 and July 28.



- Hc - Heteropogon
contortus
- Tt - Themeda
triandra
- Cp - Cymbopogon
plurinodis
- A diff - Aristida
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FIGURE 5 Graph showing percentage correct interpretation check areas I, II and III

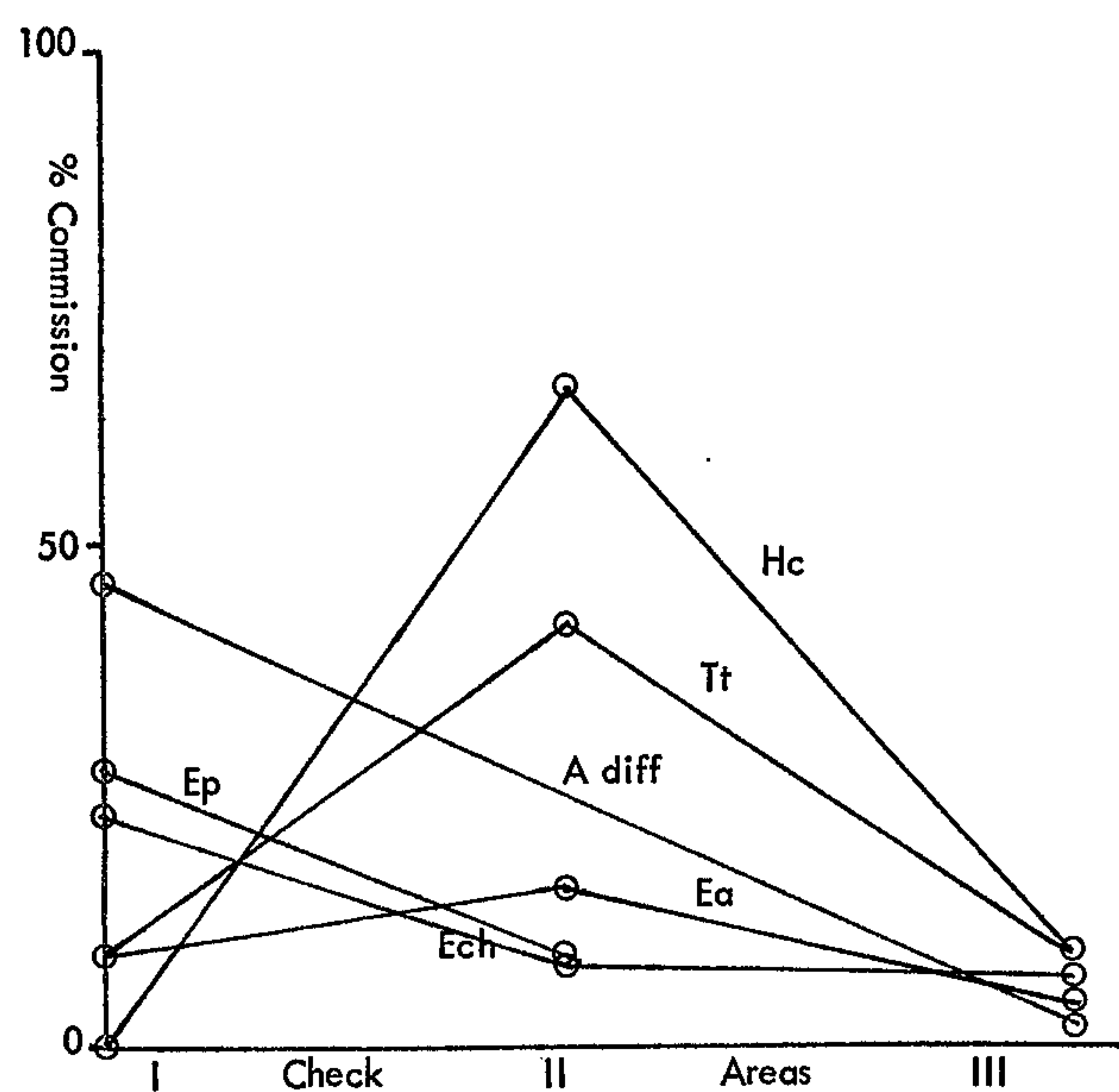


FIGURE 6 Graph showing percentage commission error check areas I, II and III

1977

D.D. 24/10/77

Mandela faces *325 - Bannings* seven charges

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Winnie Mandela will appear in the Bloemfontein magistrates court tomorrow on seven charges of contravening her banning order and four women friends have already received jail sentences for refusing to testify against her.

The wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, has pleaded not guilty to all charges — four for receiving visitors and three for attending social gatherings, or gatherings.

Mrs Helen Joseph, 72, was recently sentenced to four months imprison-

ment for refusing to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Mandela.

Three other women who were sentenced to a year's jail for refusing to testify are: Mrs Barbara Waite, Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman. All four have appealed against their sentences.

Mrs Mandela, 43, was banished to Brandfort in the Free State in May this year where she is banned and under house arrest.

The state alleges she committed the seven offences under the Internal Security Act between May 21 and July 28. — DDC.

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Kruger blames Carter policy for bannings

D.D. 24/10/77

Bannings

(247)

325 Bannings

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said at the weekend Pres Carter of the United States had to bear a lot of the responsibility for the action he (Mr Kruger) had taken last week in banning organisations and publications.

In an interview with the New York Times, he said those concerned had had the incentive of feeling Pres Carter was backing them.

Mr Kruger said he had had to take stringent measures because of an imminent danger to the state because certain people had been seeking confrontation.

"The thing has become such a polarisation situation that violence could flare up now at any moment, and we decided to stop it.

"It is as simple as that."

Mr Kruger said the black consciousness movement was totally equated with the black power movement, which was

totally committed to the violent overthrow of the government.

At one stage, 700 people had been arrested because they tried to come out of the townships to start destruction in the streets.

"The police have contained this all the time, but the time has come to really crack down on the whole organisation and everybody that is connected with it," he said.

All the good South Africa was trying to do was being disrupted from outside by those who said they knew better than South Africa how to solve the country's problems.

He was asked if he thought Pres Carter bore some responsibility for this.

"I think Pres Carter bears a lot of responsibility for this. I think he bears a lot of responsibility, particularly that this thing had to come now," Mr Kruger replied.

"Once people get the idea that a large country like America, a large democracy like America,

is backing you up, obviously it's an incentive to the people that want virtually the same thing by violence that Pres Carter is calling for by peace."

The interviewer, Mr John Burns, said this was an important distinction and Pres Carter had consistently called for peaceful change and evolution.

"It is one thing calling for peace when the rest of Africa is calling for the same thing by violence, and you start indicating through outside agencies that violence will also not only be permitted, but its perpetrators will be considered as freedom fighters instead of terrorists," Mr Kruger said.

The Baader - Meinhof gang and aircraft hijackers were called terrorists, but a man who threw a bomb into a restaurant full of innocent people was called a freedom fighter.

"Obviously these people say to themselves, well if we can do this with the Russian weapons which are being offloaded at Nacala, let's do it that way because the Americans are backing us to the hilt in any case, whether we do it peacefully or by violence."

Mr Kruger emphasised that whenever he referred to Americans, he was talking about the Carter Administration.

"I happen to know the American people, and I do not believe the American people are our enemies," he said.

Pres Carter sent emissaries to communist China to normalise relations, without criticising the form of government there in any way.

"Why should he start telling us how to run our show before he is prepared to do business with us? He is prepared to do business with Red China, he is prepared to do it with some other non-democracies.

"Only South Africa must settle for what America wants us to do. Why should we? We are not a colony of America and don't belong to them."

Mr Kruger said he believed in democracy and in freedom of the press.



MR KRUGER

"I believe we have more voting in our country for black people and brown people than some of the states to the north of us.

"We may not have voting in one parliament. This seems to be the distinction the Americans have drawn, but every man has a vote.

"Either he votes for a local authority which we will grant him, or he votes in his homeland. We give independence to the homelands.

"What more can a man want than that?" Mr Kruger asked.

"You must look at each society with its own particular problems."

He and the Government believed in press freedom.

Asked how the press could remain free if the judge of its performance was the Government, Mr Kruger said the Internal Security Act was built as a protection to the press.

Action was not arbitrary but had to be considered carefully.

"On the other hand, a court case could take 18 months while we are dealing with a situation of unrest to which we have to give immediate attention."

Asked whether action such as taken against The World, could happen in the next year or so to consistent Government critics such as the Rand Daily Mail, the Daily Dispatch and the Cape Times, he said:

"No, the Government looks simply to the situation in the country. There is the Act for all newspapers to know and get their legal advisers to advise them."

It was not a question of taking action to protect the form of government in South Africa.

"This is a physical disruption of the whole social order," he said.

Mr Kruger said Britain, not South Africa, had originated the idea of ethnically based homelands.

The British had started homelands with the winds of change speech by the former British Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, in 1960.

"They told us that all ethnically based black states would become independent," he said.

South Africa had taken up the challenge.

"We have also started homelands. The only difference is that, when Britain creates homelands like Botswana or Lesotho immediately they are given their rights in the UN.

"When we do exactly the same thing with Transkei, then there are double standards. If Britain does it, it's right. If we do it, it's wrong." — SAPA

Ban on 18 bodies is permanent — Kruger

D.D. 24/10/77
Bannings
325

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said last night the banning of the 18 organisations against which he acted last week, was permanent.

He said in a radio interview that the bannings were just as permanent as those imposed on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party in previous years.

Mr Kruger said the newspapers he banned could possibly be deproclaimed if the unrest in South Africa quietened down completely to the extent that the Government felt there was reigning peace and that people were returning to total normality.

Mr Kruger confirmed the Government had taken into account every possible aspect of international reaction of the United Nations, South Africa's diplomatic ties with the United States and other countries, and the talks with the Western powers on South West Africa and Rhodesia before taking the banning action.

He said communists had taken advantage of the banned organisations and had definitely given thrust to the subversive action.

The Carter administration had given stimulus to the unrest through Vice-President Mondale's clear indication that the Carter ad-

ministration wished for a system of one-man, one-vote in South Africa, which was also the ultimate aim of the black consciousness movement.

Mr Kruger said the approaching general election on November 30 had nothing whatsoever to do with the bannings, neither had the death of Mr Steve Biko or the soon-to-be-held inquest into it.

He was referring to allegations that the action had been taken to avoid black power reaction to the possible outcome of the inquest. Mr Kruger said he could not foresee the result of the inquest.

The Minister rejected overseas claims that he was silencing opponents of apartheid by saying that he did not think that

was possible. He said: "In any case, it's never been the Government's intention to do so. People who don't like apartheid are quite entitled to say so, but opponents of the State who contemplate its violent overthrow will certainly be stopped and that's why the action was taken."

He hoped that his action was final, but said that if there was any further unrest he would naturally take further measures.

Mr Kruger concluded that it was the Government's belief that once the elements causing the unrest had been eliminated, reconstruction would follow and the positive aspects of the Government's policy would find an outlet. — SAPA.

325-Bannings
Banned funds will go to charity

ET 25/10/77

JOHANNESBURG. — The assets of the 18 organizations which were banned last week will be donated to charities or scientific organizations by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

The organizations to benefit from the donations will be chosen by Mr Kruger. The liquidator named to clear up the affairs of the organizations, Mr W F Krugel, a regional magistrate, said yesterday the allotment

of funds would be carried out according to section 43 of the Internal Securities Act. Mr Krugel said the act laid down that the minister should designate to which charitable or scientific organizations the balance of funds should be

paid to after all the organizations' debts had been paid. Mr Krugel said it would not be possible to estimate or give details of the assets of the organizations involved before

Mr Krugel said if it turned out that any of the organizations were insolvent, the law stated that the matter would have to be brought before the Master of the Supreme Court for creditors to submit claims.

25/10/77 325-Bannings

Koornhof: bannings to restore law, order

JOHANNESBURG — The banning and detentions last week should be seen as nothing more than an effort to uphold law and order in South Africa and to restore stability, Dr Koornhof, Minister of National Education, said yesterday.

Opening the first World

Wilderness congress here, Dr Koornhof said the Government wanted law-abiding citizens to be able to live a normal life free from intimidation.

"There is nothing more to be read into the extraordinary actions of the South African Government, which were

considered to be unpreventable, than to see to it that law and order be upheld in South Africa and that stability be restored to this country.

"If these measures succeed, a true foundation would have been laid upon which meaningful and necessary and essential changes can be effected for the better of all the people of South Africa, regardless of race or colour," Dr Koornhof said.

Bannings disrupt varsity talks

JOHANNESBURG — The University of the Witwatersrand has postponed its panel discussion South Africa — One Nation? because two members of the panel have been silenced by the Government.

They are Mr Donald Woods, banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch and Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who was detained last week.

The discussion at the university on October 26 — the final item in the 1977 series of special senate lectures — was to have included general discussion on points raised by previous speakers in the series.

One of the speakers, Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the banned Christian Institute, has also been banned and what he

said in his lecture may therefore not be quoted.

In a statement yesterday, the university deplored the "arbitrary restrictions on freedom of speech that have made rational discussion of this country's future impossible.

"We look forward to a speedy restoration both of these fundamental rights and of the liberty of the participants in the senate special lecture series. Without them, the panel would not be representative of views crucial to the topic," the statement said.

The members of the five-man panel are Prof H. van der Merwe, director of the Institute of Inter-Group Studies, Cape Town, Mr H. Pakendorff, Editor of Oggendblad, and Mr Otto Krause, Editor of the Financial Gazette. — DDC.

Dr Koornhof said throughout the ages there had been two international legal obligations — the freedom of the individual and the safety of the State, with the emphasis shifting from one to the other from time to time.

He said the abuse of law and order, the rejection of State authority and people taking the law into their own hands had become a world problem, resulting in deeds of terrorism, hijacking of airplanes and kidnapping.

South Africa's message was one of a new dispensation for all its people. "But it can only be meaningful and brought about in the shortest possible time in circumstances of law and order, and stability in the country." — SAPA.

(News by R. Hartman, 627 Old Mutual Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)

Botha: Bannings to allow 'positive' steps

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

A Cabinet Minister has told a church delegation that one reason for last week's crackdown was to allow 'positive' Government steps — including the establishment of community councils.

This emerged today after the Ned Geref

Kerk's commission for liaison with the authorities issued a statement on a meeting yesterday with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and his deputies, Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Willem Cruywagen.

The commission said the interview concerned, among other things, last week's bannings and detentions.

Mr Botha assured them that the Government's ac-

tions . . . were taken in the interests of State security and to open the way so that the authorities can go ahead with positive steps in the interests of the black people.

Dr J. N. Cronje, of the NGK commission, said today community councils had been discussed and that the Government delegation saw this as a positive step.

Community council elections . . . were taken in nounced soon after last week's crackdown.

The commission also said Mr Botha accepted in principle a church request that the proposed councils, as well as other controlling organisations for black people in white areas, should be the product of negotiated agreements, accepted by blacks, as far as possible.

INTENSIVE

Mr Botha also assured the commission that the community council legislation followed long and intensive liaison with blacks on different levels.

He said the councils would be the beginning of an evolutionary path of development and that their powers exceeded those of normal local authorities.

Their authorities and functions could be increased, depending on the support they received from the black community.

The church commission is to make positive proposals on the position of black people in white areas, especially in cities, to a Cabinet committee.

World did

Star 25/10/77

not use

Kruger

325-Bannings

quote

Tim Patten, Political Reporter

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, publicly accused the banned newspaper The World of publishing a communist document which, it has now been established, did not appear in the newspaper.

But Mr Kruger today refused to comment on his error — made in a SABC-TV and radio interview on Sunday night — saying: "I can see your line of thinking. If you want to deny it, you know where to go."

The Minister used the "quotations" as an example of why he had banned The World last week.

A thorough investigation and search through copies of The World has established that the extracts read by Mr Kruger during the interview did not appear.

This is corroborated by Turret College, the educational institution which prepared lessons on the Russian revolution for The World. Turret College says the extracts read by Mr Kruger were not published in the newspaper.

WITHDRAWN

The "extract" read by the Minister, which he said had appeared in The World last year shortly after the Soweto riots, included a diagram and a fabricated account of Lenin's revolution in Russia.

He said it depicted the position of the peasants and workers in Russia before and after the 1917 revolution.

The director of the SA Committee of Higher Education's newspaper programme, Mr Clive Nettleton, explained today that the section read by Mr Kruger had been part of a slide and tape educational programme shown to a private course in Bophuthatswana early last year. The course had no connection with The World.

The programme was later withdrawn from circulation because

circulation because the writers believed that it was an over-simplification of the events historically.

But Mr Nettleton said: "We have searched the cuttings on the education programme published in The World and it did not appear."

Mr Nettleton said he was surprised to hear Mr Kruger refer to the "quotations" because he knew, beyond doubt, that it had

To Page 3, Col. 8

Kruger at fault

►► From page 1

not been submitted to the newspaper for publication in the educational series.

In the radio and TV interview Mr Kruger referred to the home education programme for blacks published in The World and said: "I can give you an example of this. In the Bantu World of last year, just after the unrest, the newspaper which is now banned.

"One of the lessons was as follows: Lenin and power. And it says the following:

"Look at this diagram. In it we have compared the conditions of the workers and the peasants before the revolution and after the revolution when Lenin was in power.

Mr Kruger, while reading the "extract" reminded listeners that the educational series containing three quotes had appeared in The World at a time when the unrest in Soweto was still continuing, and added: "and then this sort of thing appears. . . ."

He read on:

"Before the revolution: the peasants had very little land. After the revolution: peasants were given much more land. Before the revolution: employers took all the profits. After the revolution: workers now owned the factories. The profits belonged to them. Before the revolution: workers and peasants had no say in the government. After the revolution: workers and peasants had much more say in the government. Before the revolution: the Tsar was against the workers and peasants. After the revolution: the leaders of the new government ruled on behalf of the people."

The error caused by Mr Kruger has cast new light on the investigation conducted against The World, before its banning last week.

D.D. 26/10/77

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The national chairman of the BCP, Mr H. Bhengu, said from Durban it had simply advanced funds to the company as part of its development programmes. It had granted a R54 000 unsecured loan and had three directors on the board with a minority shareholding.

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991

[illegible]



MRS MANDELA

D.D. 26/10/77 325-Baumga

Policeman and lawyer clash in Mandela trial

DAILY DISPATCH

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday at the resumed hearing in which she has pleaded not guilty to seven charges of breaking the banning and house arrest order which confines her to the Brandfort district.

Four of the counts charge her with having received visitors and three of them charge her with attending gatherings. The offences are alleged to have been committed between May 21 and July 28 this year.

Mrs Mandela was accompanied by her daughter, Zinzi, who lives with her in a house in the Brandfort township.

Four women have already been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for refusing to testify in the trial. All have appealed against their sentences. They are: Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt (12 months), Miss Jackie

Bosman (12 months), Mrs Helen Joseph (4 months) and Mrs Barbara Waite (12 months).

Sgt G. Prinsloo, of the Security Police, continued his evidence yesterday. He was cross-examined by Mr G. Bizos (for Mrs Mandela).

There was a sharp exchange between Mr Bizos and Sgt Prinsloo when the policeman first denied and then confirmed that at the previous hearing he had said he had told Mrs Mandela that if she co-operated by telling him who her relatives and visitors were, she would have no problems in seeing "her people."

He said he had denied using the words because they had been used in a different context.

Sgt Prinsloo denied he had interfered with visitors for Zinzi Mandela; had taken them to the police station; or told them to leave the premises. In his opinion

these visitors were visitors for Mrs Mandela.

He confirmed, however, that in the Free State Supreme Court Mr Justice De Wet had issued an order against him, with costs, finding that his interference with Zinzi's visitors was unlawful. He had not apologised to Zinzi because he had not yet had an opportunity.

Following another exchange between Mr Bizos and Sgt Prinsloo on what he had said at the previous hearing, the magistrate, Mr C. Steytler, objected to Mr Bizos saying repeatedly that the witness had no respect for the truth.

Mr Steytler said Mr Bizos should be assured there was only one interpretation before making such drastic statements to the witness.

Mr Bizos put it to Sgt Prinsloo that since May 22 he had left no stone unturned in harassing Mrs Mandela. Sgt Prinsloo said he was only doing his duty as he saw it.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.

Natal Mercury

26/10/77

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KRUGER WRONG ABOUT WORLD ARTICLE

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The banned newspaper World did not use quotations on the Russian Revolution attributed to it by Minister of Justice Mr. J. T. Kruger during a television interview to explain his countrywide clamp-down last week.

The Russian Revolution forms part of an approved history syllabus for the Department of Bantu Education as well as the national core syllabus for all history pupils in South Africa, a senior Bantu Education official last night.

Assistant editor of the World, Mr. Denis Beckett, yesterday confirmed the newspaper had not published the article read on television on Sunday by Mr. Kruger.

Asked whether the newspaper planned any legal action Mr. Beckett said: "Our primary aim is to get the World on the road again. Beyond showing there was an inaccuracy we would not want to get involved in any actions at this stage."

Mr. Kruger last night declined to comment.

On television on Sunday he said an educational series had been published in the World at a time when unrest in Soweto was continuing "and then this sort of thing appears."

Mr. Kruger referred to an article on Lenin and power, with a diagram of the revolution in Russia. He read the tabulation which described conditions affecting peasants and workers before and after 1917.

Yesterday Mr. Clive Nettleton, director of the South African Committee of Higher Education which prepared articles for publication in the World, said the article quoted had not been given to the newspaper.

Mr. Kruger's extract came from a slide and tape educational programme used in two summer schools at the beginning of 1976.

Mrs Mandela tells of policeman's hostility

D.D. 27/10/77

325-

Bannings

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela, appearing on charges of breaking her banning and house arrest orders, told the court yesterday how her friendly relationship with a security policeman deteriorated.

Mrs Mandela appeared before Mr C. P. Steytler on four charges of having received visitors and three of having attended gatherings.

The first witness called by the State yesterday was Mrs Albertina Dyas who gave evidence of having received a visit from Mrs Mandela on June 9.

Mrs Dyas said she had been questioned by Sgt Prinsloo on June 10 and had been frightened that she would lose her job. She told Mrs Mandela she should not come to her house anymore.

Mrs Mandela had told her that they could not visit her, but that she could come to their house.

Mr G. Bizos, for Mrs Mandela, was granted leave to recall Sgt Prinsloo in connection with the evidence given by Mr Jacob Taole and Mrs Dyas.

Sgt Prinsloo said if Mr Taole had understood him to say that he (Taole)

should not communicate with Mrs Mandela if he was interested in his job, Mr Taole had misinterpreted what had been said.

Mr Bizos then asked for the discharge of Mrs Mandela on two of the counts on the grounds that there was no evidence on those charges.

These involved the young visitors of her daughter, Zinzi Mandela. The State did not oppose the dropping of these charges.

Mrs Mandela described her removal to Brandfort on May 16. During the first week Sgt Prinsloo had been most helpful and co-operative in assisting her.

On the first Friday she had heard after 4.30 pm that relatives were on their way to Brandfort.

She had asked Sgt Prinsloo whether it could be arranged for her to see her visitors.

Sgt Prinsloo had said it would be all right if they reported at the police station.

They came into the house and she received them as visitors, believing that she was not doing anything wrong. They left the following morning. On

the Monday morning she got information about another lot of relatives on their way to visit her.

She had told Sgt Prinsloo about these people and he had said she must apply to the magistrate.

When she went to the magistrate to get a reply she was told permission had been refused.

When the magistrate said that he was not in a position to reconsider the matter, she had given an undertaking that the relatives would visit her daughter, Zinzi, and she would not communicate with them in any way.

She went to a bedroom and was writing a letter to her husband when Sgt Prinsloo and another security policeman came to the house. Sgt Prinsloo arrested her because there were visitors in the house. She was shocked. He seemed to be extremely hostile towards her.

From that day the relationship between her and Sgt Prinsloo was no longer as before. He seemed to regard her as a prisoner. They often had strong disagreements about the interpretation of her orders. She said Sgt Prinsloo "almost lived in the house."

He carried out "routine checks" any number of times during the day or night.

The trial continues today. — SAPA.

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and foreign currencies into this was almost as poor as it meant that chaos if the de/re - valued [as in Nixon Administration] and British reserves of sterling were considerably depleted by other countries' hoarding.

At the end of the 2nd War, economists decided, relying on Gold Std, to rate each currency against the dollar and fix the exchange rates to $\pm 5\%$ on the Adjustable Peg system. A larger re/de - valuation constituted a major change and countries had to apply for consent to the International Monetary Fund for consent. However, this went by the board as it proved too inconvenient and countries preferred unilateral de/re - valuation.

6/10

Mandela gets off 2 counts

Staff Reporter

MRS WINNIE Mandela got off two of four counts of breaking her Banning Order by having visitors at the close of the prosecutor's case yesterday in the Bloemfontein Regional Court.

In addition to the two remaining counts of receiving visitors Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, is facing

three counts of attending gatherings in contravention of the restrictions on her.

She has pleaded not guilty to all the charges which relate to events said to have taken place between May 21 and July 28.

The two discharges yesterday were granted in response to an application by defence counsel Mr George Bizos.

The counts involved visitors of Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi.

Applications for discharges on another three counts were refused.

Giving evidence in her defence Mrs Mandela said she had been under restriction since 1962.

She had been brought to Brandfort on May 16 and during the first week a Sergeant Prinsloo had been cooperative in helping her and her daughter to settle in. However his attitude had changed later.

On two occasions he had taken them to obtain food after 7.30 pm (the time by which she was required to be inside her house).

On the first Friday she had heard, after 4.30 pm, that relatives were on their way to Brandfort.

She had asked Sergeant Prinsloo whether it could

RDM 22/10/77

Wide calls for 325 banning action on bans

OTHER developments and comments on the South African bannings were:

● The Pennsylvania House of Representatives voted 131-44 to urge the US congress to impose economic sanctions on South Africa because it banned black organisations and newspapers, reports UPI.

● A Rhodesian African newspaper, the Zimbabwe Times, said that the bannings had exposed Mr Vorster's government in its true colours as an "undemocratic, tyrannical and despotic racist regime," reports the Rand Daily Mail's Salisbury correspondent.

● The Government has closed the door to certain kinds of constructive negotiation by banning organisations that voiced the grievances and demands of most South Africans, says the Roman Catholic newspaper, the Southern Cross, reports the "Mail" Cape Town correspondent.

● The West German newspaper Die Welt said in an editorial: "Massive pressure from Washington as reflected by Ambassador Young's African tour of agitation and by recalling the US Ambassador from

Pretoria amounts to interfering in South Africa's internal affairs.

"Bonn should beware of sharing America's responsibility in this matter," reports Sapa-AP.

● The New York Times asked in an editorial: "... what can the world do to bend the South African regime's policies? Even severe economic pressure in the form of oil and trade embargoes might be ineffective, perhaps counter-productive".

● The Washington Star said in an editorial that the US took the view that the South African Government's "recent repressive measures intensify the danger that South Africa's blacks will turn to communist states for political patronage."

● Two executive members of the South African Chess Federation, one the only black member on the executive and the other the Vice-President of the Federation, have resigned in protest of the banning of Mr Donald Woods, who unsuccessfully strove to keep South Africa in world chess.

RDM 28/10/77

'Post' won't 325 banning substitute for 'World'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Natal-based weekly newspaper, Post, will be produced in the Transvaal from Sunday to fill, at least temporarily, the vacuum left by the banning of The World and Weekend World.

The Argus company, the owner of The World and Weekend World, the two Transvaal-based newspapers which were banned last week, took over Post in 1971.

Argus stressed yesterday the intention was not to turn Post into a substitute for the banned newspapers, which would be illegal.

At present Post caters for a predominantly Indian and coloured readership. Both banned newspapers catered for black readers.

Post will be produced on the premises of The World and Weekend World as often as readers and advertisers require it, Mr C. L. G. Hewitt, managing director of the Argus company said yesterday.

The first of the new editions will come out on Sunday and we hope there

will be two or three further editions next week.

"Thereafter, if we receive the support we expect, we plan to publish on a daily basis."

Most of The World and Weekend World editorial, commercial and production staff will be absorbed into the new venture, with significant exceptions, including

- Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World and Weekend World, who is detained under the Internal Security Act.

- Mr Dennis Beckett, assistant editor of The World in charge of Weekend World. Mr Beckett has not been offered a position on Post.

- Mr Anthony Duigan, assistant editor of The World, who has been transferred temporarily to The Star.

- Mr Aggrey Klaaste, the detained news editor of Weekend World.

Mr John Miskelly, a former assistant editor of The World, will take over as editor of Post.

Mr Joe Latakhomo, news editor of The World until its banning, will become news editor of Post.

325 - Bannings

28/10/77

Sickness holds up Mandela case

ANSWER
SECTION

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of former ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, detained on Robben Island, who is charged with seven counts under the Internal Security Act — four of having visitors and three of attending gatherings — had her case adjourned to January 17, next year.

Mrs Mandela, on charges of contravening her banning to Brandfort in the Free State and house arrest orders, was discharged on two counts after her defence counsel, Mr G Bizos, successfully applied for her discharge on two counts involving visits of her daughter, Zinzi.

The Magistrate, Mr C P J Steytler, refused an application for her discharge on the three counts of attending gatherings. Under cross-examination, Mrs Mandela told the court of an occasion on July 7 when her Brandfort attorney had made an application to the magistrate for permission for Oupa, her daughter Zinzi's boyfriend, and Mrs Mandela's sister, to visit them.

Permission had been refused, but after further representations it had been granted.

Mr Bizos applied for an adjournment as a witness he wished to call was ill and was expected to be ill for some time.

The case was adjourned to January 17, 1978. — Sapa

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17. AWARDS

16. NEWLANDS NEWS

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AGENDA FOR THE G.B.M. TO BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1977 AT
THE PALACE HOTEL, MAIN ROAD, KENILWORTH
AT 6.30 P.M.

JAYCEE NEWLANDS

Top Tory to see PM on bal

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr John Davies, foreign affairs spokesman of Britain's Opposition Conservative Party, arrives in Johannesburg at the weekend for a range of talks which will include a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Mr Davies said yesterday his visit had a two-fold purpose.

"I want to acquaint the people there, particularly in government but also in other areas, with the views of my party on the position in South Africa

and on recent developments.

"I also want to acquire an understanding of the position adopted by the South African government."

Mr Davies's visit is in the first instance a reaction to last week's banings and detentions.

Mr Davies defined conservative policy as he will be explaining it in South Africa.

"The Conservative Party stands for friendly relations with South Africa — we are strongly against the principle of apartheid

— we have no desire whatever to be involved in any way with economic or other sanctions on South Africa.

"But we need the understanding and support of South Africa in pursuing those aims.

"If there is indifference in South Africa to the position of her friends then her friends will be in very bad shape to defend these principles."

The shadow Foreign Secretary dismisses speculation about serious difference in the Conservative Party over policy

towards South Africa.

There might be differences of emphasis, he agreed, and some members of parliament might overreact because they felt a need to correct too constant criticism, but there was essential agreement on the policy points he enunciated.

Outside observers, however, suspect that developing conflicts in Southern Africa will put a great deal of strain on the unity of the Conservative Party, just as the long-standing Rhodesian story has continuously opened up

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325 *Lawrence*

325
**Durban
paper
cleared**

PRETORIA — The Police Department was satisfied that the Durban-based weekly newspaper, Post, was not a continuation of The World, the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said here yesterday.

He was asked to comment on reports that Post would be converted to a daily to fill the vacuum created by the banning of The World and The Weekend World recently.

Mr. Kruger had no objections to the transfer of for journalists to Post.

he had possible world (pa.)

Rhodie calls ^{ET} 29/10/77 West 'anti-white'

325 - bany

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Secretary for the Interior, Dr Eschel Rhodie, yesterday attacked Western governments' reaction to last week's bannings as a "transparent exercise in political dishonesty" and warned that anti-white racism had come to stay.

Dr Rhodie accused them of applying double standards when dealing with South Africa while he also questioned their intellectual and political honesty.

Addressing the German-South African Association in Pretoria, he predicted that the time would come when an American president, a German chancellor or a Dutch prime minister would have to travel to South Africa in their own interest and for the sake of peace and development in Africa.

South Africa, he said, had experienced an almost unbelievable week after the government's stringent measures to re-establish law

and order in black townships and prevent further disruption of the peace.

"Unbelievable in the sense that the American and European governments have reacted in a manner which I can only describe as a transparent exercise in political dishonesty," he said.

"Worse, however, their actions have now confirmed, beyond reasonable doubt, that anti-white racism had come to stay."

Dr Rhodie urged all South Africans to "keep their cool" and warned them not to confuse the rhetoric and threats of governments with the attitude of the majority of

the population of these countries.

He criticized the South African press for contributing to an erroneous impression that the American, British, Dutch and German people were applying the pressure on South Africa to restructure its society to their liking instead of their governments.

"The press should make it clear, time and again, that it is the Carter administration, the Den Uyl caretaker government and the Coalition SPD and Free Democrats in (West) Germany who are taking action and that they do not necessarily reflect popular opinion," he said.

The American, French and German people had never really had a chance to express their point of view on South Africa, simply because South Africa had never been an election issue.

A searching market analysis in 16 countries three years ago by South Africa, proved that in Holland, Germany, the USA, Canada, France, Italy and Britain more than 80 percent of the people did not support their government's intervention in South Africa's domestic affairs.

e T. 29/10/77

Black poet's book on Soweto banned

A BOOK of poems, "The Soweto I love" by Sipho Sepamla, the first black writer to win the Pringle Award, was banned yesterday.

Mr Sepamla, of Benoni, said his book was "a pictorial thing in a poetic voice, to express the feeling of the people in Soweto during last year's riots".

"It was far from being political, it was a social comment. I am disappointed about it being banned, but I will continue to write about life in South Africa, so that people can have the opportunity to know what is

going on in the townships," he said.

His Cape Town publishers, David Philips, said in a statement: "Here is the articulate voice of an internationally recognized poet telling us what it is like in Soweto — and the authorities will not let us hear him."

"The free flow of ideas is being systematically stifled in this country. We are becoming more and more isolated from the world of ideas. We are being treated like children," said Mr Philips.

Mr Sepamla was awarded the Pringle Award in September for his creative writing. His poems "The Odyssey" and "I remember Sharpeville" in two of his other poetry books, made him joint winner with Lionel Abrahams.

"The Soweto I love" was also published by Collins in London.

325-Banning

Afrikaans commerce backs bannings

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Afrikaans Handelsinstituut has given oblique approval to the recent restrictions on persons and the banning of publications.

Reporting on its executive meeting in Pretoria yesterday the Instituut said in a statement that regarding the recent security operation it believed that those forces trying to undermine South Africa's economic order had to be resisted and that law and order had to be maintained for the functioning of a free economy.

The standpoint of the Instituut was that change, where necessary, had to take place in an evolutionary and not a revolutionary way and that forces which were trying to achieve the latter had to be resisted absolutely.

The Instituut said in the light of possible selec-

tive sanctions against South Africa that businessmen should organise their concerns in such a way as to be able to live with adverse foreign action.

In particular it was asking its members to broaden their international trade contracts, and if existing production capacity was used correctly the country would be able to survive sanctions although certain adjustments and sacrifices would be necessary.

South Africa remained economically vulnerable, the statement said, particularly in the sphere of international capital.

Priorities

For this reason priority had to be given to strengthening the balance of payments and aggressively promoting local products and services. Great financial support should also be given to exporters.

The Instituut appealed to the Government to apply its proposed turnover tax as soon as possible.

The Argus London Bureau reports that a three-man delegation from the Roman Catholic Commission for International Justice and Peace is to see the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, tomorrow to express "grave concern over recent events in South Africa."

Morals Act — two guilty

A MAN and a woman in their late 20s were sentenced by a Cape Town Regional Magistrate yesterday to six months' imprisonment, suspended for four years, for contravening the Immorality Act.

Nicholas Steenkamp, 27, of Lansdowne, and Marie Jansen, 28, of Barry Bay, pleaded guilty to contravening the Act on September 16 in a car parked in Baloven.

The court was told that the couple were on a date at the time. The court was told that the couple were on a date at the time.

TOTALITARIANISM

BANNINGS + BANISHMENT

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Suzman, Swart slam Kruger on comparison

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325. Banning

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, was sharply criticised today by two PFP spokesmen for his comparison between the banned Christian Institute and the Irish Republican Army.

Speaking at a political meeting in Alberton last night, Mr Kruger referred to anti-terrorist measures in Britain and South Africa, and told his audience: 'The British did indeed ban the IRA, just as I banned the Christian Institute.'

Today Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, described the comparison as 'outrageous'.

And Mr Ray Swart, national chairman of the PFP, said in Durban that Mr Kruger had destroyed what was left of his credibility.

Heading up to his comparison, the Minister said that in terms of the law, the British Home Secretary could ban organisations and deport people suspected of terrorism for 20 years, even if they were British citizens.

Then he added: 'And the British did indeed ban the IRA, just as I banned the Christian Institute.'

Reacting angrily today Mrs Suzman said: 'How dare he compare the Christian Institute with the IRA. I challenge him to point to one single death caused by the CI, whereas the IRA has been responsible for countless deaths.'

BIG DIFFERENCE

She said there was a 'vast difference' between the IRA, which had been involved in street warfare causing death and injury to innocent victims, and the CI, which was working for peaceful change.

There were also big differences, she said, between the British detention laws and those in South Africa. In Britain nobody could be detained without trial for longer than seven days without the permission of the Home Secretary.

In South Africa the law provides for indefinite detention and solitary confinement, the British law had to be renewed every six months, but the South African law was a permanent part of legislation, she said.

In Britain there was no suggestion of solitary confinement and detainees had access to lawyers and the power of the courts.

'The comparison made by Mr Kruger is simply outrageous,' Mrs Suzman said.

Mr Swart said today: 'Mr Kruger leaves me colder and colder. It is high time he came clean and told us what evidence he has against the Christian Institute and other organisations he has banned.'

'To compare the Christian Institute with the IRA, which has been actively and openly involved in violence over the years, will destroy what little is left of Mr Kruger's credibility.'

(Reports by T. Patten, 47 Souter Street, Johannesburg, and Z. Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

(See Pages 8 and 9)

(225 banning)

Bannings: Clergymen warn govt

THE Ministers' Fraternal of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu warned the government in a statement yesterday against "underhand actions which resulted in the banning of 18 organizations, three newspapers, the banning of an editor and the detention of many people."

The text of the statement which was released by the Rev Wesley Mabuza of the Methodist Church in Guguletu is:

"The Ministers' Fraternal of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu wish to express its abhorrence and profound sadness at the banning and house-arrest of one of its most dedicated members, the Rev David Russell.

"The fraternal further wishes to warn the government against its underhand actions which resulted in the banning of 18 organizations, three newspapers, one newspaper editor and many people detained. Only a fool can fail to realize that the bannings such as these must leave South Africa deeply scathed — time will tell.

"It is sad to think that overnight so many bannings and detentions can take place, while evils such as Bantu education, influx control, migrant labour, etc, continually rot our land.

"It is indeed very easy to destroy, but hard to build," the statement concluded.

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Koornhof gives background to World banning

JOHANNESBURG — For the first time last night, a Cabinet Minister gave the background to the banning of The World and Weekend World two weeks ago.

Dr Koornhof, Minister of Sport and Education, said at a meeting here that he was speaking with the authority of Mr Kruger, Minister of Police, and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

"It is important to deal with it on this occasion and I wish to make known the following," Dr Koornhof said. "The decision to ban the newspapers was taken after four Cabinet meetings at which the issue was discussed."

"On more than one occasion Mr Kruger had discussions with Mr Qoboza (the editor of the banned newspapers)."

In August, Mr Kruger called Mr Qoboza for another discussion at which Gen Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, was present.

Mr Kruger told Mr Qoboza that he had extended the hand of friendship and attempted to elicit support for the maintenance of law and order in Soweto and South Africa.

"At that meeting Mr Kruger took Mr Qoboza to task for the fact that he had continued to write inciting material in his newspaper," Dr Koornhof said.

After reading sections of the Internal Security Act to Mr Qoboza, according to Dr Koornhof,

Mr Kruger said: "You can read your own writings again to refresh your memory. I have extended my hand of friendship and you have pushed me. I elicited your support. When you are here you act as if you agree with me, then you go out and do exactly the opposite."

"If you would prefer to fight that is OK with me. I am not a man to run away from trouble, although I don't look for trouble. I am seriously considering taking your publication off the streets. The next few weeks will decide finally whether I do so or not."

Dr Koornhof added: "Mr Kruger said, 'This is the last time I am talking. I am very annoyed.'"

Mr Kruger then informed the Prime Minister of the meeting and said he would look at The World "in view of the clear warning he had given."

Mr Vorster then invited the chairman of the Press Council, Mr H. Miller, to a meeting, Dr Koornhof said.

"The Prime Minister warned Mr Miller that if The World carried on in that way the Minister of Justice might find himself forced to act."

Mr Miller then asked the Prime Minister to speak to Mr Qoboza personally, Dr Koornhof said.

Mr Vorster gave Mr Qoboza a serious warning that he must act carefully and stop inciting the people. DDC.

(News by P. Laurence, 174 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Language taught	
Lecturer in charge	
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Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

Qoboza — 'ever the conciliator'

The Argus Bureau
LONDON. — By American standards, editorials by Mr Percy Qoboza in the World remained moderate throughout the strife in South Africa since mid-1976, according to Robert Gillette, who was with Mr Qoboza on a Nieman Fellowship at

Harvard University in 1975-76.

'Ever the conciliator,' writes Gillette in the Los Angeles Times, 'he somehow clung to the hope that good sense would prevail on both sides, that change could occur without bloodshed.'

But the World had evidently become too

frank in expressing the aspirations of South Africa's 18-million blacks and too important outside South Africa as a listening post in the heart of racial tumult, Gillette says.

'The sudden emergence of The World as an outspoken critic of apart-

heid reflected Percy's own transformation from docility to anger,' he continues. 'During our year together we watched that change from week to week as he decompressed from the restrictive skeins of laws and protocols that had been his environment from birth.'

The World

replies

on ban

warnings

▶▶ From page 1

against the background of their previous meeting.

It was at that meeting that Mr Kruger made the remarks which Dr Koornhof reported, including the statement that: "I am seriously considering taking your publication off the street, and the next few days will decide finally whether I will do so or not. And this is the last time I'm talking."

"As far as we are aware this was in fact the first time the Minister had made such a threat to Mr Qoboza, but only the Minister can confirm that," Mr Marquard said.

Mr Qoboza, who reported this threat to fellow executives wrote to the Minister on Monday, August 1 opening sentence being:

DISTRESSED

"I was indeed very distressed by the attitude you adopted towards me on Friday afternoon. I was even more perturbed by your accusation that The World has been fanning and encouraging students in disorderly conduct in the townships."

The letter went on to say:

"The accusation that we have always adopted a negative attitude and encouraged the students is certainly not borne out by the number of editorials we have written condemning lawlessness and also appealing for responsible action and peace in the townships."

"I have taken the liberty of enclosing some of these editorials on various subjects which, in the light of your accusations, you clearly have not been given for your attention."

"May I make the point, Mr Minister, that both

have never pretended to be perfect.

"As human beings, we have made mistakes in the past and no doubt will do so in the future. But we do hope that on these rare occasions, our motives will not be misconstrued or misinterpreted."

"We want to believe that in whatever we do, we do it in the best interests of our people and our country."

"I don't think Mr Qoboza received a reply to this letter," said Mr Marquard.

Some days later the Prime Minister telephoned Mr H W Miller, president of the Newspaper Press Union, and said the Minister of Justice wanted to ban The World. "Mr Miller asked if he could see the Prime Minister which he did on Monday August 15. After a long discussion, Mr Miller suggested that the Prime Minister himself should see Mr Qoboza to hear his side of the case. This was arranged and there was a meeting of more than an hour and a half between the two."

RELAXED

"We accept that the Prime Minister warned Mr Qoboza but at the same time we can state that the editor came away from the meeting in a much more relaxed frame of mind than he had after the meeting with Mr Kruger," Mr Marquard said.

"On Monday, August 29, Mr Kruger was reported in Beeld as saying, it will depend on the circumstances whether the Government will close the black newspaper, The World. At this moment, there is no such plan."

"Also on August 29, The Star quoted Mr Kruger as saying that he 'denied that he had threatened to close

The World

replies

on ban

warnings

At no stage between August 29 and the Government's crackdown on October 19 did the editor of The World, Mr Percy Qoboza, or its proprietors believe that the paper was in imminent danger of being banned.

This was stated today by Mr J Marquard, manager of The World, who was commenting on the speech by Dr Koornhof on Wednesday night in which he gave some of the background to the banning.

"Had we known that the paper was in grave danger," Mr Marquard said, "we would immediately have sought an interview with the Minister."

Mr Marquard said Mr Qoboza had taken the original warning by the Minister of Justice very seriously.

He told fellow executives that he had no wish to have his paper banned. That would serve no one's interests, least of all those of the people of Soweto.

"The debate on the banning will no doubt drag on ad nauseam," Mr Marquard said, "especially during the election period."

"We believe the whole matter should be dealt with in the courts, but since it has now assumed the character of a trial by the news media, we believe we must at least set out the sequence of events as we know them."

FIRST MEETING

Mr Marquard said Mr Qoboza had met Mr Kruger for the first time in June, in Cape Town.

"We understood from Mr Qoboza that they had had a full and interesting discussion on Soweto's problems and other matters, and had parted on amicable terms."

Among other things, Mr Qoboza encouraged the Minister to talk to the

Minister telephoned Mr Qoboza and asked him to see him in Pretoria that afternoon, which Mr Qoboza readily agreed to.

To Page 11, Col 1

real leaders of the community, such as the Black Parents' Association. Only in this way could he learn of the needs and hopes of the black people.

The Minister expressed surprise that Mr Qoboza had, during a recent visit to the United States, recommended increased investment in South Africa, to which Mr Qoboza replied that he cared about South Africa as much as anyone, and he certainly wanted it to grow and prosper for all its peoples.

The Minister said he had found the discussion very interesting and added that he would telephone Mr Qoboza when he had returned to Pretoria, to arrange a further meeting.

"We believe we are correct in saying that Mr Kruger formed a very good impression of Mr Qoboza at that meeting," Mr Marquard said, "but it would be for the Minister to confirm that, and the substance of what Mr Qoboza reported to us."

On Friday July 29 the

myself and members of my staff have adopted the attitudes reflected in the editorials because we understand our responsibilities in helping the situation in our own townships to return to normal.

"It is a fact that we will always find ourselves in many respects disagreeing with the Government on many issues.

EMPHASISED

"But I still want to believe that differences of opinion on matters of State policy do not imply criminal acts on the part of newspapers in South Africa.

"You yourself have on numerous occasions emphasised the right of newspapers to positive criticism of the authorities.

"After reading the editorials, I am sure you will agree with me that attacks on me and the newspaper on Friday were quite unjustified.

"We have on this paper, in the past, done what we could in helping to cool things in our townships and we will no doubt continue to play a vital role in the future in this regard.

"But it is when we are unjustly criticised and accused that we sometimes wonder if our efforts are worth our trouble since they are not appreciated.

"Against this background then I sincerely hope that you will judge us purely on merit. We

the newspaper for publishing articles critical of the Government.

"He said The Star reported he had appealed to the World's editor for responsibility and would have to consider closing down the newspaper only if his request were ignored in connection with the unrest."

Mr Marquard said that he was not aware of any further warnings given to Mr Qoboza after August 29. Certainly neither the Prime Minister nor Mr Kruger had indicated to the management of The World, or to the proprietors, the Argus Company, that they did intend to, or were considering, banning the paper.

VILIFICATION

"If the decision to ban The World was taken after four Cabinet meetings, it suggests that the gravity of such an action was fully understood.

"It is most surprising, therefore, that the Minister of Justice did not consider warning the proprietors, especially after his statements on August 29.

"Had he done so, the whole affair might well have taken a different turn.

"One simple little telephone call might have spared South Africa all the vilification and anger that has been heaped upon it, the echoes of which will be heard for months to come, if not years."

Election '77

CI ban like UK's on IRA, says Kruger

RDM 4/11/77 (325) RANN

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger on Wednesday night compared his banning of the Christian Institute with the banning in Britain of the Irish Republican Army.

He made the comparison after pointing out that Britain, like South Africa, had a Terrorism Act — the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Measures) Act of 1974.

Under it, Mr Kruger told about 150 people at a political meeting in Alberton, the British Home Secretary could ban organisations and deport people suspected of terrorism for 20 years, even if they were British citizens.

He then said: "And the British did indeed ban the IRA just as I banned the Christian Institute."

Mr Kruger went on to

refer to the measures taken by the West German authorities to contain the Baader-Meinhof terrorists including the denial to them of lawyers after their imprisonment — and the building of a special security prison.

"It was the best security prison in the world and do you know what happened? A couple of them shot themselves. They did not jump out of the windows."

They shot themselves with a revolver which was smuggled into the security prison, Mr Kruger said.

Dealing with his banning of black consciousness organisations, Mr Kruger slated whites who criticised his actions from a position of safety while blacks had to bear the brunt by a "Black Power Mafia".

Mr Kruger then referred to a pamphlet—found in East London on August

18—urging blacks to murder informers and burn their homes.

Mr Kruger also quoted a poem which he said was spread by the black consciousness movement. The poem urged blacks to retaliate against whites both verbally and practically.

Mr Kruger had earlier justified his recent banings and detentions as consistent with a legal rule recognised throughout the world—"the safety of the State is the highest right."

To show that the legal ruling was accepted in British Law, he quoted a British judge, Lord Parker, as saying: "Those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires."

Mr Kruger added: "That is me."
(Report by Patrick Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Banning of World was unexpected—manager

325 - Banning

Argus. 4/11/77

The Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — At no stage between August 29 and the Government's October 19 crackdown did the Editor of the World, Mr Percy Qoboza, or his proprietors believe that the paper was in imminent danger of being banned.

This was stated today by Mr J. Marquard, manager of the World, who was commenting on the speech by Dr P. G. J. Botha on Wednesday night in which he gave some of the background to the banning.

'Had we known that the paper was in grave danger,' Mr Marquard said, 'we would immediately have sought an interview with the Minister.'

Mr Marquard said that Mr Qoboza had taken the original warning by the Minister of Justice seriously. He told fellow executives he had no wish to have his paper banned. 'That would serve no one's interests, least of all those of the people of Soweto.'

Will drag on

'The debate on the banning will no doubt drag on ad nauseam,' Mr Marquard said, 'especially during the election period. We believe the whole matter should be dealt with in the courts and since it has now assumed the character of a trial by the news media, we believe we must at least set out the sequence of events as we know them.'

Mr Marquard said Mr Qoboza had met Mr Kruger for the first time in June, in Cape Town.

'We understood from Mr Qoboza that they had had a full and interesting discussion on Soweto's problems and other matters, and had parted on amicable terms.'

Was surprised

Among other things, Mr Qoboza encouraged the Minister to talk to the community leaders of the community, such as the Black Parents' Association. Only in this way could he learn of the needs and hopes of the black people.

The Minister expressed surprise that Mr Qoboza had, during a recent visit to the United States, recommended increased investment in South Africa, to which Mr Qoboza replied that he cared about South Africa as much as anyone, and he certainly wanted it to grow and prosper for all its peoples.

The Minister said he had found the discussion very interesting and added that he would telephone Mr Qoboza when he returned to Pretoria, to arrange a further meeting.

'We believe we are correct in saying that Mr Kruger formed a very good impression of Mr Qoboza at that meeting, Mr

Marquard said, but it would be for the Minister to confirm that, and the substance of what Mr Qoboza reported to us.'

On Friday July 29 the Minister telephoned Mr Qoboza and asked him to see him in Pretoria that afternoon, which Mr Qoboza readily agreed to against the background of their previous meeting.

It was at that meeting that Mr Kruger made the remarks which Dr Koornhof reported, including the statement that 'I am seriously considering taking your publication off the street and the next few days will decide finally whether I will do so or not. And this is the last time, I'm talking.'

'As far as we are aware this was in fact the first time the Minister had made such a threat to Mr Qoboza but only the Minister can confirm that,' Mr Marquard said.

Mr Qoboza reported this threat to fellow executives and wrote to the Minister on Monday August 1. His opening sentence was: 'I was indeed very distressed by the attitude you adopted towards me on Friday afternoon. I was even more perturbed by your accusation that the World has been fanning and encouraging students in disorderly conduct in the township.'

The latter went on to say: 'The accusation that we have always adopted a negative attitude and encouraged the students is certainly not borne out by the number of editorials we have written condemning lawlessness and also appealing for responsible action and peace in the townships.'

'I have taken the liberty of enclosing some of these editorials on various subjects which in the light of

your accusations you clearly have not been given for your attention.

'May I make the point, Mr Minister, that both myself and members of my staff have adopted the attitudes reflected in the editorials because we understand our responsibilities in helping the situation in our own townships to return to normal.'

Papers' right

'It is a fact that we will always find ourselves in many respects disagreeing with the Government on many issues. But I still want to believe that differences of opinion on matters of State policy do not imply criminal acts on the part of newspapers in South Africa. You yourself have on numerous occasions emphasised the right of newspapers to positive criticism of the authorities.'

'After reading the editorials, I am sure you will agree with me that attacks on me and the newspaper on Friday were quite unjustified.'

'We have on this paper in the past done what we could in helping to cool things in our townships and we will no doubt continue to play a vital role in the future in this regard.'

Unjust attack

'But it is when we are unjustly criticised and accused that we sometimes wonder if our efforts are worth our trouble since they are not appreciated.'

'Against this background then I sincerely hope that you will judge us purely on merit. We have never pretended to be perfect. As human beings we have made mistakes in the past and no doubt will do so in the future. But we do hope that on these rare occasions our motives will not be misconstrued or misinterpreted. We want to believe that in whatever we do, we do it in the best interests of our people and our country.'

'I don't think Mr Qoboza received a reply to this letter,' Mr Marquard said.

Some days later the Prime Minister telephoned Mr H. W. Miller, president of the Newspaper Press Union, and said that the Minister of Justice wanted to ban The World. Mr Miller asked if he could see the Prime Minister,

which he did on Monday August 15.

After a long discussion Mr Miller suggested that the Prime Minister himself should see Mr Qoboza to hear his side of the case. This was arranged and there was a meeting of more than an hour and a half between the two.

'We accept that the Prime Minister warned Mr Qoboza, but at the same time we can state that he came away from the meeting in a much more relaxed frame of mind than he had after the meeting with Mr Kruger,' Mr Marquard said.

Circumstances

On Monday August 29, Mr Kruger was reported in Beeld as saying: 'It will depend on the circumstances whether the Government will close the black newspaper, The World. At this moment there is no such plan.'

Also on August 29, The Star quoted Mr Kruger as saying that he 'denied that he had threatened to close the newspaper for publishing articles critical of the Government.'

He said (The Star reported) he had appealed to The World's editor for responsibility and would have to consider closing down the newspaper only if his request were ignored in connection with the unrest.

Mr Marquard said he was not aware of any further warnings given to Mr Qoboza after August 29.

No indication

'Certainly neither the Prime Minister nor Mr Kruger had indicated the management of The World or to the proprietors, the Argus Company, that they did intend to ban the paper.'

'If the decision to ban The World was taken after four Cabinet meetings it suggests that the gravity of such an act was fully understood. It is most surprising therefore that the Minister of Justice did not consider warning the proprietors, especially after his statements on August 29.'

'Had he done so the whole affair might have taken a different turn. One simple telephone call might have spared South Africa the vilification and anger that has been heaped upon it, the echoes of which will be heard for months to come, if not years.'

The World received adequate warning — Kruger

Cape Times 31/1/77 325-Banning

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday he believed the black newspaper, the World, had been given adequate warning before it was banned on October 19.

Mr Kruger was reacting to a statement by the manager of the World, Mr John Marquard, saying the newspaper and its proprietors had no reason immediately before the security action to believe it was in imminent danger of being banned.

Mr Kruger said a meeting he had with the newspaper's editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, on July 29, when Mr Qoboza was told a ban was being considered, was not the first warning Mr Qoboza was given.

Editors, including Mr Qoboza, were told at a meeting in June that cognizance would be taken of any inflammatory material in their newspapers during the unrest.

Mr Marquard was therefore wrong in believing the July 29 meeting was the first warning Mr Qoboza had had, Mr Kruger said.

The matter was then brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, who met the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr H W Miller, and subsequently Mr Qoboza.

"Subsequent to that meeting the World persisted with articles which I considered undesirable against the background of the unrest, and to my knowledge the Prime Minister once again contacted Mr Qoboza," Mr Kruger said.

"This latter contact is not mentioned by Mr Marquard.

"In view of the above I believe that the World had adequate warning."

Mr Kruger also said he had in effect told Mr Qoboza he was a "double talker" because he told Mr Kruger he would not be dominated by Soweto students, but had praised them in his newspaper.

His statement could be placed before Mr Qoboza through the prison authorities for his comment, Mr Kruger said. Mr Qoboza has been in detention since October 19.

The statement said:

"I have read the press statement of Mr Marquard, manager of the World, and wish to reply as follows:

"During early June 1977 I invited editors of newspapers to my office in Cape Town for a discussion on the expected unrest in the townships during the month. Mr Qoboza was present.

"I explained our problems concerning possible unrest to the editors, and told them that although I was not warning them as such, in the interest of law and order, I would have to take cognizance of any inflammatory material in their newspapers during the unrest. This was the first time this was brought to Mr Qoboza's notice.

"After the other editors had left, I requested Mr Qoboza to remain behind for a discussion on the problems of Soweto. During the discussion I asked Mr Qoboza whether he thought the government should speak to the student leaders. His response was an emphatic 'no', because this would give the students credibility in the eyes of the township dwellers, and neither he nor they were prepared to be intimidated by students.

"I then asked him whether he would be prepared to sit on a commission to inquire into the Makgotla system and the distribution of liquor in the townships, to which he said 'yes'.

"I then said I would phone him when I was in Pretoria to arrange a further meeting.

"On the 29th of July, 1977, I

phoned Mr Qoboza and invited him to my office. Present at the meeting was General Prinsloo, Commissioner of the SA Police.

"We then brought to Mr Qoboza's notice certain articles in the World and Weekend World which we considered inflammatory, in particular the World's support for the student action.

"I then told him I had offered him my hand of friendship in Cape Town and in his articles he had rejected it.

"The words I used about the students were in effect the following: 'Well, Mr Qoboza what I don't like and I tell you this quite honestly, you and I got on well last time, and I don't like a double talker. A man mustn't come and tell me he won't be dominated by students and then uplift them to the Heaven.'

"I then read him the words of the Internal Security Act and said I was seriously considering removing his paper off the streets of Soweto.

"Mr Marquard is therefore wrong when he suggests that this was the first warning.

"I then received the letter quoted by Mr Marquard from Mr Qoboza.

"Mr Marquard is wrong when he suggests I did not reply."

Part of Mr Kruger's replying letter, quoted by the minister himself in yesterday's statement, said:

"My attacks on your newspaper were justified as you conceded yourself in my office after I had pointed out the articles to you."

"Thereafter I felt it my duty to bring the articles to the notice of my Prime Minister, because he had had meetings with the Press Union. The Prime Minister, thereupon phoned Mr Miller, who came to see him on the 15th August 1977.

"A meeting was then arranged between the Prime Minister and Mr Qoboza.

"Once again"

"Subsequent to that meeting the World persisted with articles which I considered undesirable against the background of the unrest, and to my knowledge the Prime Minister once again contacted Mr Qoboza.

"This latter contact is not mentioned by Mr Marquard.

"In view of the above I believe that the World had adequate warning.

"I am prepared to allow my statement to be placed before Mr Qoboza through the prison authorities for his comment."

● Earlier yesterday Mr Marquard issued a statement saying that at no stage between August 29 and the government's October 19 crackdown did Mr Qoboza, or the World's proprietors, believe

the newspaper to be in imminent danger of being banned.

"Had we known that the paper was in grave danger," Mr Marquard said, "we would immediately have sought an interview with the minister."

On July 29 the minister telephoned Mr Qoboza and asked him to see him in Pretoria that afternoon, to which Mr Qoboza agreed against the background of their previous meeting.

It was at that meeting that Mr Kruger made the remarks which Dr Koornhof reported, including the statement that: "I am seriously considering taking your publication off the street and the next few days will decide finally whether I will do so or not. And this is the last time I'm talking."

On August 29 Mr Kruger was reported in the Beeld as saying: "It will depend on the circumstances whether the government will close the black newspaper, the World. At this moment there is no such plan."

Mr Marquard said he was not aware of any warnings given to Mr Qoboza after August 29. — Sapa

Koornhof tells of government warnings before bannings

JOHANNESBURG. — A Cabinet minister last night gave the background to the banning of the World and Weekend World newspapers two weeks ago.

Dr P G J Koornhof, Minister of Sport and National Education said at a meeting in Fairlands that he was speaking with the authority of the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

"It is important to deal with it on this occasion and I wish to make known the following," Dr Koornhof said. "The decision to ban the newspapers was taken after four Cabinet meetings at which the issue was discussed."

"On more than one occasion Mr Kruger had discussions with Mr Qoboza (the editor of the banned newspapers)."

In August Mr Kruger called Mr Qoboza for another discussion at which General Prinsloo, the Commissioner of Police, was present.

Hand of friendship

Mr Kruger told Mr Qoboza that he had extended the hand of friendship and attempted to elicit support for the maintenance of law and order in Soweto and South Africa.

"At that meeting Mr Kruger took Mr Qoboza to task for the fact that he had continued to write inciting material in his newspaper," Dr Koornhof said.

After reading sections of the Internal Security Act to Mr Qoboza, Dr Koornhof said Mr Kruger said: "You can read your own writings again to refresh your memory. I have extended my hand of friendship and you have pushed me. I elicited your support. When you are here you act as if you agree with me then you go out and do exactly the opposite.

"If you would prefer to fight that is OK with me. I am not a man to run away from

Continued on page 2

Koornhof tells of warnings

Continued from page 1

travels although I never look
for them.

Thank you very much for including me in your publication. I will be in the streets. The next few weeks will decide finally whether I will be there.

Dr. Looslihof called to Mr. Lamm and said, "This is the best time for me to tell you how much I appreciate you."

Mr. Kerner also seen of Mr. G. H. ... of
... ..
... ..
... ..

Mr. Sawyer notes that smoking has increased in the World to produce a point of no return, and

Press edition

Mr. Kasper then informed the P. Minister of the machine and said he would look at it. "World the view of the film wearing he had given. He had looked for this cost time around the matter and he was sorry," Dr. Kasper said.

The Prime Minister then invited the chairman of the House, George McMillen, to propose a toast for King's birthday.

It is a British Museum experience to find that the 'World' is not so much a place for the Museum as a place to be found.

[illegible]

3. The \mathcal{A} -module $\mathcal{A}^{\otimes n}$ is isomorphic to the direct sum of the \mathcal{A} -modules $\mathcal{A}^{\otimes n} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{A}^{\otimes n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

carefully and stop inciting the people because if he did not do so, the government would have no choice but to take the necessary steps.

After four Cabinet meetings where the issue was discussed, the government had no option but to act in the way it did, Dr Koozemut said.

In the event of an accusing finger, the government deserves a word of sincere appreciation for having taken such a difficult step. It deserves the thanks of everyone in the country, black, white, coloured or Indian.

Dr Koenhof said there was a general misconception that the World was a black newspaper.

It is not a newspaper owned by blacks but by one of the biggest white newspaper groups on the continent of Africa - the Argus group. It is a white-owned newspaper with a black editor used to publish a newspaper which sold mostly in Soweto and other parts of South Africa. It is a white-owned newspaper intended mainly for black readers.

"I must draw attention to the fact because for the outside world it is vital that it should be known that on no occasion has action been taken against a black newspaper simply that you give a black-owned newspaper," he said.

[illegible]

(325) banning DD 8/11/77

World press body to probe Editor's ban

LONDON — The International Press Institute has decided to send two eminent journalists to South Africa to in-

vestigate the position of the press following the closing down of The World, the detention of its Editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the banning of Mr Donald Woods, Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

The IPI, the international watchdog of press freedoms, has not finalised its plans yet, but one of its emissaries is expected to be Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and Editor in Chief of Times Newspapers Ltd, publishers of the London Times and Sunday Times.

The second emissary might be Mr Max Snijders, Editor of the Dutch newspaper, Utrechts Nussblad, but a final decision is still to be taken.

This action by the IPI reflects the world-wide concern over the future of press freedom in South Africa following the October 19 clampdown.

No date has been fixed for the visit, but it will probably be in December

or at the latest, January.

Sir Denis has been Editor-in-Chief of Times Newspapers since 1967 and chairman since 1971.

The IPI was founded in 1950 and today has more than 1 900 members — editors, publishers and broadcast executives — in 63 countries. Its headquarters are in London, where its secretariat is responsible to an executive board composed of press and broadcasting chiefs of 24 countries.

The IPI's objectives are: furtherance and safeguarding of the freedom of the press, free flow of news worldwide, achievement of understanding among journalists and thus among nations and peoples, and improvement of journalistic practice and responsibility.

After the October 19 clampdown in South Africa, the IPI sent strongly worded cables of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger. — DDC.

RDM 8/11/77
All assets of
325 banned
groups frozen

Staff Reporter

THE assets of the 18 South African organisations banned by the Government on October 19 will remain frozen for six months.

The liquidator in charge, Mr W F Krugel, said yesterday that this was laid down by law.

He would not disclose what the assets amounted to. He had said previously some organisations had considerable assets.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Justice will designate which charitable or scientific organisations should receive the balance of funds after all debts have been settled.

14
12
/ ab

25 - Bamings

Biko speechCape Times
8/11/77**Continued from page 1**

Senator Brian Bamford, said at a public meeting in Camps Bay last night that Mr Le Roux's words constituted a prima facie case. It was a transgression of Section 1 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1975, which made it a criminal offence to publish anything calculated to stir up racial hatred.

Referring to a newspaper report in which Mr Le Roux

was quoted, Senator Bamford said "it is the most chilling statement I think I have ever heard from the lips of a Nationalist".

"I find this so chilling in its implications that it is very difficult for me to discuss it."

The Minister of Justice could, in terms of the law, control any prosecution with or without the consent of the Attorney General, and he therefore urged Mr Kruger to

take legal action, as Mr Le Roux's words seemed to constitute a prima facie case for a criminal offence in terms of the General Law Amendment Act.

Earlier in his speech Senator Bamford said it was meaningless for members of the National Party to make "verligte noises". — Sapa

Report by T H Copeland, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town and J J Roelofse, Van der Stel Building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town.

DAILY DISPATCH ON SA press

ET 8/11/77 **Own Correspondent**

325 *Barry*

LONDON. — The International Press Institute has decided to send two journalists to South Africa to investigate the position of the press following the closing of the World, the detention of its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the banning of Mr Donald Woods, Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

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This action by the IPI reflects the world-wide concern over the future of press freedom in South Africa following the October 19 clampdown.

(325) *banning*
Bannings: no
RDM 9/4/77
Kei protest

CHIEF George Matanzima, Transkei's Minister of Justice, told the Pretoria newspaper Hooftstad yesterday he would not join in the criticism of Mr J T Kruger over the recent bannings and detentions. Chief Matanzima, whose government is faced with smouldering student unrest, said: "Often I also have to do things which are unpopular." — Sapa.

Stronger measures if bannings fail — Mulder

225. Bannings

THE Minister of the Interior, Dr C P Mulder, said that if the government's recent detentions and bannings had no effect stronger measures would follow.

"South Africa shall come to rest now," he told an audience of 400 at the National Hall in Parow last night.

He said that the present election was another "South Africa first" election and that those who were not prepared to stand by in the difficult times ahead had better leave as the country could not afford to have traitors in its midst.

Dr Mulder said the National Party's task was to see that South Africa did not become the last victim of dying liberalism and that South Africa should trust the government. He said the government would keep the country out of capitulation by strong action.

Dr Mulder said the world was not moving away from discrimination but was moving towards discrimination towards whites. Whites, he said, could do anything to each other, murder and bomb each other and Russia could forcibly place more satellites under its heel. Blacks, too, could murder each other but when a white man did something

to a black, the world suddenly got a conscience about it.

There had been a swing away from the disciplinarian world which had enabled Hitler to enslave nazi Germany. The pendulum had swung to extreme liberalism and abandonment but there were clear signs that it was now swinging back to a new conservatism in Germany, Britain and the USA, he said.

South Africa had a task to see that it did not become the last victim of this dying era of liberalism, he said.

Referring to the action taken against the World, its editor and other individuals and organizations, Dr Mulder said that this decision had been taken after a full discussion of the Cabinet which instructed his colleagues, the Minister of Justice, to implement the measures.

The Cabinet as a whole accepted full responsibility for this action. The Cabinet had also foreseen in advance the reaction that would follow this move and was not in the least surprised by what did happen in the wake of the bannings.

Dr Mulder said that he could clearly predict a further division in the ranks of those Natal and Cape NRP candidates who were

returned to Parliament because there was no middle-of-the-road choice in South Africa.

"The National Party and the PFP are the only two parties who will take this country into its future," he said.

There was, however, no danger that the PFP would come to power for many years to come.

Attacking the PFP, he said that they wished to capitulate and negotiate the best terms obtainable from the blacks while there was still time.

It was the most dangerous political party in the history of South Africa, he said. They were also the "Please Forget Party" who would be pleased to forget much of their own past and statements made by their leaders such as Helen Suzman who said she would accept the Communist Party if it was run on normal lines. Leaders were on record as saying that they favoured one-man-one-vote and black majority rule.

Until a few weeks ago it welcomed the pressures put on South Africa and he did not fall for Mr Eglin's bluff attack on Mr Carter's "appalling interference" which was pure vote-catching talk.

Mr Pen Kotze, MP, the Parow candidate and chief whip of the National Party, made an appeal to voters in the absence of an opposition — his opponents are the Herstigte Nasionale Party — to register a vote for the Prime Minister to tell him that Parow believed in the future of the country and that it was safe in his and the government's hands.

The National Party rejected the HNP with contempt because it (the NP) respected the human dignity of every individual whereas the HNP's policy would lead to continual racial strife in South Africa.

(Report by P. Claassen, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Meetings today, tonight

Green Point — New Republic Party — St James Church, St James Road, Sea Point at 3.30pm. Speakers Mr L Murray, Mr N de Goede.

Groote Schuur — Progressive Federal Party — Mowbray Town Hall at 8pm. Speakers Mrs H Suzman MP, Senator B Bamford, Mr J van Eck.

Helderberg — Progressive Federal Party — Somerset West Town Hall at 10.30am. Speakers Mrs H Suzman MP, Mr P Newton-King, Mr C Parkes.

Rondebosch — Progressive Federal Party — Rondebosch Town Hall at 8pm. Speakers Mr J Mervis, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Mr R Hurly.

174 UCT workers sign ban protest

C. Times

325-Bannings

9/11/77

Political Staff
ONE HUNDRED and seventy four members of the University of Cape Town staff yesterday signed a statement condemning the bannings and detentions of October 19. The full statement is:

"We express our forthright condemnation of the raids, bannings and detentions of 19th October and of the Prime Minister's declaration that he and his Cabinet fully support the actions of the Minister of Justice. These actions push our country further into totalitarianism.

"This latest attack has silenced organizations and individuals working to overcome the already explosive divisions in our society. Removing a critical segment of the press destroys a vital channel of communication in our present situation of conflict, and demonstrates the determination of the Nationalist regime to suppress dissent. With such actions greater misunderstanding, confrontation and violence can be predicted. The signatories are:

A Abramovitz, M Adams, L H Ahrens, F R Ames, H T Amore, S F Archer, J E Atkinson, E Axelsson.

D Ball, M Beatty, L Behm, C Bestall, J Beute, P C Birkinshaw, J R Bratby, M Brauteseth, M Brinkhaus, J Buchowiecki, A T Butler.

A D Carr, P Callias, P Campbell, R A Chapman, R D Cherry, W A Cilliers, V P Claassen, M P Coetzee, E Cohen, G N Colepeper, L M Comrie, J Cooke, J C Cragg.

A M Davey, K Davie, A R L Dawes, M O de Kock, R de Kock, P Delport, J de la Harpe, J de Reuck, D Dewar, J M de Wet, E B D Dowdle, W S Doyle, H S T Driver, N Dubow, A R Duncan, P D du Preez.

R A Eave, E Eberhard, G F R Ellis, J E Emary, A J Erlank, P G Evans.

V A Firth, P I Folb, H H G Fortuin, L G Fowle, S Frankental, W E Frahn, G B Frost, A O Fuller.

A Garschagen, D G G Gillham, I E Glenn, S S Gorton, G K Gottschalk, P Gray Taylor.

R Hallett, G L Haresnape, L Hart, W R Harvey, D Hendrie, J E Heywood, J J W Higgo, G Hirschman, P Horn, D B Horner, K R Hughes, J Hutton.

R Jacobs, D Japha, V M Japha, K C Jubber, L Julius, J M Juritz, J W F Juritz.

B S Kantor, M Karpul, E N Keen, F A Kilner, P H Knox Shaw, A Kooy, D W Kurtz.

C Laburn, M B Lawrie, J H Lazarus, B A le Cordeur, P F le Roux, A Levett, P W Linder, W G Low, R E Lowenthal.

K McCormick, M L McFadyen, J G McPherson, B J MacKenzie, J G B Maree, M Mark, L F Martheze, J B Martin, D R Matravers, M Maud, A C Moore, J Moyle, N Mqugo, O H Muller, J Mullins, D F Murcott, C Newton-King,

D Richers, P Righini, R Roberts, H N Robertson, C Robins, G Rosenthal.

C Saunders, S J Saunders, M Savage, R P Schell, R A Schrire, D R Smart, B A Spalding, D A Stern, P S Stohr, Z E Storrar.

A Thom, D H Thompson, R M Tobias, F Todeschini, F Truttmann, E Tydeman.

R S Uytenbogaardt, E B van Heyningen, J van Eyssen, D A E Venturas, H M von Broembsten.

H Waher, R E Wall, A P Walt, C Walter, B Warner, D J Waters, C de B Webb, S C Weber, T G Whittock, J P Willis, F Wilson, S G Winter.

M J Young, R D E Young, J G F Younge.

• • •

Africa:

EL
J Gibson, 7 Ailsa Court, 43 A
St Peters Rd, EL
A J McDonald, 5 Summit Man-

Z. Marshall, 3 Duke Crescent,
EL

EL Parayne, 60 Richmond Ave.
E B Theron, 137 Greenpoint

RD, EL
M A Futter, 23 Le Roux Rd
E.L.

S Godwin, 16 12th Ave
Condie
Belle Bonx, 3 De Beers Rd, EL

Shirley Smith, Cove Woods
EL
N Timothur 29 Willetts Rd. EL

Carol Munro, 6 Henderson, El
K Kingon, 19 Sinclair Ave, El

J. Temple, 30 S.W.2d 222
Mrs. Horn, 11 Bermuda Court
ET.

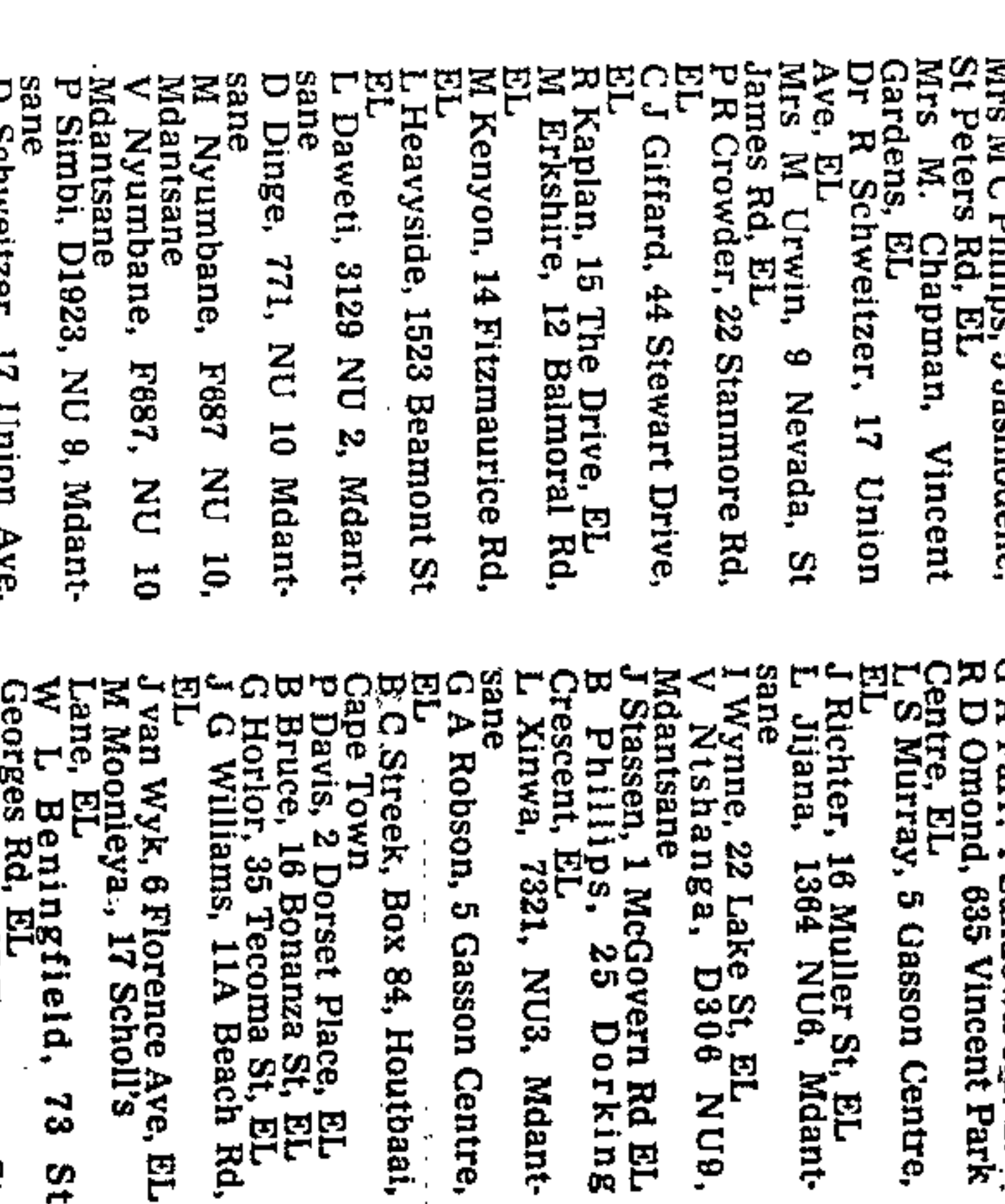
Pierre Daneels, 4 Pell St., Ell
G Casole, 35 St John's Rd. Ell

Mr S Knowles, 4 Sandwich Rd

EL
Mrs S Knowles, 4 Sandwic
Rd, EL

M Omond, 635 Vincent Par
Centre, EL

El



ARQUO
10/11/77 325-Bany

Russell to continue his church work

The Argus Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE Rev David Russell, the Cape Town Anglican priest who was banned in the recent Government security clamp-down, will continue to 'exercise a ministry' in the church, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, said today.

Before his banning, Mr Russell was licensed by the archbishop to minister to migrant labourers in the Peninsula and was attached to Holy Cross Church, Nyanga, as assistant priest to the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town.

In terms of his banning order, Mr Russell may not leave the Cape Town magisterial area or enter any black area.

The archbishop was asked in what way this affected Mr Russell's position within the church.

'The Rev David Russell continues to be supported financially by the Diocese of Cape Town,' Archbishop Burnett said.

It is intended he will take services for domestic workers, and give them pastoral counselling when possible.

He has begun to exercise a ministry at St George's Cathedral.

Since being confined to the Cape Town magisterial district, Mr Russell has been working from an office in Observatory.

Banning

Star 11/11/77

Why we banned World — P W Botha

Our Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The banned newspaper World was not a black newspaper, it was a white paper owned by the Argus Company . . . it just circulated among black people, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said at an election meeting last night.

Mr Botha told a crowded City Hall he had obtained leave from his colleagues to quote from the World to show why it was banned.

Without saying from which issue of the paper he was reading, Mr Botha quoted: "We have realised that it is no longer any use to appeal to the morality or the much-vaunted Christianity of those who rule. Now, instead, we appeal to their instincts for survival. We say to the Government and whites in general: Your choice is simple . . . either abandon all your privileges now or submit yourselves to majority rule in a non-racist society, or face certain destruction in the future."

After reading this, Mr Botha said: "I ask the Progs tonight: Are you in agreement with this? And I say you are. This is why we put a stop to the World."

(Report by D. Thomas, Duncan House, Terminus Street, East London.)

Ministers quote World

TWO Cabinet Ministers last night quoted from a leading article in the banned newspaper, the World.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, addressing a packed meeting in East London, said he had leave from his colleagues to quote from the World to show why it had been banned.

Mr Botha read part of an editorial, which said:

'We have realised that it is no longer any use to

appeal to the morality or much-vaunted Christianity of those who rule.

'Now, instead, we appeal to their instincts for survival.

'We say to the Government and whites in general: Your choice is simple... either abandon all your privileges now and submit yourselves to majority rule in a non-racist society or face certain destruction in the future.'

The Minister of Public Works and of Immigra-

tion, Mr Alwyn Schellbusch, addressing about 250 in Parys Town Hall, quoted from the same leading article, adding that he had permission from the Minister of Justice to do so.

Mr Botha was challenged by a young man in the audience who asked why the Minister could quote from the World while others could not.

Young man: Will you give me leave to quote from it?

Mr Botha: Yes, you can quote it, what's your point?

Young man: I want to know why you won't let me read it and form my own opinion.

Mr Botha: Because you are not a representative of Parliament, you are not a Cabinet Minister, and you'll never be one (applause).

(News by D Thomas, Duncan House, Terminus Street, East London and M Crooks, 608 Saambou Building, Merriman Avenue, Vereeniging.)

RDM 12/11/77
**Fifth person
325-286anning
summonsed on
Mandela visits**

BLOEMFONTEIN — A fifth person has been summonsed to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court to answer questions in connection with alleged visits to Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

He is a local journalist, Mr. Maleho Mosimane.

He will appear in court on November 30 to make a statement under the new Criminal Procedure Act.

The summons was served on Mr. Mosimane on Thursday at the Security Police offices in Bloemfontein.

Mrs. Mandela is living in Brandfort in the Free State under a five-year banning order. — Sapa.

R600 000

Question No.

SUN EXPRESS

13/11/77

was on its way to BCP

By JENNIFER HYMAN

A GRANT of nearly R600 000 was on its way to the Black Community Programme from Holland when the organisation and 16 other Black groups were banned last month.

All funds and assets of the King William's Town-based BCP were seized, including its clinics and community centres.

The grant was made by a Dutch overseas aid organisation with church affiliations. At least two such groups in Holland have made large financial grants to Black organisations in South Africa. Both are Government subsidised.

One of them, Icco, after consulting the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, signed a contract with the BCP earlier this year in which Icco earmarked more than 1.5-million guilders for a series of projects planned by the BCP.

The Sunday Express learned this week that only a fraction of this amount had actually been handed over and would therefore have been seized, together with other assets, when the BCP was banned.

The bulk of the money was still in the pipeline and has now been cancelled.

It was also learned that another church-affiliated aid group, Cebemo, had made smaller grants to several of the organisations banned in the Government's crackdown last month.

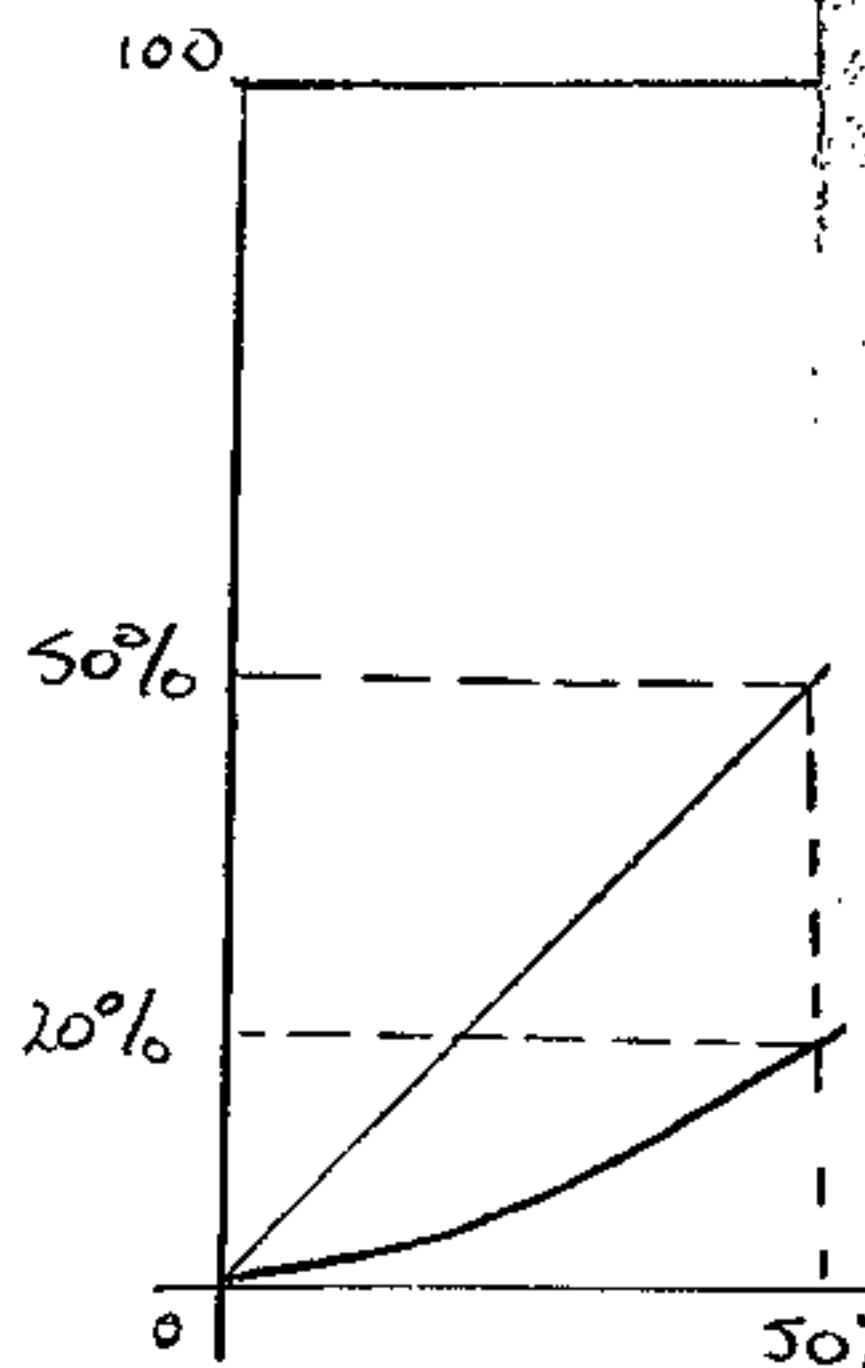
When news of the bannings reached Holland, urgent discussions were held between representatives of the aid organisations and the Dutch Government department responsible for overseas aid.

It was realised that hundreds of thousands of rands worth of aid would have to be written off and different channels found for assisting the Black community in South Africa.

Several of the banned organisations are understood to have been holding large sums of money at the time of their bannings.

According to a former office-bearer, the Black Parents' Association had about R200 000 in its account to be used in aid and

that income
to amount paid
renewal.
with how much
gas salaries and
in which income
4/4



by curved line
by 50% of pop
This shows the
earners, even a
The majority

shows the
ence between the ideal and
and victims of the unrest.
The Black Peoples
Convention, one of the main
Black consciousness groups
banned, is believed to have
had another R250 000.
Under the Internal
Security Act, under which
the organisations were ban-
ned, a liquidator appointed
by the Minister of Justice
will arrange for the disposal
of all assets of the 17
organisations.
A lawyer who acted for
some of the Black organisa-
tions before their banning
said the liquidator was not
obliged to consult former
office-bearers before dispos-
ing of their organisation's
assets.
He said that under the Af-
fected Organisations Act —
under which the Christian
Institute was prevented
from receiving funds from
abroad — the organisation
concerned could nominate
charitable groups to whom
their assets should go.
"But in the case of the
latest bannings, the people
who worked for and sup-
ported these organisations
have no say whatsoever."
There are already rumbl-
ings of discontent in the
Black community, sparked
by rumours that clinics es-
tablished and run by the ban-
ned BCP are to be taken
over by the Government and
that homelands are to
receive funds from the cof-
fers of the banned groups.
P.O.
4/6

Cabinet 'stands by Kruger' — Botha

326 Banning
ARGUS
15/11/77

The Argus Correspondent, PRETORIA. — The whole Cabinet stood by Mr J T Kruger with regard to his actions against certain organisations, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

Mr Botha made the statement, he said, in the light of attempts to belittle Mr Kruger because he had grabbed a few subversive organisations by the neck.

Mr Botha told an election meeting of about 180 people in Waterkloof, Pretoria, that Mr Kruger had discussed each of the organisations with the Cabinet and that the Cabinet had taken a good look at each of the organisations before they were acted against.

Quoting again from the banned newspaper, the World, Mr Botha said he was criticised by the Press for taking on himself the right to quote the bad

pieces from the World while not allowing them to quote the nice pieces.

'A publication does not get banned because of the nice pieces it writes. In any case, what is nice to them and nice to us are two different things,' he said.

Pointing out that the World (and Weekend World) belonged to the Argus Company and claiming that it was therefore not a 'black' newspaper, Mr Botha said it was interesting to see how the proprietors were jumping about saying they did not know the newspaper was going to be acted against.

But even the Prime Minister, in spite of a tough schedule, had called in the chairman of the company and the editor to talk to them.

'Do you think he called them in to wish them a happy Christmas?' he asked amid laughter.

(Report by L H Marshall, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

16/11/77 X 325 Banning Cape Times

Sobukwe flies home

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Robert Sobukwe, the banned former leader of the Pan African Congress, last night flew back to Kimberley after two months of treatment at Groote Schuur Hospital.

On September 11 Mr Sobukwe, who is confined to Kimberley, was admitted to Groote Schuur where he had a chest operation.

Mr Sobukwe is under a five-year banning order.

The SAP out in force

325 banning
Cape Times
17/11/77

By JOHN SCOTT

THE SAP was out in force last night. Both its parliamentary candidates in the Peninsula spoke.

At Wynberg Mr Myburgh Streicher called on all SAP supporters to vote Nationalist where there was no SAP candidate.

As there are not many SAP candidates and a great many Nationalist candidates, it stands to reason that more SAP supporters will vote for the government than they will for their own party.

With an opposition like that, who needs government supporters?

But at Fish Hoek Mr John Wiley said the SAP reserved the right to differ with the government where necessary.

Fighting talk!

Mr Streicher was also the only non-government politician to appear on the 8.10pm television news last night, telling us why it was necessary to restrict freedom to maintain it.

Camera

The camera homed in on Mr George Oliver in the audience, once a Rand Daily Mail assistant editor and now a SAP office-bearer. There weren't many other people in the audience to home in on.

Senator Horwood, in similar vein to Mr Streicher, said that by banning the World, the government had ensured the freedom of every other responsible newspaper in South Africa.

Sort of, one died so that others may live. For how long?

In the Gardens, Mr Warwick Webber of the NRP, took an enlightened view of his party's proposed federal assembly. He said it could elect a black prime minister (the night before Dr Zac de Beer of the PFP also had no objections to a black prime minister).

But then Mr Webber spoilt the whole effect by adding that the federal assembly, controlling national and international affairs, would have "no real power".

It sounded too much like government's proposed cabinet council for comfort.

Bannings: Factory cannot reopen - liquidator

ARGUS

18/11/77

325-Bannings

THE Government-appointed liquidator of the 19 recently banned organisations has refused permission for a Cape Town clothing concern, Isjac Investments, to reopen its clothing factory, according to Mr Armien Abrahams, Isjac's managing director.

Isjac's clothing factory in Woodstock and its fashion boutique in Somerset West were closed down by the Security Police last month because they were partly financed by one of the banned organisations, the Black Community Programmes (BCP).

Mr Abrahams said they asked the liquidator to release their clothing company so that they could continue business but he refused to do so because he had the power to claim the assets of any firm connected to a banned organisation.

They had decided not to contest the issue in court because of the high costs involved.

LOAN

'Even if we did win a court action, we would lose more than we gained because they could still hold us liable for the R64 000 loan we received from BCP.'

'We've given up, Isjac's is no more,' Mr Abrahams said.

Most of the 50 people who were left without jobs after the closure, were still unemployed, he said.

'It's very unlikely that they will get jobs until the new year because factories are already preparing to close and won't take on staff now.'

CHURCH AID

'But a church welfare body is helping them with nominal finances to tide them over the Christmas period.'

The liquidator, Mr W.F. Krugel, could not be contacted for comment in Pretoria.

(News by R. Seria, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

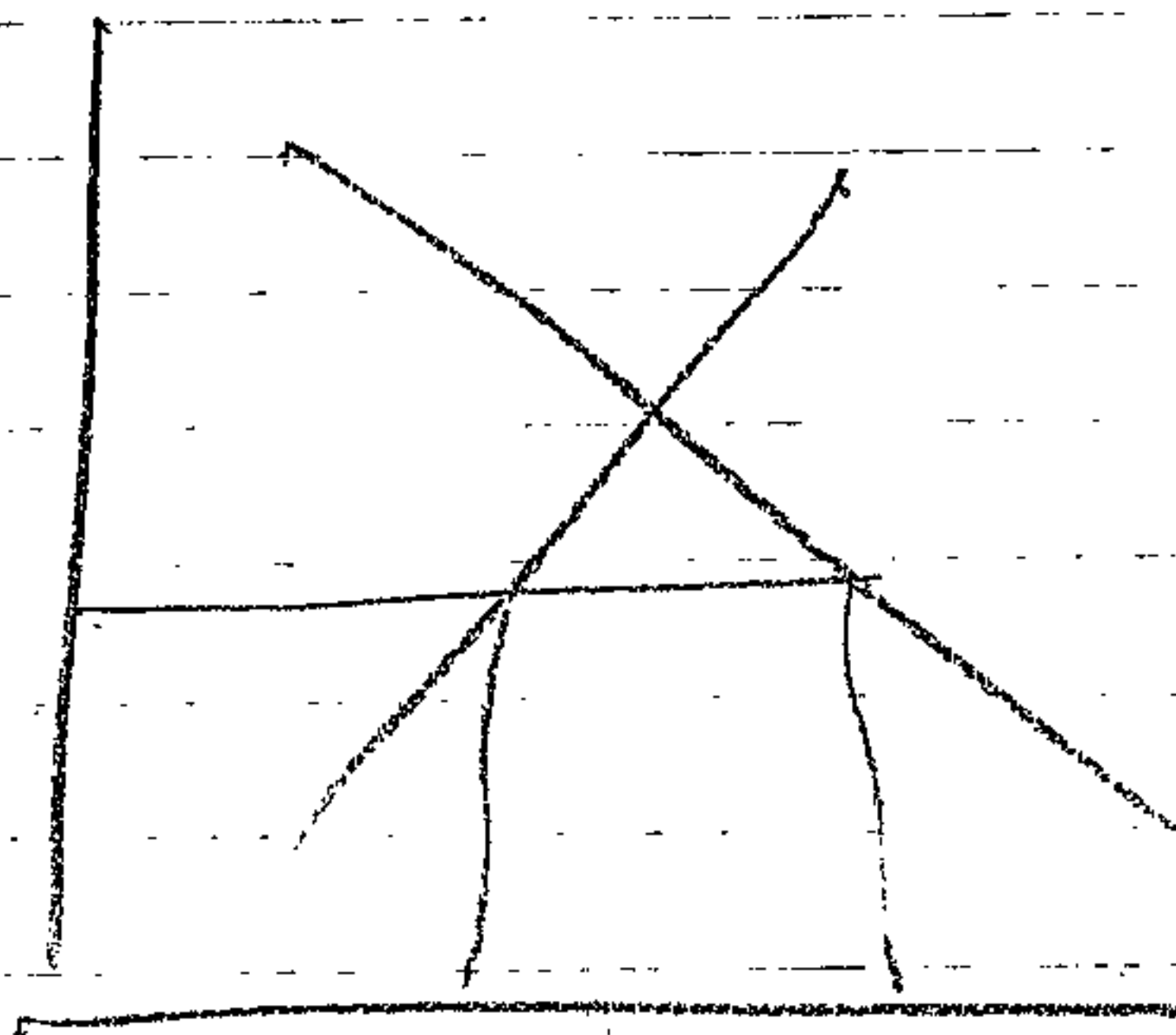
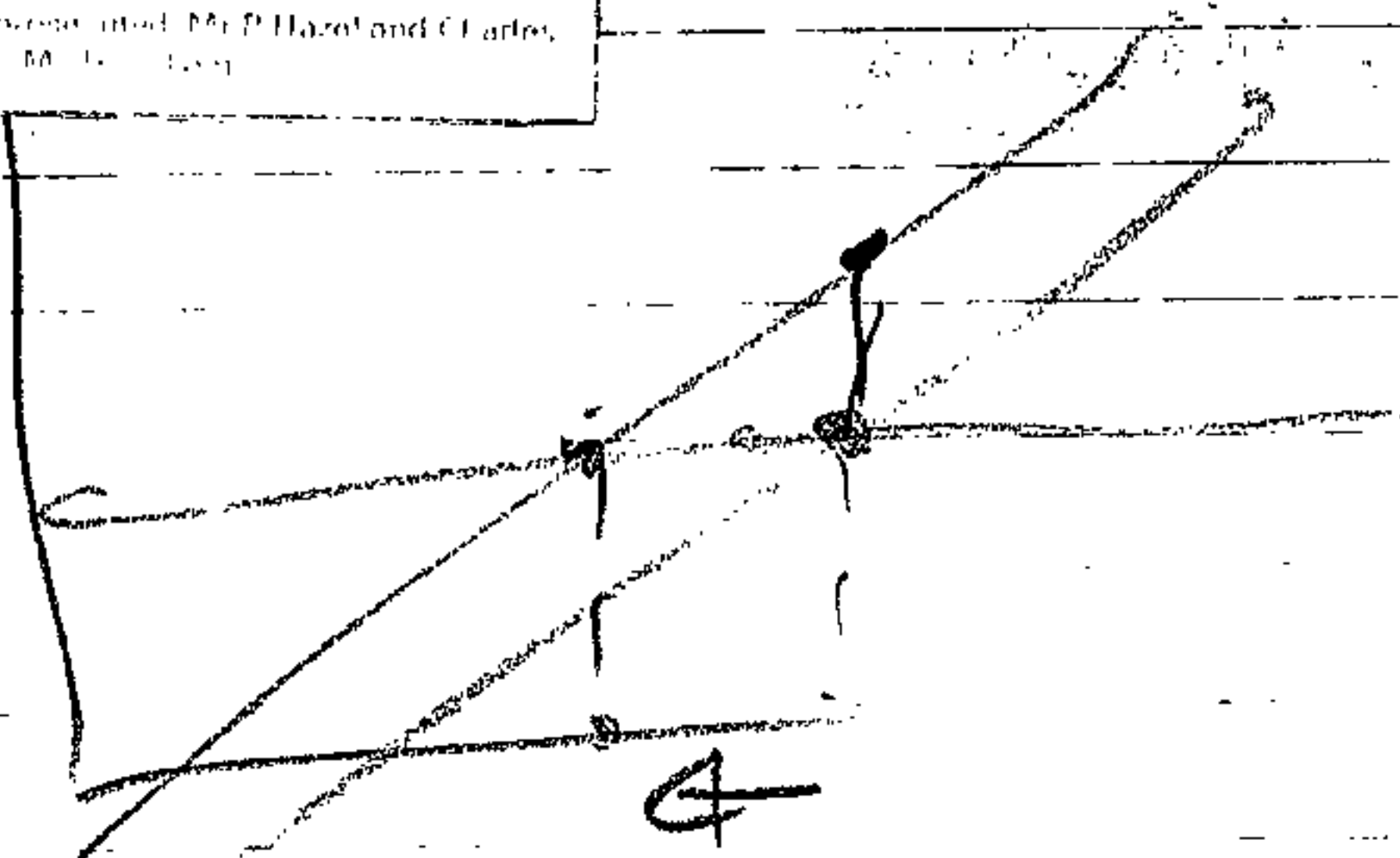
CAPL TIMES 19/11/77 (325-Banning)
Man in Court For
banned literature

Man in court for banned literature

[illegible]

The plaintiff's testimony that all of the other charges were false was supported by the December 1982 Mr. Hancock's bail of \$100,000.

²⁴ P. Cava, owner of the Ranch, via AUSA, represented Mr. P. Hartz and Charles, who were represented by Bozemann, appeared on 10/16/1991.



Banned man passes

MR. JOHN FRANKISH, who was banned in January this year, was one of the 149 medical students who graduated at the University of Cape Town this week. He was given special permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, to continue his medical studies.

Yesterday his wife, Mrs. Joy Frankish, said that naturally she was delighted that he had passed but she did not wish to comment.

Mr Frankish has provisionally been given a job at Groote Schuur Hospital.

ICS 11

- (a) You agree to lend someone R100 for a period of 1 year at a rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum payable in arrears.
At the end of 1 year you will receive R100 + R5.
If P_0 = the sum lent, P_1 = the sum received after 1 year and i = the rate of interest

$$P_1 = P_0 (1 + i) = R100 (1 + 0.05) = R105$$

- (b) You agree to lend someone R100 for 3 years at 5 per cent per annum compounded annually. At the end of 3 years you will receive R115.76.

$$P_3 = P_0 (1 + i)^3 = R100 (1 + 0.05)^3 = R115.76$$

Alternatively we can write the equation

$$P_3 = P_2 (1 + i) = R110.25 (1 + 0.05) = R115.76$$

These two examples show how compound interest is calculated and what the value of a sum of money loaned to-day will be worth at some future date, depending upon the rate of interest. Conversely, if we know that we shall receive a specific sum at some future date we can calculate the present value of that future sum if we are given the rate of interest. The equation will be

$$P_0 = \frac{P_t}{(1+i)^t}$$

where P_t is the specific amount we shall receive in the future. Therefore the present value of R115.76 to be received after 3 years is

$$\frac{115.76}{(1+0.05)^3} = 100$$

When a business man is considering whether to borrow funds, he wants to know if the profit (i.e. the return) which he hopes to receive from the use of the funds he has borrowed, will be greater than the rate of interest he has to pay on the loan. Therefore, he will calculate what return he expects to receive each year on the borrowed sum. If he has his own funds available and so does not need to borrow, he will want to know if the money spent on purchasing the asset (for example, a machine for a factory) will earn a greater return than if he were to lend the money elsewhere (for example, to a building society).

After forecasting the return (excluding depreciation) that he expects to receive each year, the businessman will then be able to determine the percentage rate of return (i.e. the percentage rate of profit). This percentage is simply the rate of discount which makes the present value of the series of annual returns equal to the purchase price of the capital asset. This rate of discount is the marginal efficiency of capital.

Suppose the capital asset cost R354.60 and yielded R100 at the end of each 4 years after which time it was of no value. The rate of discount which reduced the annual returns to equal the cost of the asset would be 5%, as in the example below.

Expected Return	Value Discounted at			
	3%	4%	5%	6%
Year 1 R100	R97.09	R96.15	R95.24	R94.34
Year 2 R100	94.26	92.46	90.70	89.00
Year 3 R100	91.51	88.90	86.38	83.96
Year 4 R100	88.85	85.48	82.27	79.21
Sum of discounted returns	R371.71	R362.99	R354.60	R346.51
Cost of asset	R354.60	R354.60	R354.60	R354.60

If the rate of interest on borrowed funds was 6%, the capital expenditure would not be worthwhile. If 4%, it would be worthwhile.

p.t.o.

School of Economics

Editor's daughter recovers from acid

Maree

976 Economics II Labour Economics

Course Outline

1. Historical Origins of Wage
Phelps Brown (1962), ch.2;
Dobb (1956), ch.1;
van der Horst (1942); M.W.
IE (1973), ch.5.
2. Demand for Labour. Margi
the neo-classical "production function"
Carter and Marshall;
3. Supply of Labour. Partic
curve analysis, the basic
Carter and Marshall; Mc
4. Wage Differentials. Job
education and training,
Dobb(1956), ch6; Phelps Brown
5. Marxian theory of employment
Value of labour power, res
P. Sweezy (1942);
6. The Role of Trade Unions
integration, incorporation.
Flanders (1969); Carter & M



MARY WOODS

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Mary (5), daughter of banned editor Mr Donald Woods, victim of the latest vindictive hoax against the Woods family, is up and about today after yesterday's ordeal.

Yesterday afternoon a parcel addressed to Mr Woods, care of the Daily Dispatch, was delivered to the Woods home by an employee of the newspaper.

It contained two of the recently banned Biko T-shirts. As both were small-sized, it was presumed that they were gifts for the children.

EYES STINGING

Mary, youngest of the Woods's five children, tried one on and immediately broke out screaming. She said her eyes were stinging. Mr Woods tried to bathe them in water but the child's cries continued.

A doctor was called. A purple rash showed on her face, shoulders and arms. Apparently the shirts had been sprayed with a chemical which is used in aerosol cans for personal defence against attack.

A friend of the family, Mr Donald Card, a former policeman, said he had examined the package and its contents before they had been handed over to the police.

1972).

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curve.

ity,

69), ch.6

crises.

The T-shirts had come through the post office and were wrapped in a hand-sewn canvas package. The postal marks were illegible.

Mr Card said that he was familiar with the chemical used in the shirts. When sprayed directly from an aerosol canister then it could knock one out for about 20 minutes.

Winnie Mandela in Transkei

D.D. 28/11/77

Bannings

UMTATA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life term of imprisonment on Robben Island, is in Transkei to make arrangements for the wedding of her eldest daughter.

Mrs Mandela travelled from Brandfort, where she has been banished to by the South African Government.

She and her daughter, Zinzi, are staying at Bumbane, the Great Place of the King of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

"My aunt arrived with Zinzi on Thursday last week," Chief Sabata said. "She has been granted permission by the South African Government to

visit us and it expires on December 5."

Chief Sabata said the purpose of the visit was to make final arrangements for the wedding of Mrs Mandela's eldest daughter, Zenani, to the son of King Sobhuza of Swaziland, Prince Tumuzi Sobhuza.

They were married early in the year according to Swazi custom. "It is our fervent wish that the couple be married also according to Xhosa custom," Chief Sabata said.

Chief Sabata, acting on behalf of Mr Nelson Mandela, and senior members of the family clan, will meet a delegation from King Sobhuza, probably at Bumbane. —
DDR.

David Russell

325- Bannu
SD 29/10/77

fined R100

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell, the banned Anglican priest, was fined R100 yesterday for lying in front of a bulldozer at the Modderdam Road squatter camp in August.

He was convicted with Mr Michael Poppleton, 22, and Mr Richard de Satge, 23, who were also fined R100 each.

They all pleaded guilty to hindering a State official in the course of his duty. Mr Russell denied having resisted arrest.

Mr Russell said he had been working in Crossroads with those classified as migrant labourers. His focus, however, turned to Modderdam Road when demolitions began there.

"To see machines breaking up their houses was

something so horrifying it was like a madness, like a nightmare come true.

"I felt profoundly responsible. Putting myself in front of the bulldozer was no enjoyment, but I felt I could not just stand by."

Mr Russell said he saw his action as essentially peaceful.

Mr Q. Viljoen, the prosecutor, said the three men had shown no remorse and suggested they had committed their act to draw the attention of the press.

This was denied by Mr Richman, defending Mr Russell, who said there was no evidence supporting this claim, and that Mr Russell was a priest not a politician. — SAPA.

built, single-storey, yellow-brick square with separate entrances for black and white users. It swelters in the South African sun, and along the pavement outside, the trees have yet to grow big enough to cast more than a postage stamp patch of shade.

That post office is the only link to the world outside this one-street town for Mrs Winnie Mandela — wife of the jailed president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela — herself a leading figure in the banned Soweto Black Parents' Association, social worker and black activist.

On most days she drives down the dirt road from her three-roomed shack in the Brandfort Bantu Location — it has no other name, no electricity or water in the houses, only a pit privy in the back yard — to the post

Kruger, the Minister of Justice and Police, under the most severe restriction order currently in force in South Africa. She is banned from attending any political, social or educational gathering, or indeed any gathering at all. She is not allowed to enter any area set aside for blacks, coloureds (people of mixed race) and Asians, except Brandfort Bantu Location, nor any factory or place of publication or education.

Demanded

She is under house arrest from dusk until dawn, and banned from taking any part in the publication of any document, or from being quoted inside South Africa. She has in fact been banished to a black location outside a *dorp* (village) in the Orange Free State with which she has no known connection, and where the population, both black and white, speak languages she has never learned.

I met Mrs Mandela sitting in her car outside the post office. We talked

for a short while. Suddenly a face appeared at the window: Sergeant Gert Prinsloo, security police. He demanded my name and address, identification. Then he ordered me to go to the police station on the other side of the street to give a statement. I would be asked, he said, to give evidence for the State when Mrs Mandela was prosecuted for breaking her banning order. I declined to give a statement.

The incident was a vivid demonstration of just how far South Africa's drastic security laws are now being taken to silence those whom the State believes endanger its security. Mrs Mandela is currently facing five charges of contravening her banning order. Two others

have been dropped. Four white women have been sentenced to jail terms of up to 12 months for refusing to give evidence against her. A black journalist has been subpoenaed to appear in court to do the same.

The latest security clampdown ordered by Mr Kruger on October 19, in which the country's leading black newspaper, *The World*, 17 black organisations and the multi-racial Christian Institute, were outlawed, brought to more than 160 the number of banning orders currently in force against individuals in the country.

Provisions

Mr Kruger's actions were all taken within the far-reaching provisions of the Internal Security Act, a replacement and extension of the long-running Suppression of Communism Act, first passed in 1950. The Minister apparently decided that

"all Communists are subverters, but not all subverters are Communists," according to Professor John Dugard, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The banning orders presented on October 19 to men such as Mr Donald Woods, professional supporter of the moderate white opposition Progressive Federal Party, and editor of the *East London Daily Dispatch*, and Dr Beyers Naude, former Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and Director of the Christian Institute, stated: "Whereas 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..."

A banned person never has to be brought to court: the Minister's "satisfaction" is enough to condemn him. While he may ask the Minister

for the reasons behind his action, the latter is not compelled to give them. Mr Kruger has himself been quite clear on the question. At a by-election meeting in Durban last year he declared that the banning of people could not be left to the courts because it was a political issue. There were often cases, he said, where people did not go so far as to qualify for prosecution under the Terrorism Act or Suppression of Communism Act, but were still "threats to the security of the State."

In recent statements, Mr Kruger has been more subtle in his defence. He told a meeting of foreign journalists that he had used banning orders against young people when they would otherwise have been convicted for terrorist activities, because a conviction would be a permanent blot on their records, whereas a banning

This article by QUENTIN PEEL has been taken from the Financial Times, a conservative British newspaper.

added. "Then there would be trial by Press."

After death

The most immediate public effect of a banning order is the silencing of the individual, and thus their effective obliteration from public consciousness. Only if the banned person flees the country can he once again be quoted, and then never in South Africa. The banning order even runs its full life if the banned person dies. Thus Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in police detention in September, may not be quoted until his banning order expires next February.

For outspoken political figures, such a restriction is clearly severe, but the personal restrictions are still more drastic. Until a court case earlier this year, a banning order was generally interpreted to mean that a banned person could only meet one person at a time. But Miss Hella Weinberg was found guilty of attending a social gathering by having lunch with one other person. "It means that a banned person is in some respects less free

warders," Professor Dugard said. Pending an appeal most banned people are still interpreting their restrictions as allowing them to see one person at a time — apart from their immediate family. But the effect of a restriction order is to prevent many banned people from earning a living, although there are currently no draconian 24-hour house arrest orders in operation. Dr Naude knows he could take a bookkeeping job, but he is not qualified to do so.

Teachers

He is qualified to do pastoral work and marriage counselling, but that would involve seeing more than one person at a time. Teachers are banned from school and university campuses, journalists from their newspaper offices, trade unionists from any factory premises. In Brandfort there are simply no jobs available for Mrs Mandela, even if she was able to do them.

Donald Woods cannot practise his profession of journalism, and is restricted to playing the piano, composing, playing chess and, according to his wife, Wendy, reading about the Nuremberg trials.

Mrs Helen Joseph, one-time vice president of the banned Congress of Democrats, was first banned in 1957, and then became the first person to be placed under house arrest, at the age of 57, in 1962. She was still banned in 1971 when cancer of the breast was diagnosed.

Even in hospital the security police took the names, addresses and nationalities of all her visitors. And then

The Star

Tuesday December 6 1977

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

A banned person never has to be brought to court: the Minister's "satisfaction" is enough to condemn him. While he may ask the Minister for the reasons behind his action, the latter is not compelled to give them.



Mrs Winnie Mandela



Dr Beyers Naude



Mr Donald Woods

325 Banning
Could condemn to

19/10/77
325

'Bannings have failed among blacks...they are ignored'

suddenly the Minister of Justice lifted the ban.

Now aged 72, she is ~~remarkably cheerful~~ and resolute — although as a "listed" person she still cannot be quoted. She is one of the four women currently on bail pending appeal against her jail sentence for refusing to make a statement to be used against Mrs. Mandela. But a close friend gives some idea of the pressures of a banning order. "There were times when she must have been depressed," she said. "When she got the cancer, she toyed with the idea of not doing anything about it."

Depression

Of the 161 people listed in the last official Government Gazette as subject to banning orders, many are now in detention, or else have fled the country, either unable or unwilling to face the limitations of the ban, or, most probably unwilling to let their families suffer the effects of the restrictions.

The special treatment of Mrs. Mandela in Brandfort, including ~~alleged~~ police harassment, has resulted in her daughter Zindzi suffering extreme emotional stress and acute depression, according to a psychiatrist giving evidence in a Bloemfontein court.

But perhaps the principal reason for the special treatment of Mrs. Mandela can be found in the apparent failure of the banning system to curb black political activity. "Bannings have failed in the black community," says Bishop Manas Buthelezi, the Lutheran Bishop in Johannesburg and himself banned between 1973 and 1974.

"They are ignored. When one is banned in the white community, I can imagine the whites think of that person as being a traitor or a communist. But in the black community you have a lot of moral support, so banning doesn't demoralise you."

Mr Kruger appears himself to have effec-

tively admitted as much when he acted on October 19: while all the white people affected were banned, all the black were detained indefinitely.

Many of those who were banned expected it. They argue that even if the Government does not want to use its repressive laws, the force of the resistance movement in the black community is now so great, and the opportunity for compromise so small, that escalating repression is inevitable. But the sudden renewal of banning and detention without trial has also caused bitterness among those who once preached reconciliation.

Bishop Buthelezi distinguishes between reconciliation as a means, and reconciliation as an end. The former, he says, has been made completely untenable by the repressive measures, while the latter can take place only after the black people of South Africa have realised their aspirations.

BRIEFING



Mr Jimmy Kruger

DAILY DIS. 6/12/77

325-Bany

Expired permit forces Winnie Mandela to quit

UMTATA — Mrs Winnie Mandela has left Transkei after her 10-day permit to leave her place of banishment in Brandfort expired on Sunday.

And the wife of the

Robben Island life-term prisoner, Mr Nelson Mandela, could not make the final arrangements for the marriage of her daughter as the delegation from King Sobhuza of Swaziland did not make the trip to Transkei to discuss the arrangements for the tribal wedding.

Her eldest daughter, Zenani, has married Prince Tumuzi Sobhuza according to Swazi custom and Mrs Mandela travelled to Transkei to organise the marriage according to Xhosa custom.

Mrs Mandela stayed at the Great Place of the King of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

A spokesman at the Great Place, Bumbane, said the delegation from King Sobhuza, which was supposed to meet Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, acting on behalf of his uncle, Mr Nelson Mandela, failed to turn up and he did not know the reasons.

The spokesman said Mrs Mandela had to leave on Sunday to be in Brandfort before yesterday, when the permit expired.

Chief Sabata was not available for comment yesterday.

Chief Sabata said earlier it was their fervent wish that the couple be married according to Xhosa custom. — DDR.

T-shirt case: May 8/12/77 charge 325 planning possible

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A private investigator working with the police claimed today he had evidence which could lead to a criminal charge against a Security Policeman in connection with the chemically treated T-shirts which injured five-year-old Mary Woods.

Mr Donald Card, a former Security Policeman who now runs a private security firm, was retained by the family of the banned Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr Donald Woods, to investigate the incident in which Mary was injured by chemically treated T-shirts sent to the Woods family by mail.

The shirts were sent by a friend in Maritzburg, Mr Robin Holmes, who said they left the factory in normal condition.

GIRL INJURED

Somewhere between there and the Woods home, they were impregnated with a powerful chemical which severely injured Mary when she pulled one of the shirts over her head.

Mr Card said in an interview today: "The information I have, and the tests I have made have brought in evidence which could lead to a criminal charge against a member of the Security Police."

Mr Card said he had handed over the information to the CID. He had named the policeman allegedly involved.

He had further carried out tests to prove that Mr

To Page 3, Col 9

T-shirt case

▶▶ From page 1

Woods' mail was being opened.

A Johannesburg attorney said today that in terms of the Post Office Act, Ministers could designate a civil servant to open a particular letter or all letters addressed to an individual.

The man who opens is necessarily obliged to return it to the addressee.

The Divisional CI Officer for the Border, Colonel J H Fourie, said police were still investigating. No charges had been laid yet.

"We are still waiting for results of the tests being carried out on the T-shirts by the police labs in Pretoria," Colonel Fourie said.

Woods' Mail Reveals Nothing

325
8/12/77

EAST LONDON — A private investigator assisting a police inquiry into the incident in which the five-year-old daughter of the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was injured by the contents of a package received through the East London Post Office, has established that some mail addressed to Mr Woods has been tampered with.

The investigator, Mr Donald Card, said this week that he had personally observed the procedure whereby Security Police officers intercept mail.

An attorney consulted by the Daily Dispatch said: "The Security Police have the right to intercept and open certain mail in terms of the Post Office Act."

Mr Card was retained by the Woods family after Mary Woods, aged five, was injured late last month when a packet posted by Mr Robin Holmes, a T-shirt manufacturer in Natal, arrived at the Woods home impregnated with a substance that caused intense pain, dyed her hair and necessitated medical treatment when Mary tried on one of the T-shirts.

Mr Holmes said later that the T-shirts had left his factory in a normal condition. The T-shirts bore a picture of the late Steve Biko, a close friend of the Woods family.

Mr Card, in order to establish whether Mr Woods' mail was being

Silver nitrate stains penetrate to the third layer of skin and last more than two weeks.

The letters Mr Card coated with silver nitrate as part of his test were purportedly from an organisation described in the letters as the SPCLC.

Asked what the initials represented, Mr Card said with a grim smile: "Society for the prevention of cruelty to little children."

On Monday afternoon Lt Rheeder and W/O Bramley of the CID took a report from Mr Card.

They had with them four of the letters that had been posted by Mr Card as part of his "trap". All four were stained purple. They said the letters had been given to them by the Post Office.

Lt Rheeder is heading the investigation into the T-shirt incident.

On Monday Mr Card and Mr Woods' attorney interviewed the Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Border, Brig P. J. Smal, about the matter.

On Tuesday morning Mr Card made a sworn statement to Lt Rheeder in the presence of the Divisional CID Officer, Col J. H. Fourie.

Col Fourie told the Daily Dispatch in an interview yesterday that the tests carried out and the information given by Mr Card would help the police in the solution of the T-shirts case.

Col Fourie said he was now awaiting a report from the forensic laboratories on the T-shirts. — DDR.

tampered with, carried out certain tests to establish circumstantial probability.

He posted several letters addressed to Mr Woods — the letters being coated with silver nitrate and the envelope gum being coated with condy's crystals.

Silver nitrate turns the skin black and condy's crystals (potassium permanganate) stains a letter purple on being steamed.

Mr Card concluded that if the letters did not arrive they would have been destroyed because the purple stain would have made it obvious that they had been tampered with.



DONALD CARD... letters from the SPCLC.

S.T. 8/12/77 (325-Banning)

Church condemns bans

THE Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church in Cape Town passed three resolutions at the weekend condemning the bannings of October 19 and calling on the government to use the process of law against individuals and organizations alleged to be acting against State security.

The resolutions, brought by the Board of Social Responsibility, affirmed the church's conviction that the banned people remained innocent till they were proved guilty of any crime.

They objected to the banning and house arrest of

the Rev David Russell, whose work as chaplain to migrant workers was of essential Christian nature, and was bearing fruit in terms of reconciliation and communication. The council called for the withdrawal of the restriction orders against him.

The council also recorded its "strenuous opposition" to the banning of the Christian Institute and the members of its staff — Dr Beyers Naude, the Rev Theo Kotze, the Rev Brian Brown, the Rev Mashwobada Mayatula and Mr Cedric Mayson.

4)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(325-Banning)

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2498

9 December 1977

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), that the name Smit, Lloyd Archibald, alias Artie, has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 1907, dated 16 November 1962, and that the name Friedland, Helmut Julius, has been removed from the supplementary list published in Government Notice R. 1337, dated 28 August 1964.

No. 2499

9 December 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

No. 2498

9 Desember 1977

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950) gegee dat die naam Smit, Lloyd Archibald, alias Artie, geskrap is van die lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1907 van 16 November 1962 afgekondig is, en dat die naam Friedland, Helmut Julius geskrap is van die aanvullende lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1337 van 28 Augustus 1964 afgekondig is.

No. 2499

9 Desember 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

6 No. 5824

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 9 DECEMBER 1977.

notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

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:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Bhengu, Moses.....	952 Jabula Drive/Jabularylaan 952, Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg	19/8/77	31/8/82
Bhengu, Siegfried.....	Mazambaneni, Nkandla.....	30/9/77	30/9/79
Brown, Brian Joseph.....	133, 14th Street/14de Straat 133, Parkhurst, Johannesburg.....	19/10/77	31/10/82
Essop, Mohamed Safim.....	10 Small Street/Smallstraat 10, Roodepoort.....	31/10/77	31/10/82
Isaacs, Sedick.....	51 Leeuwen Street/Leeuwenstraat 51, Cape Town/Kaapstad.....	1/9/77	30/9/79
Kotze, Theodore.....	1 Tasman Road/Tasmanweg 1, Claremont.....	19/10/77	31/10/82
Mayson, Cedric Radcliffe.....	14 Lorna Court/Lornahof 14, cor. Twist and Wolmarans Streets/ h/v Twist- en Wolmaransstraat, Joubert Park, Johannesburg.	19/10/77	31/10/82
Metshane, Peter Norman.....	Phokengstat, Bafokeng.....	30/9/77	30/9/79
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers.....	26 Hoylake Avenue/Hoylakelaan 26, Greenside, Johannesburg..	19/10/77	31/10/82
Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi.....	Mphahlele, Thabamopo.....	29/9/77	30/9/82
Randall, Peter Ralph.....	16 The Valley Road/The Valleyweg 16, Westcliff, Johannesburg	19/10/77	31/10/82
Russel, David Patrick Hamilton.....	27 St James Street/St. Jamesstraat 27, Woodstock.....	19/10/77	31/10/82
Waller, Abraham Richard.....	25B Excelsior Street/Excelsiorstraat 25B, Pietersburg.....	29/10/77	31/10/82
Woods, Donald James.....	61 Chamberlain Road/Chamberlainweg 61, Vincent, East London/Oos-Londen	19/10/77	31/10/82

Mail: no progress

DD 9/12/77

(325)

EAST LONDON — There were no further developments yesterday into the investigation regarding the tampering of mail addressed to the banned Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

The Divisional CID Officer for the Border, Col J. H. Fourie, said yesterday he was still awaiting a report from Pretoria in connection with the incident in which Mr Woods's

five-year-old daughter, Mary, received injuries when she put on a T-shirt which had been sent through the post office.

A private investigator assisting the police inquiry, and who has been retained by the Woods family in this matter, Mr Donald Card, said yesterday he expected an early prosecution in view of information he had given to the police. — DDR.

Gatherings ban on Woods is gazetted

MR DONALD Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, has been prohibited from attending gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

The notice was served on Mr Woods on October 19 this year and expires on October 31, 1982.

The names of the following people have also been added to the list of those prohibited from attending gatherings for five years:

Moses Bhengu of Soban-

tu, Maritzburg; Brian Joseph Brown of Parkhurst, Johannesburg; Mohamed Salim Essop of Roodepoort; Theodore Kotze of Claremont, Cape Town; Cedric Radcliffe Mayson of Joubert Park, Johannesburg; Christiaan Frederick Beyers Naude of Green-side, Johannesburg; Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane of Mphahlele, Thabamopo; Peter Ralph Randall of Westcliff, Johannesburg; David Patrick Hamilton Russell of Woodstock, Cape Town; and Abraham Richard Walker of Pietersburg.

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

Siegfried Bhengu of Nkandla; Sedick Isaacs of Cape Town; and Peter Norman Metshane of Phokengstat, Bafokeng.

The name of Lloyd Archibald, alias Artie Smit, has been removed from the list, and the name of Helmut Julius Friedland has been removed from the supplementary list published in August 1964. — Sapa.

Star 12/12/77
**Woods inquiry:
Card worried**

CAPE TOWN — Mr Donald Card, the private detective investigating the posting of contaminated shirts to the family of Mr Donald Woods, says he is "worried" the police investigation is half-hearted.

He said the evidence was there for the taking and the case could be "tied up in days."

He has challenged the police to give him the authority to get the evidence on to paper "if they cannot handle it."

Mr Card has given police the names of two East London Security Policemen who he says are involved. He has also given them the names of "certain postal officials."

The contaminated shirts injured the five-year-old daughter of Mr Woods, banned editor of the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Card said if a member of the State had been the victim, it would have been treated as an act of sabotage.

He said the admission from the Post Office that it had intercepted some of Mr Woods mail and handed it to the Security Police was an attempt to "cover" for the criminal deed that went with it.

Mrs Wendy Woods, the banned editor's wife, said yesterday she had suspected for about six months that their post was being interfered with.

Envelopes had arrived with flaps "curling upwards," she said.

Journalists

on bail

of R500

STAR
21/12/77

325

Banning

Two former members of the now-banned Union of Black Journalists appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today charged with the theft of money placed under the control of a liquidator when the organisation was banned on October 19.

Mr Philip Mtinkulu (28), former national secretary of the UBJ and Ms Zubeida Mayet (40), an executive member, appeared before Mr L van Schalkwyk.

They are alleged to have withdrawn R2460 from the account of the UBJ which was kept at Barclays Bank, President Street.

They are alternatively charged with hindering the liquidator in the performance of his functions.

Bail of R500 was set and the case postponed to February 21 for trial.

Mr H J Brandt appeared for the State. Mr J N Cullabine, instructed by M. Chun Chetty, appeared for the accused.

RDM 22/2/77

325. Baum

Journalists get bail

Staff Reporter

TWO former executive members of the banned Union of Black Journalists, Mr Phillip Mthimkulu and Mrs Juby Mayet, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday and were released on R500 bail each.

Their appearance was in connection with the withdrawal of R2 460 from a UBJ account when the organisation was banned on October 19.

They face a charge of theft, or alternatively hindering the liquidation of an unlawful organisation without the consent of the liquidator, Mr W F Krugel.

UBJ was banned together with 17 other organisations and their properties confiscated by the State.

The two were not asked to plead and the hearing was remanded to February 21 next year.

Mr J C Cullabine appeared for the defence.



Mrs Juby Mayet and Mr Phillip Mthimkulu, two former executive members of the banned Union of Black Journalists who appeared at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Picture: ALAN VAN ROOYEN



One by one, they will trek to wish banned editor all the best

SUN TIMES
25/12/77

325 Banning

Sunday Times Reporter
BANNED editor Donald Woods will spend a quiet Christmas this year, receiving his festive well-wishers one by one.

Normally he and his wife, Wendy, and their five children spend Christmas Day doing the rounds of visiting friends, or entertaining them at a cottage on the Wild Coast.

"But this year, it will be quieter," Mrs Woods said. "We will be staying at home and having a fairly ordinary Christmas — opening gifts, going to church and having midday dinner."

She said she hoped friends would call on them this year as it would be diffi-

cult for her and her husband to go visiting. Mr Woods can only be with one person at a time in terms of his banning order.

"This will be the first year that we will be forced to stay in East London," she said. Her husband is restricted to the East London magisterial district.

"We would like it to be as normal a Christmas as possible for the children's sake. At least it is easier for us than for many other families — we are all together."

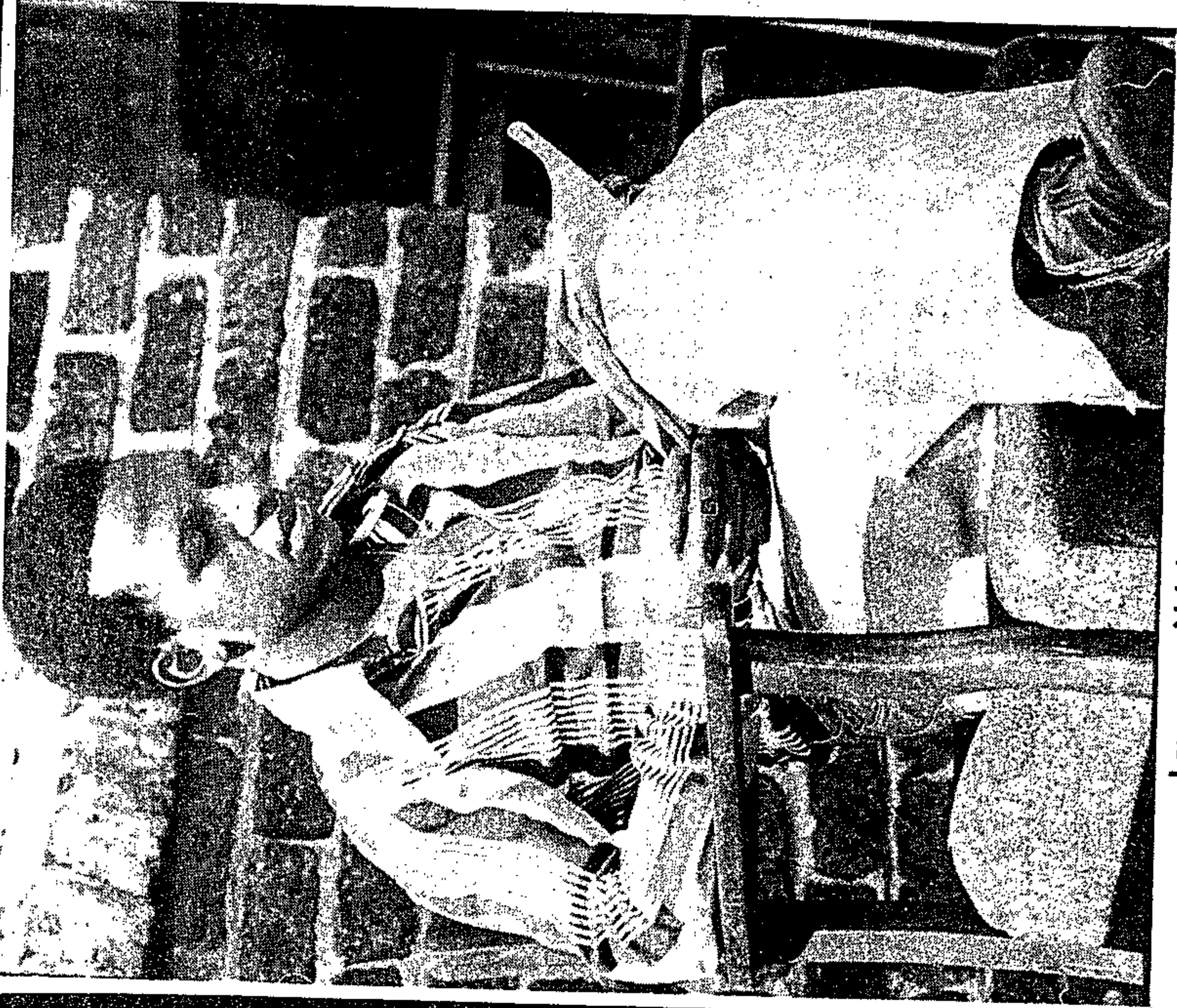
"Generally, the banning has meant an enormous disruption of our lives but we will not let our Christmas celebrations be much affected."



328

TOTALITARIANISM - Bannings

1-4-80 - 31-7-80



Lawrence Ntlokoa... banned youth.

Lift Ntlokoa's ban says AI

AMNESTY International has sent petitions to the Ministry of Justice to lift the five-year ban on a Krugersdorp youth, Mr Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa.

Petitions bearing about 1 246 signatures were posted to the Minister of Justice, Mr A Schlebusch from Austria urging him to lift the ban. This was at the end of February this year and the organisation is believed to be collecting more signatures which is hoped will be posted soon.

Initial, it is said, Amnesty International posted fifty letters to the Department protesting on the ban just before Christmas last year. There was no response from the South African Government and the petitions were sent this year.

Amnesty International says: "We do not know, or only partly, what publicity and attention the case gets in South Africa, but we know the shocking facts and de-

By LEN KALANE

tails concerning the treatment Mr Ntlokoa has received ever since his first arrest on September 2, 1977.

"We have information that after a ten months' imprisonment (during which he was tortured and repeatedly questioned) he was released in November 1978, only to be banished for five years to Kagiso, near Krugersdorp," the statement adds.

The statement says that "Presumably, we do not have to tell a South African what the conditions of people kept in banishment are like. Since we are deeply convinced that Mr Ntlokoa has never committed a crime and that to be a member of the Young Christian Workers is no

offence against any law."

Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa (21), of 504 Kagiso I, Krugersdorp was banned in 1978 after he was released from detention. Molathlegi, as he is popularly known to his friends, is under house arrest.

He is not supposed to leave his home between 6.00 pm and 6.00 am. He is also restricted to the magisterial district of Krugersdorp and is barred from entering any educational institution.

Of all the people banned in the spate of detentions at the end of 1978, Molathlegi is the youngest, but he has received one of the toughest orders — a partial house arrest. His banning order ends in August 1983.

Hardship ³²⁸ for banned leader ^{Star} 2/4/80

PORT ELIZABETH —

The banned, former Port Elizabeth black civic organisation leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, and his family, are in such dire straits because of his force unemployment that they have to rely on their in-laws to provide them with food.

This was said today by his wife, Fezeka (26), and it is an example of the plight of the families of three banned Pebco members.

Interviewed today, the wives of Mr Mono Badela, a journalist and Mr Lizo Pityana also spoke about their financial difficulties and "bleak future."

Both Mr Botha and Mr Pityana have been informed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr C B van Zyl that their applications for relaxation of their restriction orders had been turned down.

Mrs Botha said her husband had been unemployed since October.

She had unsuccessfully applied for "any job" for three months.

328 ~~111~~ Post 12/4/80

ONE of five restricted Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) leaders, Mr Daniel Dumile Qeqe, 51, appeared briefly in the PE magistrate's court on Tuesday on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Outlining his defence, Mr Herbert Fischat, for Mr Qeqe, said he denied visiting Uitenhage on March 3, thereby contravening a banning order restricting him to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed until May 7. He is out on warning.

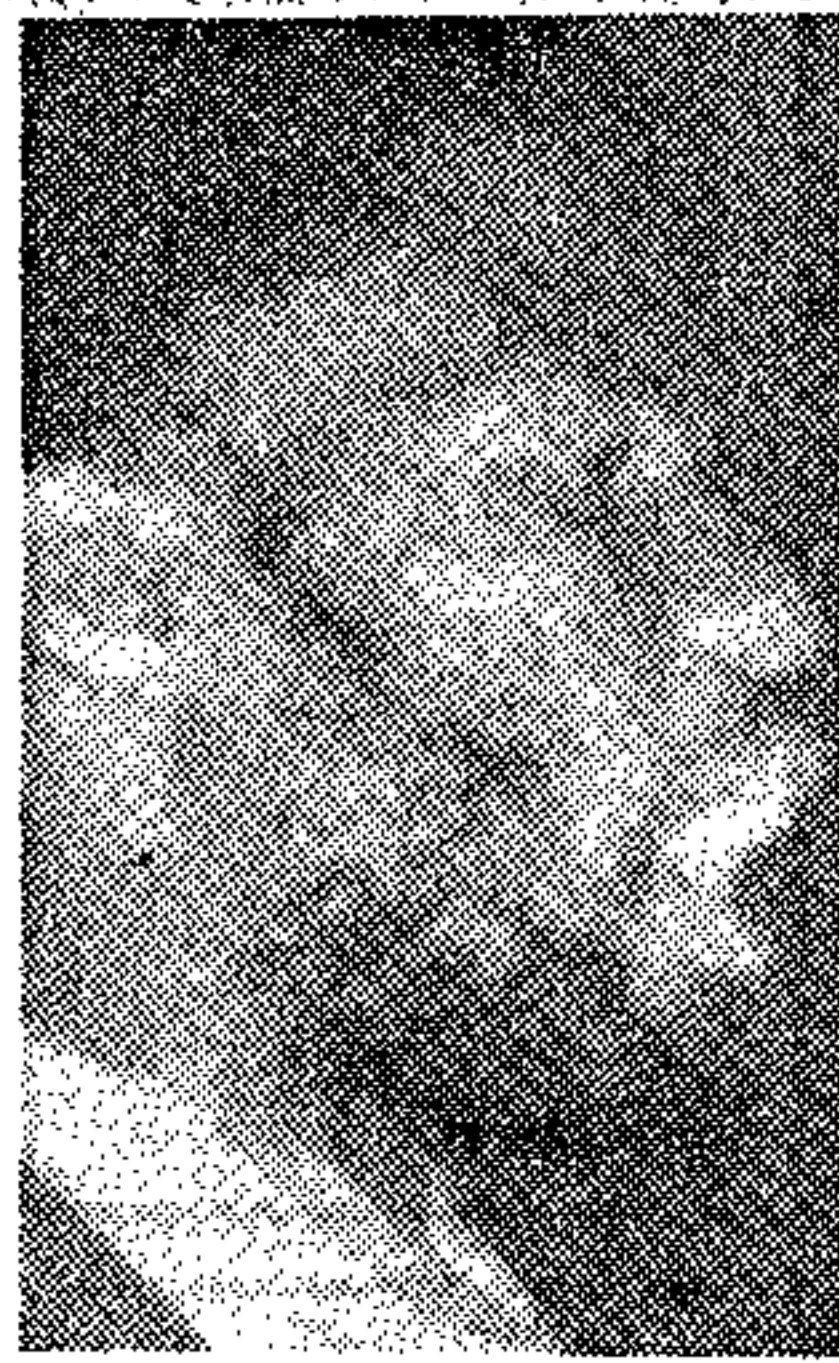
Mr Qeqe is a prominent sports administrator

Banned Pebco leader in court

and businessman.

The other banned Pebco leaders are Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Mono Badela, Mr Lizo Pityana and Mr Palo Tshume.

Mr Qeqe and Mr Tshume are reported to be the only ones among them who have been able to continue their work.



MR BOTHA

Botha's selling fruit

528 RFA 4/4/80 DD

PORT ELIZABETH — Life is hard and tough for the banned former Pebeo president, Thozamile Botha and his family.

He has become so desperate that he has turned to selling fruit.

His wife, Fezeka, is unemployed and because of his banning order, Mr Botha could not be reinstated at Ford after an appeal to relax his banning order had been turned down. Mr Botha can therefore work only for himself and is allowed to communicate with only one person at a time.

Mrs Botha said: "And even if they put the banning order aside it will still be difficult for my husband to find a job. His name has been painted black by the

strike and whites regard him as some kind of troublemaker although he was in fact striving for the people's rights."

Elaborating on the reasons for becoming fruit vendors, Mrs Botha said: "We have a house to rent and maintain, ourselves to clothe and on top of it all a child to feed and educate — and no source of income. That's why you see us selling fruit and vegetables at this door-step (of a shop in Zwide extension) to keep the home fires burning."

Mr Botha has received sums of money (R50 and R45) twice from the Workers Relief Fund after a series of fund-raising shows, but no other financial assistance.

govern-

It is not possible to come down in favour of one form of organization as the best. There is room and justification for all those organisations mentioned in this paper. Their effectiveness could be improved by attending to the specific problems that hamper the efficiency of each, as described in this paper.

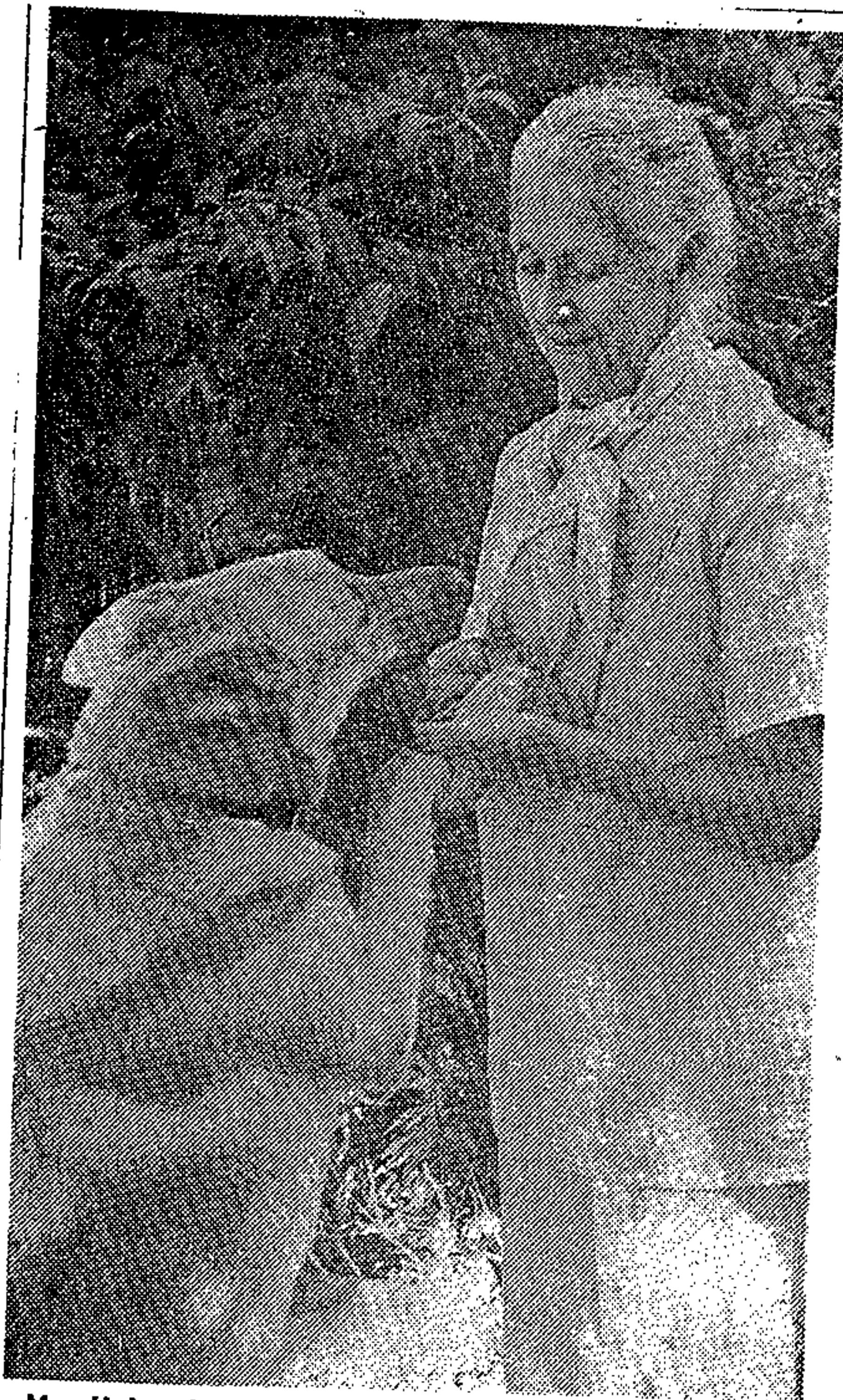
In the final analysis, any form of organisation can achieve success, provided that its objectives are clearly defined and its operations are performed by people who are suitably trained, dedicated, and hard-working because they enjoy what they are doing.

Preferred Organisational Structure

The aim of extension work done by fertilizer and spray material companies is obviously to sell more of the products they promote, and the competition engendered in this field results in technical advice of a high standard. Consultancy work in the economic and managerial field, once given as an additional service, seems to have stopped completely, apparently from a lack of interest on the farmers' side, but also because not enough attention was given to comparative detailed analysis for individual farms.

The consulting service still to be dealt with is the Estate Planner who advises on passing the farm to the next generation, paying the minimum amount of estate duty. These people provide a great need, due to the complicated nature of farm property, its huge capital value and the human relationships involved for expert advice. Unfortunately this service is more often than not combined with the selling of insurance policies, which results in the farmer questioning his adviser's objectivity.

Agricultural economists have lately been employed by Commercial Banks to do extension work. The main purpose of their employment is to safeguard the banks' investments, by making sure that loans are granted to viable farming operations. It would be to the advantage of all if more emphasis was given to the effective use of funds rather than the provision of adequate security. The Land Bank likewise seems to pay insufficient attention to the potential viability and profitability of the individual farmer to whom funds are provided.



Mrs Helen Joseph with her only form of protection—
Quacha, the friendly Alsatian.

Helen ^{STAR 8/4/80} Joseph not forgotten ³²⁸

Her windows are bullet-proof, a neighbour calls her "communist," and people throw stones at her house — but nothing will spoil Mrs Helen Joseph's 75th birthday today.

The telephone has not stopped ringing, her cosy Norwood home is crowded with friends, and a big dinner party is planned for tonight. An admirer even popped round with two celebratory bottles of wine.

Mrs Joseph was the first person ever to be placed under house arrest in South Africa. In the past 25 years she has been banned and jailed — but the courageous old woman has not been forgotten.

Although she has faced frequent harassment from ill-disposed people, it seemed her enemies had forgotten today's great occasion — all but one. Four rings on the telephone in the early hours suggested the "fun" was about to begin again—but the caller put down the telephone before speaking.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 2	
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		15016
1539822	STACHAN	ANDREA KENNEDY	105104	LATIN I	F (39)	1	1539822
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)	1	1565290
1535472	ALPHE	VINGENT CHARLES	104101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS {28}	7	1535472
			102101	AFRIKAANS	F {44}		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F		
1566388	ZACHAR	SAMUEL ROY	104101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (39)	7	1566388
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	1	157915X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX		

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Banned man charged

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
One of five restricted Port
Elizabeth Black Civic Or-
ganisation (Pebco)
leaders, Mr Daniel Qeque
(51) appeared briefly in
the Port Elizabeth Magis-
trate's Court yesterday on
a charge of contravening
his banning order.

For the defence, Mr
Herbert Fischat said Mr
Qeque denied visiting
Uitenhage on March 3,
thereby contravening a
banning order restricting
him to the Port Elizabeth
magisterial district.

No evidence was led
and the case was post-
poned until May 7.

Banned (328)
#AT

Pebco 12/4/80
Argus

man now

hawks

to make

a living

Weekend Argus
Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Banned black civic leader Mr Thozamile Botha has been forced to become a vegetable hawker to make a living.

This follows official refusal to relax his three-year banning order to allow him to work at his old firm, the Ford Motor Company, as a trainee draughtsman.

Mr Botha, former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), was banned in February immediately after his release from detention.

TERRORISM

A series of events starting with his becoming chairman of Pebco led to his detention for nearly six weeks under the General Law Amendment Act and later under the

Terrorism Act and his subsequent restriction.

At the end of last year his resignation from Ford Motor Company sparked off a spate of strikes at the company.

TURN DOWN

Mr Botha resigned because of a clash between his work at Ford and his involvement in Pebco.

The company wanted to take back Mr Botha. But the Chief Magistrate, Mr C B van Zyl, turned down this application for a relaxation of his banning order.

Mr Botha has taught here before going to Ford.



MR Thozamile Botha, hawking vegetables for a living.

Mrs Eezeka Botha said her husband had started two weeks ago to sell fresh vegetables on a pavement in Veeplaas.

FOOD

She said so far it had not proved too successful although many people bought because they knew her husband's plight.

Until now they had to rely to a large extent on their in-laws for food, she said.

Her husband had been out of work since October last year. They had a four-year-old child to feed and debts to settle.

Back home - to find
his dreams shattered

8508 16/3/98

By Joe Thlooe

FOR eight years Mr Mogami "Reggie" Moeng was looking forward to April 5 this year when he would be released from Robben Island.

He would again be a father to his four sons. The family would be one again.

Came April 5, and his dreams were shattered.

His wife Audrey was at home alright. But she was paralysed and had to be helped from the bed to welcome him to their Tladi home in Soweto.

She had asked for special permission to leave her bed at

Baragwanath Hospital to be at home to meet her husband. She could hardly go to the toilet unaided.

Three days later Mr Mosen (47) was called to the Soweto security police headquarters and given a banning order

from entering any coloured, Indian or African township except Tladi, Moletsane, Jabulani, Mapetla, Senabane, Klipspruit and Diepkloof.

He is confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and has to report to the Jabulani

Mr Moeng is left in the house with his sons — three still at school, and 21-year-old Bongo, the only one working. When Mr Moeng was jailed with 12 other members of the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa (Apartheid) in 1972, Bongo, the oldest son, was only 13. The youngest, Tshepiso, was only two.

Twilight People

from the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch. He is banned from attending meetings; from teaching any person other than his children; from entering any factory or school; from helping in the preparation of any publication;

police every Monday between 6 am and 6 pm. The order expires on April 30, 1982.

Yesterday, Mrs. Moeng was back at Baragwanath Hospital and the family are praying that the operation she is to undergo will be successful.

RELEASED

The 13, who included well-known Johannesburg attorney Mr Bransburg attorney Mr Bransburg by Vusani, were found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

The last five — Mr Moeng, Mr Hassim Kader, Mr Vusani, Mr Mfolwane Mbele and Mr Phindi-
so, Zimbabwe — who
were jailed for eight
years, were released
on April 5. Mr Vusani
has been taken to the
Transkei.

Three were jailed for five years; three for six; two for seven. One was acquitted.



Mr Mogami "Reggie" Moeng, a former Jabavu clinic head clerk, who has just been released from Robben Island after eight years and slapped with a banning order.

Bongo yesterday told
POST that his father
was still recovering
from a stroke he had
last year while he was
serving his sentence.

"When mother went to see him after he had

other attack, which was even more severe. She has been in hospital, bedridden, since then. "She asked for permission to come home to meet father on his return.

That alone makes him pretty unusual, let alone the sizzling trademark of the crop of natty, natty dreadlocks that fling round his scalp in wild abandon. And the mystery of an obscure cult figure, to Marley

Banned book: David Russell convicted

BANNED Anglican priest, the Rev. David Russell, was today convicted by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate of possessing a banned publication, Biko, by Donald Woods.

He was also convicted on two counts of contravening his banning order and a charge of illegally participating in the distribution of a pamphlet, Crossroads Residents' personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September '78 police raids.

RESTRICTION

At a previous hearing Mr Russell pleaded guilty to one count of contravening his restriction order by leaving his home, Rushmere, in Dalziel Road, Plumstead, at night on April 25 and 26 last.

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

David
Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

year. He also pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of the book Biko on April 9 last year in Constantia. The book was banned on May 8 1978.

He pleaded not guilty to a second charge of breaking his banning order, saying he felt it his pastoral duty to attend a healing service at Crossroads for a woman with a skin complaint.

IN NEED

In a statement, he said: 'My crime is that I went out to pray for someone who was in need.'

He pleaded not guilty to charges of participating in the distribution of the 'Crossroads pamphlet.'

The case was postponed to tomorrow for sentence.

Mr G J van Eden is on the bench.

Mr A Kotze appears for the State and Mr I G Farlam for Mr Russell.

Russell guilty on 4 charges

C.T.
18/4/80
328

ination of Joint Production 203

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell was convicted in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on two counts of breaking his banning order, of possessing the banned book "Biko", and of contravening the Internal Security Act by distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He pleaded guilty to one count of breaking his banning order and possessing a copy of Donald Woods' book "Biko", but pleaded not guilty to another count of breaking his banning order and to distributing a pamphlet about at Crossroads in September 1978.

Sentence will be passed this morning.

Russell told the magistrate, Mr G J van Eeden, he had broken his banning order on the night of April 25 last year because his banning order made it impossible to lead a normal life.

"I have to lead a normal life, and present restrictions make it impossible for me to do this. This is a violation of my personal life.

"I have been punished on the basis of secret reports. These banning orders have been imposed with a complete disregard for civilized legal procedures," he said.

Because he believed he had been treated unfairly and vindictively, he had found it difficult to obey the order.

Did not destroy banned book

The Anglican churchman admitted possessing Donald Woods' book about black leader Steve Biko, and said he did not destroy the book because he would have suppressed information people should have access to.

Russell admitted leaving his home on the night of August 10 last year when he held a small prayer meeting for a sickly congregant in Crossroads.

"The Archbishop appointed me to a special ministry among migrant workers and their families in Crossroads. My first duty is to God, and to the work I am given as a priest.

"It seemed a clear issue in which my pastoral duty — my duty to God — must take precedence over the restrictions of my banning orders," Russell said.

"My 'crime' is that I went to pray for someone who was in need."

He told the court he had sent the pamphlet "Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions During the Period of Arrest during the September 1978 Police Raids" to a number of people who he hoped might have allegations of police abuse of power investigated.

Mr A Kotze prosecuted. Mr I G Farlam appeared for Russell.

Social Total (Shore plus boat)

4000 + 0 = 4000
3396 + 6 = 4002
3392 + 16 = 4008
3388 + 24 = 4012
3384 + 30 = 4014
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six fish, two more than like any of the other larger. But if another boat, the pair can so, with two crew members on board is 10 graphed in Figure forsakes the four fish from shore, the fish with a second

board the social marginal product is six fish; the social total is eight more than without the boat. Who gets the eight fish?

If the two people apportion the fish equally between themselves, each has four more fish than each shore fisherman. No one else is affected. Or the gain of eight fish could be divided among all 1000 people so everyone could have

atever is done, at least a third itably switch to the boat, as is re 9-1. That would increase the t fish to 24 fish (the marginal e crewmen is eight fish) while our more fish from the shore. creases by four—the difference ginal product on the boat and -fish shore-marginal-product. A ould transfer to the boat, since the marginal product on the boat, six, with four members is greater than the forsaken marginal product on shore, four—a net social marginal product of two. With four boatmen the total product on the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, subtracting 16 forsaken fish from the shore (four from each person who shifted to the boat) yields a social gain of 14 fish. How the net social gain

Banned book: Russell fined

BANNED Anglican priest, the Rev David Patrick Hamilton Russell, convicted of possessing a banned publication, *Biko* by Donald Woods, was today sentenced by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate to a fine of R500 or three months' imprisonment. The fine was paid by church friends.

He was also sentenced to a total of eight months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, for two counts of contravening his banning order and for disseminating a banned publication, *Crossroads Residents*, to friends.

Mr Russell, 41, of Rushmere, Dalziel Road, Plumstead, pleaded guilty to contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977 by being away from his home between 6 pm on April 25 and 6 pm on April 26. In terms of his banning order he was under house arrest during these hours.

STATEMENT

Mr Russell pleaded guilty to possessing the book *Biko* on April 9 last year at Constantia. The book was banned on May 8 1978.

Mr Russell pleaded not guilty to breaking his house arrest. He also pleaded not guilty to compiling, preparing, printing or transmitting for publication, between February and March this year, a document as defined by the Internal Security Act.

His defence was that the document, *Crossroads Residents*, personal accounts of conditions

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY APRIL 18 1980

(Continued from Page 1)

during the period of rest following the September 78 police raids, not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act.

'A SCANDAL'

Mr Ian Farlam, for Russell, said: 'It would be monstrous — a scandal — if it were suggested that his actions were calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.'

On the charge relating to the publication of the document, Mr Russell admitted he sent a copy to Crossroads Residents, five people.

Mr Farlam argued the document was published as defined in the Internal Security Act and that Mr Russell, at the time, intended breach of his banning order.

Arguing in mitigation of sentence, Mr Farlam said the book, *Biko*, was dedicated to a number of

the best enactment be jeopardized by public apprehension. If there was time enough to raise the problem, it was felt, after the time law.

It did not take long for the issue to surface. Almost upon enactment of the statute, spokesmen for the nation to discuss "the insurance problem."⁵⁴ On February 1, seven months after the President had signed the bill, Counsel of the AEC told the Joint Committee: "Dam-major accident, if one should occur, might well be a capacity of most companies and communities to handle

g. 30, 1954, ch. 1073, § 53(e)(8), 68 Stat. 939.

§ 2073(e)(8), until amended in 1957 by the Price-Anderson Act, on of each license issued for possession and use of special nuclear material will hold the United States and the Commission harmless from liability from the use or possession of special nuclear material by the provision presently stands following the 1957 amendment, the above led by the phrase "except to the extent that the indemnification and liability provisions of section 2210 [the Price-Anderson Act] apply . . ."

The Committee held many hearings in executive session while the 1954 Act was under consideration. These hearings, although recorded in voluminous transcripts, have never been made public. Cf. H. GREEN & A. ROSENTHAL, *supra* note 22,

as briefly mentioned by a representative of General Electric Co., in hearings before the Joint Comm. on Atomic Energy on S. 3233 and H.R. 8862 To Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1916, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., pt. 1, at 331 (1954).

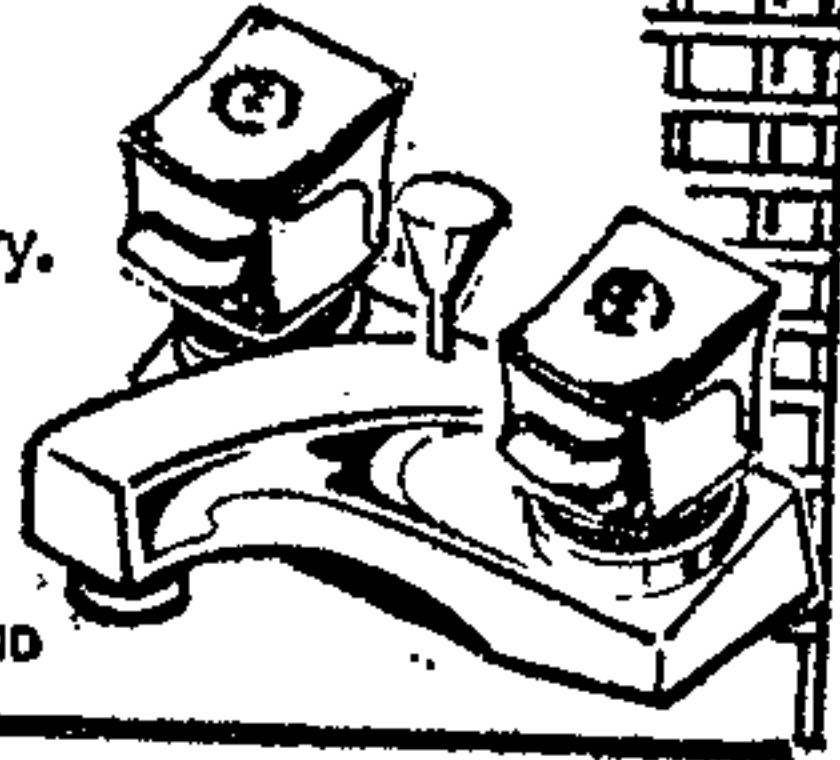
54. A meeting of industry executives to discuss the problem took place in September 1954, within weeks after the 1954 Act was signed by the President. Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., Forum Memo, Jan. 1955, at 8.

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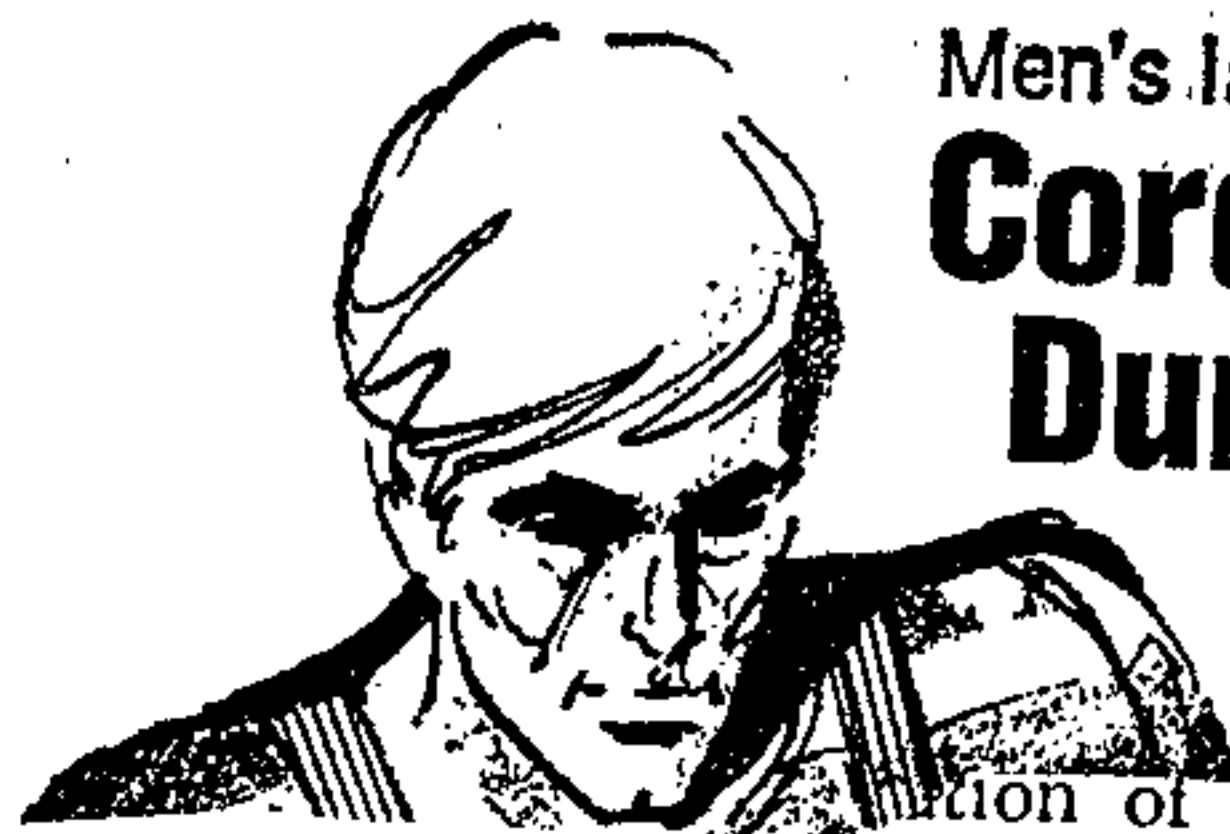
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R2-i

THE historic Bank building, 100 Market Street, is to undergo a major renovation program, it is believed. A spokesman for the bank said the cost would be no more than R2-million and of the building.



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Russell sentenced on Security Act

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court yesterday to a total of eight months, suspended for five years, for three contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

The banned Anglican priest was also fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book, "Biko", by Donald Woods. He admitted a previous conviction under the Publications Act.

Mr Russell was sentenced to six months for leaving his home on the nights of April 26 and August 10 last year in contravention of his banning order and sentenced to a further two months for distributing a publication about police actions in Crossroads in 1978 in con-

travention of the Internal Security Act. The conditions of the suspensions were that Mr Russell should not be convicted under similar charges in the next five years.

He pleaded guilty to breaking his banning order in April. He also pleaded guilty to possessing the book "Biko".

The magistrate, Mr G J van Eeden, said Mr Russell "had shown no remorse and there had been an element of defiance in his actions".

However, in view of the punishment he was subject to under his banning order, it was appropriate to pass suspended sentences subject to certain conditions, the magistrate said.

Mr A Kotze prosecuted, and Mr I G Farlam appeared for Mr Russell.

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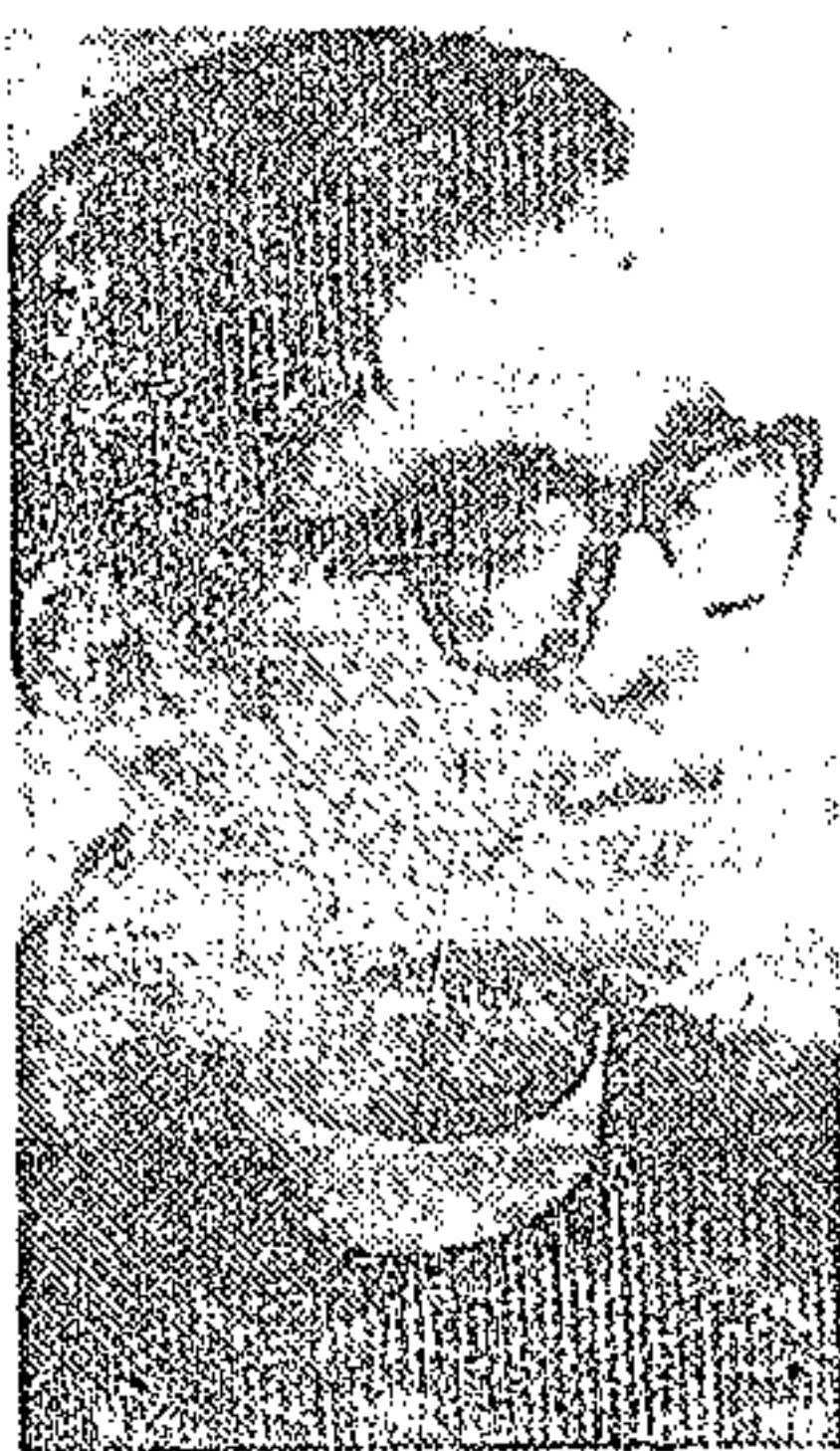
The consequences of larger fluctuations in returns to the firm's capital are not some necessary, natural consequence of the world. It reflects voluntary, contractual risk-sharing by the contracting parties—given that future demands and economic conditions are not perfectly and costlessly predictable. For example, a lender of money to a business firm can make a very short-term loan for a fixed interest rate. Normally he will be repaid on time and bears little risk of any interim events that might affect the security of that loan. Others may lend for a 20-year period and expose themselves more to longer-term risks and greater changes in the sale value of that bond in the interim. Others may choose to invest in some firm as an owner rather than as a lender, and experience a wider range of potential values of his investment depending upon how well the firm does. Similarly, employees—collectors of their services to a firm—can make contracts on a shorter- or longer-term basis for a fixed wage or an adjustable wage that depends on business conditions.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

employee to borrow single handed against the value of one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing against the security of one's house or other salable assets. The employer in effect becomes a financier of short-term "loans" to his employees when he retains them at the prestate (but otherwise too high) wages during recessions, while the employees repay by continuing to work during boom periods at lower wages than they could have obtained transiently elsewhere.

Employees who are more steadily valuable to employers over intervals of business fluctuations—for example, administrative, nonproductive, security, and maintenance staffs—are more likely to have job stability. Employees who have acquired special knowledge about this particular firm and whose replacement would involve new costs of familiarization are also more likely to be maintained. People who have worked with the firm longer will have more job security (seniority) since they have shown a greater probability of staying with the firm without insisting on transiently higher wages during transiently higher demands. Younger people just entering the market, still searching out career features, are less

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REV RUSSELL

Woods book: Russell fined

CAPE TOWN — The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, who was convicted yesterday of being in possession of a banned publication, Biko, by Donald Woods, was sentenced yesterday by a regional court magistrate to a fine of R500 or three months imprisonment.

He was also sentenced to a total of eight months imprisonment, suspended for five years, on two charges of contravening his banning order and a charge of dissemination of a banned publication, Crossroads Residents, to a few friends.

Mr Russell, 41, previously pleaded guilty to the charge of contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977 by being absent from his home between 6 pm on April 25 and 6 pm on April 26. In terms of his banning order he was under house arrest between these hours.

Mr Russell also pleaded guilty to being in possession of the book Biko on April 9 last year at Constantia. The book was banned on May 8, 1978.

Mr Russell pleaded not guilty to a charge of breaking his house arrest by being absent from his home after 6 pm on August 10 last year.

He also pleaded not guilty to compiling, preparing, printing or transmitting for publication between February and March this year, a document as defined by the Internal Security Act.

The basis of his defence was that the document Crossroad Residents, personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 78 police raids "was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act."

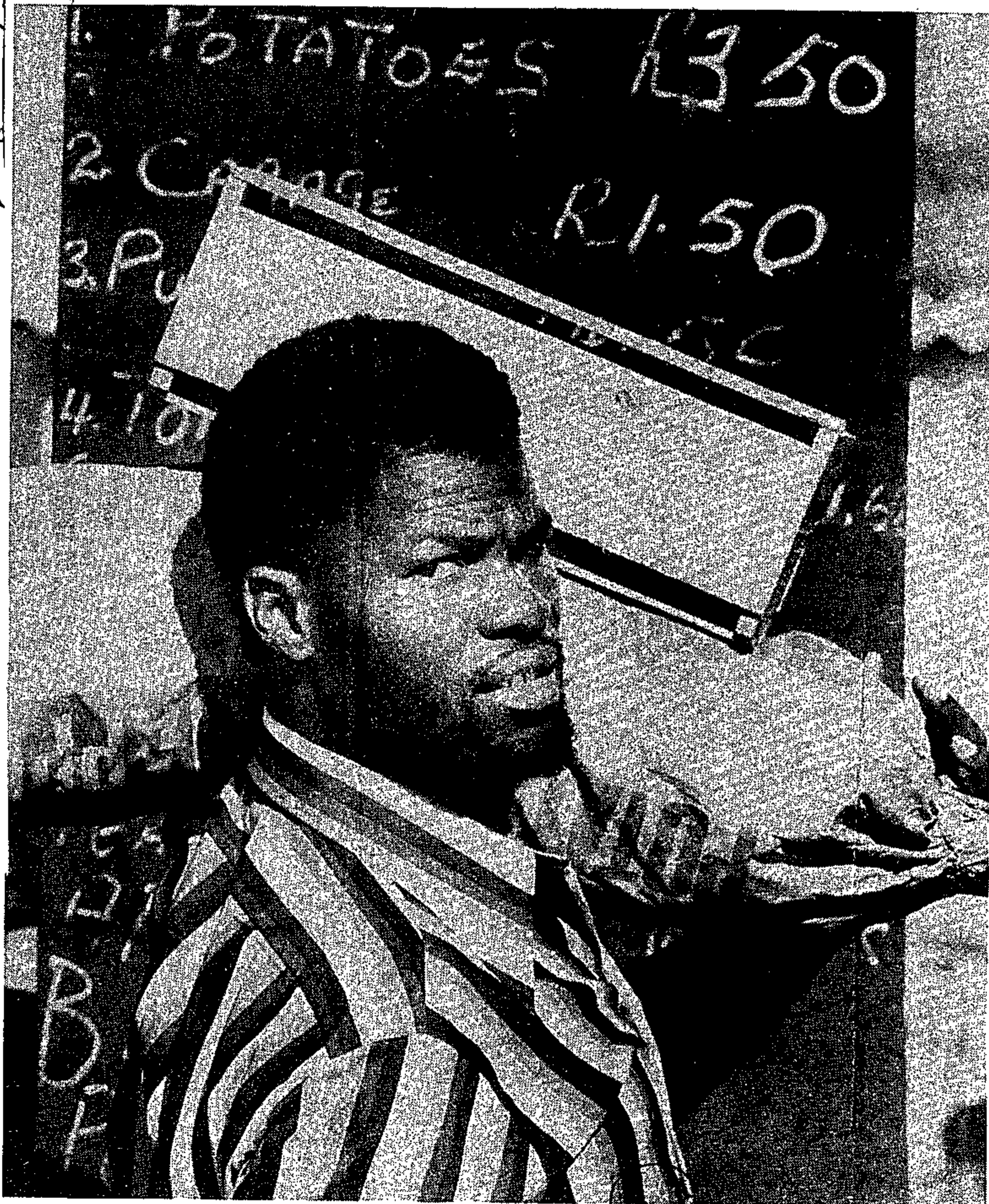
In a statement handed to the court, Mr Russell said at about 6.45 pm on August 10 last year, he was arrested, while on his way to Crossroads to conduct a small service of healing prayers for a parishioner, Mrs Rosemary Marubellela, who suffered from a skin complaint.

He admitted he contravened his house arrest regulation but pleaded not guilty on the grounds that it was trivial a matter to warrant a conviction. "My crime is that I went out after 6 pm to pray for someone who was in need," he said.

"I pleaded guilty to contravening the relevant section of the Publications Act, that I possessed the book known as Biko by Donald Woods," Mr Russell said.

"It concerns matters of national and international interest. For me there was a personal interest as well. Stephen Biko was a personal friend of mine as was the author, Donald Woods." — S.A.P.A.

BANNED FROM HIS JOB



(32/6)

S. Post 20/4/80
The former Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, who was banned recently, now has to sell vegetables to make a living. Mr Botha's banning order does not allow him to go back to his job as a trainee at Ford. He is now a vegetable vendor in PE.

Bannings

wrong, says V d Bergh

By PATRICK LAURENCE

GENERAL Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, last night denied he had ever recommended that banning orders be imposed on political dissidents.

He was commenting on a report in the Sunday Express, which quoted him as saying: "I have never believed in restricting people. The system doesn't work and it is wrong."

During his term of office as Chief of the Security Police and then as Secretary for Security Intelligence hundreds of people were restricted by banning orders issued under the Suppression of Communism Act.

But General Van den Bergh said last night: "Restrictions were not imposed by the Security Police or the Bureau for State Security. It was the work of the Department of Justice and the Government."

Asked whether banning orders were not imposed on the recommendation of the Security Police or the bureau, he replied: "We did not make recommendations. We submitted reports."

In the Sunday Express report General Van den Bergh was quoted as saying:

- If he were still responsible for South Africa's security he would order an investigation into the position of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, with a view to releasing him.
- Mandela was not a com-

munist — as the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, asserted in Parliament last week — but a black nationalist. "He stood for black nationalism just as Afrikaners still stand for Afrikaner nationalism."

General Van den Bergh said of the report last night: "It is substantially correct, but there are some omissions." One purported "omission" was the report's failure to record that he did not blame the Government for deciding against releasing Mandela.

He said last night: "If the Government feels that it cannot release Mandela, I do not blame them. He committed a serious offence. He conspired to overthrow the Government by violence."

But, General Van den Bergh added, if he were responsible still for security in the changed circumstance of today, he would order a thorough investigation into the question of releasing Mandela.

His view that Mandela was not a communist contradicts what might be described as a political axiom in governing circles. It was held firmly by the previous Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and since has been repeated by Mr P. W. Botha.

Asked last night whether he had ever put his view on Mandela to Mr Vorster while both he and Mr Vorster were still in power, General Van den Bergh said: "No comment. It would be inappropriate for me to comment."

b.c.

21/4/80

328

Van den Bergh NO to bannings

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• Mandela was not a communist — as the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, asserted in Parliament last week — but a black nationalist. "He stood for black nationalism just as Afrikaners — and I am

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But Gen Van den Bergh added, if he were responsible still for security in the changed circumstances of today he would order a thorough investigation into the question of releasing Mandela.

Mr Le Grange declined to comment yesterday on the General's statement. — DDC.

Argus
Banned

(328) 21/4/80
priest

in court

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Father Sipho Patrick Mkhathshwa, charged with contravening his banning orders, appeared briefly in the Regional Court here today.

Father Mkhathshwa, 38, of Block F, House 524, Soshanguve, was not asked to plead. His trial was postponed to June 26.

Father Mkhathshwa, secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is charged under Act 44 of 1950. He allegedly received visitors and attended a public gathering last year.

The State alleges that on June 15 and 20 he received visitors at his house and attended a public gathering of three people at his home on June 20.

Winn²⁰ie 22/4/80
claims (328)
assault

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto divisional CID chief, Colonel Steve Lerm, has instructed senior policemen to investigate an incident involving Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, and a policeman at the weekend.

Police said at the weekend Mrs Mandela had laid a charge of assault against a policeman. The policeman has also laid a similar charge against her.

A weekend newspaper reported that Mrs Mandela had a scuffle with the policeman outside the Orlando police station when she had gone there to report her departure from her Soweto home.

Mrs Mandela was in Soweto on a visit from Brandfort in the Free State to where she has been restricted for five years. — DDC.

Banning order: priest charged

PRETORIA — A Catholic priest, Fr Siphon Patrick Mkhathshwa, 38, made a brief appearance in the Regional Court here yesterday on charges of contravening his banning order.

Fr Mkhathshwa appeared before Mr C. J. R. Naude. No evidence was led and the case was postponed to June 26.

Adv Fabricius, for Fr Mkhathshwa, said the case was postponed because the Attorney-General needed more time to reply to the defence's request for the relaxation of the banning order to enable Fr Mkhathshwa to attend church, and that under the present circum-

stances, the defence had asked for the withdrawal of the charges.

The state claims that Fr Mkhathshwa, who was not asked to plead, broke his banning order on two occasions on May 15 and once on June 20 last year.

It is alleged he received visitors twice on May 15 and attended a meeting at his Mabopane home on June 20.

Fr Mkhathshwa was the regional secretary for the inter-regional meeting of the Catholic Bishops of Southern Africa.

He was first banned in June 1977. The order restricts him to the Mabopane magisterial district.

Born in Barberton, Fr Mkhathshwa was ordained in 1965 at Lydenburg. Later he was appointed to the secretariat of the department of ecumenism of the Catholic Bishops' Conference.

He was detained in October 1977 at Modderbee and released in March 1978. In October the same year he had his ban lifted so he could attend a Catholic conference in Lesotho.

In July 1978 he was fined R50 for possessing a banned book. Last August he won an appeal against the fine in the Supreme Court here. — DDC.

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Priest on charge of contravening ban



Father Mkhatsiwa.

Post 22/4/80 By ALINAH DUBE

A BANNED Roman Catholic priest, Father Siphon Patrick Mkhatsiwa (38), appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

Father Mkhatsiwa appeared before Mr C J R Naude for contravening his banning orders.

It is alleged that he received visitors and attended a gathering on June 15 and 20 last year. The case was postponed to June 26.

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Banned Badela quizzed

88 23/4/80
328

PORT ELIZABETH — A former executive member of Pebco, Mr Mono Badela, presently under a banning order, was fetched by three security men from his home at 5.30 yesterday morning. He was returned four hours later.

According to his wife, Mr Badela was alleged to have contravened his banning order. She was not told how he had done this but was advised to contact a Captain Du Plessis for further information.

The person who answered at the offices of the Security Police referred all inquiries to Colonel G. Erasmus, adding that such information might be obtained from Pretoria.

Col Erasmus refused to confirm or deny whether Mr Badela had been detained merely saying he had no comment to make.

Mrs Badela said her husband was not supposed to communicate with anybody about the incident.

Mr Badela was detained early in the year, first under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and afterwards under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was together with other Pebco officials, president, Mr Thozisotha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr D. D. Qeqe.

They were all released without being charged after spending about two months in detention. On their release they were given restriction orders, each for three years. —
DDR.

23/4/80 (328)
Winnie Mandela
for motor
business?

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MRS WINNIE Mandela, banished wife of the imprisoned black nationalist, Nelson Mandela, has been interviewed twice as a prospective employee by Sigma Motor Corporation in the past month.

Should she be offered a position with Sigma her banning order, which restricts her to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, may be altered to enable her to work for Sigma in Pretoria.

Mrs Mandela's interviews with Sigma — a subsidiary of Anglo-American — were confirmed independently yesterday by both Mr Mof Lemmer, personnel director of Sigma, and Mr Ismail Ayob, her lawyer.

The Deputy Security Police Chief, Brigadier J A du Preez, said yesterday that the Security Police were aware that Mrs Mandela had been given permission to leave Brandfort and that she had been interviewed.

It is understood that the Security Police would consider any request for Mrs Mandela to take up work with Sigma provided it did not involve her living in Soweto.

The final decision would rest with the the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, but he would almost certainly give considerable weight to the views of the Security Police.

According to one source, some members of Brandfort's white community would be relieved if Mrs Mandela moved out of their area as they see her presence as a disturbing influence on local blacks.

After a brief period of freedom, Mrs Mandela was re-banned after the 1976 unrest in Soweto and then, in 1977, banished to Brandfort by the former Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Krüger.

SP quiz banned

newsman

THE Port Elizabeth based banned journalist on the POST newspaper, Mr Mono Badela, was yesterday questioned for about five hours by security police, his wife, Mrs Vivienne Badela said.

Mrs Badela said her husband was fetched by three white security policemen at their home at about 5.30 am. Mrs Badela said police told her they were taking Mr Badela for questioning in connection with contravening his banning order.

Mr Badela, together with Mr Thezanile Botha and Mr Phalo Tshumic, were detained on the night of January 10. They were first detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Their detention was later changed to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The three were banned on their release.

Banned doctor's study appeal refused again

By DIAGO SEGOLA

A FINAL attempt by a doctor to have her banning order relaxed, to enable her to study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is restricted, has failed.

The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa), which had taken up the matter on behalf of Dr Mamphele Ramphele with the Ministry of Justice, informed her in a letter recently:

"We regret that the Medical Association cannot be of any further assistance to you in this matter and can only express the hope that your case will be reconsidered in the not too distant future."

Masa, of which Dr Ramphele is a member, had received a letter from the Secretary for Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer, which said: "I wish to inform you that the Honourable Minister of Justice has on two occasions personally considered Dr Ramphele's request for permission to attend a diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene at the medical school of the University of the Witwatersrand."

"But after careful consideration of all the relevant information decided not to accede to her request."

Early this year the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, twice refused to relax Dr Ramphele's banning order to enable her to study for the post-graduate course.

On the first occasion Dr Ramphele applied to the Minister through the Chief Magistrate at Tzaneen. The second unsuccessful request was made by the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman.

Commenting on the refusal, Mrs Suzman said at the time:

"I think it's absurd that a medical doctor, who wants to follow a course to improve her knowledge of tropical diseases and other branches of medicine which would be of value in her work, should be prevented from doing so because of her political views."

Dr Tim Wilson, of the Wits Medical School, said at the time it was very important that Dr Ramphele be allowed to qualify in tropical medicine.

"It is obvious that a doctor working in such an area should keep up to date. I think it is very important that she be allowed to get this qualification for the sake of her patients."

"I hope this decision will be revised because Wits is the only place she can study for the diploma," he said.

Dr Ramphele, 30, who is restricted to Lenyenye township in the district of Napumo, near Tzaneen, had been accepted by Wits University Medical School — subject to Ministerial approval — to study for the diploma.

The diploma course deals with diseases such as malaria, bilharzia, typhoid, sleeping sickness and others which are rife in Dr Ramphele's area.

328

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Ramphela plea refused again

JOHANNESBURG — A further attempt by a banned former King William's Town doctor to have her banning order relaxed so that she can study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is restricted has failed.

The Medical Association of South Africa, which had taken up the matter on behalf of Dr Mamphela Ramphela with the Ministry of Justice, told her in a letter recently: "We regret that the Medical Association cannot be of any further assistance to you in this matter and can only express the hope that your case will be reconsidered in the not too distant future."

The association, of which Dr Ramphela is a member, had received a letter from the Secretary

for Justice which said:

"I wish to inform you that the Minister of Justice has on two occasions personally considered Dr Ramphela's request for permission to attend a diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene at the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"But after careful consideration of all the relevant information he decided not to accede to her request."

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch refused Dr Ramphela's application when she applied to the Minister through the chief magistrate of Tzaneen. The second request was made by Mrs Helen Suzman.

Dr Ramphela, 30, who is restricted to Eeyenye township near Tzaneen, has been accepted by Wits University Medical School. — SAPA

UMTATA — Discussions between the Transkei Government and the editor of the Daily Dispatch might lead to a decision by the Transkei authorities to revoke the ban on the newspaper, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It depends on what happens when and if we discuss the matter," he said in an interview yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who invited his Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, and Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, to the interview yesterday, said: "The editor of the Dispatch has not approached me for a meeting."

The Dispatch editor, Mr George Farr, said yesterday: "The Daily Dispatch remains anxious to solve the problem with the Transkei Government and will willingly enter into discussions at any time."

On the detention of the Transkei-based Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, Chief Matanzima said: "That is a matter for the Security Police. I won't be able to reply to that."

He added, however: "I will reveal to you that a curious incident happened in my office. I received a phone call from overseas and had discussions with the person. Half an hour afterwards Sidney Moses phoned me and asked me about the same discussion."

Matanzima: ban could be revoked

Claiming that Mr Moses was "in possession of the whole conversation," he said: "I think the Security Police might have been justified in detaining him to find out how he got the information."

Describing the implications of the situation as "very serious" Chief Matanzima said: "It means I cannot discuss matters with anybody without the Daily Dispatch knowing."

Asked whether it was not possible for information about the conversation to have been leaked to Mr Moses from his office, Chief Matanzima replied: "I don't know about the possibilities. But Mr Moses is the person to tell us."

In reply to a question about whether he was satisfied that Mr Moses was being properly looked after in detention, Chief Matanzima said: "Detainees have to be visited by magistrates, to whom all complaints have to be submitted."

As no complaints had been referred to him, he

assumed all was well, particularly as "Mr Moses has not even approached me as the Minister of Police."

Mr Letlaka said: "The magistrates who attend to detainees are very senior men and one has to assume they carry out their duties responsibly."

In a separate interview the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied reports that Mr Moses had been taken to hospital in a serious condition last week and then taken back into detention against the wishes of the hospital staff.

Brig Ngceba said: "Mr Moses did not complain. I referred him to the district surgeon after Mrs Moses had told me he needed to take tablets but did not have any with him. The doctor referred him to the hospital."

Mr Moses was taken to hospital again yesterday for a "routine check-up," Brig Ngceba said. "He was taken at my insistence."

— DDC.

Punishing the patients (328) ~~175~~

DISEASES like malaria, typhoid and sleeping sickness are rife in the Napumo district of the north-eastern Transvaal. One of the few doctors in the area is Dr Mamphela Ramphele. RDM 30/4/80

Three times, Dr Ramphele has applied for permission to take a post-graduate course in tropical medicine at Wits University. Three times, without saying why, the Government has refused her that permission. But the reason is plain. The doctor is a banned person. So her patients will suffer with her.

Lectures at Unisa

Rachidi's ban eased for study

MR HLAKU Rachidi, banned former president of the Black People's Convention (BPC), has been granted permission to leave the magisterial area of Johannesburg for study in Pretoria.

He has been given

permission to attend lectures at the University of South Africa (Unisa) on May 2, 3, 8 and June 6.

Rachidi has been granted leave to attend the lectures after making an application on March 14. He is allowed to be in Pretoria during specific hours, the longest being next Thursday when he has been given four hours.

The conditions for his being in Pretoria are that he report at Orlando Police Station before leaving and on return, and he report to the Pretoria Central Police Station on arrival.

He should travel via the Ben Schoeman Highway to and from Pretoria, does not take part in any discussions other than in the lecture room and in connection with the lecture; he attends no gathering other than the lecture; and he stays in the lecture



owers.



Mr Hlaku Rachidi . . . allowed to study in Pretoria.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 66 69/68

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

328

No. 918

2 May 1980

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:

No. 918

2 Mei 1980

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:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Mogame Josiah Moeng.....	1335 Tladi, Soweto, Johannesburg.....	8/4/80	30/4/82
Kader Hassim.....	7 Belmont Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	9/4/80	30/4/85



Mr Thozamile Botha . . . left the country.

Believed to be in Lesotho

BOTHA FILES

BANNED former Febco leader Thozamile Botha has left the country and is believed to be in Maseru, Lesotho.

This was disclosed last night by a close relative of Mr Botha who also said that the wife had reported the matter to the police in Kwazakhele.

Mr Botha is believed to have left his home in Zwide township early on Sunday morning. He and two other Port Elizabeth men, Mr Phalo Tshume, former secretary and black journalist, Mr Mono Badela, were earlier this year jailed without trial for seven weeks and soon after their release on February 27 were served with banning orders.

Mr Botha and Mr Badela were placed under house arrest. Mr Botha was restricted to Zwide township.

He rose to the leader-

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page of the block on this cover question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ballpoint pen is not acceptable. Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for correction.
3. Names must be printed clearly in block letters (e.g. graph paper) where possible. Examination book(s) are provided for this purpose.
4. Do not write in the left margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for admission to the next examination.

BR-8

Post

6/5/80

industrial unrest last year and also became the leading figure in the Port Elizabeth community before he was detained on January 10.

The banning order made it impossible for Mr Botha to take up his employment at Ford where he had been working as a learner draughtsman. An application to the chief magistrate to have his order relaxed to enable him to take up employment with Ford was turned down last month.

Wife

Because he could not take up employment, Mr Botha earned his living by selling fruits and vegetables.

He has left behind his wife, Fezeka Botha.

The relative said Mr Botha was to have reported at the Sanlam Building headquarters of the security police at 8 am yesterday.

DD 6/5/80

Banned Botha is missing

411
328

PORT ELIZABETH — The former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Thozamile Botha, has been missing from his Zwide home since Sunday.

Mr Botha, who was served with a banning order after spending six weeks in detention, was one of the kingpins in settling the unrest at Ford's assembly plant here recently.

His wife, Mrs Fezeka Botha, said she had returned from a beer party at 5 pm on Sunday to find her husband gone.

She said this seemed strange as he was not allowed to leave the house between 6 pm on Friday and 6 am on Monday, so she reported the matter to the police.

Mr Botha, a former high school teacher, reverted to selling fruit after he was banned. His wife is concerned about her future as she does not know how she will survive.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said he could not comment before contacting the Security Branch today. —
DDR

Banned Pebco man has fled country

STAR 6/5/80
328

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Thozamile Botha, the banned former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who went missing at the weekend, had definitely left the country, the head of the security police branch in Port Elizabeth, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus said today.

He said he had evidence that Mr Botha had left the country but he was not sure where he was.

Meanwhile, several people, including Mrs Botha, have been questioned by police.

Police were trying to establish how Mr Botha

had managed to leave and arrests might follow, Colonel Erasmus said.

Mr Botha had been reported missing by his wife on Sunday, and police were unable to trace him. But police had information that Mr Botha had fled the country on Saturday night.

Mr Botha, a key figure in the recent Ford Motor Company labour dispute, spent six weeks in detention and received a banning order immediately after his release.

Formerly a high-school teacher and later a trainee draughtsman at Ford, he took to selling fruit when his banning order prevented him from doing other work.

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UCT

Arrests likely in wake of Botha's flight

Post 7/5/80
328
11/11/80

POST, Wednesday, Ma



Mr Mono Badela

MR THOZAMILE Botha, the banned former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), who went missing at the weekend, has definitely left the country, police have confirmed.

They are trying to establish how Mr Botha managed to leave and arrests might follow, said Col Gerrit Erasmus, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth.

Col Erasmus said in an interview that he had evidence that Mr Botha left the country but he was not sure where he was. He suspected him to be in a bordering country.

Meanwhile, several people, including Mr Botha's wife, had been questioned by police.

Col Erasmus said Mr Botha had been reported missing by his wife on Sunday, and police were unable to trace him. However, police had information that Mr Botha had fled the country on Saturday night.

He said according to his informer the other former Pebco leaders who were detained and later restricted with Mr Botha were still all in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

They are Mr Dan Qeque, a businessman and sports administrator, Mr Mono Badela, a journalist and Mr Phalo Tshume, a per-

sonnel officer at a Uitenhage plant.

Mr Botha, a key figure in the recent Ford Motor Company labour dispute, spent six weeks in detention and received a banning order immediately after his release.

Formerly a high school teacher and later a trainee draughtsman at Ford Motor Company, he took to fruit vending when his banning order prevented him from doing other work.

He recently heard from the local Chief Magistrate that an application to have his banning order relaxed to enable him to work at Ford, had been refused.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt authoritatively that a top representative of Ford was now attempting to get the banning order relaxed for him to return to work there.

His three-year banning order stipulates that he

must be at home between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. on weekdays and at weekends.

Mrs Fezeka Botha said she had found her husband missing from their home on Sunday after returning from a visit to relatives.

She reported him as missing to the Kwazakhele police station on Sunday evening — the police immediately launched a search for Mr Botha which until yesterday had proved fruitless.

"I know that he was terrible frustrated by his banning order but he did not mention anything to me about leaving. It has been a terrible shock," said Mrs Botha.

8/5/80 328

Banned black leader seeks asylum in Lesotho

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lesotho Government confirmed today that Mr Thozamile Botha, the banned leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), who fled South Africa last weekend, is in Maseru.

Mr T Ntsane, director of Lesotho Broadcasting, said that Mr Botha was in the process of applying for political asylum through the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior.

Mr Botha fled the country on Sunday when he disappeared from his Zwile home in Port Elizabeth.

He was under a three-year banning order which restricted him entering a factory, rendering him jobless.

He could not take up his job with the Ford Motor Company, and an application to have his banning order amended so that he could work was turned down by the Government.

Last year, Mr Botha led the labour strike at Ford which involved 700 workers.

80 8/5/80 328

Qeqe on banning charge

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Dan Qeqe appeared before a Regional Court magistrate here yesterday on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Mr Qeqe, whose ban confines him to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth, pleaded not guilty.

A Security Policeman told the court he had been given a lift at Uitenhage in a car in which Mr Qeqe had been a passenger.

Constable G. Dhanster said he stopped the car and had been given a lift from KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, to Zwide on March 3.

He said he had known at the time it was Mr Qeqe but had not arrested him because he knew that banned people could receive permission to move out of their area at certain times.

The case continues today. — DDR

80 9/5/80

HM

328

Botha seeks Lesotho asylum

MASERU — The banned former president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, who fled South Africa is seeking political asylum here.

Mr Botha left his wife and four-year-old son at his home in Zwide on Sunday morning and travelled

across South African territory by car. He entered Lesotho in the southern district of Quthing and took a bus to Maseru, where he arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr Botha is planning to study law at the National University of Lesotho. — SAPA.

Ex-Pebco
leader is
in Maseru

328

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Banned black consciousness leader Mr Thozamile Botha arrived in Maseru on Tuesday night to an enthusiastic welcome from other South African political refugees in the Lesotho capital.

Mr Botha left Port Elizabeth on Sunday and was driven to Sterkspruit in Transkei, from where he crossed the river into Lesotho and took a bus to Maseru.

He reported to the Lesotho authorities yesterday and a spokesman for the Minister of the Interior said his application for political asylum was being considered by the Lesotho Government.

Mr Botha was a leading figure in the recent strike at the Port Elizabeth Ford plant and was chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) until February when he was served with a banning order.

He subsequently earned a living selling food and vegetables.

9/05/80 ARGUS
Ban on school meetings 'foolish' 328

Parliamentary Staff

SCHOOLGROUNDS should not be included in a ban on meetings, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) told the Assembly today.

Speaking in the budget debate on the police vote, she referred to an incident when police were reported to have baton-charged and detained more than 300 pupils after entering the grounds of a Johannesburg school.

'What is the need to enter schoolgrounds?' Mrs Suzman asked.

'I do not believe schoolgrounds should be included in the ban on meetings.'

It was a 'foolish' law that did not allow the

safety valve of children demonstrating in their own schoolgrounds, Mrs Suzman said.

Mr A J Vlok (NP, Verwoerdburg) said the police had maintained order during weeks of school boycotts when there was a threat of clashes.

A FUSS

Mrs Suzman was now making a fuss about a single incident and was using it to convey to schoolchildren that Parliament had made a 'foolish' law.

Referring to a news report about a SACC meeting, Mr Vlok warned people who advocated civil disobedience that a confrontation with the police would be inevitable.

SA exile
STAR 9/5/80
wants to
study law

328

Mr Thozamile Botha, banned former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who fled to Lesotho this week, wants to study law at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (Roma) in Maseru, a Government official said today.

Mr T Ntsane, director of Lesotho Broadcasting, said Mr Botha, 30, had applied for political asylum in Lesotho. He had been interviewed by the Lesotho police, Immigration Department officials, the Foreign Affairs and Interior Ministries and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Southern Africa.

It is believed Mr Botha will soon be granted refugee status.

Mr Ntsane said that Mr Botha had entered Lesotho on Tuesday. It is understood that Mr Botha, who fled South Africa on Sunday, travelled through Transkei and walked several kilometres before crossing the border at Pele Bridge.

Botha's wife seeks order against SB

MRS FEZEKA BOTHA, wife of the exiled Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leader Mr Thozamile Botha, has applied for a court interdict preventing the security police from molesting or assaulting her and her family.

Her attorney, Mr Herbert Fischat, said the urgent application was brought in on Wednesday when notice of it was served on the security police.

Mr Justice de Wet then instructed that the case be put on the Supreme Court role for Tuesday.

Mrs Botha and members of her family, including Mr Botha's brother, were reportedly questioned by the Port Elizabeth security police this week after the disappearance of her husband from their home in Zwide township at the weekend.

She has not been at home since Monday and is understood to be staying with relatives in Port



Mr Thozamile Botha

Elizabeth with their four-year-old boy.

Sapa reported from Maseru this week that Mr Botha, who fled into Lesotho, was seeking political asylum there. Mr Botha travelled from Port Elizabeth to the Lesotho border by car.

He crossed into Leso-

tho's Quthing district at Tele Bridge and made his way to Maseru, where he arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr Botha is believed to be planning to study law at the University of Lesotho.

Mr Botha shot to prominence in Port Elizabeth at the end of last year when his resignation from Ford Motor Company — where he was a trainee draughtsman — sparked the first of a series of black walkouts and a spate of labour unrest.

He was later detained for almost seven weeks by security police and served with a restriction order after that.

Mr Botha, also a former high school teacher, took to fruit vending to make a living within the terms of his banning order. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Another leader lost

~~11A~~ (328) RDM 12/5/80.

GOOD riddance to bad rubbish. That will be the feeling of some people about the flight of the black consciousness leader, Thozamile Botha, to Lesotho.

They are those for whom his detention, without trial, under the Terrorism Act, and the banning order imposed on his release, was proof enough that he was up to no good.

Such people of course regarded Mr Botha, like so many emergent black leaders before him, as an "agitator". And detention, banning, exile has become the black agitator's inevitable lot.

We for our part wonder whether South Africa can afford the loss of this young man. Certainly we see no gain in the fact that an internal leader, a potential negotiator, has been turned into a potential external enemy — an enemy of negotiations and non-violent solutions.

He could have been a valuable community leader. His civic organisation, Pebco, attracted largescale support in Port Elizabeth's volatile black township. Yet Mr Botha, only 30 years old, exercised a remarkable control and discipline over their mass meetings. And publicly, at least, he condemned the violence that accompanied the labour unrest in the city.

Significantly, Ford Motor Company wanted to take him back, but his banning order prevented this. The man who was already being described as the "Dr Motlana" of Port Elizabeth, was reduced to selling produce on a township pavement to make a living. No wonder he fled.

But he will want to return and we can guess in what tragic capacity that might be.

328

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1000

16 May 1980

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

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of
the Internal Security Act, 1950, that the name Du
Plessis, Barney Samuel, has been removed from the
list published in Government Notice R. 1907, dated
16 November 1962.

GG 6998 16/5/80

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1000

16 Mei 1980

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

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die
Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, gegee dat die
naam Du Plessis, Barney Samuel, geskrap is van die
lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1907 van 16
November 1962, afgekondig is.

Mrs Botha's plea on safety weighed

JUDGMENT has been reserved on the urgent application for an interim supreme court order restraining police from assaulting Mrs Fezeka Botha, wife of the former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Thozamile Botha, and her brother.

Mrs Botha alleged that she was beaten and kicked by a Captain du Plessis and a Lieutenant Moolman.

She was also forced to stand through most of an interrogation lasting from 8.50 pm until 5 am the next day, she claims.

She was fetched from her house in Zwide, where her brother also stayed, and was returned there in the early morning hours.

She also alleged that the head of the local security police, Colonel Gerit Erasmus, flung a brick at her which missed, and another officer called her abusive names.

Her brother, who was detained at the time, was brought into the interrogation room at 2 am and he was in a pathetic state with a bleeding mouth.

PROTECTION

Mr I Farlam, for Mrs Botha, said she feared similar treatment of her and her brother by security police to that during their interrogations on May 5, which allegedly included assault.

She felt she required protection while civil proceedings were been instituted against the Minister of Police and three security police officers in Port Elizabeth — for which a month's notice was required.

Mrs Botha and her brother, Mr Vukile Maki-

nana, claimed in affidavits that they had been assaulted during lengthy questioning at the security police offices in Port Elizabeth on May 5, the day after Mr Botha's disappearance.

When dropped at home she was warned not to report the incidents to the Press and that if she did not contact the security police if her husband phoned her, she would receive the same treatment again.

IN HIDING

She was in hiding and was afraid to return to her home for fear of similar police action.

Mr Makinana said the house was still closely watched by security police.

Replying affidavits from the three respondents confirmed that Mrs Botha was questioned for a long time, but denied that she was made to stand, or that she was assaulted.

They said her fears were unfounded because they had the information they needed about her banned husband — his means of escape and his whereabouts.

Mr J P W Erasmus, for the Minister, said that if the application were successful, a stigma would cling to Col Erasmus before it had been established whether he had actually allowed the assault of a woman.

Mr Justice Howie is on the Bench.

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Intergroup Relations

Herald, May 17 1980 3

Port Special ★

Two held after c. Heule Botha 15/5/80 flees SA (328)

TWO men have been detained in the Eastern Cape in connection with the flight of the former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leader Mr Thozamile Botha to Lesotho last week.

Mr Botha a banned person whose restrictions placed on him by the Government prevented him from continuing his employment as a trainee foreman at Ford, has applied for political asylum with the Lesotho authorities.

The detention of the two men has been confirmed by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet of the South Africa Police Directorate in Pretoria.

He would not release the names of the two men being held.

R COMBINATIONS.

ALECTS OF SHONA)

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ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
K, EARL W. LANGUAGE 38/196
EARLY 30,000 MAIN ENTRIES.

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PE man ⁽³²⁸⁾ not guilty 17/5/86 on banning charge

PORT ELIZABETH — Sports administrator and businessman Mr Dan Qege was acquitted in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court last week of breaking his banning order by going to Uitenhage.

A security policeman, Constable Gene Danster, told magistrate Mr J E Moony, that he had been hiking a lift to Port Elizabeth from Uitenhage when a car in which Mr Qege was a passenger stopped to give him a lift.

He said that he did not arrest Mr Qege immediately because he did not know whether Mr Qege had permission to leave the Port Elizabeth magisterial district in terms of his banning order.

Mr Qege had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In finding him not guilty, Mr Moony said it was unlikely that Mr Qege would have stopped to give a lift to a member of the security police or for that matter to anyone else.

UCT

328
S Post 18/6/80

Thozamile Botha under ANC wing

**SUNDAY POST
Reporters**

THOZAMILE BOTHA, the banned former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), has been taken under the wing of the African National Congress.

The 32-year-old former teacher, who led the Ford workers' strike at the company's Port Elizabeth plant last year, went into exile two weeks ago.

Mr Botha's connection with the ANC was confirmed yesterday by reliable sources in Maseru.



One tick the figure
ing clansmen use, ac-
cording to a spokes-
man of one royal
kraal, is that the men
working in the urban
areas form death
squad.

The men usually hire
special transport to
bring the death squads
to Masinga. This gives
the clansmen the al-
ibi that when the mur-
ders were committed
they were at work.
"Even the employers
will stand by their
employees," says the
spokesman.

The people of Msi-
nga are formed into
four tribal groupings
— the Amachunu,
Amabomvu, Abakwa-
Majosi and Abathe-
mbu.

In the mid-1880s
the friendly relations
between the Abathe-
mbu and the Mabaso
clans broke into open

clear if they have resign-
ed as BCMA members.

From its beginnings
BCMA has seen itself as
an organisation trying to
unite the ANC and PAC,
the two South African ex-
ile groups recognised by
the United Nations and
the Organisation of Afri-
can Unity (OAU).

Recent in-fighting with-
in the PAC has brought it
close to collapse and the
movement could well lose
its OAU recognition.

And the ANC, from its
position of strength and
diplomatic recognition,
has apparently answered
the BCMA with a join-us-
or-forget-it reply.

Another man to skip
the country is Mr Enoch
Duma, a senior reporter
with the Sunday Times
and vice-president of the
Writers Association of

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28/05/80 AK44

Banned black leader vanishes

328

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A leading exponent in the black-consciousness movement, Jairus Kgokong, has left his Soweto home and is believed to have gone to Botswana.

Mr Kgokong, banned and restricted to the magisterial area of Johannesburg, was to have surrendered to the police yesterday to start a two-year jail sentence for obstructing the course of justice.

His sentence was a sequel to a Supreme Court trial in which Mr J Mofokeng and six others were charged under the Terrorism Act. Kgokong was a State witness.

STATEMENT

His evidence conflicted with a statement he made under oath before Captain A B Cronwright on November 3 1975.

He said the statement was not made freely and voluntarily. He was later charged with obstructing the course of justice.

Kgokong has played a prominent role in the black-consciousness movement. He was Transvaal regional secretary of the South African Students' Organisation.

He has spent about 23 months under detention in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Kgokong applies for asylum in

Botswana

BLACK Consciousness leader, Mr Jairus Kgokong, yesterday applied for political asylum in Botswana, according to sources there.

Mr Kgokong, former Transvaal regional secretary of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso), is said to have arrived in Botswana on Saturday — two days before he was to have handed himself over to prison authorities in Johannesburg to start a two year jail sentence.

Mr Kgokong was banned and restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

STATEMENT

The two year sentence he was to serve is a sequel to a Supreme Court trial in which Mr J Mofokeng and six others were charged under the Terrorism Act. Mr Kgokong was State witness in the case.

His evidence in the case allegedly conflicted with a statement he had made under oath before Captain A B Cronwright on November 3, 1975. He had told the court that the statement was not made freely and voluntarily.

Mr Kgokong has played a major role in the black consciousness movement of South Africa. He has spent about 23 months in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Winnie ^{5-TAR} 26/5/80
can't go ⁽³²⁸⁾
to India ⁽³²⁸⁾

By Tom Duff

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Winnie Mandela has been refused a passport to travel to India to accept a top award on behalf of her jailed husband, the nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

He is this year's recipient of the Nehru Award for International Reconciliation.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton who helped with a passport application, said today the application had been turned down.

Past recipients include the American civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King and the Tanzanian leader Dr Julius Nyerere.

It is understood that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, strongly backed the granting of the award to Mandela who is a prisoner on Robben Island.

TO ALL:

Religious Leaders
Members of Parliament
Newspaper and Magazine
Members of the Public
Committee members of c

Members of the Legal Profession



BANNING & DETENTION

The Civil Rights League
punishments of detention
law, and the subsequent
contraventions.

COURTS ARE EXCLUDED

The courts are, in effect,
punishment without having
of restriction has also

The League protests that
and judging the evidence
"security" legislation
courts, for example of
under a wide-ranging
pressure of incommunicado
excluded from the jurisdiction.

Using banning for political
officials, when the
having them convicted
of the law, creates a
that may lead to weakness.

INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN

The fundamental principle
guilty. There must be
form - yet that is what
Civil Rights League call
punishment without justice.

SMOKESCREEN

There are those who persuade themselves that
they must have merited their punishment and
rather than imprisoned. This is the way people

The belief that there can be no smoke without
realisation that permanent smoke more probable

Those who believe that officials cannot make
example: the interference with parliamentary
and Mr. Biko's death.

Far from bannings being merited, these rest
of goodwill who have the influence to bring our people together in peace -
when there is a desperate need for voices of reconciliation to be heard.

Nkondo ban a measure 'against the grain' - Azaso

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE South African Government has gone
against the grain by banning Mr Curtis Nkon-
do while there is a nationwide call for the re-
lease of Mr Nelson Mandela and other political
prisoners, the return of the exiles and the
unbanning of the banned.

This was said by the
Azanian Students Organ-
isation (Azaso) and the
Congress of South African
Students (Cosas) in
their protest against the
banning of Mr Nkondo.
Mr Nkondo was banned
on his release from de-
tention last Friday.

The statement read:
"There is a nationwide
call for the release of
Mandela and other politi-
cal leaders, the return of
the exiles, and the banish-
ed and the unbanning of
the banned. In the wake
of this worthy and reason-
able call we see the
regime going against the
grain of this demand and
banning Mr Nkondo.

"There was a time
when such actions sowed
fears in the hearts of
many, but today we

sympathise with the re-
gime for the intransi-
gence and their myopia.
The taste of liberation
remains on the tongue of
every black man in this
country and his thirst for
liberation will not be
thwarted by anything, not
even death.

"It is imperative for
the regime to understand
that opportunity knocks
once, and once lost, it
can never be recovered.
The oppressed people
must acknowledge that the
tactics of the regime are
but temporary measures,
and it is the resolve ly-
ing deep in our hearts
that is of matter today.

"We need to stand
united with the Nkondos
and the Mandelas of our
times, because they are
beacons in the path of
the oppressed people as
they march to the new
haven of their ultimate
liberation. We stand four
square behind Mr Nko-
ndo and others who find
themselves in similar cir-
cumstances. We further
pledge solidarity with the
Fort Hare students in this
hour of crisis."

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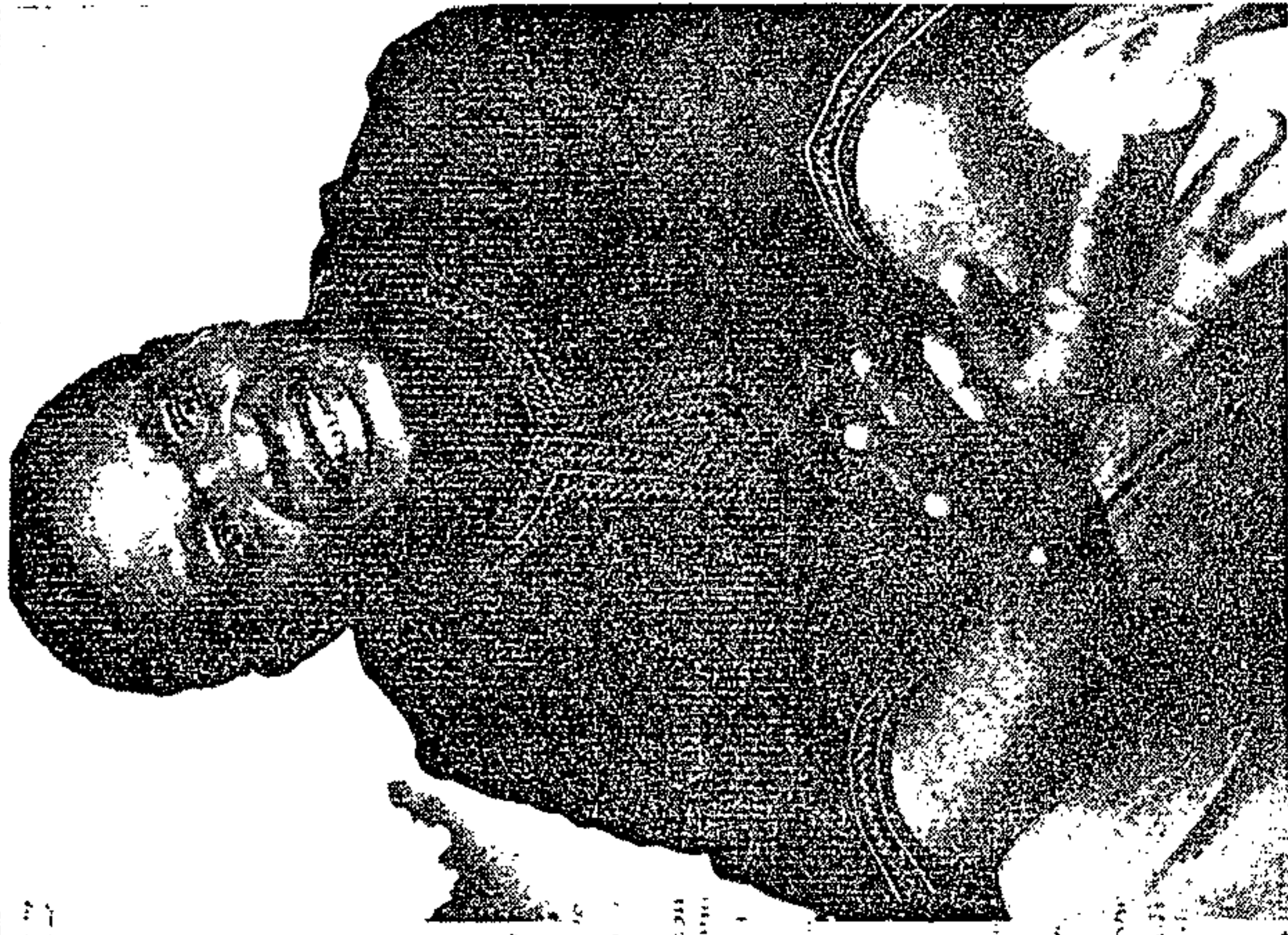
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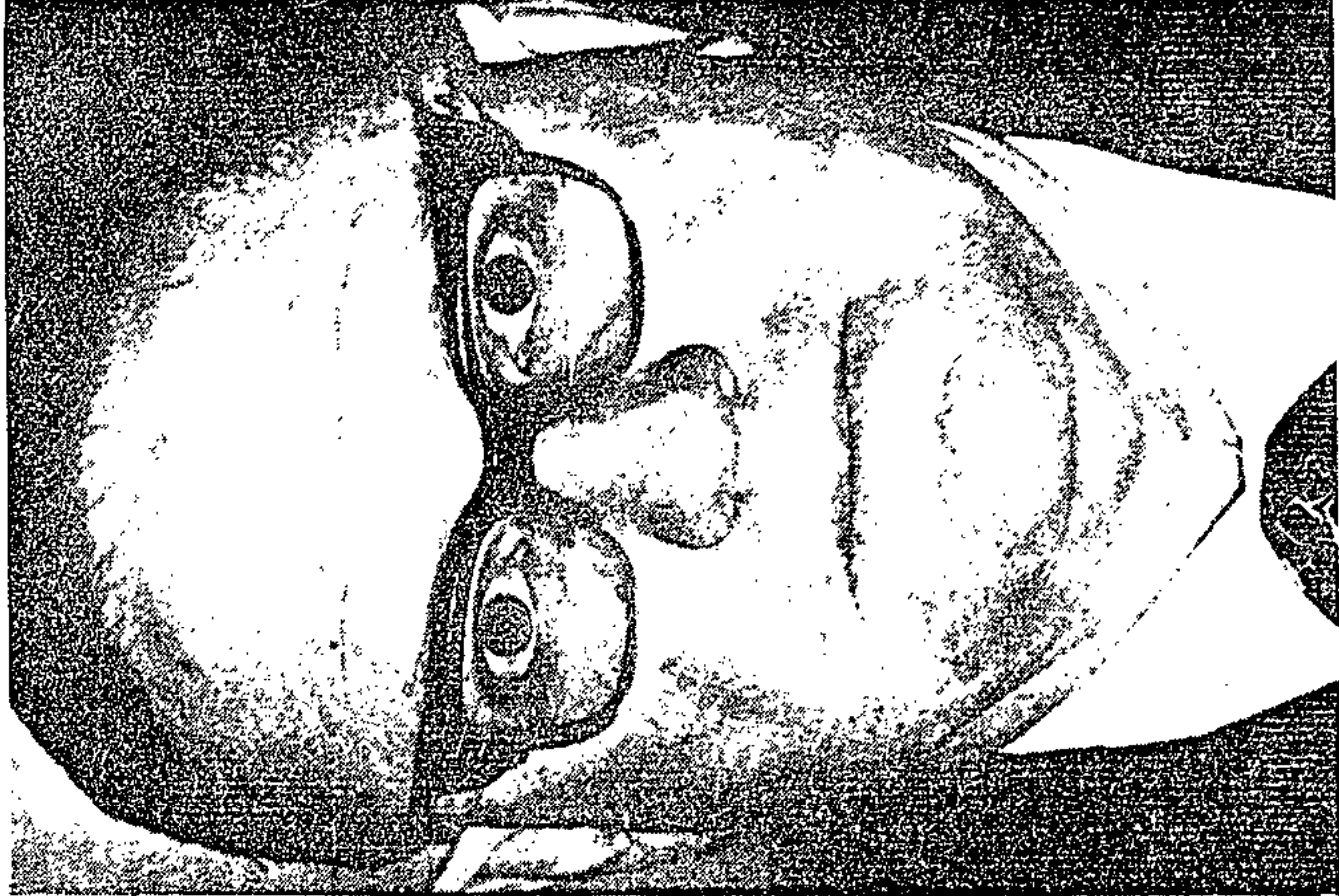
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Mr Curtis Nkondo ... banned last Friday



Mr Alwyn Schlebusch ... signed the order

The war on black dissent ADN 27/5/80 hots up

Yet another black leader has been banned without being charged in a court of law. Those black leaders who have not been cut off from the public argue that the move against Mr Curtis Nkondo is part of a "total onslaught" on the voices of dissent. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA analyses the background.

ADD one more name to the long list of black consciousness leaders cut off from the public. Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, executive member of the Solidarity Front, first president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

He was banned last Friday. The three-year order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was served on him immediately after his release from a month's detention. No charges were put to him in an open court of law. What Mr Nkondo did — or did not do — is anybody's guess. Just as it is anybody's guess what at least 155 South Africans still banned did to deserve such punishment.

Not that Mr Nkondo would be at all surprised to be banned. He was expecting action against him ever since he became Azapo's president last year.

In 1978, Azapo was launched as the political vehicle of black consciousness. Immediately, members of its interim executive were detained under Security laws.

The chairman, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, and the secretary, Mr Lybon Mabasa, were banned. Again, no charges were put to them in court.

Since then, action has continued to be taken against other Azapo officials and black consciousness supporters.

It is part of a pattern which emerged during Mr J. T. Kruger's reign as Minister of Justice when he declared open war on black consciousness. It is in line with warnings issued recently by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

It is part of what black leaders — those still able to communicate with the public — have described as the "total onslaught" on the voices of dissent.

Addressing a National Party meeting in Potchefstroom at the end of February, Mr Le Grange said forces were at work in Soweto inspired by the SA Communist Party, the African National Congress and other organisations, aimed at stirring up unrest.

"We are aware of what they are doing. Members of these organisations will burn their fingers very quickly," he said. "If they get hurt, they must not ask for any sympathy and I want to assure you that some of them are going to get hurt."

He did not specify to whom, or which organisations, he was referring.

Two weeks later, Mr Nkondo became the first of a number of prominent blacks to be questioned or detained by Security Police.

crackdown on black organisations and individuals.

Mr Nkondo later addressed black and white students in different parts of the country when the black schools boycott started in April. A Cabinet Minister condemned him, and a few hours after he had spoken at the University of the Witwatersrand, he was detained by Security Police.

The same day, three other black consciousness figures in the Western Cape were detained. They were held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, providing for up to 14 days renewable detention.

Whether Mr Nkondo's detention had anything to do with the schools boycott only the authorities know. Reasons for his detention and subsequent ban have not been made public.

Mr Nkondo's banning order is for three years. Orders served on other people vary, for example, the length and other restrictive provisions.

Some banned people have not been able to continue with careers for which they have been trained. Others, like Dr Mamephela Ramphela, cannot continue with additional studies.

Dr Ramphela, a close associate of late black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, is banished to a small Northern Transvaal village.

Last month, she failed in a final attempt to have her ban-

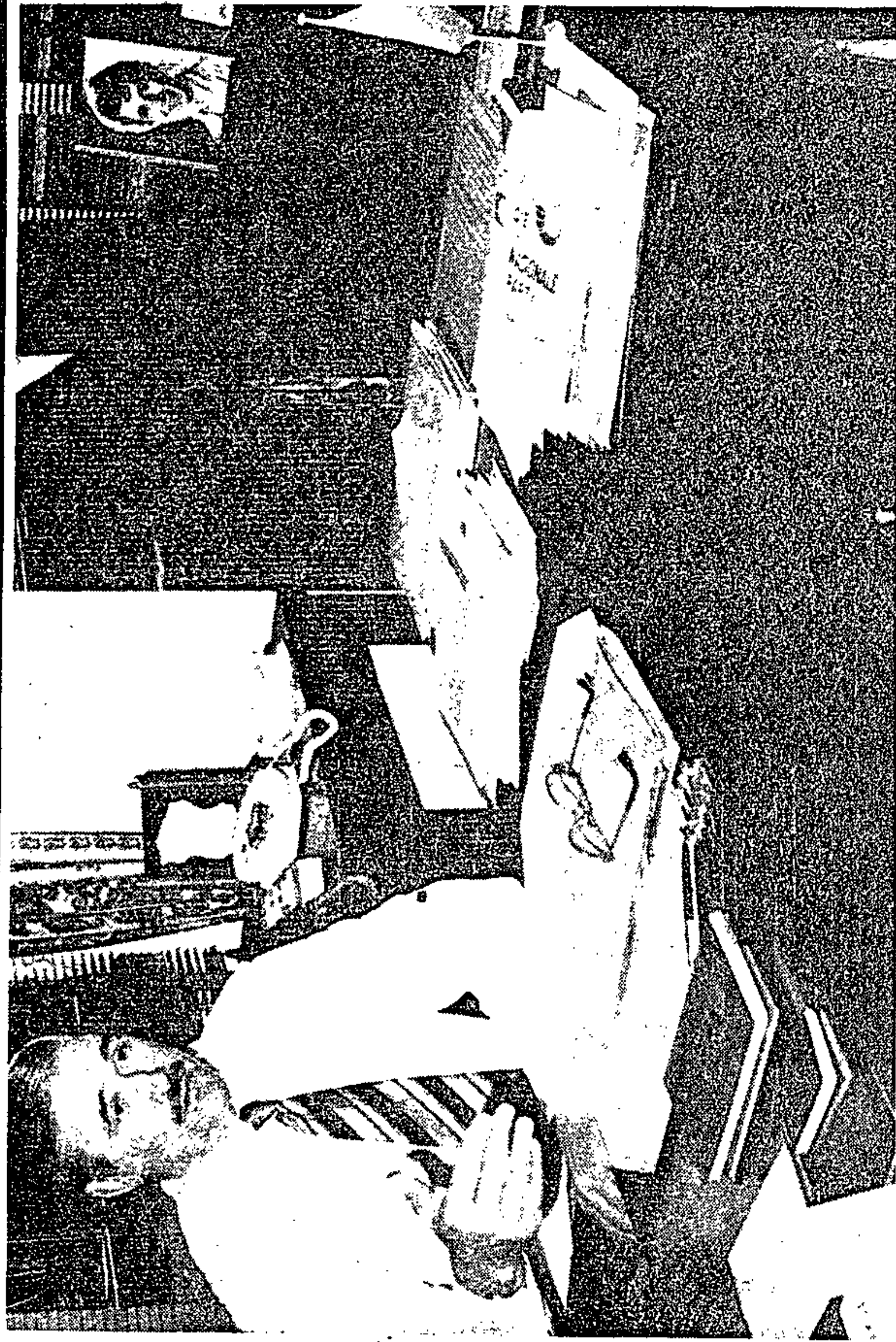
ning order relaxed to enable her to study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is restricted.

The Medical Association of South Africa, of which she is a member, received the following reply from the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. P. J. Coetsee: "...the Minister of Justice has on two occasions personally considered Dr Ramphela's request for permission to attend a diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene at the medical school of the University of the Witwatersrand."

"But after careful consideration of all the relevant information decided not to accede to her request."

Dr Ramphela, one of only a handful of black women doctors in the country, was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town. She was detained for 139 days in 1976 and a year later, banished to Leneyenye township near Tzaneen.

She was among the Biko associates to be silenced. Mr Biko died in police custody, as did Mr Mamephela Mphahleli, Barney Pitso and Mr Thami Zani went into exile. Other leading figures of the banned Black People's Convention and the SA Students' Organisation were jailed after a lengthy trial in 1976. Mr Stephen Jones, who was arrested with Mr Biko at a



Minister of Police Louis le Grange ... warnings from the Potchefstroom "pulpit"

road block, was also banned after being released from a lengthy period in detention. He, too, was not charged.

In recent months, those banned included people who had served prison terms on Robben Island, as well as four Port Elizabeth black leaders, Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Dan Qoqe, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela.

Mr Botha, leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebo), recently also joined the exiles. Among the prominent blacks still in detention is Dr Joe Veriava, an executive member of the anti-SA Indian Council body.

He too was held under the General Law Amendment Act, and is now being detained under the "preventive" Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Dr Veriava, Mr Nkondo, and others are among an ever-increasing number of people detained under various Security laws.

Yet, in terms of amendments to the Police Act proposed recently by Mr Le Grange, it would have been an offence to publish detainees' names without official authorisation.

The amendments led to a public outcry, with black leaders saying the country would become a Police State and that the provisions sounded like something out of Solzhenitsyn's

Gulag Archipelago where people disappeared without trace. Mr Le Grange then withdrew the provisions, referring to them to the Rabie Commission probing security laws.

But two security law experts, Professor John Dugard and Professor A. S. Matthews, have expressed strong misgivings about the amended Bill. They agree that on the face of it, the Bill would still prevent newspapers from publishing the names of Terrorism Act detainees, enabling the police to arrest people under the Act and the public would not know about it.

Police seldom volunteer to disclose the names of people detained under the Security laws. Names are usually brought to the attention of the Press by family members, associates or lawyers. Police also seldom, even on inquiry from the Press, give details about where detainees are being held, or sometimes, even under which Act.

The Police Act, the Prisons Act and the various security laws cast such a wide dragnet on the publication of information that ordinary members of the public often accuse the Press of "hiding" things.

In present circumstances, unless the Press is satisfied beyond doubt about the veracity of its informants, it will not publish the names

Now Mr Nkondo's silencing means that he will no longer be able to take part in the special weekend classes for students in Soweto.

Mr Nkondo resigned as a teacher after the 1976 unrest in protest against Bantu Education. Although he worked for a computer firm, he continued assisting scholars in Soweto.

His banning order specifically precludes him from giving any tuition to people other than his own children. He cannot enter a university, school, college or any other educational institution.

He cannot attend any social and political gatherings. He cannot enter any black, coloured or Indian area except Kiptown and Eldorado Park, where he lives with his wife, Rose. This means he cannot enter neighbouring Soweto or Lenasia.

He also cannot enter a hostel, a black village, factory or any premises where publishing takes place — and he cannot communicate with other banned people.

Mr Nkondo's name now goes on the list of the twilight people. The "total onslaught" continues on black leaders who are condemned to a restricted existence without being charged under the already formidable range of South African security

Student groups slam Nkondo ban

27/5/90
328

Political Reporter

TWO black students' organisations yesterday pledged solidarity with Mr Curtis Nkondo and lashed out at the Government for banning him.

In a strongly-worded joint statement, the executives of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) said they stood squarely behind Mr Nkondo and others

who found themselves in similar circumstances.

Mr Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and executive member of the Solidarity Front, was banned last Friday, immediately after being released from a month's detention.

The students pointed to a countrywide call for the release

of Mr Nelson Mandela and other jailed political leaders, for the return of exiled people, and the lifting of restrictions on banned and banished people.

In the wake of this "worthy and reasonable" call, the Government had gone against the grain by banning Mr Nkondo. "This is a sad state of affairs and we are left with the impression that the present regime will begin to listen only

after millions of lives have been lost.

"There was a time when such actions sowed fear in the hearts of many, but today we sympathise with the regime for their intransigence and their myopia," the students said, and added that the black people's thirst for liberation would not be quenched.

See Page 12

People 'ban' themselves in solidarity act

By ARNOLD GEYER

A GROUP of South Africans have decided to lead the "life of a banned person" this week as an act of solidarity with all detainees and banned people in the country.

The protest action is part of a one-week campaign — "The Week of the Innocent" — organised by the South African Civil Rights League, which starts today.

A letter asking for people to join the campaign has been circularised to all churches, judges, magistrates, public prosecutors and legal organisations, MPs and members of Provincial, divisional and city councils.

"The Civil Rights League appeals to all South Africans to unite in a week of solidarity with those who are detained or banned, by showing we have not forgotten them and are conscious of the injustice they are suffering," the letter says.

The league is asking sympathisers to hold meetings, write articles and editorials, and arrange sermons and prayers throughout the week to

highlight "the suffering of the innocent".

In the letter, perspective participants are asked:

- ⊗ Not to leave their magisterial district;
- ⊗ Not to be with more than one person at a time;
- ⊗ Not to leave their homes between 6pm and 6am;
- ⊗ Not to enter any educational establishment, printing or publishing house, court of law, library, the residential area of another racial group, or any premises where "State policy is being discussed";
- ⊗ Not to prepare any document for publication; and
- ⊗ Not to leave their homes between 6pm on Friday, May 30, to 6am on Monday, June 2, as "you are under house arrest".

Mr Brian Bishop, the league's vice-chairman, said yesterday that he would be placing himself under these restrictions.

Other committee members and more than 30 people who do not belong to the league — who did not want to be identified yet — would participate in the solidarity week, he said.

Brave New World and the South African Educational System

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C. Lewis **The life of the banned**

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THE CURRENT spate of detentions, possibly accepted as normal practice by a growing number of South Africans not old enough to remember that the law was once kindlier, is still repugnant to people with old-fashioned beliefs about democracy. It is timely, then, that the Civil Rights League should choose this moment to draw attention to the evils of both detention and banning without due process of law, and to restate the fundamental principle of law that a person is innocent until proved guilty. It is observing this week as the Week of the Innocent, this being by definition what these people, punished without being tried and found guilty by any court, most certainly are. A group has offered to express its solidarity with the banned by leading the life of the banned for a full week. Finally, between 6pm tomorrow and 6am on Monday, its members will stay at home as if under house arrest. No doubt there are plenty of comfortable and complacent citizens who will scoff at

this token act of self-sacrifice. But South Africa is lucky to have people who still care enough to protest in such a way against punishment without trial. They serve as a reminder, too, that the nation's affairs were not always ordered like this.

The schools are disciplined and, often including shorts (for the adolescents in other countries would be shocked), are founded on the 'Christian National', founded on the inculcate 'a spirit of patriotism' in the country', along with reverence for the condition the children into the elite of South African society. switch off than to cause mayhem.

The en

rather than thinking and questioning. Courses are thorough. But evolution may not be taught in biology because it is in conflict with the Genesis theory of creation. History is one-sided and tends to portray the Afrikaner 'volk' as a chosen people; its study shows 'how God leads a nation to pious deeds, how character formation takes place and how a Divine plan with a nation is carried out.'

A further feature of white education is that it is itself divided. There are a very few 'dual medium' schools where Afrikaners and English-speaking can mix, but most of these are in country areas and predominantly Afrikaans. For the vast majority, English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking children are educated separately, isolated from each other : thus the 'identity' of the volk is protected from liberalistic ideas, and Afrikaners and English-speaking South Africans grow up in two separate cultures, following their own gods, revering their own traditions, reading their own newspapers and in general behaving as if they were two separate nations.

The Betas are also catered for in the white schools. This, too, is in accordance with Brave New World, where Alphas and Betas go to the same schools and

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Top Secret

31/05/80 ARCHMS

328

Weekend Argus Reporter

IT was quiet today in Elsie's River and Ravensmead, Cape Town, where large groups of people gathered and stoned cars last night.

Large numbers of police, some in riot squad uniform and some with dogs, were seen outside Newlands rugby grounds today, but no incidents were reported. A senior police spokesman said 'no nonsense' would be tolerated at the rugby.

A number of people attempting to take liquor into the grounds had their liquor confiscated.

The Government has warned that it will use all its power to crack down on countrywide unrest.

Police said today a 'ruffian' element had been using the schools boycott protests as an excuse to resort to violence in parts of the Cape Flats.

Last night violence was concentrated around the Elites River and Ravensmead areas, where large groups of people gathered and stoned cars, only to be dispersed by riot police using teargas and the sneeze machine.

Security Police in the Western and Eastern Cape have continued with their detention swoops in an attempt to curb the demonstrations, boycotts and strikes.

Pupils, teachers, community leaders and union officials have been detained this week and countrywide detention figures have exceeded 200.

Police have arrested more than 20 people in connection with charges of public violence and malicious damage to property charges.

A bus taking handicapped children from a school to their homes, was stoned by an unruly mob.

328

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1130 6 June 1980

No. 1130 6 Junie 1980

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBOD IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was withdrawn Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is
John Copelyn.....	Waverleyweg 79, Hillary, Durban.....	22/4/80

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UCT



At the entrance to Caledon Square yesterday at the start of an hour-and-a-half search to find out who had summoned him there was Mr Cassiem Allie, left, and his nephew, Mr M Y Allie.

Cassiem Allie ³²⁸ not ^{CAPE TIMES 10/6/80} wanted

Staff Reporter

AFTER a telephone call telling Mr Cassiem Allie, 70, to report to a police officer at Caledon Square yesterday, he spent an hour and a half being taken from office to office, officer to officer, and at the end of it nobody knew who had summoned him.

Mr Allie who, because of the restriction placed on him, cannot be quoted, was telephoned by a Major Van der Walt and told to report to Caledon Square yesterday.

Mr Allie reported as instructed but nobody at Caledon Square knew anything about it. He was taken to a number of other offices and officers, but none knew about the telephone call.

Eventually after an hour and a half he saw Colonel F W Kotze, who said he had no idea why Mr Allie was there and let him go home.

Mr Allie, who has been detained a number of times, had come prepared for detention.

His wife, Mrs Aisa Allie, said the caller had identified himself as Major Van der Walt and had told her husband to bring a toothbrush and pyjamas and be prepared for a long stay.

Colonel Kotze was not available last night for comment.

NOT a single candidate turned up for examinations at Turfloop University yesterday as students throughout the country continued to defy calls to go back to class.

The official closing of Turfloop University is said to be just a matter of time. Students milled around the campus — which is teeming with scores of policemen — and none of them went to the exam centre.

Student sources said the footballer student who was detained by police on Wednesday, Mr Thabo Tsotetsi, was released the same day after being escorted to the exam centre.

Books belonging to one

Total Turf exam boycott as students protest goes on

student who had defied the boycott were torn at a mass meeting held on Wednesday night and R30 found in the books is to be donated to the family of Mr and Mrs George Mashamba, who were sentenced to prison terms after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

In Johannesburg and on the Reef, Indian schools were almost deserted.

The mass stay away is

expected to continue at least until after June 16. Some shopowners at the Oriental Plaza and in Lenasia have said they will respect the commemoration period and close on Monday.

Meanwhile police are believed to have detained six students from Lenasia and Eldorado Park who had gone to the Riverlea High School for a students' meeting.

Sources there said that

police stormed the school and chased the students through the schoolgrounds before finally arresting them. However, by late yesterday it could not be confirmed whether the six were still being held or whether they had been released.

In Durban, a meeting addressed by the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, called for the "unconditional and immediate re-

lease" of all leaders detained without trial.

In Grey Street, downtown Durban, several shops closed yesterday afternoon in protest against the continued harassment in the area by police.

At the University of Zululand, students were due to start examinations today.

The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet, said

POST, Friday, June 13, 1980

Page 3

the university would reopen on July 15. Students who wanted to be readmitted would have to pay their fees in full.

Some rectors and principals of training and technical colleges in the Cape Peninsula are refusing to carry out a Government instruction to expel boycotting students.

It is reported from Bloemfontein that the call for people not to turn up for work yesterday and today, has so far failed as workers went to work as usual. The call is said to have come through mysterious leaflets written in free hand and placed in post boxes.

328

No. 1225 13 June 1980

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:

No. 1225

13 Junie 1980

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE IN-GEVOLGE 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:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Ephraim Curtis Nkondo.....	Atonbergweg 99, Eldorado Park, Uitbreiding 2, Johannesburg	23/5/80	31/5/83

328

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1224

13 June 1980

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was withdrawn Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is
Vusumuzi Vitus Mvelase.....	Burford Supply Store, Burford Farm, Ladysmith.....	28/5/80

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1224

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13 Junie 1980

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBOD IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

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Banned Mabasa may attend wedding

328
Post
13/6/88

By CHRIS MORE
BANNED former convenor of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Tiyane Lybon Mabasa, has been granted permission to attend his sister's wedding this weekend.

Mr Mabasa, whose banning order restricts him from attending social gatherings of any nature, has had to apply for permission to attend the wedding, despite the fact that it was his younger sister who is getting married.

Mr Mabasa's lawyers said the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg promised to give the details of the permit at 11 am today. His sister, Nancy, will marry Mr Elias Ndimana tomorrow at her 4223 Chiawelo home.

The Chief Magistrate had to give Mr Mabasa permission to attend to such activities as the slaughtering of the ceremonial beast and catering food for guests. In his application he also had to state that he will attend the church service scheduled for the Chiawelo Swiss Mission Church between 10 am and 12 noon.

Mr Solly Makena, an attorney representing Mr Mabasa, said the initial application was answered by the magistrate requesting them to specify the date and times referred to as "incidental and related matters".

The initial application read in part: "Our client is required to be present throughout the celebration to assist in the running thereof as well as attend to other incidental and related matters for the duration of the celebration at his parents' home."

In their second letter, the attorneys stated: "Incidental and related matters are matters not programmed for but aimed at the smooth running of the wedding, ranging from the slaughtering of the ceremonial beast, catering of food to guests and other matters having a bearing on the wedding but unforeseeable"

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UET

Union man Wolfson dies

Mr Israel Wolfson, better known as Issy Wolfson, ex-secretary of the Bespoke Tailoring Workers' Union, died yesterday.

Mr Wolfson, who was banned in 1952 under the Suppression of Communism Act, was a leading trade unionist in South Africa.

Until his banning, he had for many years been involved in trade unions. Thereafter he lost contact with the trade union movement and even after his banning order was lifted, he never resumed his work in trade unions.

He was an active member of the executive committee of the Old Trades and Labour Council, the forerunner of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

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119. CONTINUE
120. CALL HQR(NM,N,ISI,IS2,FMI,WR,WI,IERR)
121. WRITE(LP,73)
122. FORMAT('CHQR EXECUTED')
123. IF(IERR.NE.0) GO TO 999
124. MTEST=0
125. DO 300 I=1,136
126. SELECT(1)=.FALSE.
127. IF(WI(I).EQ.0.0) MTEST=MTEST+1
128. WRITE(LP,79) MTEST
129. FORMAT('NUMBER OF REAL EIGENVALUES IS ',13)
130. XMAX=0.
131. MULT=1.
132. WMAX=0.
133. IMAX=1.
134. DO 310 I=1,136
135. IF(WI(I).NE.0.0) GO TO 330
136. IF(WR(I).LE.WMAX) GO TO 320
137. WMAX=WR(I)
138. SELECT(IMAX)=.FALSE.
MULT=1

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2) MULT
3) ENVALUE NOT UNIQUE - MULTIPLICITY = '
350) XMAX,WMAX
4) EIGENVALUE GREATER THAN LARGEST REAL',
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LECT,M,M,Z,IERR,FMI,FV2,FV3)

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159. CALL ELTBAK(NM,151,152,A,VI,M,Z)
160. WRITE(LP,75)
161. FORMAT('DELTBAK EXECUTED')
162. CALL BALBAK(NM,N,ISI,IS2,FV1,M,Z)
163. WRITE(LP,76)
164. FORMAT('DBALBAK EXECUTED')
165. WRITE(LP,12)
166. FORMAT('LIST OF REAL AND COMPLEX EIGENVALUES'//)
167. WRITE(LP,13)
168. DO 14 I=1,34
169. WRITE(LP,15) WR(4*I-3),WI(4*I-3),WR(4*I-2),WI(4*I-2),WR(4*I-1),
170. WI(4*I-1),WR(4*I),WI(4*I)
171. FORMAT(' ',8(4X,E12.5))
172. WRITE(LP,16)
173. FORMAT('IGREATEST REAL EIGENVECTOR'//)
174. WRITE(LP,20) IMAX
175. FORMAT('EIGENVECTOR NO. ',13)
176. WRITE(LP,15) (Z(J,1),J=1,136)
177. GO TO 998
178. WRITE(LP,24) IERR
179. FORMAT('ERROR TERMINATION, IERR= ',15)
180. GO TO 998

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Express apologizes to Woods

CAPE TIMES 20/6/80

LONDON. — South African journalist Donald Woods, author of a book about the black consciousness leader Steve Biko, received a public apology in the London High Court yesterday from the Sunday Express newspaper.

The apology was over a 1978 article which alleged that Mr Woods had taken no interest in the welfare of Mr Biko's widow.

The article alleged that Mr Woods had made a great deal of money from the sale of the book, published soon after he and his family arrived in England in December, 1977, but that he had not replied to a request from Mrs Biko for a share in the proceeds.

In fact, Mrs Biko had made no such request, said Mr David Eady, the lawyer representing Mr Woods.

"The article further suggested that he had not even sent her a

postcard," Mr Eady said.

"The implication was clearly that he had taken no interest in her welfare and had been generally hypocritical in his claim to friendship with Steve Biko and his family".

This was "hurtful and offensive", Mr Eady told the court.

Since his arrival in England, Mr Woods had made arrangements to assist Mrs Biko in a number of ways, in spite of communication difficulties, he said.

Express Newspapers and the Sunday Express editor, Mr John Junor, agreed to withdraw the allegations, apologize to Mr Woods and pay him "suitable" undisclosed damages and his legal costs.

— Sapa-AP

Mrs Joseph banned

STAR 25/6/80
(328)
Mrs Helen Joseph, 75-year-old political campaigner and outspoken critic of the Government's race-policies since the 50s, was today served with her fourth banning order.

The ban, in terms of section 918B of the Internal Security Act, is effective for two years and prohibits Mrs Joseph from attending political gatherings and meetings for the purpose of addressing or instructing students.

Mrs Joseph, who lives in Johannesburg, has been banned on three previous occasions — in 1957, 1962 and 1967.

It is believed several other people were served with banning orders.

'A DANGER TO PUBLIC ORDER'

328

26/6/80

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Veteran human rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Joseph, outside her home yesterday after receiving her fourth banning order.

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75-year-old Helen Joseph banned again

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
and ALISON GILLWALD

SEVENTY-five-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa in 1962 and banned for 14 years until 1971, was yesterday banned again under the Internal Security Act.

The two-year order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says he is "satisfied that you are engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

The latest ban was widely condemned yesterday by people who know Mrs Joseph.

Mrs Leah Futu, director of the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project, commented: "How low can they (the authorities) really go? With all their might and security laws, they go and ban a woman of that age. They need their heads examined."

In terms of the order, Mrs Joseph may not attend any political gathering at which any form of State, or any principle or policy of the Government of a State, is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or

discussed. Nor may she instruct, train or address any gathering of pupils or students.

Her previous banning order was lifted in 1971, after she underwent surgery for cancer. But she could not be quoted because she was "listed" under the Suppression of Communism Act, since redefined as the Internal Security Act.

Condemning the ban last night, Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said it was "entirely in line with the Prime Minister's threats to anybody who is outspoken, and in line with his authoritarianism".

"His attitude that the Press and other opponents must be silenced is totally disastrous for the future of South Africa," she said.

Author Nadine Gordimer said it was a "disgraceful action".

"Helen Joseph's fearlessness and integrity in the fight for human rights represents the stifled conscience of white South Africa. In the free expression of people like her who have live and genuine contact with blacks lies the only chance of peaceful change," she said.

Mr John Rees, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said: "We have constantly expressed ourselves against the restriction on freedom of persons by the use of banning orders. This imposition on one who has lived out so many banning orders is saddening."

Mrs Joseph was first banned in 1957. Since entering the political arena in 1953 after the Defiance Campaign, she has been arrested, jailed, banned and placed under house arrest. Her house in Norwood, Johannesburg, has been attacked, she has received death threats and been pelted by white students while addressing meetings at universities.

Since 1971, she has continued to address meetings in different parts of the country, and she has been a sought-after speaker during the recent educational boycotts.

Mrs Joseph addressed a 4 000-strong crowd in Durban two weeks ago after the detention of the Natal Indian Congress leaders.

● See Editorial Comment
Page 10

STAR 26/6/80
Case against
(328)
priest dropped

Own Correspondent

All charges have been withdrawn against banned Roman Catholic priest, Father Sipho Patrick Mkhathshwa, on the instructions of the Attorney-General.

Father Mkhathshwa was charged in the Pretoria Regional Court with breaking banning orders after he allegedly received visitors at his house on June 15 and June 20 and attended a public gathering of three persons at his home on June 20.

Suzman

condemns

Joseph

banning

STAR 26/6/80

328

The banning of 75-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph was condemned today by Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on civil rights, as "nothing short of persecution."

"The whole system of banning is thoroughly obnoxious and the unremitting application of this system to Helen Joseph is nothing short of persecution."

BADLY

"The Government's latest action against her will redound very badly against South Africa," the PFP spokesman said.

Mrs Suzman was instrumental in getting an earlier banning order on Mrs Joseph lifted in the early 1970s when it was discovered that she was suffering from cancer. Mr Peet Pelsaer was Minister of Justice at the time.

Helen Joseph, 75, banned for two years

CAPE TIMES 26/6/80 328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in 1962, was served with a two-year banning order yesterday.

Mrs Joseph, 75, was given notice of the banning order in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950.

The banning order, signed personally by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, stated that he was "satisfied that you are engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

Until June 30, 1982 Mrs Joseph may not attend any political gathering at which any form of state or any principle or policy of the government of the state is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed. Nor may she instruct, train or address any gathering of pupils or students.

In terms of the act, she must give notice to an officer in charge of a police station should she change her place of residence or employment.

'A shock to receive a banning order'

A close friend of Mrs Joseph, who did not wish to be identified, said yesterday that Mrs Joseph had taken the news well, but said it was obviously a shock to anyone to receive a banning order.

"But knowing Helen as I do, she'll be back on the platform in two years," she said. "It is obviously not known if the banning order is punitive or preventive; one can only speculate."

Mrs Joseph addressed an Asian audience of 5 000 in Natal two weeks ago after the detention of Indian Congress leaders. She was to have addressed an audience at the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) congress next month in Maritzburg. Either of these could be reasons for the banning, the friend said.

"I'm sure the only thing Helen regrets about this banning order is the activity she becomes excluded from on the campus and elsewhere, because the personal contact can remain to a large extent," she said.

Mrs Joseph is a "listed" person under the Suppression of Communist Act. She was banned in 1957 and jailed for five months without trial during the Sharpeville unrest.

Post 26/6/80
From student meetings

328

Helen Joseph is banned again

MRS HELEN JOSEPH (75) of Johannesburg, the first person to be served with a banning order in the 60s, has been served with another two-year order restricting her from attending student meetings.

A senior security police spokesman confirmed yesterday that the new order had been served on Mrs Joseph.

He refused to give further details but it is believed that she has been banned from attending any political meetings including meetings in which students or pupils are attending.

The reason for her banning is apparently an attempt to stop her from becoming involved in activities endangering public order.

Over the years, Mrs Joseph has been plagued by anonymous telephone calls and has been subjected to pranks played by unknown persons.

Police have investigated the various incidents but there have never been any charges against anyone.

REPORTS

Mrs Joseph is listed in terms of the Internal Security Act and may not be quoted at any stage.

The security police spokesman refused to confirm reports that a number of other people had been served with similar orders. Mrs Joseph has faced more than nine years under banning orders in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

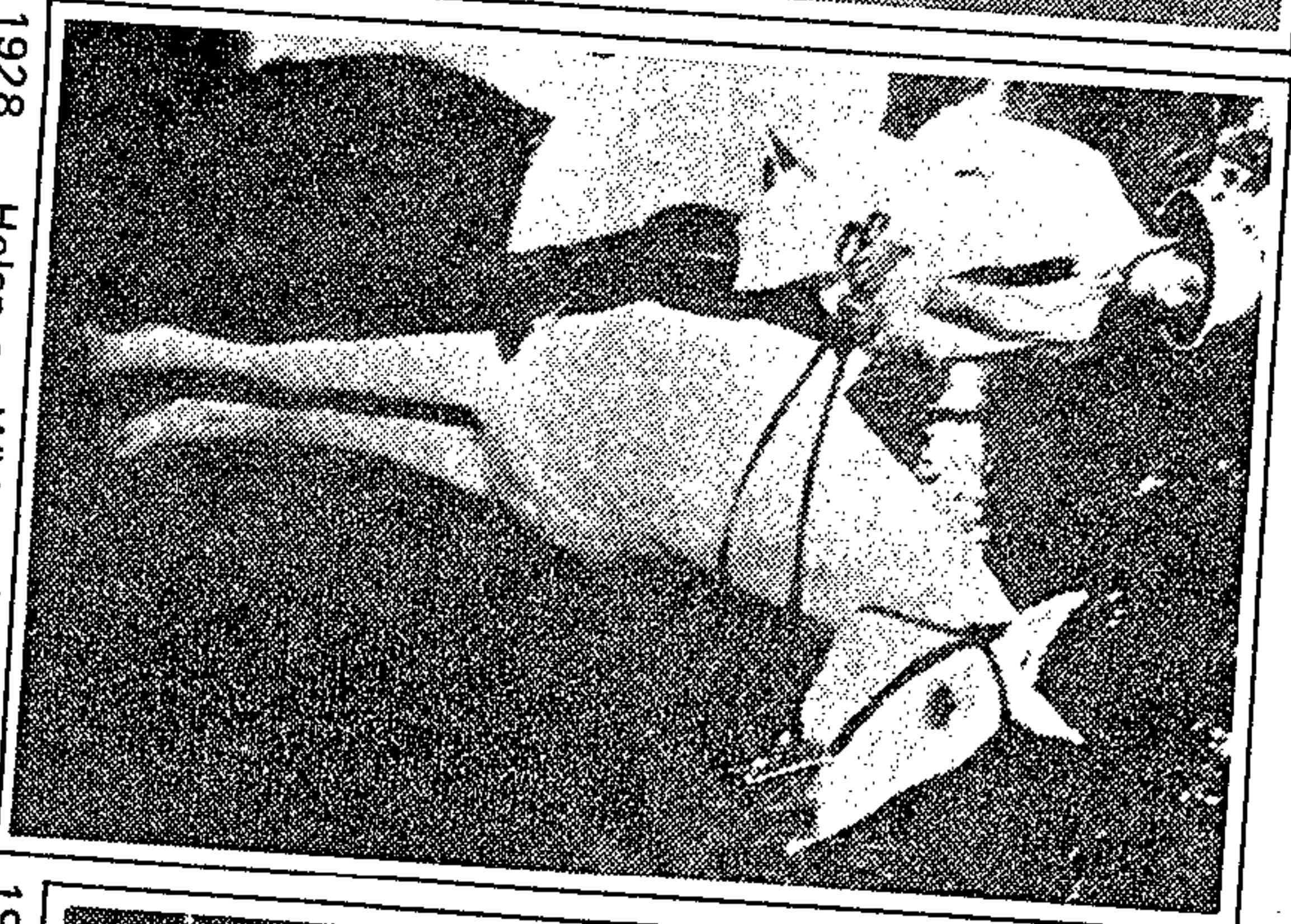
In 1977 Mrs Joseph was sentenced to four months imprisonment for refusing to testify in court about an alleged meeting with Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela.

Her sentence was reduced to two weeks by

Helen Joseph: listed, jailed



1912... Helen in Sussex.



1928... Helen on White Lady in India.



1944... Helen in WAAF uniform with Mr Plunky.

328

and banned 4 times

CDH 27/6/80-



1932 ... just married, Durban.



1957 ... Helen leaving court during the Treason Trials.



1980 ... Helen at Mrs Lilian Ngoyi's funeral.

By ALISON GILLWALD

AFTER leading an apolitical, English middle-class and very social life for 47 years, Helen Joseph, banned on Wednesday for the fourth time, became involved in activities deemed by the State to "endanger the maintenance of public order".

She was born Helen Fennell in Sussex, England, in 1905 and, after being educated at convent schools, did an honours degree in English at London University.

Having completed her course, she took up a teaching job at Hyderabad in India. After three years in India, where she became engaged to be married, she came to South Africa for a year, decided to stay, and called off her engagement.

In 1932 she married Dr Billy Joseph and settled in Durban where she lead an active social life, especially among the Indian community.

When war broke out she joined the Air Force as an officer with the Welfare and Information Services — and took with her her small dog Mr Plunky.

Until 1945 she gave political current affairs lectures for the services. By the time she departed Mr Plunky had the official status of a warrant officer.

When the war and her marriage ended she remained in Johannesburg and began working at the Community Centre Organisers in Fordsburg, where she administered to the needs of poor whites in the area.

She then spent some years in the Cape working as a social worker among the coloureds.

She returned to take up a post at the Johannesburg Clothing Industry Medical Aid towards the end of the Defiance Campaign, which only she observed.

She then became a listed person under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1956, together with the late Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, who died this year, she organised 20 000 women to demonstrate passively against the pass laws.

She was banned in 1957 and jailed for five months without trial during the Sharpeville unrest.

She was acquitted with her co-accused during the Treason Trials of 1956-1961.

In October, 1962, she became the first person to be placed under house arrest and was sentenced to one year in jail, suspended for three years, for reporting three hours late to police one day.

After completing a mission to find banished people, she wrote a book and this resulted in an extended set of banning orders being added to her house arrest.

In 1971 it was realised she was suffering from cancer and her banning order was lifted. She has since had a heart attack.

In 1975 she was appointed a Fellow at King's College, Cambridge.

In 1978 Mrs Joseph served a two-week sentence for refusing to answer Security Police questions about conversations she was alleged to have held with Mrs Winnie Mandela.



1971 ... Helen receives news in hospital of her banning order being lifted.

Charges against priest dropped

Box 27/10
All charges have been withdrawn against banned Roman Catholic priest, Father Sipho Patrick Mkhathshwa, following the Attorney-General's instructions.

324
Father Mkhathshwa was charged in the Pretoria Regional Court with breaking banning orders after he allegedly received visitors at his house on June 15 and June 20 and attended a public gathering of three persons at his home on June 20.

He had not pleaded to the charges and at a previous hearing Mr Hans Fabricius, counsel for the defence asked for a postponement following representations to the Attorney-General concerning the charges. Father Mkhathshwa, who is one of the senior secretaries of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was charged under Act 44 of 1950.

The magistrate, Mr W van den Bergh, yesterday told Father Mkhathshwa that all charges had been withdrawn.

Miss Marlene Venter prosecuted. — POST Reporter.

The sad day Helen Joseph was banned

THE other day, something sad happened. Sad to me. To anybody who cherishes the principle of justice. Of freedom of speech, association.

There must be millions of us. Millions who have been initiated throughout our lives. Who have been told to toe the line or face the consequences. Some of us have been lucky. Others, not so lucky.

One such person is Mrs Helen Joseph. She has spent almost her entire life fighting for justice for all. She has suffered as a result — and this week, the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, decided that he was satisfied that she is a threat to the state — and banned her. Again.

LISTED

Mrs Joseph is 75. She was the first person to be house arrested in this country. She has been banned before, and in 1971, the ban on her was lifted. But she still could not be quoted in this country as she has been listed under the

Suppression of Communism Act.

Her crime? She was strong enough to stand up and fight the battle for equality. For justice. For the sake of South Africa.

The banning order states that the Minister is "satisfied that you are engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

COURTS

Oh, come on now. If this is, indeed, true, then it should not be very difficult to haul Mrs Joseph before the courts of this country under any of a number of laws and send her to jail to spend the rest of her life there.

When the Minister takes steps like this one, can anybody blame the overseas Press for giving the country a bad name?

Is it any wonder that the country has to spend thousands of the taxpayer's money, taking out eight full page ads in the New York Times just to tell the world that this is a nice country despite what everybody else says?

However, only the blind will refuse to see



the realities of the situation in this country. Here we are, concerned for our beautiful country, trying hard to impress upon the Government the need for reconciliation. But what do we get in return?

Of course, Mrs Joseph will take it all in her stride. She is that kind of person. She will, however, not be intimidated. We know that right wing terrorists have shot at her home. We know there are a lot of people who are desperately trying to get her to throw in the towel. But she will resist all these

attempts. Because she knows she is right. And, in the end, God will judge her on her contribution towards bringing about a just society in which all men are equal.

We had thought that we would get less of the bannings that had become so common in this country when Mr Jimmy Kruger finally made his exit from this post. But what we had forgotten was that it was Mr Schlebusch who was taking over. Mr Schlebusch, of the Schlebusch Commission, whose report resulted in the banning of a great many people.

RECONCILE

Now Mr Botha must come out and state publicly what his position is. How can he reconcile such acts with his own "progressive" attitude? How can he convince the people of this country that he is really trying hard to make this a better world for all of us?

Maybe our Christian consciences will one day prevail, and people like Mrs Joseph will be let free to engage in their effort to save this country.

Banned Reddy's request refused

27/6/80 1051 (328)
DURBAN — The banned Durban historian, Mr Govin Reddy, has been refused permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to accept a position as director of the African Studies Project run by the South African Council for Higher Education (SACHED) in Johannesburg.

The Minister advised Mr Reddy of his decision in a letter this week. — Sapa.

(328)
Forfeits 28/8/80
DURBAN. — The banned Durban historian, Mr Govin Reddy, has been refused permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch to accept a position as director of the African Studies project run by the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg.

Schlebusch refuses to ease ban

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A BANNED Durban historian, Mr Govin Reddy, has been refused permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to accept his appointment as co-ordinator of the African studies course run by the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg.

Mr Reddy, who holds a master's degree in African Studies from Northwestern University in Chicago made his application to the Minister three months ago but only received his negative reply this week.

He was banned for five years in 1976 after being

Sun POST 29/6/80 (328)
detained for five months at Modderbee Prison under the International Security Act. Before his detention he was the Institute of Race Relations' research officer in Durban.

This is Mr Reddy's third unsuccessful application to the Ministry of Justice for a relaxation of his banning order so that he may be gainfully employed.

Mr John Samuels, director of Sached, expressed great disappointment at the Minister's refusal particularly as Mr Reddy was eminently qualified for the post.

Mokoena in court

MR Aubrey Mokoena, banned black consciousness leader, yesterday told a Johannesburg Regional court of "bitter experience in the past" when AME bishops came to South Africa, collected money, and "did not give accounts to the people who contributed."

Mr Mokoena was answering questions from the State at his trial on five charges of contravening his banning orders. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mokoena is alleged to have broken the banning orders under the Internal Security Act by attending meetings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) in Orlando West.

Mr Mokoena yesterday told Mr Gert Steyn that AME bishops come to South Africa every four years and in that period they collect money from members of the church, but they did not give accounts to "the people who

contribute."

Mr Mokoena said when the outgoing Bishop Ming came to the country, he was surprised that the members of the church had not demanded financial statements from his predecessors.

"He said he would give us a financial statement at the end of his term," Mr Mokoena told Mr Steyn.

Mr Mokoena said on May 19, last year, he had questioned Bishop Ming about the finances of the church and about the church's printing house.

"Bishop Ming rudely told me the financial statement was none of my business," Mr Mokoena told the court.

Mr Mokoena said Bishop Ming closed the session because of the embarrassing questions about the finances of the church.

He said he had earlier asked Bishop Ming that the congregation should pray for members of the AME church in South West Africa who are in detention because they were members of Swapo.

"I believed it is incumbent on the church to pray for its members in distress. We must consign them to God. It was only proper."

Mr Mokoena said Bishop Ming had promised to do that later but the session was closed before the prayer.

Mr Mokoena, who said he was a trustee of the church and a choir master, said Bishop Ming had violated the church's discipline by transferring a Rev Khumalo from Orlando West without giving him three month's notice in writing.

He said the Orlando West Church was against the transfer, while Bishop Ming and a few other ministers were for it.

Mr Mokoena denied addressing the congregation or inciting them.

The case was postponed to October 6.

(Mr A Hattingh appears for the State and Mr Cliff Mailer, instructed by Priscilla Jana, for Mr Mokoena).

328

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1453

11 Julie 1980

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1453

11 July 1980

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

10 No. 7118

STAATSKOERANT, 11 JULIE 1980

van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person 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
Helen Beatrice May Joseph.....	35 Fannylaan/Avenue, Norwood, Johannesburg.....	25/6/80	30/6/82

(328) Post 7/11/80

POST, Friday, July 11, 1

Ntlokoa guilty of breaking his ban

MR LAWRENCE Molathlegi Ntlokoa (22) was yesterday found guilty of breaking his banning order under the Internal Security Act by going to the movies without permission.

The presiding magistrate in the Krugersdorp Regional Court, Mr W Aucamp, will pass sentence on August 4.

Mr Ntlokoa, who was originally charged with two counts of contravening the Internal Security Act, had pleaded guilty to one count — that of absentsing himself from

the magisterial district of Krugersdorp.

The other count of absentsing himself from his 504 Kagiso 1, Krugersdorp home between 6 pm and 6 am was withdrawn by the State.

The court found that he had wrongfully and unlawfully left Krugersdorp — the area to which he was restricted — for Johannesburg where he attended a movie at the Lyric Cinema in Fordsburg.

His defence counsel, Mr J M Suttner, asked for a postponement of the case so he could prepare to lead evidence in mitigation.



Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa.

Mr Suttner was instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates. Mr I P H Olivier prosecuted.

Late Flash

Black leader ³²⁸ ^{STAR} is banned 12/7/90

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, was today served with a three-year banning order.

Under the order, Mr Mazibuko cannot attend any gatherings in which political matters are discussed, student meetings or teach, and attend any social gatherings.

He is banned under Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act and the order was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

He has been involved in the black consciousness movement for many years and came to prominence during the 1977 teachers' boycott of secondary schools in Soweto.

52+25 77

Mrs Mandela still waits

SUNDAY POST Reporter (328)
MRS Winnie Mandela has had no response to her application to have her banning order relaxed so that she can move to Pretoria to take up a job offer.

Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismael Ayob, said this week they were still awaiting a reply from the Minister of Justice.

"The original application was sent to the security police who wrote back to say it should be directed to the Minister of Justice.

"We made another application to the Minister, through the Chief Magistrate, but there has been no response so far," Mr Ayob said.

Mrs Mandela has been offered a job in Pretoria, but cannot take it up until her banning order is relaxed to enable her to move from Brandfort.

Yesterday, Mrs Mandela visited her husband, Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader imprisoned on Robben Island.

Radio Station 2 pm today

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Num

Surname

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Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which
 you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

14

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

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1a	5-	
2b	3-	
3b	7?	
Exami- ners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Mazibuko receives 3-year banning

S. Post 13/7/80

SUNDAY POST Reporter
Mr FANYANA Mazibuko,
secretary of the Soweto
Teachers Action Commit-
tee (STAC), was served
with a three year ban-
ning order on Friday.

The ban was served on
Mr Mazibuko at his Pim-
ville home late on Fri-
day evening by two white
security policemen who
said they had "brought
him a present".

The ban expires on
July 31, 1983 and bars
Mr Mazibuko from teach-
ing or entering any edu-
cational institution. He is
also barred from enter-
ing any firm or factory.
He is restricted to Pim-
ville.

● See Page 2

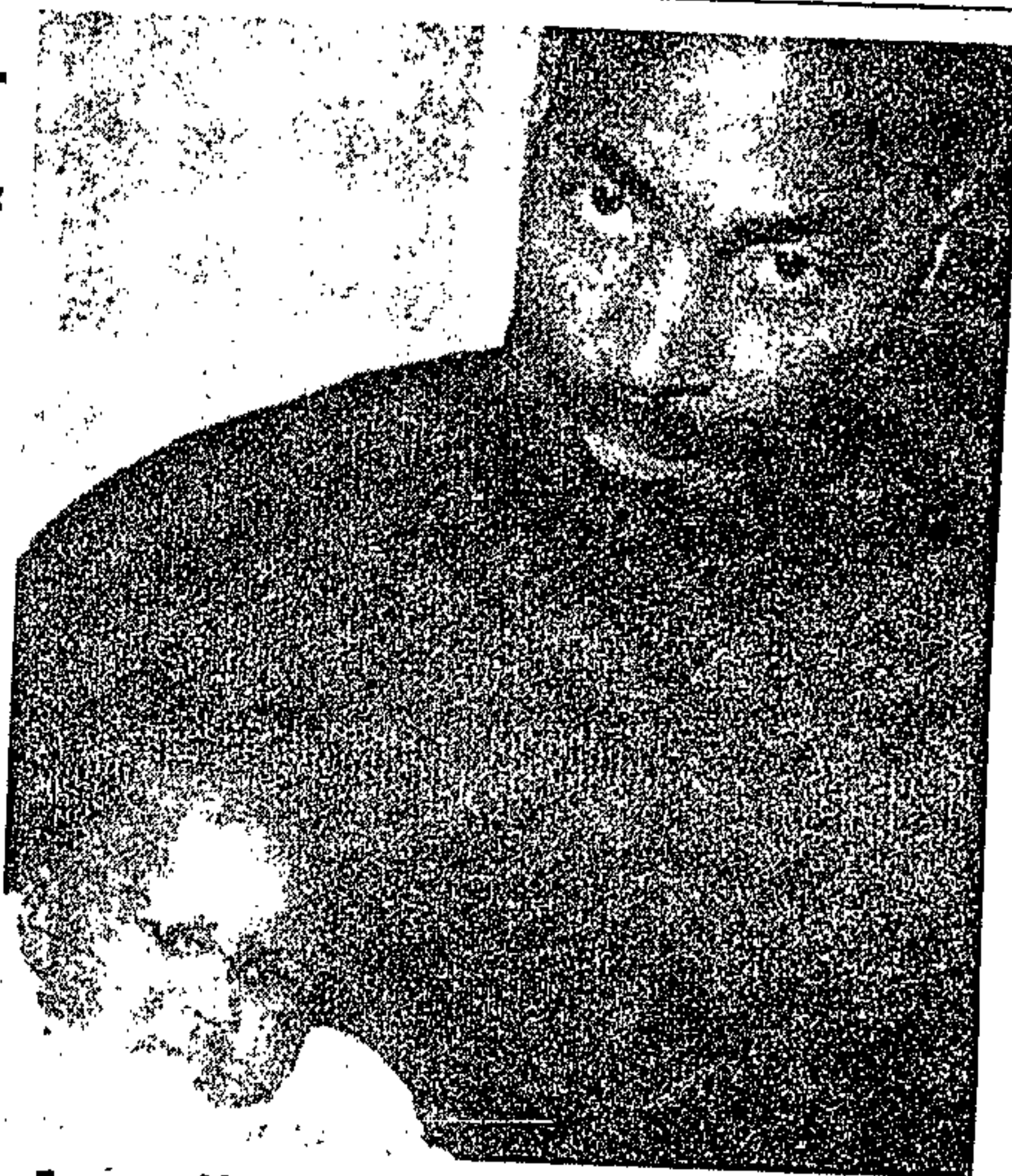
ks, notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room unless they are so instructed.

A secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, and the first secretary of the Black People's Convention, Mr Maziuko was twice refused a passport to go overseas. He had been invited by the presidents of US universities to assist in the plans to issue bursaries to black children in South Africa.

Internal	(2)	(1)
External	(3)	

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

Set 3



Fanyana Mazibuko with one of his children after being banned for three years this weekend.

Mazibuko 'not surprised' by banning order

By **MANDLA NDLAZI**

THE Government's three-year banning order on Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, assistant director of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), did not come as a surprise.

His wife, Mrs. Miriam Mazibuko, told this to **SUNDAY POST** shortly after two white Security policemen had served the order on him at their Pimville home on Friday night.

"Mr Mazibuko, we've brought your present," said one of the policemen when they handed him the order, said Mrs Mazibuko.

Issued under two sections of the Internal Security Act, the order prohibits Mr Mazibuko from attending social or political gatherings, and from entering any

other township, factory, printing or publishing house, or the Supreme or Magistrate's Courts except as a witness or an accused.

Mrs Mazibuko said her husband would seek legal clearance on a number of issues involved, including whether he could go to work. She said the family would remain intact as it did in the "difficult times in the past."

She said early this year her husband had expected a banning order. "This was when he was on several occasions called to Protea police station for questioning," said Mrs Mazibuko.

Mr Mazibuko's banning order expires in 1983. A former principal of Morris Isaacson High School, he was among the teachers who left the profession in 1977 in protest against Bantu Education.

NOTE C

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Paper No. _____ (to be filled in by the candidate)

Subject.

Degree/
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First Name

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All answers



DM 328
14/7/80
Govt's
Mazibuko
banning
blasted

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MRS Mirriam Mazibuko said yesterday she was "shattered" by the three-year ban imposed on her husband.

At the same time, black leaders and human rights watchdog groups blasted the continued action against outspoken critics of Government policies.

Mrs Mazibuko, who gave birth to her fourth child three months ago, said of the ban: "It is not so much a punishment for my husband as it is for those whom he helped voluntarily with their education.

"It is black people — particularly students — who will suffer."

She said the ban meant Mr Mazibuko could no longer teach and he would have to give up his job as assistant-director of the SA Committee for Higher Education.

Mrs Mazibuko said that until her husband could find work that would not contravene his wide-ranging restriction orders, she would have to be sole breadwinner for the family.

The chairman of the Democratic Lawyers Association, Mr Hassim Seedat, said: "It is a great pity that the authorities find it necessary to ban people to whom they should be talking, especially at this time."

Govt's 320
14/7/80
Mazibuko
banning
blasted

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MRS Mirriam Mazibuko said yesterday she was "shattered" by the three-year ban imposed on her husband.

At the same time, black leaders and human rights watchdog groups blasted the continued action against outspoken critics of Government policies.

Mrs Mazibuko, who gave birth to her fourth child three months ago, said of the ban:

"It is not so much a punishment for my husband as it is for those whom he helped voluntarily with their education.

"It is black people — particularly students — who will suffer."

She said the ban meant Mr Mazibuko could no longer teach and he would have to give up his job as assistant-director of the SA Committee for Higher Education.

Mrs Mazibuko said that until her husband could find work that would not contravene his wide-ranging restriction orders, she would have to be sole breadwinner for the family.

The chairman of the Democratic Lawyers Association, Mr Hassim Seedat, said: "It is a great pity that the authorities find it necessary to ban people to whom they should be talking, especially at this time."

572R 14/7/80. 328

Black teacher's banning condemned

Black leaders today criticised the Government for the three-year banning of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

His former teacher, Mr Lehau Mathabathe, said he was a dynamic enthusiastic young man. "He has always been concerned

with the welfare of his people."

The Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, said: "By silencing outspoken authentic leaders who want to solve the problems, the Government tells us that it only wants to hear itself through other vices who are also

black."

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of Soweto's Committee of Ten, said: "Banning the real leaders of the black people is not the answer to the problems of this country. In the end the Government will have no authentic

black leaders to talk to besides its own puppets."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said the banning was inexplicable and irresponsible. He asked why Mr Mazibuko had not been charged if there were enough evidence to ban him.

Fanyana joins his friends...

By JOE THOLOE
MR Fanyana Mazibuko has seen his friends lopped off through the years by the Minister of Justice: Drake Koka, Chris Mokoditsoa, Aubrey Mokoape, Steve Biko . . . and then his "brother", Curtis Nkondo — all banned under the Internal Security Act.

Now his turn has come — and it is too late to ask him how he felt as his friends were being chopped off. Whatever he tells us now cannot be published.

But a copper plaque with the praying hands and the Serenity Prayer hanging on the wall opposite the front door of the Mazibuko home by the Government and eventually reinstated by the company, but banned by the Government and

ness organisations and detained black leaders.

For the next three years Mr Mazibuko is prohibited from:

- "Giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom you are a parent";
- The premises of a university, university college, college, school or other educational institution;
- "any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by you";
- gatherings; and from black townships except Pimville.

He is confined to the magisterial area of Johannesburg and banned from communicating with any



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko with his wife, Miriam, and their daughter, Nokuthula (7).

South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), which runs a college and prepares publications.

Fanyana took a round about way into teaching: He came back to the Transvaal, drifted back into teaching, and this time loved it. He went back to school for a diploma.

When Soweto teachers walked out of their posts in 1977, Fanyana and Curtis Nkondo led the walk-out. They became inseparable. They became inseparable. They became inseparable.

The irony is Mr Mazibuko has lately gone out on a dangerous limb to seek some sort of sanity in the white wall near the front door of the Mazibuko home.

We are not only dismayed but we consider the timing of this draconian act completely beyond our understanding.

should indeed be among those whose word is taken seriously, whose advice sought, and whose deliberation probed for the answers.

'Ban on Fanyana only deepens crisis in the country'

By LEN KALANE

THE SOUTH African Committee for Higher Education (Sached), has called on the Government to lift the banning order imposed on Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

Mr Mazibuko, a black consciousness leader and an educational figure, was on Friday served with a three-year banning order. He is now restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and is not allowed to enter any educational premises and attend social activities.

A statement from the board of trustees and staff of Sached said: "The banning of Fanyana Mazibuko and his consequent preclusion from all educational activity is not only a severe loss to Sached but also a serious setback to the cause of education in this country, and in particular to the cause of education for blacks.

PROBLEM

"South Africa today faces an educational crisis that reflects the deep divisions existing in our society," said Sached. "It is our belief that unless this problem receives the immediate attention of all those concerned with the future of this country, we face a time of bleakness.

"In this time of crisis," the statement adds, "all those who have addressed themselves to the educational problem of this country should receive encouragement, support and a positive response. It is against this back-



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko.

ground that we the board of trustees and the staff of Sached has adopted the following resolutions:

● That the banning of Fanyana Mazibuko is an unjust, irresponsible and negative act.

● That the staff of Sached and the board of trustees express their support for and solidarity with Fanyana Mazibuko and his family in time of crisis.

● That Sached notes its appreciation of Fanyana Mazibuko's contribution to the cause of education in this country.

"In this case as in all other cases we are convinced that bannings and detentions are not the solution to the problems we face in this country at this time," concludes the statement.

Chief spokesman for Inkatha, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "Over the years and now, Inkatha, through its president has always condemned the bannings and detentions without trial which are imposed on people by the Government in our country."

"The recent shattering banning of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko," says Mr Thula, "whom I have personally known for almost 20 years now, is once more seen by the voteless people in this country as an undiluted demonstration of the ruthlessness and insensitivity of the forces that face all those who are voteless in this country.

"Such bannings and de-

tentions," he says, "are viewed by black people as being completely unconstructive and definitely narrowing any possibilities of working out less violent solutions in our country.

editorial on Tuesday: "He is not one of the firebrands who simply wants to write off the white man . . . (he) challenged the black consciousness movement over its inverted apartheid which rejected co-operation with whites only because they were white."

The headline on *Beeld*'s leader summed it up: "Why?"

Why indeed?

Mazibuko, acting director of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, and an executive of the non-racial National Education Union of SA, had just emerged from a stormy entry into the debate over whether black consciousness supporters should co-operate with whites. He came in for strong criticism from those advocating non-cooperation.

As *Beeld* said, his banning is "to the advantage of extremists who believe that there can be no white-black co-operation in the development and building of a new SA." And the newspaper concluded:

"Whatever the future holds, of this we can be certain: we will have to talk to the Fanyana Mazibukos, just as we are already talking to the Tutus. This is not made easier by detentions and bannings which make these people aggressive and allow more angry people (*kwaaieres*) to emerge in their place."

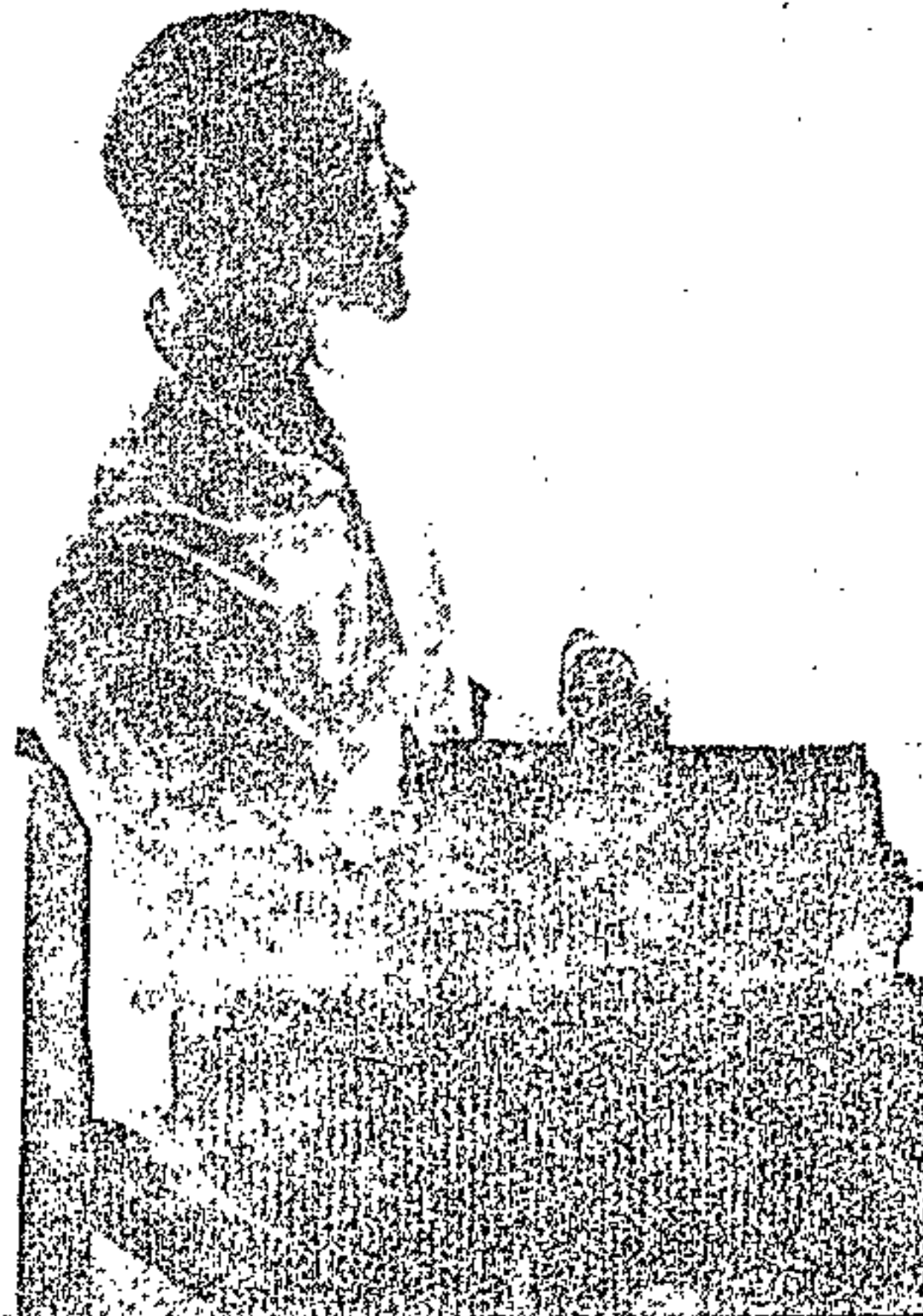
Mazibuko's banning could not have come at a more unfortunate time. ~

FM 18/7/80 (328)
BLACK POLITICS

Restricting options

Fanyana Mazibuko, who has just been arbitrarily removed from public life, is one of an extremely small number of black radicals still prepared to talk to whites, and is also an educationist of high standing.

Concerning the three-year banning order imposed on Mazibuko on Friday last week, Nationalist daily *Beeld* stated in its



Mazibuko . . . one of a small number willing to talk, now silenced

'Concern' over ban

THE United States Government has expressed "deep concern" over the banning of a Soweto educationist, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and of "peaceful assembly".

This was revealed by the United States International Communication Agency (USICA). According to USICA, the South African ambassador to the US was summoned to the State Department on July 17.

Mr Donald Sole, the ambassador, was told of the USA concern by Mr David D Newsom, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the State Department's headquarters.

Rock 21/7/60

POST WOMAN

Tsholo Tshenkeng tells how her husband's banning is affecting the family

'Life has come to a standstill'

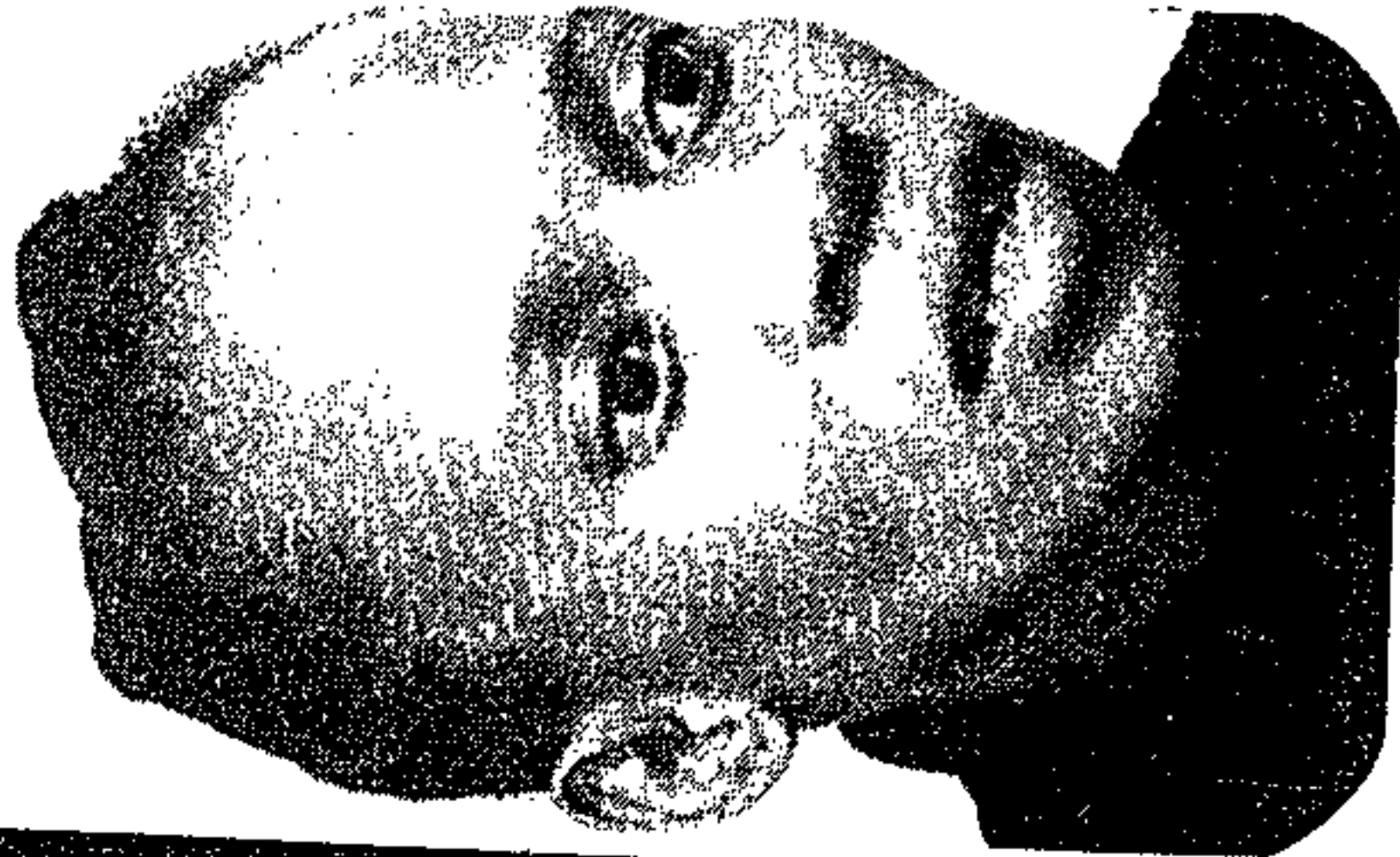
Post 22/7/80

A KNOCK at the door means jumping from her comfortable seat or bed. It could be during the day or late at night. Tsholofelo Tshenkeng has to answer the door to make sure that her husband does not fall victim of a charge for contravening his banning order.

The caller could be anybody; a member of the security police doing his rounds, a desperate neighbour asking for help, or a destitute, sickly church member who needs holy communion.

Tsholo's husband, the Reverend Pule Tshenkeng is the priest of the Anglican Church in Orlando East, Soweto.

She says he can only conduct Mass, and cannot contribute further



"The banning order has restricted the whole family."

By Sinnah Kunene

than that to his church. Father Tshenkeng was served with a five-year banning order on his release from detention in 1978, after being held under Section Ten of the Internal Security Act. The Reverend did not appear in court.

They have led this abnormal life for almost two years now, she says, and the months are dragging on while her family is



Tsholofelo and her husband, father Pule Tshenkeng, and their daughter, Lerato, attending mass at their church.

suffering for something that the Reverend Tshenkeng has not been found guilty of in a court of law.

The 27-year-old mother of two, the eldest a five-year-old, says their mission home, which stands isolated from the Orlando East houses is nothing more than a jail.

orders. I fear when I think what could have happened to him had I not been around," she sadly adds.

This isolation has however, brought her very close to her family. Still nursing an 11-month-old baby, Tsholo says she spends every minute of her time with her family.

church is their third station. Originally from Kimberley, the couple stayed in Tembisa, then moved to Evaton before "settling" in Orlando in 1975.

"It seems as if life has come to a standstill. He can no longer share with me the pleasure

of people who have to see the priest one at a time.

"At times I land in lengthy arguments with elderly churchmen who do not believe that they cannot all see him together. And they do not understand that it will mean more punishment for their priest if he is found in the company of more than one person," Tsholo says hopelessly.

Tsholo's life revolves around her husband. She wishes there was a way she could offer services to the members of her church. Her husband can help but he is not supposed to.

"At times he forgets that he is restricted and I have to remind him about his banning

stick around as a bodyguard," she says jokingly.

Her daughter, Lerato, understands that her father has been ordered to keep away from the community. She often reminds him that "Kruger said you should keep indoors" when we go on family outings, says Tsholo.

SWOOP

Her husband was vice-president of the banned Black Peoples Convention (BPC) and was a victim of the October 1977 police swoop. He was slapped with a banning order on his release the following year.

They have been married nine years now. Their Orlando East

to have at meetings and other social gatherings," she says.

According to Tsholo, Father Tshenkeng



"It is an abnormal way to live."

spends most of his time reading. He is studying through Unisa.

Tsholo is a teacher by profession but she would "rather starve than go back to teaching." She qualified as a teacher shortly before the 1976 unrests.

Tsholo says her husband reports to the Orlando police station every Monday. And he has to do that for the next three years, "probably more" because she doubts that he will be a free man when the present banning order expires.

"The Government has the power to extend it for as long as it suits them," she adds.



"The Government has the power to extend the banning order for as long as it suits them."

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Plea for Mokoditsoa

By PHIL MTIMKULU

AMNESTY International in West Germany is lobbying that the ban on Chris Mokoditsoa should not be reimposed when it expires next Thursday.

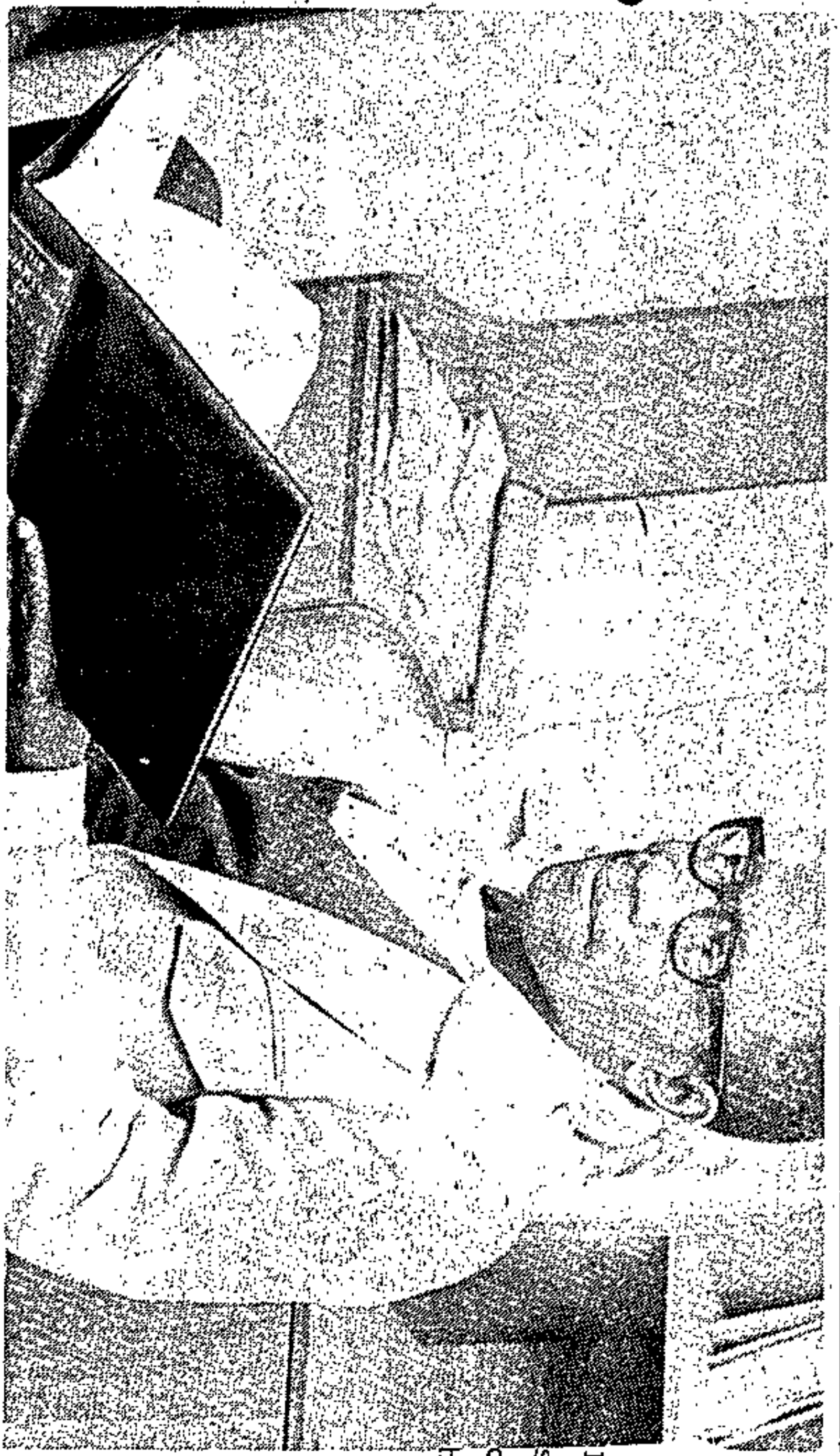
He is a former official of the banned Black People's Convention.

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Chris Mokoditsoa . . . Amnesty International has written him a letter.

for symptoms of distortion occurring because one of the chosen indicators was not representative of the corresponding set's behaviour.

Overall, one can envisage the indicator approach as a viable way of systematising and presenting to the decision maker, data representing the current overall state of welfare of the group concerned. It is clearly rather non-unique in its details; in particular one could implement such a scheme at many different levels of detail, as one has a lot of choice in the level of aggregation of the variables used. At a minimum, it provides a way of ordering the 'quality of life' variables that are considered in many other schemes; but it could also be a step to more complex models of the welfare system and its mode of operation (cf. the previous subsection

The letter to Mr Mokoditsoa read: "Our Amnesty International group has made a campaign for you to beg the president, Mr P W Botha to lift your banning order at the end of July and to

Amnesty has collected 5 000 signatures in Germany, according to a letter received by Mokoditsoa last week.

individualistic need (see may be able to decide when very difficult to directly particularly as it is here

Available Resource

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up arrears are made up the how see of the going before the year every check against managers the future Mr Cronk said that in

error in December, January, which we picked up in May and June. The queries clerk checked and in everything was in order, but forgot to notify treasury.

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40: The process of simply aggregating quantities over the population concerned during the course of welfare index evaluation implies, broadly, a 'majority voting' system of preference measurement in obtaining the group welfare measures. It is known that problems may arise in such combination procedures (see [50]); however plausible counterarguments can be given (see [51], pages 102-103) suggesting that the procedure implied above is indeed reasonable.

Brave Maleshoane just laughs her troubles away



Maleshoane Mokoena
... "Aubrey's ban is one of the casualties of the struggle."



"The restrictions are quite amusing ..."

SEPTEMBER 8 should be a day of merry-making at the Mokoena's Orlando East, Soweto home — there will be no celebrations. It will be the Mokoena's third wedding anniversary, and naturally Maleshoane would love to celebrate with her husband, Aubrey and friends. But Aubrey's presence among friends and relatives will only mean further punishment for the couple.

Aubrey is a banned person. He is not supposed to chat with friends or host anyone at his home. An executive member of the banned Black People's Convention (BCP), he was slapped with a five year banning order on his release from detention in November 1978. He was detained under the security laws during the October 1977 crackdown on black organisations.

"It was exactly five weeks after our wedding celebration," Maleshoane recalls.

There are no signs of sadness as she talks about their restricted life. She has accepted it. She refers to her 31-year-old husband's banning orders as "one of the casualties of the struggle for liberation."

"His ban does not affect me a bit. I've learnt to live with it. There are women who are worse off, who have been separated from their husbands for life and they still pray and believe that their husbands will be freed one day. These are the women who need our support," she says.

Maleshoane has borne so much hardship that laughing has always been her way of getting out of difficulties. She was detained for about seven months under Section Six of the Internal Security Act in 1976. The detention made her strong and now she accepts things as they come and stands by her husband. She resigned from teaching in January 1976, when she was a staffer at the Krugersdorp High School.

RESTRICTIONS

She finds the restrictions on her husband quite amusing, specially when she has to stop visitors from entering their back-room home in Orlando East. Some enter without her noticing them, she laughs.

Their three roomed apartment (designed from a garage and storerooms) have separate doors which are main entrances to each room. Maleshoane has to keep a check on their visitors, and for her it means moving from one room to the other, no matter what time of the night.

Twenty-seven year-old Maleshoane

By Sinnah Kunene

proudly admits that her husband is the man of the house, even if he has been "cut off from talking politics."

She even considers her hubby very fortunate because at least he is employed "when banned people nowadays do not get a job easily."

She sees no change in her man.

"He is still the Aubrey I always knew — militant, energetic and jolly. He has been silenced, but his brains are not," she proudly adds.

The couple's only son, Mandela, stays with Maleshoane's parents in Krugersdorp. He was named after the banned ANC leader, Mr Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

BOUNCY

The bouncy, nine months old Mandela is loved by everybody in the neighbourhood, says his mother. She says the name Mandela, fascinates them. Everybody wants to see him and this means having to control a heavier traffic jam at home, Maleshoane adds.

The second child of a family of three, Maleshoane says she does not belong to any black women's organisations "because I still do not understand their aspirations." She says she would not join any multiracial organisation either because "they are just a window dressing to show that whites do meet blacks over a cup of tea. Meanwhile back home, they look down upon their black workers."

She says black people who have joined these organisations are afraid to involve themselves in the struggle (as most of them are "elitists") in order to protect their values. She fears that many "black people are gradually losing their identity because of these multiracial schools."

Maleshoane is working for an American company in Johannesburg and her husband is working for a milling company.



Aubrey and Maleshoane Mokoena on their wedding day



The Reverend T V Khumalo baptised baby Mandela. The proud parents look on.

Academics (328) in Mazibuko ban protest

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

TOP educationists at white English-language universities yesterday joined the widespread protests over the banning earlier this month of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a leading black educationist.

They issued a joint statement in their personal capacities please don't cut yesterday saying they were deeply disturbed at the action against Mr Mazibuko, deputy director of the SA Committee for Higher Education (Sached) and secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

Those associated with the statement include Professor D White, head of the department of education at the University of the Witwatersrand; Prof A N Boyce, rector of the Johannesburg College of Education; Prof J Niven and Prof A Barrett, of the education department at the University of Natal; Prof A Noble, of Rhodes University's education department; Prof M Ashley, of the University of Cape Town education department; and members of the Wits education department.

"We feel that if the Government is serious about resolving the present educational crisis, then the authorities should be

talking to leaders like Mr Mazibuko," the statement said.

"An action such as this can only prejudice the possibility of a meaningful solution to the crisis."


Mr Mazibuko, a black consciousness leader, has been banned for three years under the Internal Security Act. Because of the terms of his banning order, he has been unable to continue either with his work at Sached, or with the voluntary tuition he gave to Soweto students and adults.

His banning has been condemned by both blacks and whites.

Mr Mazibuko caused a stir in black political circles recently over his new thinking on the exclusivity of black consciousness organisations.

He joined the new nonracial National Education Union of South Africa, but suspended his activities with the body after discussing his position with other black consciousness leaders.

Mr Mazibuko resolved his differences with the other leaders, who believed black consciousness could not open its ranks to whites at this stage.

 In terms of the Internal Security Act, details of Mr Mazibuko's views on the exclusivity of black consciousness and the reason for his suspension of his activities with the nonracial education body cannot be published.

155 banned, over 100 held
under Internal Security Act

AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE number of South Africans banned under the Internal Security Act now stands at 155.

According to a Government Gazette published last week, 154 people — 35 white and 119 black — were on the banned list on June 30. Since then, a black educationist, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, has also been banned.

The corresponding figure for 1979 was also 154, when 39 whites and 115 blacks were on the banned list under the Internal Security Act, redefined from the old Suppression of Communism Act.

In addition, well over 100 people are being detained under the Internal Security Act.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, earlier this month released the names of 133 Internal Security Act detainees.

The name of Mrs Mary Woodley, a trade unionist and

former member of the banned African Congress who died last October, has been removed from the latest list of banned people. Her orders were to have expired in 1983.

Another name which featured for many years on the banned list has been removed — Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, also a former leading light in the ANC, who died earlier this year.

But Mrs Helen Joseph, a close friend of Mrs Ngoyi and Mrs Moodley, was banned again last month for two years.

Mrs Joseph is one of two people whose names have been added to the "whites" list. The other is a Johannesburg man, Mr John Matthews, who was banned last December after serving a 15-year prison sentence. He was convicted in the 1964 "Little Rivonia" trial.

The banning orders of five trade unionists have been withdrawn. They are Mr J A Copeyn, Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker,

Mr John Frankish, and Mr Eric Tyacke and his wife Jean. The ban on an economist, Mr Charles Simkins, has also been lifted. Their orders were due to expire in October next year.

The seven-year ban on Mr Shirish Nanabhai was not renewed when it expired in May. Mr Nanabhai, also known as Mr Fakir Jasmath, of Fordsburg, Johannesburg, was banned in 1973 after serving a 10-year sentence on Robben Island for sabotage.

The ban on Mr Alfred Wilcox, of Wynberg, Cape, has also not been renewed. He was banned for 16 years.

Others whose orders have not been renewed are Mr Stephen Dhlamini, formerly of the SA Congress of Trade Unions, who has left the country, Mr Peter Norman Metshane, of Bafokeng, Mr Oupa Samuel Ramokhoase, of Vereeniging, and Mr Joseph Tabata, of Port Elizabeth.

But apart from Mr Mazi-

buko, 13 more blacks have been banned in the past year. They include Mr Curtis Nkondo, first president of the Azanian People's Organisation and former chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, Johannesburg attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, and Mr Tozamide Botha, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Mr Botha has since skipped the country.

Other names on the new list are Mr Achmad Cassiem and Mr Eddie Daniels, both of Cape Town, Mr Bonisile Cekisani, of Port Elizabeth, Mr Kader Hassim, of Maritzburg, Mr Tukuza Andrew Mashaba and Mr Mogame Josiah Moeng, both of Soweto and Mr Lizo Grant Pitjana, of Port Elizabeth.

The following people have been banned in terms of Section 107ER of the Internal Security Act, 1950. The notices have been issued in terms of Section 5 (1) (e) or 9 (1) of Act 44 of 1950:

WHITES

Abraham, Eric Antony
 Adorem, Alan Arnold
 Adler, David
 Albertyn, Christopher James
 Andersson, Gavin Michael
 Arenstein, Jacqueline
 Arenstein, Rowley Israel
 Baskin, Jeremy Michael
 Bloch, Graeme
 Brown, Brian Joseph
 Budlender, Deborah Jean (now
 Hofmeyr)
 Cohen, Gideon Denys
 Curtis, Jeanette Eva
 Favish, Judith Shamith
 Hofmeyr, William Andrew
 Horn, Patricia
 Joseph, Helen Beatrice May
 Kotze, Theodore
 Levatan, Laura Jean
 Lewis, Jack Phillip
 Matthews, John Edward
 Mayson, Cedric Radcliffe
 Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite
 Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard
 Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyer
 Nettleton, Clive James Lee
 Randall, Peter Ralph
 Russel, David Patrick Hamilton
 Schoon, Louis Marius
 Simons, Mary
 Simons, Tanya Anne
 Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian
 Walker, Abraham Richard
 Weinberg, Sheila
 Woods, Donald James

Wynberg
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Durban
Johannesburg
Durban
Durban
Observatory
Rosebank
Johannesburg

Observatory
Wynberg
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Woodstock
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Claremont
Newlands
Grahamstown
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Johannesburg
Johannesburg
Johannesburg
Woodstock
Johannesburg
Mowbray
Observatory
Goodwood
Pietersburg
Johannesburg
East London

Date notice expires	Maqina, Mzwandile Eberszer
30.11.81	Marie, Baptiste
31.8.82	Mashaba, Tukuza Andrew
28.2.83	Matime, Radichaba Kenneth
31.10.81	Matshoba, Nikiwe Deborah Felicity
31.10.81	Mettera, Donald Francisco
31.8.83	Mayekiso, Maxwell
31.10.81	Mayet, Zubeida
31.10.80	Mazibuko, Thandisizwe Mphiwa
31.10.81	Mbekwa, Ndumiso Albert
31.10.81	Mbilini, Andrew Mzwandile
31.10.81	Mdleteni, Horatius
31.10.82	Meer, Fatima
31.10.81	Meer, Rashid
31.10.81	Mfethi, Phindile
31.10.81	Mji, Diliza
31.10.81	Mkhabela, Ismael
31.10.81	Mkhathshwa, Mangalis Patrick
31.10.81	Mkunqwana, Monde Collin
31.10.81	Milrds, Fikile Edgar
30.6.82	Moeng, Mogeane Josiah
31.10.82	Mohapl, Nobuhle Hilary
30.11.83	Mokoditso, Madibeng Chris
31.10.81	Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey
31.12.82	Moonsamy, Kirsten
31.10.82	Moremi, Ntazi Elijah
31.10.81	Morse, Kgopu Isaac
31.10.81	Motsoa, Nkutsos Petrus
31.10.82	Mpumliwana, Malusi Mthanjiwa
28.2.83	Mpumliwana, Nandiale Flavour
31.10.82	Mqayisa, Khayalethu Luckyboy
31.10.82	Masuli, Vusumzi Attweel
30.9.81	Mthethwa, Alpheus
31.10.81	Mtintso, Ethel Tenjiwa
31.10.81	Munsamy, Govindsamy (also known as George Naicker)
31.10.81	Naidoo, Moorogiah Danabathy
31.10.82	Nathaniel, Immanuel Gottlieb
31.10.81	Nchabelong, Petrus Mama Gase

Port Elizabeth	31.3.81
Durban	31.5.81
Johannesburg	30.9.81
Pretoria	31.5.81
Krugersdorp	30.11.81
Johannesburg	31.10.81
Middeldrift	30.4.81
Lenasia	31.12.81
Soweto	30.11.81
Mdantsane	31.3.81
Zwelitsha	31.1.81
Soweto	30.11.81
Durban	31.7.81
Durban	31.12.81
Germiston	31.5.81
Clermont	30.11.81
Soweto	30.11.81
Pretoria	30.4.81
Mdantsane	31.3.81
King William's Town	31.1.81
Johannesburg	30.4.81
Zwelitsha	31.12.81
Johannesburg	31.7.81
Soweto	30.11.81
Chatsworth	28.2.81
Sebokeng	28.2.81
Bathlehem	30.11.81
Witsieshoek	30.4.81
Zwelitsha	31.12.81
Zwelitsha	30.4.81
Port Elizabeth	30.11.81
Mdantsane	30.4.81
Pinetown	31.10.81
King William's Town	31.12.81

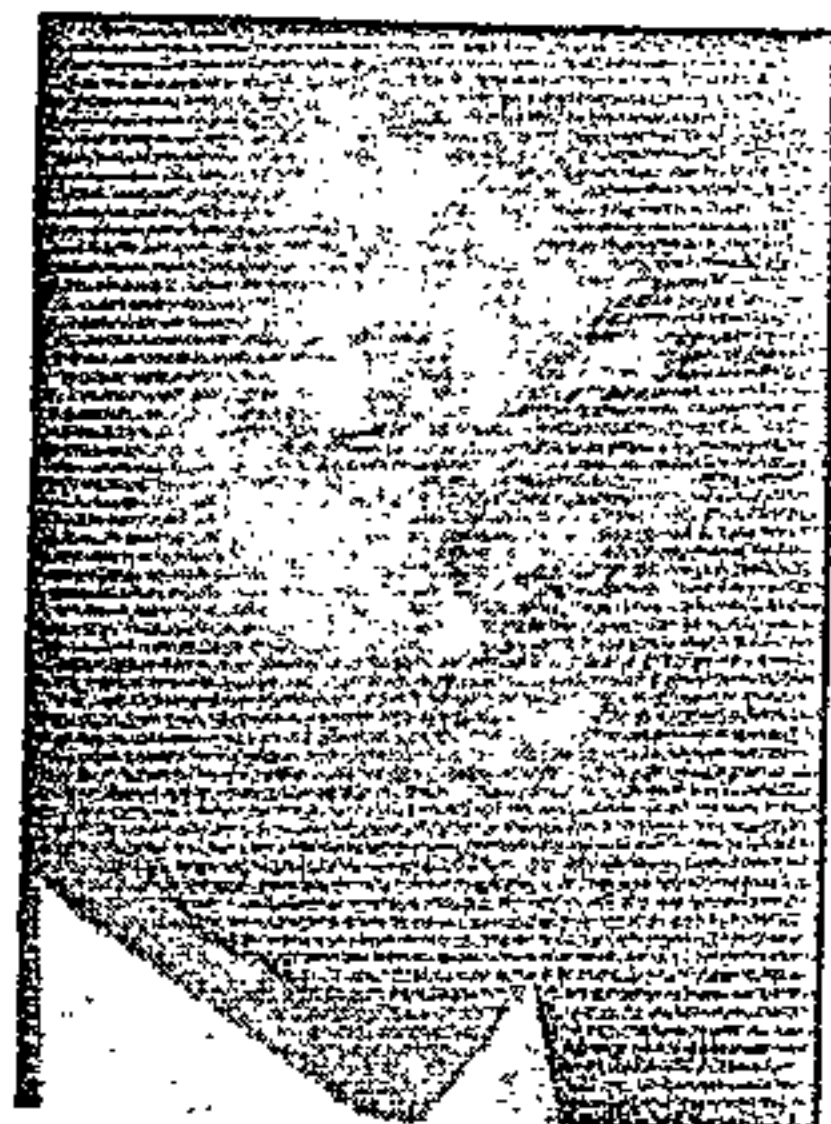
Chatsworth	28.2.83
Durban	31.5.82
Walvis Bay	31.5.82
Sekhukhune	31.5.83
Maritzburg	31.10.81
Midantsane	30.4.82
Soweto	30.4.83
Upington	30.9.83
Johannesburg	31.5.83
Krugersdorp	31.8.83
Thabamooopo	30.9.82
Umlazi	31.12.82
Pretoria	31.3.82
Graaff-Reinet	30.4.82
Umlazi	31.3.84
Port Elizabeth	31.3.82
Port Elizabeth	31.10.84
Port Elizabeth	31.8.83
Port Elizabeth	31.1.83
Soweto	31.12.83
Colenso	30.11.83
Verulam	30.9.81
Verulam	30.9.81
Soweto	30.11.83
King William's Town	31.5.82
Johannesburg	30.4.81
Durban	31.12.81
Pretoria	31.5.83
Witsieshoek	30.11.80
Johannesburg	31.7.81
Umlazi	31.12.81
Jitenhage	31.10.80
Zwelitsha	30.4.82
Spring's	31.5.82
Krugersdorp	31.12.81
Jitenhage	30.11.83
Umzinto	30.11.83
Soweto	30.11.83
Port Elizabeth	31.1.83
Zwelitsha	31.3.81
Johannesburg	31.5.83
enasia	30.11.83
Durban	30.4.83
Wynberg	30.4.83
Pretoria	30.4.81
Zwelitsha	30.6.82

BLACKS, COLOURED AND ASIANS

Anthony, Frank	Kraalfontein
Badela, Sipho Arthur	Port Elizabeth
Bhengu, Moses	Maritzburg
Bhengu, Siegfried	Nkandla
Botha, Tozamlle	Port Elizabeth
Cassiem, Achmad	Wynberg
Ceklsani, Bonisile Jacob	Port Elizabeth
Chloane, Abel Tipheko	Seshogo
Ciliz, Delase	Umlazi
Daniels, Edward Joseph	Cape Town
Desai, Amina Suliman Nagdee	Rodepoort
Diale, Nelson	Nebo
Dwaba, Lungelo Shadrack	Mdantsane
Dyanl, Malcolm Mbonisi	East London
Easop, Mohamed Salim	Rodepoort
Fihla, Nkosinathi Benson	Port Elizabeth
Fuzile, Mxolisi Jackson	Mdantsane
Gasa, David Siponono	Umlazi
Gcobo, Matoto Frank	Mdantsane
Hamilton, Weizman William	Johannesburg
Hassim, Kader	Maritzburg
Isaacs, Sedick	Salt River
Ismail, Ebrahim	Pinetown
Jana, Davikarani Priscilla	Johannesburg
Jones, Peter Cyril	Somerset West
Jordaan, Michael Mathew	Eldorado Park
Kgokong, Mpoatseng Jairus	Soweto
Kubeka, Sipho Andries	Umlazi
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina	Alexandra
Mabasa, Lybon	Durban
Madaka, Mbuyiselo	Soweto
Maharaj, Sathyandranath Ragunanan	Port Elizabeth
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu	Durban
Malgas, Ernest	Victoria East
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie	Port Elizabeth
Mangena, Mosibudi Aaron	Johannesburg
Marzi, Gladys	Mokerong
Mapanga, Bekizwe Russel	Umlazi
Maphumulo, Mizeni	Umlazi
	Inanda

30.4.83 Ngakane, Lucas
31.1.83 Ngubeni, Michael
31.8.82 Nkondo, Ephraim Curtis
31.8.82 Ntlokos, Lawrence Jonas
30.9.84 Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi
31.1.83 Nxasana, Bekisisa Harold
31.12.84 Phakathi, Maphelo Jane
31.10.84 Phantsi, Thembanani Shadrack
30.6.83 Phungula, Hella
31.3.84 Pityana, Beauty Nosidima
30.11.84 Pityana, Lizo Grant
31.1.83 Pityana, Nyameko Barney
31.5.83 Qeqe, Dumile Daniel
31.3.81 Rachidi, Kenneth Hlako
31.12.83 Rambally, Ashlatha
31.10.82 Ramgobin, Ela
31.1.83 Ramgobin, Mawelal
30.11.82 Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah
30.11.81 Ramphelo, Aletta Mamphela
30.4.81 Ramrock, Johnny Herbert
30.4.81 Reddy, Govindasamy
30.4.85 Sehume, Thabo Vincent
30.9.84 Sello, Mosuholi Phillip
28.2.81 Sisulu, Albertina
31.8.84 Sithole, Fana George
28.2.84 Sikoto, Lizo Gladwell
30.4.83 Sokupa, Silumko Solomon
31.12.83 Stoffie, Kentridge Mongezi
31.10.81 Timol, Mohamed
31.3.82 Titi, Mandlali Patrick
30.11.83 Tryon, Terrence Russell
31.12.83 Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac
31.12.81 Tshume, Palo
30.4.82 Tshweta, Vukile Stephen
30.4.82 Vandeyar, Reggie Pakry
31.12.81 Varlava, Sadeque Mohamed
31.10.83 Venkatratnam, Surinarayan Kala
31.3.84 Wilcox, Robert Cedric
31.3.84 Wymers, Christopher
31.3.84 Zani, Thamsanqa Robert

Botha and Selebi await asylum



Botha

By SAM MADE
MR Thezamile Botha, the banned former president of Peboo, and black consciousness exponent Mr Jacob Selebi, who skipped to Lesotho about two months ago, have not yet been granted asylum by the Lesotho government.

Mr Selebi, a former executive member of the Transvaal branch of the

banned South African Students Organisation (Saso), told SUNDAY POST in Maseru this week they had not heard anything from the Lesotho government since applying for asylum.

"But", Mr Selebi added, "my feelings are that asylum has been granted. It's only that we have not been informed. We are treated like all other refugees and have nothing to complain about. It's just

that our ignorance about this issue is creating a lot of uncertainty."

Mr Selebi was held in John Vorster Square and in the Pretoria Central Prison for six months in 1970 after he was arrested together with a former Johannesburg journalist, Mr Nat Scrache, who also shipped to Botswana a few years ago.

He was again held at Modderbee for 10 months in 1977 when

Saso was banned.

Mr Thezamile Botha had earlier applied to study law at the National University of Lesotho. His application was approved but for some reason or another, he was not admitted.

According to sources close to Mr Botha, he is not likely to pursue the application for his admission to the university.

328

Fanyana's banning has made Mirriam more determined



Mirriam and Nokuthula. "When I explained why daddy no longer went to work, she cried."



The Mazibuko (from left) Mirriam, Mpumelelo (4), Fanyana, Zwelethu (three months) and Nokuthula (7).

'We refuse to be bogged down'

**Story by
Zodwa
Mshibe**



"I'm soft natured, but I have been hardened." Pic by Themba Nkosi.

IF you enter the Mazibuko household in Pimville, Soweto and expect to find a sad, sombre atmosphere, then you are in for a surprise.

The family is like any other. United, happy and loving. My Fanyana Mazibuko's smile, his wife Mirriam's friendly welcome and the children's reception are enough to put any visitor at ease.

The only difference is that the head of the house, the bread winner, Fanyana may never earn a living for his family again. He is banned and Mirriam is not deterred. Her determination to live on and "not to be bogged down by my husband's banning", is clearly written on her face.

She says that an old saying: "I used to cry because I had no shoes until I met a man who had no feet", and her faith in God, are what keeps her going.

"When I think of other families who are worse off than mine, I don't see why I should sit down and weep, for things that I cannot

change," she says.

"This has made me even more determined not to be upset, though I must admit that it came as a shock. But I have to do it, especially for the children.

"At times when my spirits were low and my children asked whether they had made me angry, I realise that I shouldn't deny them my parental happiness, it's not their fault."

Mirriam and Fanyana have three children, Nokuthula (7), Mpumelelo (4) and three months old Zwelethu. The eldest, says Mirriam, understands what is happening.

"She didn't know at first. She was surprised when her father didn't go to work. When I explained she wept and said: 'they are cruel n'na'."

"Even the little ones will understand as they grow older."

However, Mirriam was worried about Mpumelelo, who turned four last Friday (July 25). As they normally celebrate the children's birthdays, she thought he wouldn't understand why we didn't celebrate his. But when I told him, he wanted to know why and I explained that daddy was no longer working and there was no money for a party and he said: 'ho, golokile'. (It's fine)".

She says that she be-

lieves in telling her children the truth.

"If I don't tell them the truth now, they'll hear things from outside and they'll never trust me. They must know the position and interpret it the way they like," she said.

Mirriam (33), is a qualified social worker. She is now an internal auditor with a research company. She says before Fanyana was banned she worked part time because she had to look after Zwelethu. But now she has to work full time to keep the home fires burning.

Mirriam says: "One can't change the decision of a man who has barred a breadwinner from looking after his family. All the same this won't change our family ties. It's also will not change what we were with Fanyana. It's made me even more determined to look after our family."

Mirriam breastfeeds Zwelethu before leaving for work. An elderly woman looks after him during the day.

As she talks, one detects a streak of bitterness in her voice. And she admits that she is bitter and has been hardened. "Seeing one's husband detained and never brought before a court of law, seeing him barred from entering schools, a thing he loves most and see-

ing him banned now can make any one bitter," Mirriam says.

"Fanyana feels the same way as I do.

"For a man to swallow his pride because of another man's ruling, is hard for any man to take, but I tell you my friend, it will never bog him down," she adds with a wry smile.

"He is bitter because he's been so moderate, and you can imagine what a bitter man can do. But, Mirriam adds "he still has courage."

"Bitterness has been created because people who recognise wrongs and who want to put them right are silenced. They are not prepared to negotiate through peaceful means," she says.

Mirriam refers to her husband as a quiet person who, however, would never keep quiet when he sees a wrong.

"People like Fanyana and his friend, Nkondo, led teachers who had faith in them. They were devoted to educating the black child, but here they are now, barred from doing the thing they love most — teaching," Mirriam continues.

However, Mirriam believes that God will never allow injustice to prevail forever.

"He loves us and all the wrongs will be put right. They will reap the fruit of their mis-



"For a man to swallow his pride because of another man's ruling is hard to take, but I tell you my friend, it will never bog him down." Pic by Themba Nkosi.

doings," she adds.

For the next three years Mr Mazibuko is prohibited from:

- "Giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom you are a parent."
- "Entering the premises of a university college, college, school or other educational institution;"
- "Attending gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by you;"
- "Attending gatherings;"
- "Entering black townships except Pimville."

**"SAVE
YOUR MONEY
AND SPREAD
YOUR FISH!"**

**REDRO
FISH PASTE**

Ban on ex-BPC man expires tomorrow

Staff Reporter

TOMORROW could be the beginning of a new way of life for Mr Madibeng Chris Mokoditso when, for the first time in seven years, he might be able to lead an unrestricted life.

A banning order imposed on him two years ago expires tomorrow. It was served on him

in July 1978 when a previous order, which had restricted him for five years, expired.

Mr Mokoditso, former general secretary of the banned University Christian Movement and vice-president of the banned Black People's Convention, was first banned in 1973.

A special clause in that order

specifically barred him from working for the legal firm, Shun Chetty and Company, (his employers at the time) entering their premises or working for any of their partners.

The Mokoditso family were later involved in a wrangle with the West Rand Administration Board when they re-

fused to pay rent for their house in Mapetla, claiming that the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, was responsible for Mr Mokoditso losing his job.

The Wrab later threatened the family with court action if they did not pay the R18.70 rent they were said to owe.

328

TOTALITARIANISM - Bannings

1-8-80 - 31-12 = 80

GENERAL NEWS

Mandela charges are dropped

By Carol Mathlane

The Transvaal Attorney General has dropped charges laid by the banned wife of the African National Congress leader, Mrs Winnie Mandela, against members of the Security Police.

The charges of crimen injuria and assault were laid at John Vorster Square by Mrs Mandela after an alleged incident between herself and the

Security Police at Parys.

It is alleged that Mrs Mandela was stopped by a traffic officer and taken to Parys charge office. At the charge office she refused to divulge her identity and there was an altercation between herself and the police.

Later a friend driving her to Johannesburg was charged with reckless and negligent driving.

On arriving in Johannesburg Mrs Mandela

went to John Vorster Square where she laid a charge. The police involved in the case counter-charged her and the Attorney-General has decided not to prosecute either the police or Mrs Mandela.

Report restricted

● Mrs Mandela cannot be quoted on this matter as she is a banned person.

POST WOMAN

The struggle must continue

says Mrs Nkondo

HOUSE 99, Extension 2 Eldorado Park stands just below the busy Johannesburg—Vereeniging road. Only the blaring hooters echo through the concrete walls surrounding the home of Mr and Mrs Curtis Nkondo.

The Nkondos' little dog, Power, barks day and night, almost continuously. But for the woman of the house, Mrs Rose Nkondo, the sound is comforting.

Born 49 years ago, and mother of four, she has a feeling that her house is being watched very closely. Since the banning of her husband two months ago, she says their dog spends sleepless nights. "He barks the whole night through."

"But that's not going to spoil our family life," she says, when asked

how she feels about being watched.

Although Curtis is banned, Rose is not dejected. They have been separated, against their wishes, from each other so many times that she values having her husband with her — despite the ban.

Curtis Nkondo was banned for three years after spending 43 days in detention in March this year. He has been in and out of jail since October 1977, when he was detained under the Security Laws. Rose Nkondo has seen her

husband whisked away by police cars. She has answered loud and persistent knocks — only to be separated from her husband, by detentions without trials.

Looking at Rose Nkondo, one wonders how she copes. She looks fragile and soft-mannered. But at the same time she is brave.

She says she does not feel bad about the ban, as she has already built up resistance because of her husband's continuous detentions.

She says the children are extremely bitter.

Curtis Nkondo reads his banning order.

They do not understand why their father had to be silenced for "no good reason."

They are: Reavell, 21, Victoria 16, and ...
THEY MUST HAVE THE FRENCH
SLITS TO
NO

ko took over when Curtis was banned. Unfortunately, Fanyana was also banned.

Rose Nkondo refuses to let it "spoil our family life".

Rose adds optimistic ally: "That should not

From Page 16
In detention (under Section Ten of the Internal Security Law) and was detained again three days after his release, and spent 43 days in prison.

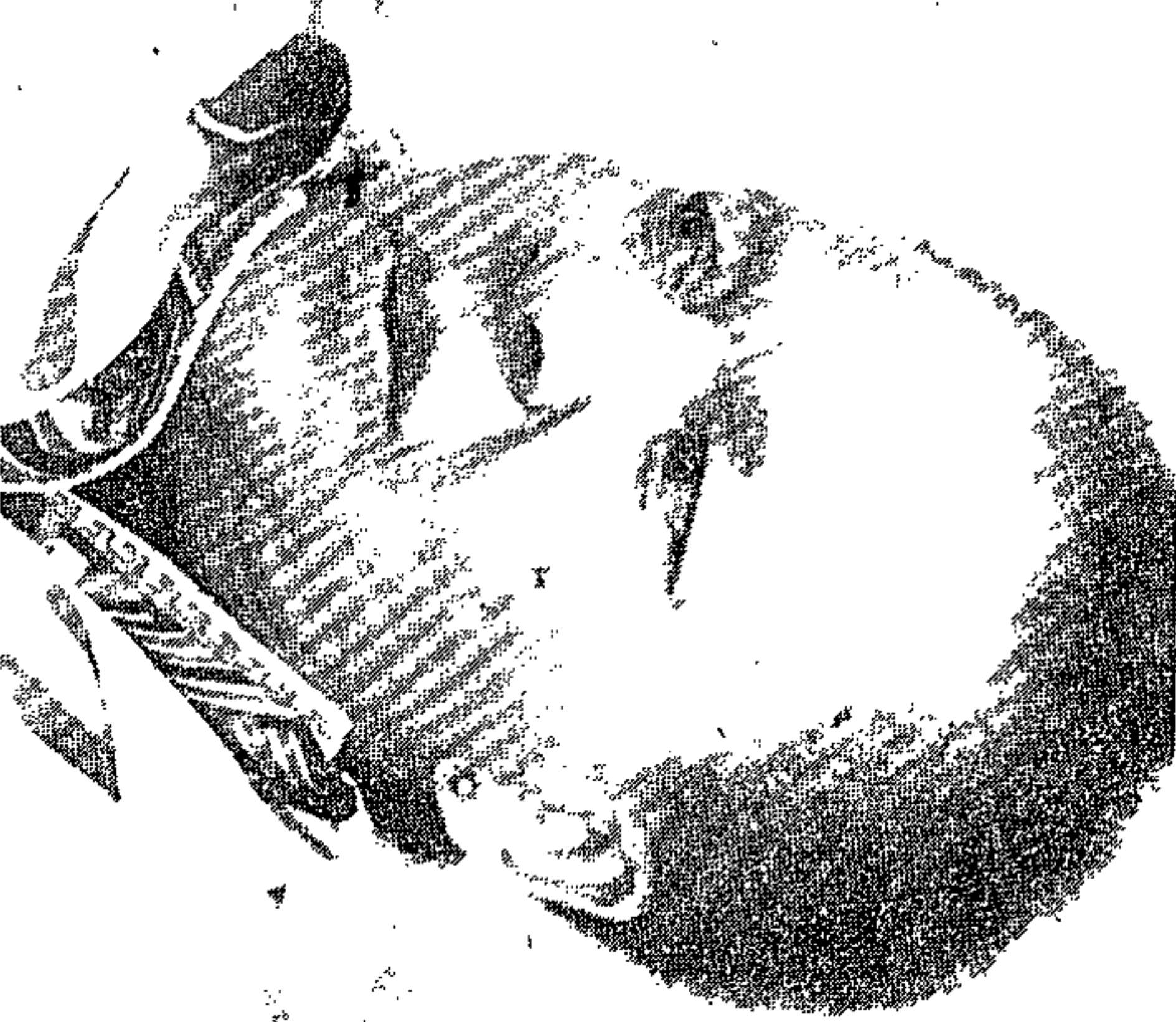
The last detention (under Section Six) lasted for a month ... and he was later silenced for three years.

Curtis Nkondo is the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

He was detained soon after addressing students at the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg.

Rose Nkondo is a nursing sister at the local clinic and Curtis is employed by a computer company.

Rose understands but "the children are extremely bitter" she says.



Versaardig in Suid-Afrika

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book is to be torn out.

ny person except the invi-
to communicate with other
so instructed.
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es of paper or other mate-

NDIDATE MUST enter in
the number of each question

2 minnaa 'kariia

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1605

8 Augustus 1980

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:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1605

8 August 1980

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
Fanyana Daniel Mazibuko.....	5010 Gebied 5, Pimville, Kliptown.....	11/7/80	31/7/83

Now Mokoditso feels strange talking in company

Out of the political wilderness at last

328

By PHIL MTIMKULU

AFTER seven years in the political wilderness and a week after his banning order expired, Mr Chris Madiheng Mokoditso is ready to take his rightful place in the community.

Chris would have loved to continue from where he was forced to stop when he was first banned in 1973, but he says there's nothing left of what he helped initiate.

When Chris was banned he was attending the National Council meeting of the Black People's Convention (BPC). He was the vice-president of this organisation which was banned in 1977.

He was one of the founding-fathers of the Black Consciousness movement.

"I would be lying if I said I was responsible for the founding of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) which preached and spread this philosophy, but I was in the thick of things at that time," said Chris rather modestly.

The University Christian Movement (UCM) gave birth to Saso and Chris was the Secretary-General of the organisation.

Bitterness becomes visible on Mokoditso's face when he talks of his former



Happiness written all over Chris Mokoditso's face.

mer colleagues, some of whom are dead, in exile, or in jail.

When asked how he felt when he heard of Steve Biko's death, Chris was close to tears.

He said: "Like all black people of South Africa, I was deeply distressed. But with me, I also had a feeling of hopelessness. I could not tell the people how deeply hurt I was. What made matters worse is that I applied for permission to attend his funeral. Permission was refused. My wife decided to represent me but she only went as far as the Dube YWCA. She was arrested when the mourners were forcibly dispersed.

Chris however, is determined to go to King William's Town to offer his condolences to Steve's widow, Ntsiki, his mother and rest of the family.

He also intends visiting all his banned colleagues who are scattered throughout the country. It is seven years since he last saw them. His permanent organiser, Mosibudi Mangena was recently released from Robben Island. Mrs Winnie Kgwere is in the North, while Sipho Buthelezi is in exile.

Just like the death of Steve Biko made him sad, he was similarly distressed when asked about his reaction when the Black People's Convention (BPC) was banned.

"I felt frustrated and disgusted although I had predicted it at Modder Bee.

"I had predicted it at the end of the Saso trial in 1976 when we were detained because to me it was Black Consciousness on trial and not Saso. I was called the Prophet of Doom at that time," he said.

Mokoditso thinks Black Consciousness should still act as the guiding philosophy in the black man's struggle.

BLACK

"This is the black man's struggle. If whites want to help they are free to do so, but in their own camp. Our exclusivism is very necessary at this stage because of the differences in the problems we are facing. The liberals do not have the enthusiasm we have for fighting our problem. Their problems are minimal and minor," he said.

As regards the political advancement of blacks, Chris says the level of awareness has been heightened since 1976.

"The grassroots have been reached. There is no further need for politicising, otherwise there could be a danger of over politicising," he said.

Though he has been away from the political scene for seven years, Chris does not believe that anything has changed. "If there is anything that has changed it is for the worse. We now have independent bantustans, mass removals have been increased. The plight of the black man has become worse," he said.

On a personal note Chris said he was looking forward to a drive with

Soweto and even in the countryside. Among the first people he saw after his banning order was not renewed last Friday was Hlaku Rachidi, a former president of the BPC. Because Rachidi is also banned, Chris could not see him before Friday.

his family anywhere in

Chris says he is still trying to shake off the effects of being banned and house-arrested for seven years.

"It is still funny for me to speak freely in a crowd and go home when I want to."

POST, Friday, August 8, 1980

Page 9



Chris Mokoditso was close to tears when he spoke of Biko.

Police launch search for Chief Sabata

DD 12/8/80 328

UMTATA — Transkei police launched a nationwide investigation yesterday to establish whether Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus, was still in Transkei.

It was reliably learnt from independent sources, however, that Chief Dalindyebo, a long-time opponent of the Matanzima government, was "on his way to Swaziland" where he was recently a guest of the Swazi monarch, King Sobuza II.

The police investigation was initiated in response to newspaper reports that Chief Dalindyebo had fled Transkei for Lesotho in anticipation of being served with orders banishing him to a restricted region within Transkei.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he had ordered the Com-

missioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to investigate the reported disappearance of Chief Dalindyebo after reading of his disappearance in the Sunday press.

Approached for comment, Brig Ngceba said:

"The matter is still being investigated. The fact that he (Chief Dalindyebo) is not at his Great Place does not automatically mean he has left the country. Transkei is a big place."

If Chief Dalindyebo had left Transkei it remained to establish which exit gate he had used, Brig Ngceba added.

Transkei shares borders with South Africa and Lesotho. According to newspaper reports, Chief Dalindyebo is heading for Swaziland via Lesotho, which has a direct air link with Swaziland. — DDC.

C. Times

Banned priest to marry colleen

13/8/80 324

Chief Reporter

THE REV DAVID RUSSELL, the banned Anglican clergyman, is to marry a former member of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, Sister Benigna, whom he met several years ago when they both started working among the shanty-town community at Crossroads on the Cape Flats.

Sister Benigna, a colleen from Belfast, Northern Ireland, was recently given special dispensation to marry by the Holy See and by the Dominican Order. She has left the order and is now known by her name before she took her vows, Dorothea Madden.

The couple are to be married in a combined Anglican-Roman Catholic service in the chapel at the Schoenstatt Retreat Centre at Constantia on October 26 — a Sunday which is the one day of the week when Mr Russell may, in terms of his banning order, take part in a church service.

After their marriage they will have to apply for permission from the Minister of Justice to move from Mr Russell's parents' home in Claremont, to which he is confined after 6 pm during the week and all day on Saturdays.

Miss Madden, who still works with the Dominican sisters at Crossroads, is one of 11 children. Her parents and brothers and sisters live in Toronto, Canada. She is hoping her mother will fly to Cape Town for the wedding.

Mr Russell, 41, may not be quoted on how he feels about his impending marriage, but the smiles yesterday of he and his bride-to-be told the whole story.

Miss Madden came to South Africa as a Dominican sister in 1963 — "in answer to a strong call to be with the African people", as she put it yesterday. She worked in the Eastern Cape, Cape Town and Transvaal before returning to Cape Town in 1976.

Till she was given special dispensation, she lived at the Dominican convent at Elsie's River, and has been working full-time at Crossroads, where she met Mr Russell when they were doing similar work among the community. Much of her time has been



The Rev David Russell, the banned Anglican clergyman, and the former Sister Benigna of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, to whom he has become engaged. The couple are to be married at Constantia in October. The picture was taken yesterday in the garden of the Claremont home of Mr Russell's parents.

Cape Times newscolour: John Rubythor

Mkhatsiwa can't attend funeral

1057
328
12/1/80



Fr Mkhatsiwa

FATHER Patrick Sma-
ngaliso Mkhatsiwa's
applications for a tra-
vellers document and
an exemption from
his banning order to
attend the funeral of
Bishop Mandlenkosi
Zwane in Swaziland
have been turned
down.

This was despite a
letter of plea from Arch-
bishop Patrick Fitzgerald,
president of the Catholic
Bishop's Conference,
which accompanied the
application.

Mr B Currin, legal re-
presentative of Father
Mkhatsiwa said yester-
day the application for a
permit was turned down
by the Chief Magistrate

of Pretoria, Mr W F Kru-
gel and that no reasons
were given.

Mr Currin said Father
Mkhatsiwa was entitled
by the Act governing his
banning order to apply
for an exemption in ur-
gent situations, but that
the discretion always lay
with the Chief Magistrate
who, after investigating
the circumstances in the
application could grant or
refuse such a permit.

Archbishop Fitzgerald's
letter stated, "I confident-
ly appeal to your sense
of justice and Christian
compassion to grant the
Reverend Mkhatsiwa per-
mission to officiate in
Manzini, Swaziland at the
funeral of the late Bishop
of Swaziland."

Bishop Zwane, who

died in a car accident
last Saturday will be bu-
ried tomorrow morning.

Archbishop Fitzgerald
said Father Mkhatsiwa
was bound by close mar-
riage ties with the late
Bishop to attend the fu-
neral. Fr Mkhatsiwa's sis-
ter is married to Dr Am-
brose Zwane, a Swaziland
politician who is brother
of the late Bishop.

"Under normal circum-
stances, Fr Mkhatsiwa
could not without being

accused of heartless cruel-
ty, be absent from these
services of prayerful hom-
age to a very dear broth-
er in Christ," Archbishop
Fitzgerald said.

Fr Mkhatsiwa was re-
lieved of his duties as sec-
retary of Inter-Regional
Meeting of Bishops in
Southern Africa (IMBISA)
by the late Bishop Zwa-
ne because the former's
banning order could not
allow him free movement
to perform such duties.

Winnie's papers plea turned down

THE Government will not relent and give Mrs Winnie Mandela a passport to India to accept an award for her husband, Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned ANC.

The private secretary of the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has written to Mrs Fatima Meer, a lecturer at the University of Natal, stating that Mrs Mandela's application for "South African travel facilities has been unsuccessful."

Mrs Meer, a friend of

the Mandela family, who is herself banned under the Internal Security Act, had pleaded with the Minister and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha to reconsider the decision on the Mandela passport.

Mrs Meer already had a letter from the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, wishing her

success with her plea to the Government.

Mrs Gandhi wrote: "We have been eagerly looking forward to welcome Mrs Mandela. I hope your efforts will succeed and that she will be able to come to India."

But the hopes were dashed when Mrs Meer got the letter from the

Department of Interior.

Mrs Meer cannot be quoted because she is banned.

Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, has been awarded the Nehru Award for International Reconciliation for 1980.

BIRTHDAY

The award is normally made on the birthday of the late Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira's father, on August 21.

Mrs Mandela was hoping to collect the award for her husband.

She is confined to the Free State town of Brandfort, where she was banished from her Orlando West home in 1977.



Mrs Winnie Mandela

'Misunderstanding' over Mandela incident

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said last night he had received a full report of the incident involving two Security Policemen, Mrs Helen Suzman and the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela, but that he had nothing more to say about it.

Mr Le Grange said Mrs Suzman had discussed the matter with him and she understood it

He had nothing more to add because there was some misunderstanding, he said.

But Mrs Suzman said last night she did not accept the explanation about the incident, which took place on Tuesday at Mrs Mandela's home in the black township of the tiny Free State town of Brandfort, where she is banished.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on

civil liberties, obtained a permit through Mrs Mandela's lawyer to visit her.

While they were talking, two Security Policemen entered and gave Mrs Mandela five minutes to get Mrs Suzman to leave, "or else they would take Mrs Mandela in", she added.

The PFP MP said last night she had spoken to Mr Le Grange, and that she had received a very unsatisfactory re-

sponse. "He admitted that things could have been better handled."

"But the department is hiding behind a technicality by saying that the permit was not strictly in order, that the restricted person should have applied for it."

"Although I had requested the permit indirectly, it was Mrs Mandela's lawyer who applied for it. In fact, he told me

he had made other applications previously, and that there had been no objections."

"I am surprised and disappointed that Mr Le Grange would use this technicality to protect a member of the Security Police who was obviously over-officious and was determined to harass Mrs Mandela."

Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed former ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, cannot be quoted because of her ban.

Bid to ease priests' ban

MR ERIC CURRIN, legal advisor of the banned Father Sman-galis Mkhathshwa, said yesterday he was considering asking the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch to alter his client's restrictions to enable him to change residence.

Mr Currin said this was done to protect Father Mkhathshwa who received a death threat from a caller claiming to be a member of the right wing Wit Kommando on Monday.

Father Mkhathshwa is restricted to a house in Soshanguve from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays.

He became the second priest within a week to receive a threat from the Wit Kommando. On Friday Bishop Desmond Tutu received a similar threat from a man who claimed to belong to the Wit Kommando.

The caller told Bishop Tutu to quit South Africa or face death. It cannot

be disclosed what the person who phoned Father Mkhathshwa might have said during the call as he cannot be quoted.

Mr Currin said his firm had already made an application for the alteration of Father Mkhathshwa's restriction so he should be allowed to change residence "for practical reasons."

"All we are now doing is a follow up on the existing request," Mr Currin said.

Fr Mkhathshwa, accompanied by the president of the Catholic Bishop's Conference, Archbishop J P Fitzgerald, reported the matter to the police.

Mr Currin said the police pointed out that it was difficult to protect a man who had been threatened because that would mean delegating some police to keep him guarded.

Meanwhile security police are continuing a top level investigation into the rightwing movement following threats on prominent leaders and the bombing of the office of Professor Jan Lombard.

Police end visit to Winnie

22/8/80
325

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman says she was yesterday given five minutes by two Security Policemen to leave the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is banned and banished to Brandfort.

A furious Mrs Suzman said last night she had obtained permission from the local magistrate to visit Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed former ANC leader Nelson Mandela, at her home in the Free State town.

After she and Mrs Mandela had spoken for about 45 minutes, Mrs Suzman said, "there was a knock on the door and two Security Policemen, who identified themselves as Sergeant Prinsloo and Sergeant Badenhorst, told Winnie she was breaking the terms of her ban and wanted to know who I was."

"I produced the permit, but they told me the administration board had no right to give it, and that I had no right to be there. They gave Winnie five minutes to make me leave," Mrs Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman said she returned to the office of Mrs Mandela's lawyer, who telephoned the local magistrate to check on the permit. The magistrate verified that permission had been granted for the visit.

"I am taking this matter up with Mr Le Grange (Minister of Police) as an example of the type of harrassment she is subjected to," an angry Mrs Suzman said.

No police comment could be obtained early last night.

Minister ³²⁸ to discuss ⁵⁷¹² Mandela ²⁴⁶⁵⁰ incident

Political Reporter

The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, says Opposition MP, Mrs. Helen Suzman, is welcome to discuss with him a complaint that she was ordered by Security Police to leave the home of Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

An angry Mrs. Suzman said today she had obtained a permit from a magistrate to visit Mrs. Mandela at her home in Brandfort yesterday. Mrs. Mandela, the wife of the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is banned and banished to Brandfort.

When she had talked to Mrs. Mandela for about 45 minutes, two men who identified themselves as security policemen arrived and gave Mrs. Mandela five minutes to make Mrs. Suzman leave.

ARREST

Mrs. Suzman decided to leave to prevent any action being taken against Mrs. Mandela because the two policemen had threatened to arrest her if Mrs. Suzman did not go.

Mrs. Suzman today expressed concern about Mrs. Mandela's position and said she would be complaining to the Minister of Police about the incident.

Mr. le Grange refused to comment further on the issue.

Security Police also declined to comment. A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police said Pretoria was still waiting for a report on the incident.

Mrs. Suzman got permission through Mrs. Mandela's lawyer for the visit. The magistrate has confirmed this.

328 1941 Post 22/8/60

57

responsibilities and what

EGORY WITH REGARD TO EACH
THONS:
ow satisfied are you working

able, however, to interview all organizations, and we therefore interviewed Personal interviews. Personal members serve as a basis for an "attitudes questionnaire". The questionnaire is subsequently distributed to the organization. The members do not serve for probing in of people, but is a more appropriate way of the organization requested to respond to the questionnaires. It was assumed that their personal information, i.e., that individual closed to any other member or that the identity of the respondent is made public. The questions are such a way that a response in several pre-established following are two examples might appear in an attitude

problems and people. The interviewer is from out of the interviewee to express his or her views on the interviewee and of the possible

In a statement this week Mr Mtshontshi, who said he was worried about the fate of his children said he was going to appeal to international organisations like Red Cross to secure the release of his children.

other people known to have been banished by the Transkei government since last year.

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them alone, but to the organization as a whole. Many heads of organizations often disregard attitudes, either consciously or subconsciously. When the situation conspicuously deteriorates, then will they start to become alert as to "what people say", "how do the workers react", etc. This happens with certain heads of organizations who have already reached such a critical situation that it is sometimes impossible to act according to considerations influenced by the attitudes of national minorities. This is because by that time considerations, like economic survival, dicta is to be done—even when many people are

29/8/80

Winnie Mandela gets a second job offer

MRS WINNIE Nemzamo Mandela, banned and banished wife of the former African National Congress leader, has been offered a job as head of the Bloemfontein Child Welfare Society.

She has now applied

for permission to take the job.

This is the second job offer in the past two months.

According to Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, her mother had already received permission to take the first job with a motor car company in Pretoria, but had rejected the offer.

Firstly, she said, the permission Mrs Mandela received did not

gested the move from Brandfort to Pretoria.

Zinzi said her mother was first approached by police and some "offers" were made to her.

Zinzi said her mother applied for the Bloemfontein job in response to a newspaper advertisement. She was appointed to take up the job. "We felt it an admirable decision by the society.



○ Winnie Mandela

allow her to live at their Soweto home and travel to work each day.

Secondly, the terms offered by the Pretoria company car were "despicable and humiliating."

Zinzi said the authorities wanted it to seem as though they had voluntarily sug-

gested the move from Brandfort to Pretoria.

Meanwhile, Zinzi has applied for a passport to travel to India with her elder sister Zenani to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award on behalf of their father.

She is still awaiting the passport. The application was handled by her mother's lawyers.



● Mrs. Mandela

SB end Helen's chat with Winnie Mandela

A MEETING between Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted to Brandfort, and Mrs Helen Suzman, approved by a local magistrate, was disrupted by security

police who threaten-

ed Mrs Mandela with arrest, Mrs Suzman said in Bloemfontein on Tuesday.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was paying her second visit to Mrs Mandela,

wife of Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, since her restriction to Brandfort in May 1977.

Mrs Suzman described the treatment of Mrs Mandela as "an absolute scandal" and said she would take up the matter with

the Minister of Police.

Mrs Suzman, who was in Bloemfontein to address the youth branch of the PFP on the University of the Orange Free State campus, said she had gone to visit Mrs Mandela to tell her of her visit to Nelson Mandela on Robben Island, and to discuss her personal affairs.

"Permission had been obtained for me to visit her at home — I collected the permit at the Brandfort township office," said Mrs Suzman.

She said the permit clearly stated the reasons as being to visit Mrs Mandela and was signed by

September 9. They were not asked to pay evidence and they were remanded.

(29)

Tembile Mpandla (26) a government clerk, Mr Sondisa Quinta (26) and Mr Linda Dangazele, both businemen, Mr Songezo Ndletyana (29), Mr Mbongeni Filani (25), and Mr Mlungisi Mdingi, all bank tellers and Mr Vulile Sisulu



● Mrs. Suzman

in the street outside her house while the two sat in their car and watched.

Mrs Suzman said she and Mrs Mandela had then gone for a walk. On returning she had been offered a lift into Brandfort by the other security policeman, Sergeant Badenhorst, but had declined because Mrs Mandela had offered to walk into town with her.

She had gone straight to Mr De Waal's office and on hearing what had happened he immediately phoned the magistrate who confirmed he had given permission, Mrs Suzman said.

"I complained to Mr de Waal about the obvious harassment and bullying to which Mrs Mandela was being subjected by the Special Branch and I called in at the police station to inform Sergeant Prinsloo that I intended taking up the matter with Mr le Grange, the Minister of Police," she said.

MRS HELEN Suzman, Opposition spokesman on civil liberties, is "surprised and disappointed" at the Government reaction to the incident involving herself, two security policemen and banned Mrs Winnie Mandela.

MRS HELEN Suzman, Opposition spokesman on civil liberties, is "surprised and disappointed" at the Government reaction to the incident involving herself, two security policemen and banned Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mrs. Suzman was visiting Mrs. Mandela at her home in Brandfort earlier this week when two security policemen knocked on the door and ordered Mrs. Suzman to leave because the permit she obtained for the visit was not in order.

The matter was taken up with the Minister of Justice, Mr le Grange, and he said there had been some misunderstanding and he had nothing more to add.

Yesterday Mrs Suzman said she was still surprised at the attitude of Mr le Grange because he had virtually condoned the officiousness and rudeness of the security policemen.

They came to Mrs Mandela's home and ordered Mrs Suzman to leave because the permit to visit had been granted by the local administration board and this was not in order," she added.

"The Minister is hiding behind a technicality by saying that my permit was not in order and that the restricted person (Mrs Mandela) should have applied for it," Mrs Suzman said.

"On the other hand, the security policemen said the permit was not in order because I had gone to the wrong place for it."

Mrs Mandela, wife of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, cannot be quoted as she is banned.

and attitudes towards problems and people. The fact that the interviewer is free from out of the organization helps the interviewee to express his feelings freely, primarily because he is not afraid of the reactions of the interviewer and of the possible results of this catharsis.

BPC founder skips SA with family

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A BANNED Soweto priest and former vice-president of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC), Father Drake Tshenkeng, has skipped the country with his family.

Father Tshenkeng, rector of St Mary's Parish in Orlando East and former detainee under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, disappeared from his parish early this week. He is believed to be in London.

His wife, Tsholofelo (27), and their two daughters, aged nine and five are in Botswana. They will be joined by Father Tshenkeng en route to Scotland, where he will study theology.

Father Tshenkeng (33) was among those who walked out of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) together with Mr Barney Pitso and the late Steve Biko to form the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in the late '60s.

He was active in the anti-apartheid struggle. When the BPC was formed at a conference in Durban in January 1977, he was elected vice-president.

But the BPC's life was ended when in October that year it was one of the 18 organisations banned in a nationwide Government crackdown.

Father Tshenkeng was detained with several other black consciousness leaders at Modderbee.

After his release in December 1978, he and others like Thandisizwe Mazibuko, Kenneth Rachedi, Ramsey Ramokgopa and Jairus Kgokong were immediately issued with five-year banning orders.

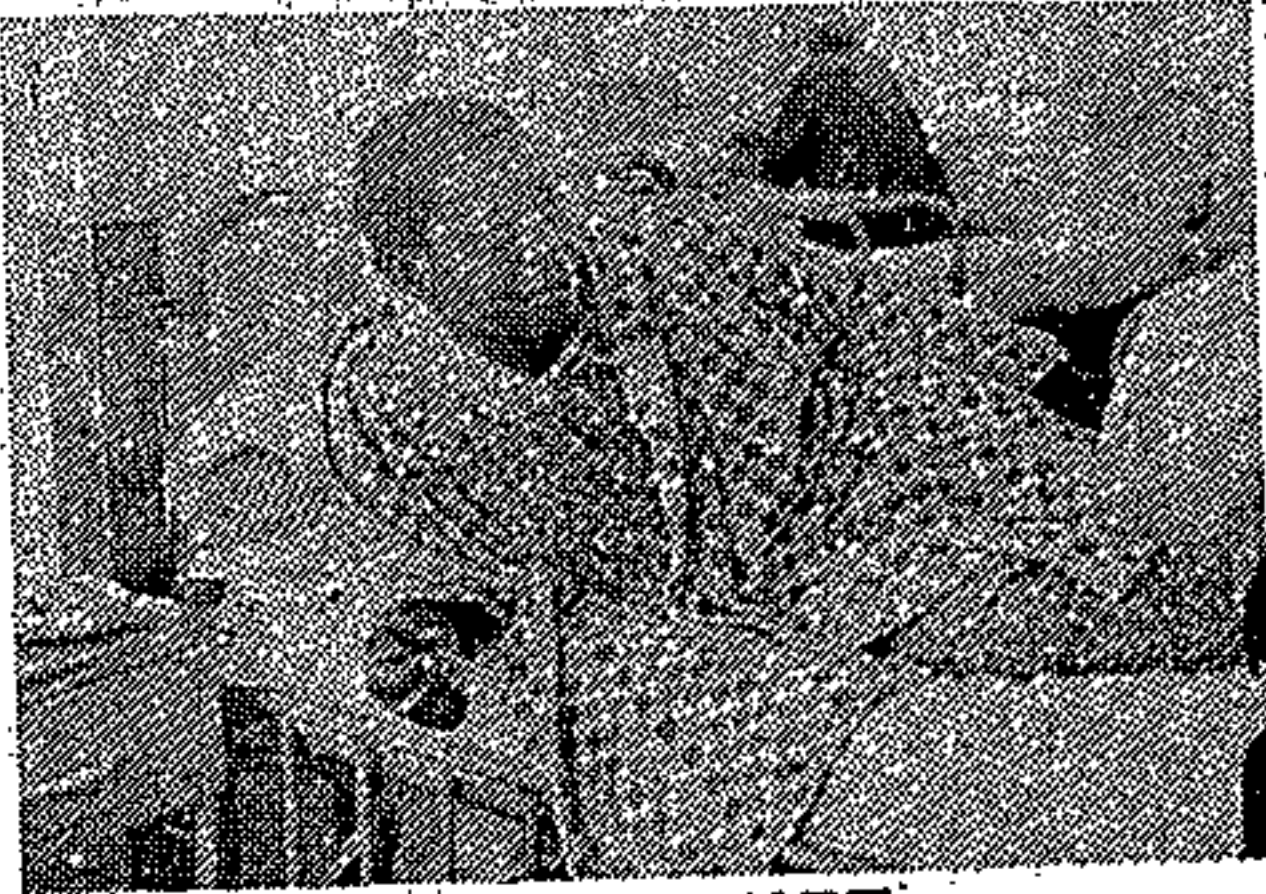
Since his banning, Father Tshenkeng has not been able to perform his ministerial duties to the fullest because banned people are not allowed to speak to or to be in the company of more than one person at a time.

But with the consent of the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, he was allowed to preach to his congregation.

His wife is a qualified teacher. Her short spell in the profession was interrupted by the 1978 uprisings.

Yesterday SUNDAY POST visited Father Tshenkeng's four-roomed parish house in Orlando. It looked deserted.

Nkondo is in hospital, but getting better



By SAM MABE

MR CURTIS NKONDO, the banned black consciousness leader and former president of Azapo, was this week admitted to the Coronationville Hospital after becoming ill at his Eldorado Park home last week.

His wife Rose, a nurse, said Mr Nkondo was admitted to hospital on Friday. She denied Press reports that her husband was at any stage in a coma. She said Mr Nkondo took ill on Friday and was not well for the entire weekend.

"He is in safe hands now and he seems to be improving," she said.

Mr Nkondo was detained for about a month shortly after he had addressed a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand. He was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, after which he had a three-year banning order slapped on him in May.

POST WOMAN

Freedom will be ours, says Mayttah Rachidi



Mayttah Rachidi . . . "They can kill everything in me, but not my soul."

PHYSICAL appearances, people say, can be deceptive and this is especially so with Mayttah Rachidi.

determination. Mayttah is Hlaku Rachidi's wife. Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi is the former president of the banned Black Peoples' Convention (BPC). He is banned and will be until 1983.

She is soft spoken and humble but this should not be misconstrued for Mayttah is anything but soft and vulnerable. It is only hiding her strong character and

"Mangalisso (the eldest) must know about the black man's life and people who retard our progress," his mother said.

"He knows also about our education and he keeps asking about black children who attend white schools."

The Rachidi's love it is wrong. I also tell him about days like June 16 which should go down in our history," Mayttah continued.

The night I went to Mayttah's home, she was alone in the kitchen. I noticed that her eyes, which rarely looked up to me as we spoke, revealed much of her strong character which lies hidden beneath her soft voice. She seldom smiled, but when she did, it was only a sad smile.

During the interview, I realised that here is a woman who has seen her husband detained and banned but is still prepared to let life go on as though nothing has happened.

"Life must go on. When you are in the struggle, you should expect anything from a detention to a banning order," she said. Mayttah believes that Blacks. "This fear freedom for blacks in this whether to do anything or by crook. She told me in a surprisingly hard tone.

Problem in MAN.

BY ZODWA MSHURE

dry bone to a hungry dog," Mayttah said.

Mayttah encourages black women to be strong and prepared to sacrifice the little they have for something greater.

Of her husband, she said: "They are only trying to destroy his soul. His detention and banning may mean something to them, and it's not the case with us."

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The Rachidis. From left: Hlaku, Palesa Bupanang, Mangaliso and Khutatso.



1979: Back home from prison after a year and a week, Mayttah welcomes Hlaku with a kiss.

POST Woman's Sinnah Kunene spoke to the woman who has stood by her man through thick and thin, a determined young wife and mother who refuses to be a loser and concluded that:

A banning order cannot disillusion Thembi

p65
328
11/10/80

THEMBI Ramokgopa (36), is a mother of two, aged eight and six. She lives in Phomolong, Soweto, with a banned husband, Sedupe Ramokgopa.

Like any concerned wife, Thembi acts as a self-appointed police-woman. She keeps an eye on her husband just in case he forgets and contravenes his banning order. Her husband, Sedupe had a five-year banning order slapped on him in November 1978, after being detained for more than a year.

But the ban does not shake anybody in the Ramokgopa home. According to Thembi, it is so insignificant that she considered it a non-issue. She is reluctant to expand on her statement except to say that it will never change her husband's beliefs.

What makes her even more confident when she

talks about her husband is that he has never been found guilty in a court of law. He was imprisoned during the October 1977 clampdown on black organisations. A member of the Committee of Ten, and chairman of the banned Transvaal Black Community Programme (BCP), Sedupe's ban is regarded by the family as part of the sacrifices of the struggle for liberation.

The community regards him as a hero. His children, Dineo and Tumi understand that their father has been banned and cannot take them out on outings like other daddies. He is restricted from being part of the community. However, he is not shunned by neighbours, friends and acquaintances, explains Thembi. Ironically, the ban has made him even more popular than he had been previously, she adds.

Sedupe holds a Master of Science degree and is a



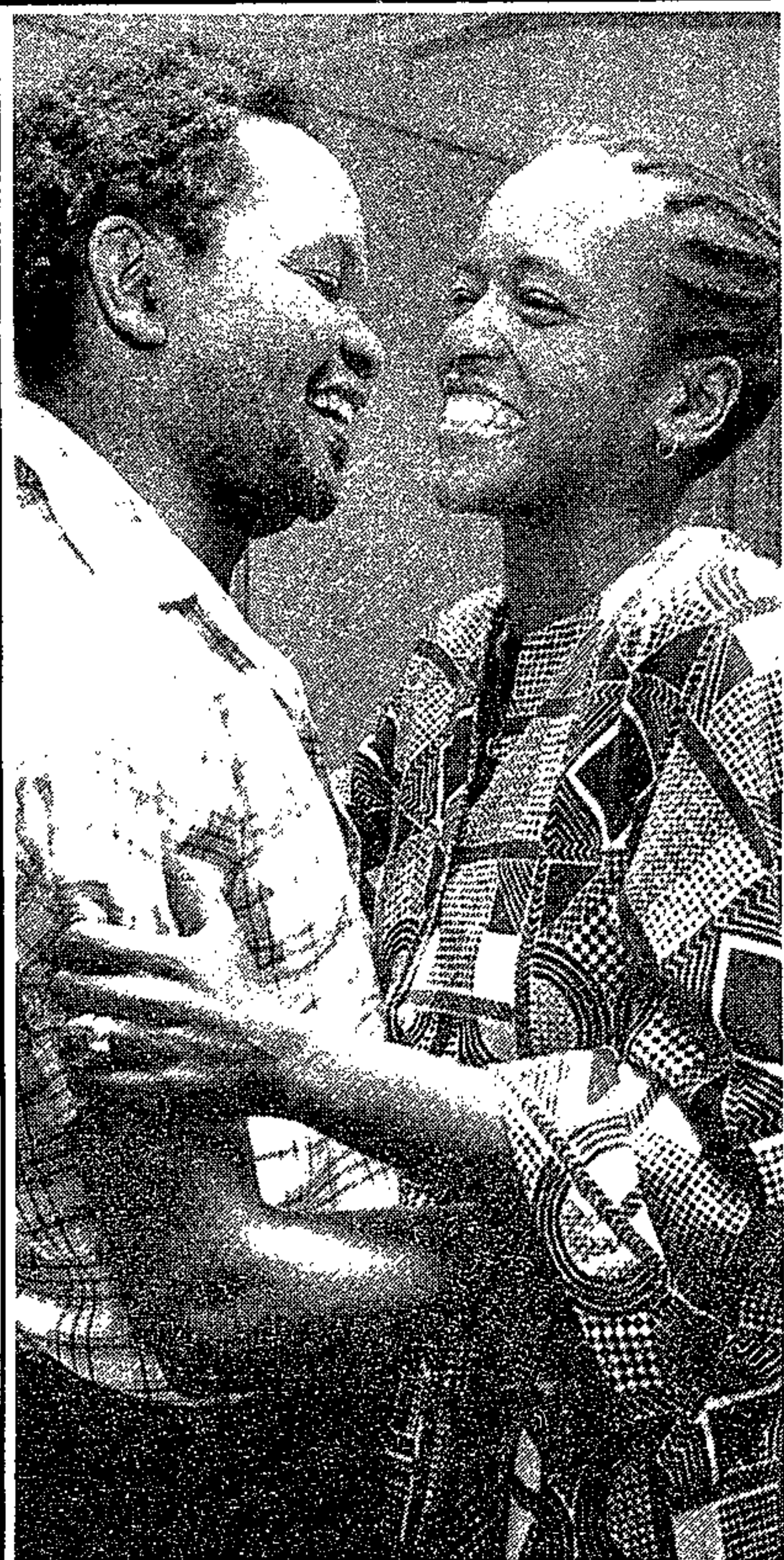
Thembi Ramokgopa . . . the ban is part of the sacrifices of the liberation struggle.

manager at Nationwide Distributors. Thembi also has her part to play in community work. The couple's dedication in serving the community is extremely meaningful. And with the ban putting limitations on their work, Thembi's involvement in the welfare of the black people has since doubled. A member of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (Sabswa), she is with the Johannesburg Marriage Guidance.

Her work has gained her much popularity among the people, and much as she realises that her husband should not be with more than one person at a time, she sometimes has to host a number of interviewees at her home. She does not make it her business to create special room for them. She feels that it is the duty of those who issued the ban to control the situation in her home so that their intentions should not be tampered with.

Thembi's strong words should not give one the impression that she is not concerned about what might happen to her husband. She has been with him through thick and thin. The couple were students at Fort Hare University, and when Sedupe was ordered not to return to the university in 1966, Thembi followed to complete her degree with Unisa.

The only hurtful thing about the ban, Thembi says is that they had to cut ties with their people. Sedupe reports to the police station every Monday. They are left with 37 months before the banning order expires and Thembi is anxiously waiting to see what the authorities are going to do when that happens. Although she is concerned, that however, will not keep her awake at night for she loves her husband and that will see her through.



Sedupe and Thembi after his release from detention in November 1978.



Thembi: "The ban has made Sedupe more popular."

Please may I visit my sick

4/9/80
328

son, asks Mrs Emmah Nkondo

By SAM MABE

FEW mothers need permission to visit a sick son.

But 79-year-old Mrs Emmah Nkondo, mother of black consciousness leader and former president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, is one of them.

Last week, while at her Giyani home in northeastern Transvaal, she learnt from **SUNDAY POST** that Mr Nkondo was ill and had been admitted to hospital. She and her two daughters and two sons became concerned and wanted to visit him in hospital.

Mr Curtis Nkondo with his mother, Emma.



But Mr Nkondo is banned. And in terms of his banning order, it is an offence for him to be in the company of more than two people at a time — unless he obtains special permission from the Minister of Justice.

So Mrs Nkondo contacted the security police at Giyani, who told her that only two persons at a time would be allowed to see Mr Nkondo in hospital. If they wanted to see him in a group, Mr Nkondo himself would have to apply for such permission from the Minister.

But that would have taken a long time. So, all five of them came to Johannesburg on Wednesday intending to see him

two at a time, as his banning order requires.

They stopped at his Eldorado Park home where they found he had been discharged from hospital the previous day.

Mrs Nkondo said she had been told by Giyani police that if she should encounter problems, she should contact security police in Soweto. "But I did not go there because I encountered no problems. I have seen my son and am glad that he seems to be recovering," she said.

Mrs Emmah Nkondo is a mother of eight. She has two daughters and six sons.

Those who accompanied Mrs Nkondo from

Giyani are Albert, an inspector of schools, Mashango, a businessman, and Gladys and Dinah, both high school teachers. Mr Nkondo's father, Ephraim, who died in 1967, was also a school principal.

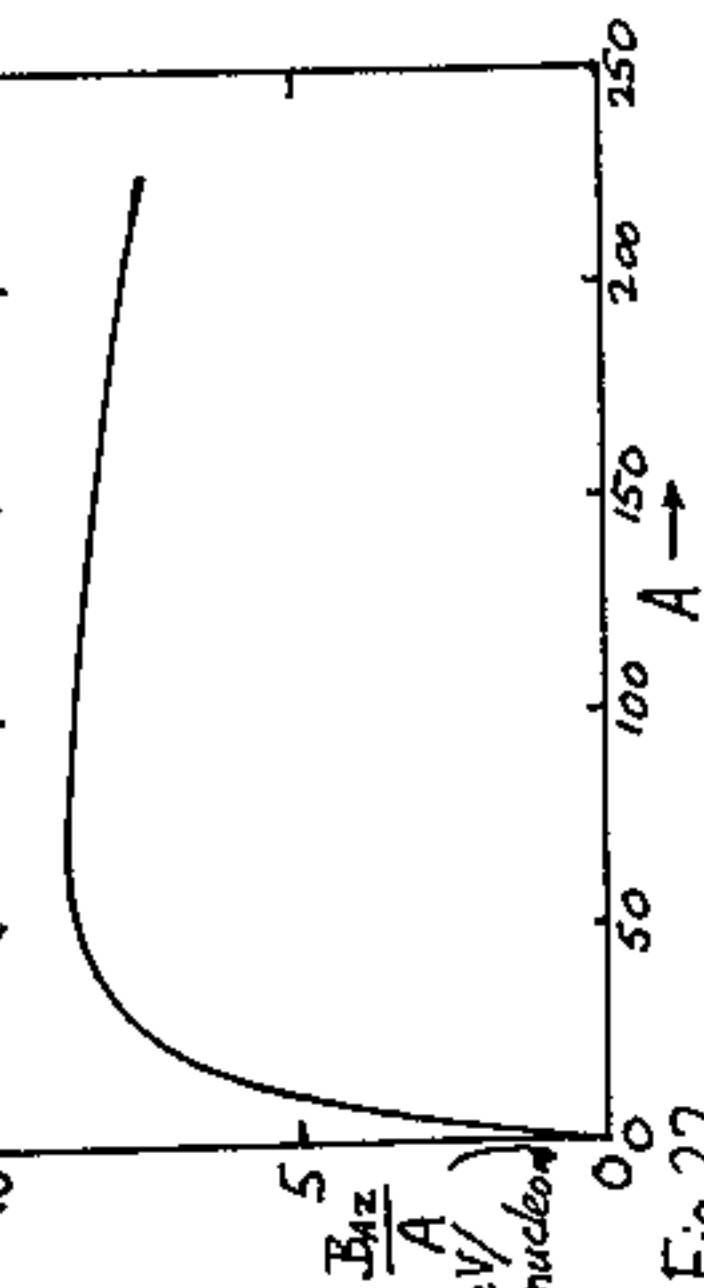
The other three brothers, Ephraim, Gessler and Zinjiva, are now living in exile.

Mr Gessler Nkondo, a former senior lecturer at the University of the North, was "sacked" in absentia after he was "found guilty of misconduct".

However, it is generally believed he was sacked for his part in the publication of a controversial book, Turfloop Testimony.

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{AZ} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{AZ}/A)



versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon $^{-1}$ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

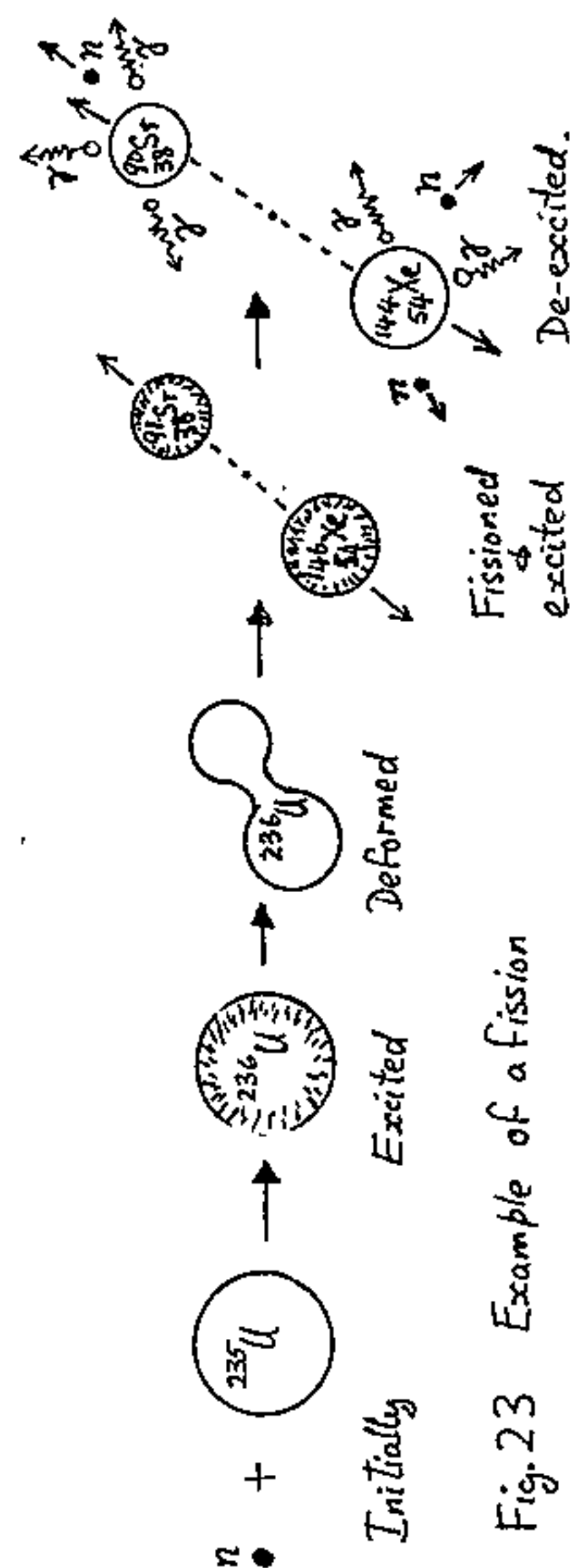


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative example we consider the interaction of a gamma photon (γ) with matter. Particles form to consider together

(a) **Charged particles** with the atomic nuclei are extremely we are considering and electronic which can be brought to rest thick enough to (thickness) range of that particles

The range at which it loses all its energy on the path. The energy of the medium and the higher for a compare alpha particles have a lower velocity. Therefore, in a larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

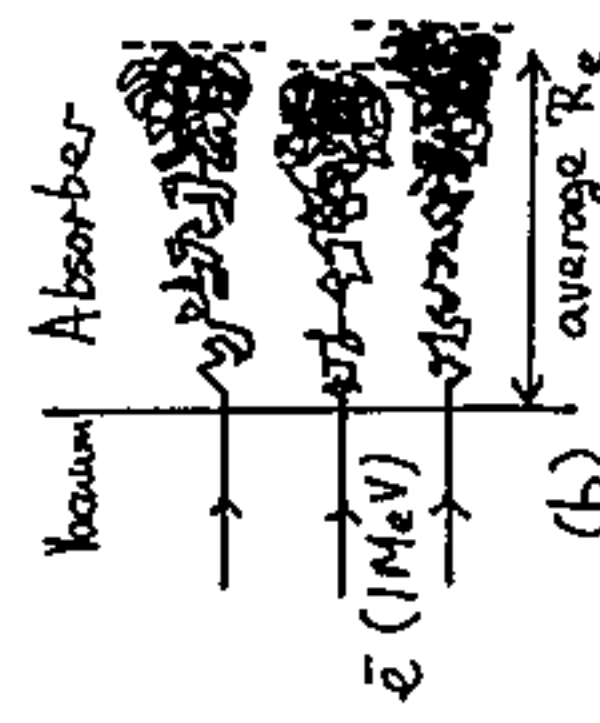
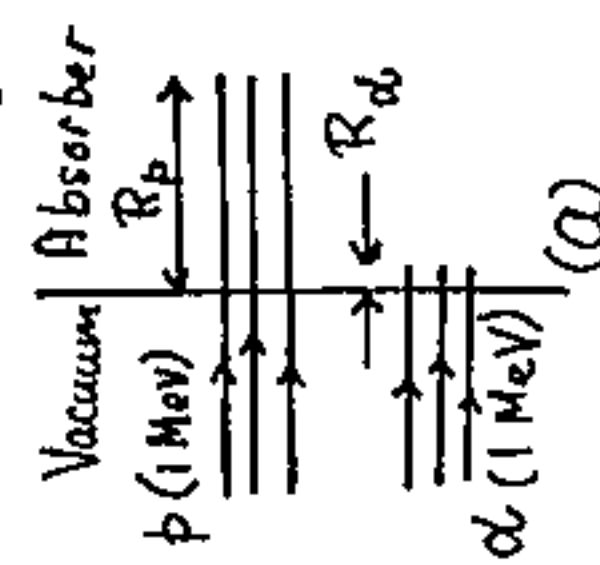


Fig. 24

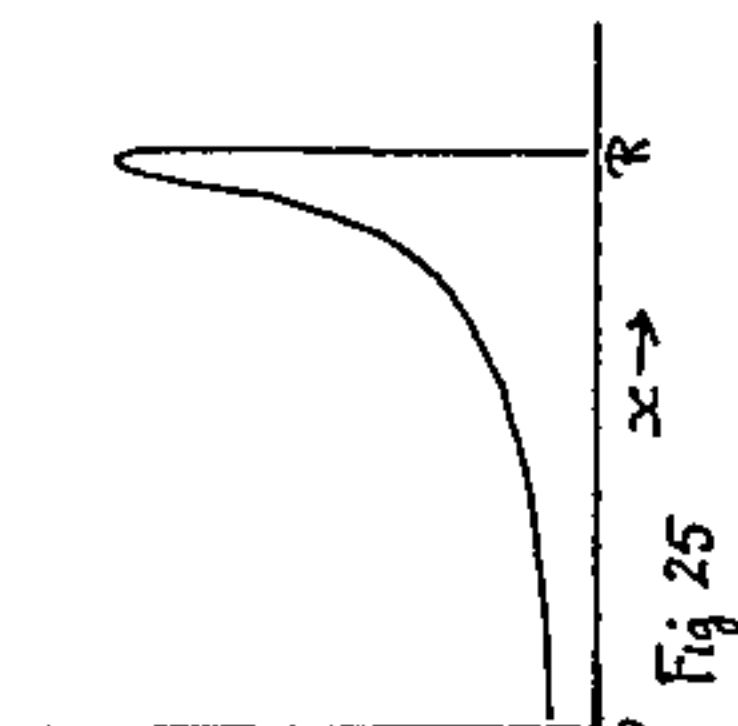


Fig. 25

radiations (radiations) we will

Beyers Naude may not attend Soweto funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government has refused permission for Dr C. P. Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, to attend the funeral in Soweto today of the Rev Mashiyabada "Castro" Mayabula, leading black religious and political leader.

Dr Naude was invited, as the only white, by the African Independent Churches' Association (AICA), of which Mr Mayabula was the head, to take part as a speaker.

Black political and religious leaders yesterday described as "scandalous" the refusal by the government for Dr Naude to

enter Soweto, emphasizing that he had been a "pioneer" in helping to establish AICA.

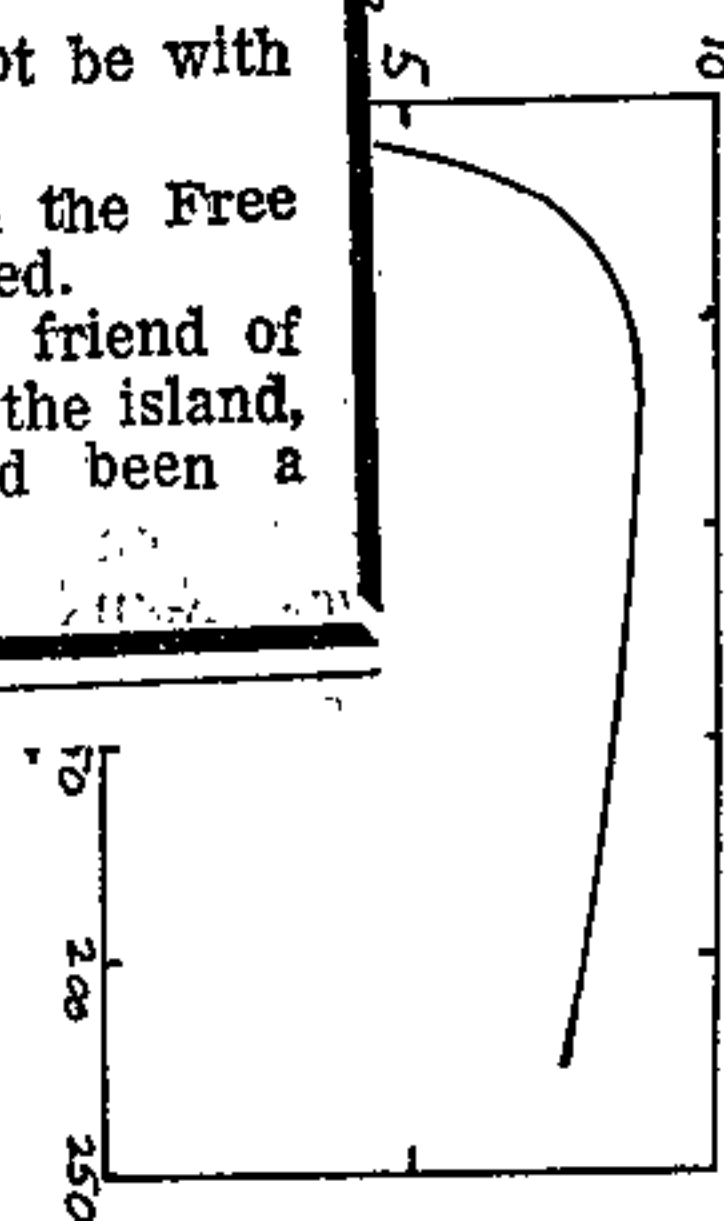
Dr Naude is also awaiting a reply from the Secretary of Internal Affairs on whether he could be granted a passport to attend the centenary of the Free University in Amsterdam in October.

The university conferred an honorary degree on him in 1972 and invited him to attend its hundredth anniversary.

His wife, Mrs Ise Naude, said yesterday that the Chief Magistrate had informed Dr Naude on Tuesday that his banning restriction could not be lifted for today's funeral.

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{AZ} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{AZ}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to the fact that the ratio of increase is small.



A poignant present for Mrs Mandela

By Carol Mathiane

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the African National Congress, turns 44 tomorrow.

And her most poignant birthday present is two books from her husband.

The two books by Tolstoy, with a long inscription by Nelson Mandela, were presented to her last week when she visited him at Robben Island.

Her daughter Zinzi told The Star the family will, as usual, celebrate their mother's birthday by fasting.

This, she says, the family has done for the past 16 years while their father has been on the prison island.

"The fast begins on Friday at noon and goes on until midnight," said Zinzi.

"It is in memory of daddy, who cannot be with us on that day."

The family will drive to Brandfort in the Free State to where Mrs Mandela has been banished.

Mr Oupa Mafanyana Seakamela, close friend of the Mandelas, who accompanied Winnie to the island, said the presentation of the books had been a moving moment.

We split the initial material to release the energy stored in the nucleus. The force induced as the nucleus splits is about 117,000 times the force of gravity. The neutrons are important in the process.

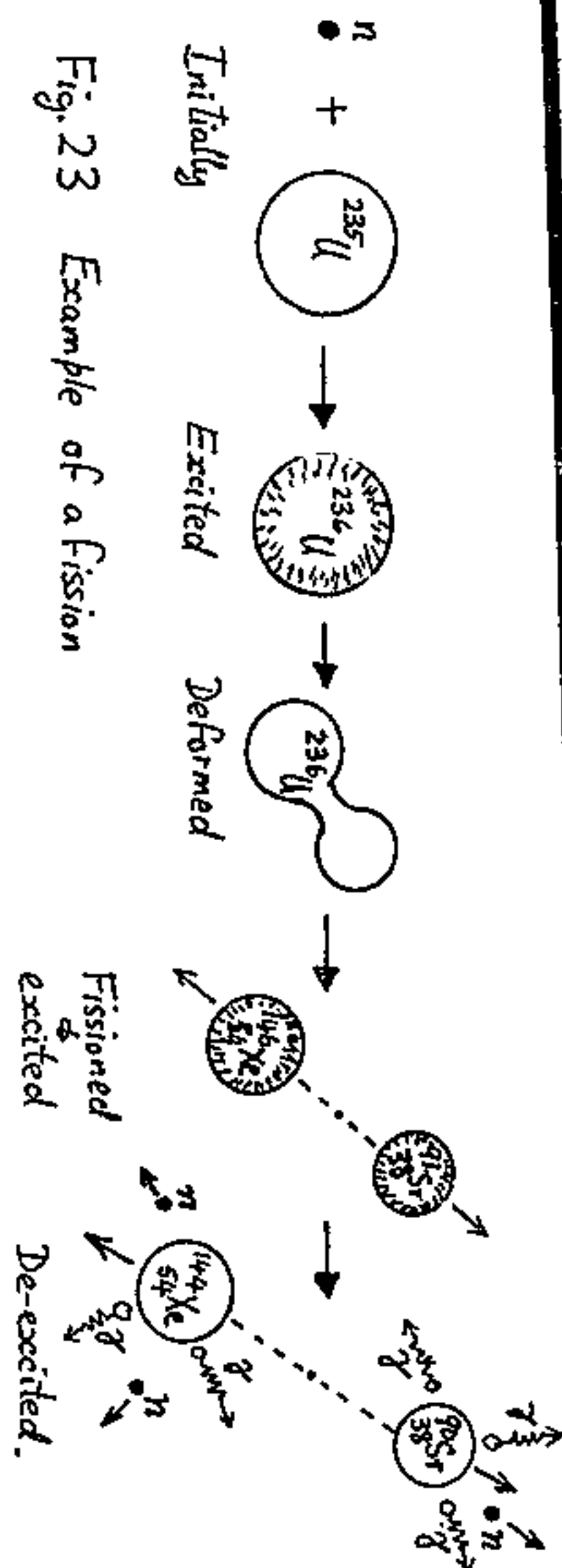


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5.1

Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (γ , α , p , n , γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e , p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e , p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) along this path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, ($-dE/dx$) is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence ($-dE/dx$)

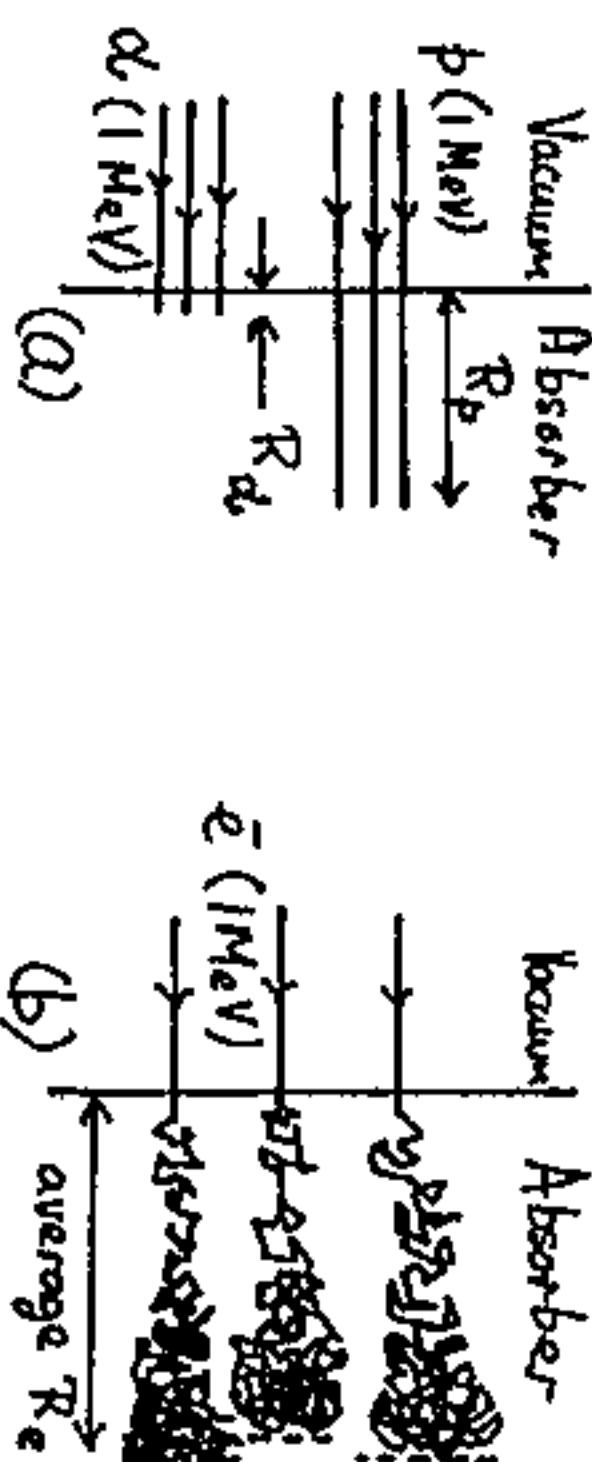


Fig. 24

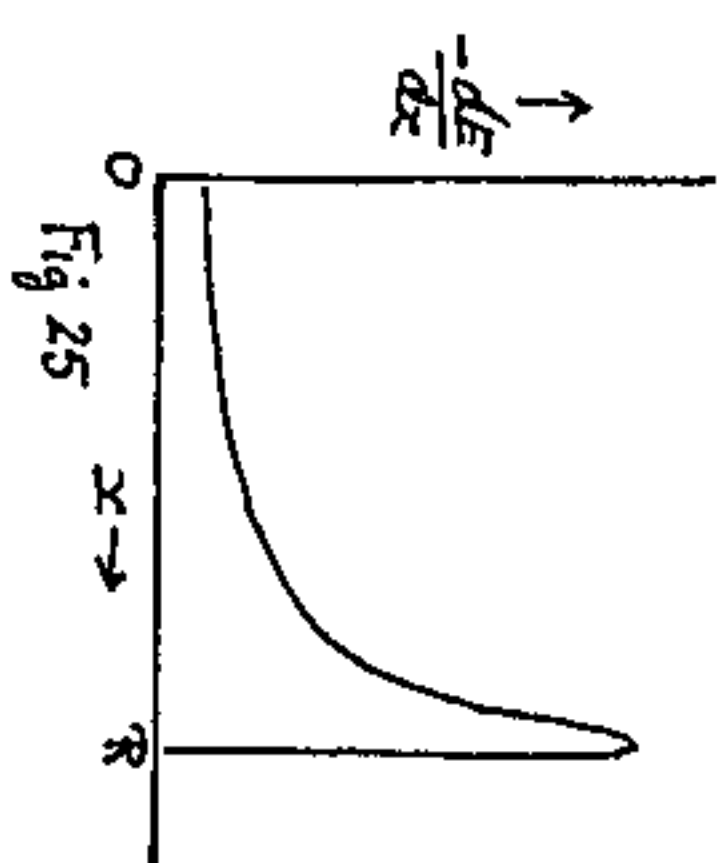


Fig. 25

Police quiz banned 'boycotters'

328
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The involvement of certain banned persons in the organisation of the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police.

Colonel S J Strydom, of the Security Branch in Pietersburg, has confirmed that Mr Sammy Tloubatla, national secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, and Mr Nimrod Yende, vice-chairman of the organisation's Soweto branch, were questioned at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus after they had allegedly visited a restricted former organiser of the Black People's Convention, Mr Mosibudi Mangena.

Warders eavesdrop, Mandela tells court

WARDERS could eavesdrop on prisoners and their attorneys in the Robben Island prison consulting room although this was contrary to a prisoner's rights, the former leader of the African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela claimed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town today.

Mandela has applied to the Supreme Court to reverse a decision of the Commissioner of Prisons that two documents which he wrote for his Cape Town attorney, Mr Stanley Kawalsky, be handed over to the prison authorities for safe keeping and

that he be allowed to hand the documents to his attorney.

He has also asked the court that he be allowed to give his attorney written instructions and that Regulation 123 of the Prison Service Regulations of 1959 be declared ultra vires and invalid or alternatively to find that they do not inhibit a prisoner giving written instructions to his attorney.

AFFIDAVIT

In an affidavit Mandela said he was charged in 1977 with the alleged contravention of several prison regulations and he prepared two statements for his lawyers.

One document about 40 pages long, dealt with his defence and another, eight pages long, dealt with the 'bugging' of the prison consultation room.

He was visited by his attorney, Mr Kawalsky but was not allowed by the prison authorities to hand the documents over.

Mandela said he conducted a test with his attorney and found that everything that was said in the consulting room in a normal voice could be

clearly heard by anyone outside the room.

On August 3 1977 he was told that all the charges against him had been dropped and a prison official ordered him to hand over the documents. He refused.

However, Mandela said that eventually he had no alternative but to hand over the documents to the prison authorities.

After the prison authorities had refused to hand back the documents, he had applied to the Supreme Court to have them returned and they were handed over to him.

NEW REGULATIONS

However, on February 18 this year the prison regulations were amended and the prison authorities interpreted the new regulation as giving them the power to take his documents away from him.

The authorities also refused to allow him to hand the documents to his family or his attorney.

'I respectfully submit that it would be unreasonable, unsuitable and improper for my documents to be taken from my possession and placed in the safe-keeping of the prison authorities, the same officials at whose

instance the charges were brought against me.

'At the same time I cannot be expected to keep my documents myself for I am not able to ensure that they are not interfered with or seen by anyone.

INTOLERABLE

'I am in an intolerable situation at the present time concerning my documents as they may be taken from me at any moment. The uncertainty and the necessity of retaining my documents in my possession involves me in strain and tension.'

Mandela said he was not able to write or give any written instructions to his attorney without the approval of the Commissioner of Prisons.

'Because of this and because of the fact that any oral instructions which I give my attorney may be overheard, I have been, and will continue to be, inhibited from giving my attorney instructions of a privileged and confidential nature,' he said.

The Judge President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, and Mr Justice Grosskopf are on the Bench. Mr L. Dixon, SC, and Mr I. Weinkove, instructed by Frank Bernhardt and Joffe, are appearing for Mandela, and Mr H C Nel and Mr H Carstens are appearing for the Minister of Prisons.

(Proceeding)

Security situation is 'under control'

PORT ELIZABETH — South Africa's security situation is under control despite the efforts of more than 100 local and overseas organisations to overthrow law and order by violent means, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Addressing the Cape congress of the National Party, he said the efforts of these subversive organisations had an unfavourable affect on the black and coloured youth.

He made it clear that schools which had been destroyed by pupils during the unrest would not be repaired overnight.

"As far as I am concerned, they can even wait a few years," he said.

Mr Le Grange said that in dealing with unrest, the police did everything in their power to end disturbances with a minimum loss of life.

The riot police units of the South African Police are of the best equipped and trained in the world. We have the most modern arms and equipment, which have been adapted for the quelling of unrest and are not meant to kill.

"However, if the murderous 'skollie' element intent on killing and inflicting bodily harm becomes involved, the police will be ready to deal with the situation."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the congress that South Africa was involved in a survival struggle for security, peace and prosperity in which every South African should actively involve himself.

"It has been said that the power struggle between the East and West is a struggle for the souls of the people."

"South Africa is part of this struggle. The Russians are masters in the use of mass psychology to propagate their beliefs and here we can learn from our enemies."

"If you have a total strategy to ensure your continued existence, then a total strategy must be developed to counteract anti-South African propaganda," he said. — Sapa

Banned man can go

BANNED former publisher, Mr Peter Randall, has been granted permission by the Government to attend the annual Frankfurt International Book Fair in Germany later this month.

The fair, the biggest in the world, has as its theme this year: "Africa — a continent on the road to itself."

South African author James Matthews and poet Sipho Sepamla have also been invited, but it is not yet known if they

will be allowed to go.

At the fair, a special "Africa Hall" will accommodate 180 publishing firms from 29 African countries. SA will be represented.

Mr Randall was granted permission to attend the fair after its director, Mr Peter Wiedhaas, sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha. The German Embassy in Pretoria also requested permission for him to attend. — Sapa

Banning order trial postponed

STAR
6/10/80
328

The trial of a banned black consciousness leader, Mr Aubrey Mokoena (28) of Orlando West in Soweto, has been postponed to December 8, because the State is preparing for Terrorism Act trials in Kempton Park and Johannesburg.

Mr Mokoena, who is serving a five-year banning order, is charged with five counts of contravening his banning order with which he was served in 1978. The State alleged that he attended a church meeting aimed at solving a church dispute between September and December last year.

Mr Mokoena has pleaded

not guilty to the charges and is represented by Mr C Mailer who is also defending the accused in the Silverton siege trial in Pretoria.

The magistrate, Mr G Steyn, said the court would find it difficult to continue with the case as he and the State were preparing for two other Terrorism Act trials in which Mr Steyn is to pass judgment.

The main charge against Mr Mokoena is that of involving himself in meetings which were held by church elders who tried to resolve a dispute over a priest who had been transferred.

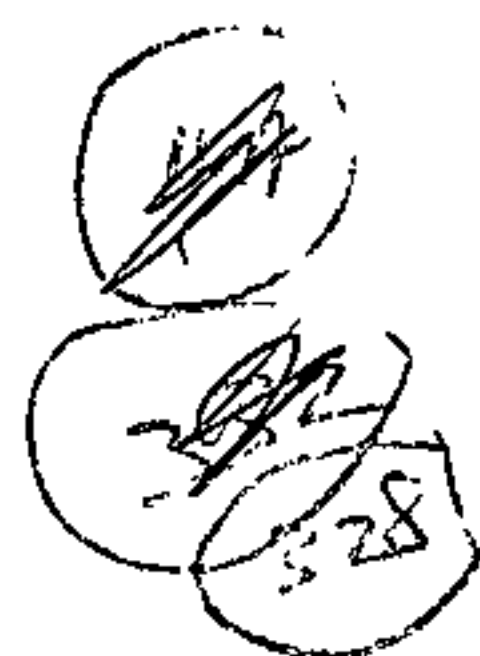


o Dr Mamphela Ramphele . . . linked to the boycotts.

Papers 'linked' banned doctor to bus boycotts

Ramphele to sue

POST
7/10/80



BANNED black consciousness exponent Dr Mamphela Ramphele is to sue two Northern Transvaal newspapers over articles published in the papers last week linking her with the bus boycott.

The action will be against Letaba Herald and Northern Review, two weekly newspapers, published in Tzaneen and Pietersburg respectively, according to her bro-

By MATHATHA TSEDU

ther, Mr Thomas Ramphele.

The two newspapers published stories last week, one in the front page, linking Dr Ramphele with the boycott of buses in Lenyenye, a township outside Tzaneen, where she is banished.

Under a front-page headline: "Bus Boycott Intensifies", the Letaba Herald said: "Commuters in the black township Lenyenye outside Tzaneen intensified their bus boycott this week, and empty buses of Lebowa Transport were common on all routes in the area."

"Meanwhile it has been determined beyond

doubt that the boycott is instigated by leftwing agitators. It has also been confirmed that Dr Aletta Ramphele (32), a restricted woman staying in Lenyenye, is giving financial support to Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation), the leftwing political movement behind the boycott."

The Northern Review, in a Page 15 story: "Banned person in bus boycott?" said: "The involvement of certain banned persons in the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police, and it has now become evident that the proposed hikes in bus fares is merely an excuse for radicals to stir labour unrest in the Northern Transvaal,

an area relatively unaffected by the nationwide strike and boycott of the past few months.

"In the Tzaneen area, a woman doctor on whom a restriction order has been served is known to be involved in the boycott action there."

Mr Ramphele said the matter had been referred to attorneys who were looking into the possibilities of suing the two papers for alleged defamation of character. Editors of the two newspapers were not available for comment yesterday.

Saso

Dr Ramphele, a former official of the now-banned South African Students' Organisation was banned in May 1977 for five years and banished to Lenyenye. She was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic, a project of the Black Community Programmes in King William's Town, at the time of her banning.

She now runs a surgery in Lenyenye. She was recently refused permission by the Government to study tropical disease, which are prevalent in the area, at the University of Witwatersrand.

328

Aubrey Mokoena case postponed

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE
THE INTERNAL Security Act trial in which former executive member of the banned Black Community Programmes Mr Aubrey Mokoena, is appearing, was postponed to December 8 in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Mokoena (32), appeared before Mr J H Venter charged with contravening his banning order.

Yesterday's postponement follows the absence of Mr Gert Steyn, the presiding

magistrate in Mr Mokoena's case, and that of the prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh.

In the five counts he

is charged with, the State alleges that between May 1979 and January this year he attended five gatherings in Soweto — three at the AME Church in Orlando

West, one at the Bonner Chapel in White City Jabavu and the other at the F H Gow Temple in Orlando West. He has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.



Mr Aubrey Mokoena . . . case postponed to December 8.

Charges dropped

228

RDM 7/10/80
Staff Reporter

THE State yesterday withdrew its case against a banned Krugersdorp student charged with obstructing the police in the course of their duties.

Mr Molathegi Lawrence Ntlokoa, 22, of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, was not in court yesterday. He had been released on warning. The magistrate, Mr L. Vertue, did not give reasons for withdrawing the case.

The incident which led to Mr Ntlokoa's arrest is said to have taken place outside his home on September 9.

Mr Ntlokoa was formerly a member of the Young Christian Workers, which was banned in November 1978.



The Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev George Swartz, left, welcomes the Rev David Russell to the synod of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town yesterday. Looking on is Mr Geoff Burton, a lay representative at the synod.

Cape Times 10/10/80 328

Banned Russell at Anglican synod

Staff Reporter

THE banned Anglican clergyman, the Rev David Russell, attended the start of the synod of the church's Cape Town diocese last night, apparently with official approval.

He was welcomed to the synod at St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett.

Mr Russell is awaiting the outcome of an appeal against a prison sentence imposed by a Parow magistrate in February. Mr Russell was convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order.

Archbishop Burnett said at the start of his keynote address last night: "We rejoice to welcome the Rev David Russell at this synod and are glad that barriers were removed to make it possible for him to share in our deliberations."

"We can see no reason why all barriers to his full participation in the life of the church should not also be speedily removed."

Approached for further comment on what was meant by "barriers" being removed, a spokesman for the archbishop said the archbishop had "taken the initiative and the government had responded". The spokesman declined to elaborate.

Editor pays R75 for quoting 'listed' man

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, Dr. Willem de Klerk, has paid an admission of guilt fine of R75 for contravening the Internal Security Act, formerly the Suppression of Communism Act. This follows articles published in the staunchly pro-Nationalist Die Transvaler in June this year quoting a vice-chairman of the banned African National Congress, Mr. Thabo Mbeki.

The articles concerned an interview given by Mr. Mbeki to the New York Times, and the outcome of the case was keenly awaited by newspapers as a test of what they may or may not, to a large extent, write about organisations such as the ANC, and about quoting people "listed" under the Internal Security Act.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office yesterday confirmed the admission of guilt fine had been paid under Section 11 (g) bis of the Internal Security Act, but could give no further details. No comment could be obtained from Dr. De Klerk.

However, the Rand Daily Mail understands that Dr. De Klerk was to have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on October 15 in his capacity as a representative of Perskor, publishers of Die Transvaler, or in his capacity as editor of the paper.

The fine was paid on October 8. Section 11(g) bis of the Act says: "Any person who without the consent of the Minister (of Justice) or except for the purposes of proceedings in any court of law, records or reproduces by mechanical or other means or prints, publishes or disseminates any speech, utterance, writing or statement made or produced or purporting to have been made or produced anywhere at any time by any person in respect of whom the provisions of this paragraph are applicable by virtue of a notice issued under Section 10 quin, or whose name appears on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in Section 8, or in respect of whom a prohibition to attend any gathering is in force under Section 5 or

offence.

Contravention of the section provides for a maximum penalty of three years' jail.

An expert on laws governing the Press, Mr. Kelsey Stuart, said yesterday: "It seems that where such articles are published inadvertently, and where free rein is not given for political mischief-making or agitation, sentence would be fairly light."

Mr. Stuart, author of the Newspaperman's Guide to the Law, said payment of admission of guilt did not create a precedent, since a magistrate's court verdict could not be binding.

Legal opinion was that Die Transvaler and/or its executives could have been in danger of being charged under a number of laws governing the quoting of people representing banned organisations such as the ANC.

The test the courts would use was whether there had been an intention to further the aims of banned organisations.

The ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress were outlawed in 1960 in the aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings.

According to "Mail" records, Mr. Mbeki, who is based abroad, was among those people "listed" in April, 1966.

When Die Transvaler published the articles quoting Mr. Mbeki in June, the "Mail" asked the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, whether it had been given permission and whether the "Mail" could be given permission to publish a report on the New York Times interview.

Mr. Schlebusch said Die Transvaler had not been given permission and referred the matter to the Attorney-General. He also refused the "Mail" permission to publish the article.

Beyers Naude:

RDM

17/10/80

'He cannot be kept down' (328)

By ARNOLD GEYER

ON OCTOBER 19, 1977, the Government banned one of its most articulate and persistent critics: Dr Beyers Naude.

Three years later, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said of the banned Dr Naude:

"He is still a tremendous source of inspiration to many; many people — an outstanding stalwart for real freedom in the country."

Twenty years ago, after the traumatic Sharpeville uprising, Dr Naude became the focal figure in a dissident movement in the churches — including the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) — which vociferously attacked the country's political and economic dispensation.

And once again, in 1980, young Afrikaners battling with the ideology of the NGK and

even quitting their church in protest, look to Dr Naude and his Christian message of total commitment for guidance and support.

"Yes, the Government is trying to silence and dehumanise Beyers by using its draconian banning powers — but it can never kill his spirit and thoughts," his wife, Ilse, said yesterday.

As a banned person, Dr Naude may not be quoted, and it is therefore only through friends and relatives of his that one can piece together a picture of his present life.

Once a favoured son of Afrikanerdom — a NGK moderator and member of the secret elite "Afrikaner Broederbond" — he was to become reviled and ostracised by his own people.

He travelled the classic route towards influence among Afrikaners, but fell from grace completely and met with the full wrath of the Government.

the NGK and the Broederbond after embarking on a course of Christian social action which defied and rejected the very foundations of the Afrikaner establishment.

Says Bishop Tutu: "He shows what happens to Afrikaners once they have been completely converted to the liberation cause: there are no half-measures. He has given himself totally, short of giving his life, and in fact still does. He is now even more busy than he used to be and always available to people for guidance."

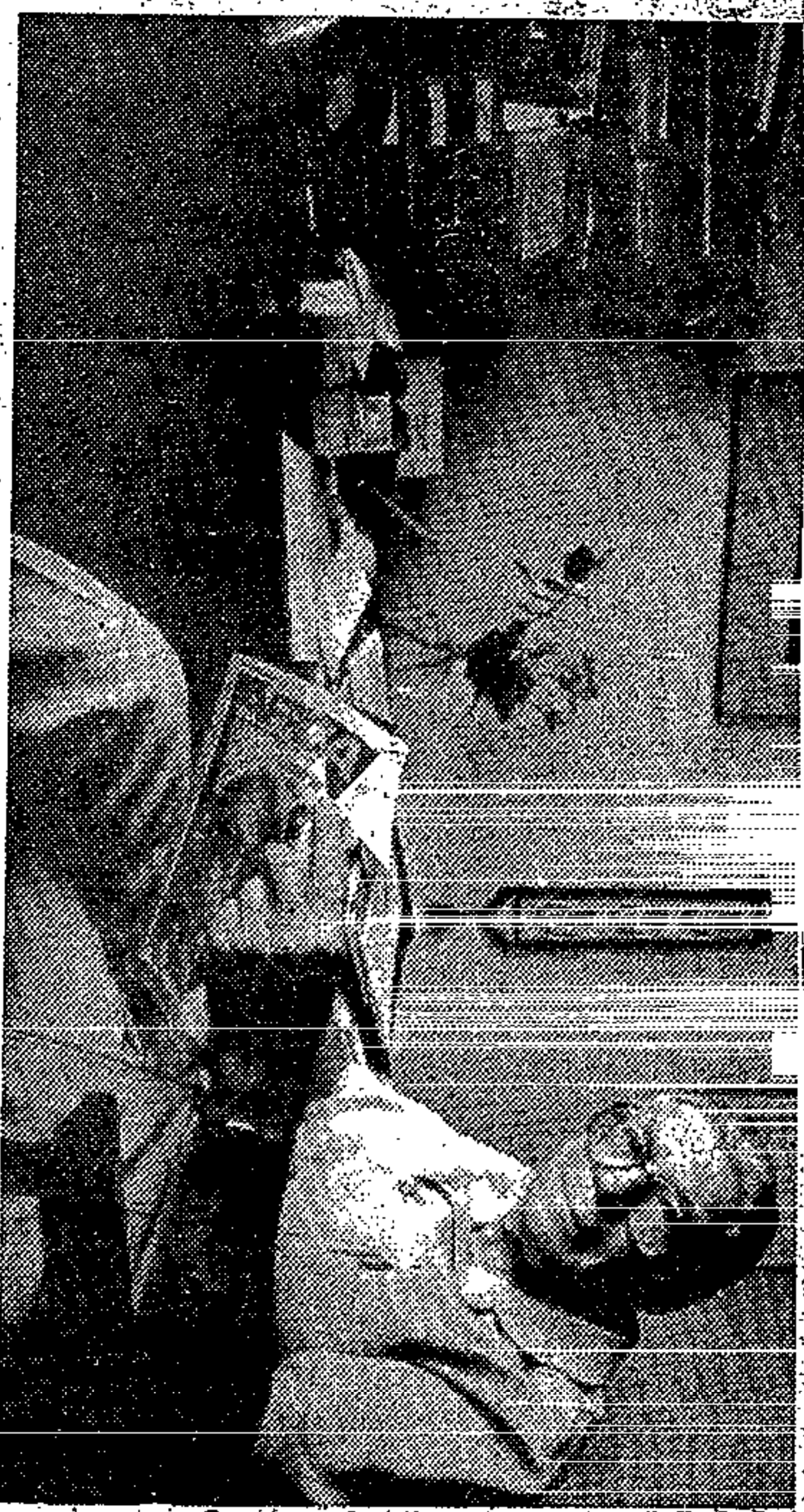
Dr Naude was the first and only director of the banned Christian Institute. His friends recall that he strove hard to make the CI a bridge between the white and the black communities — in particular a link between blacks and whites who were struggling to find an alternative to what they saw as an unjust and grossly unequal society.

In its 15 years of existence, the CI shifted more and more towards a radical position as it challenged conventional beliefs in religion and politics. From its social gospel perspective, religion and politics often merged.

These 15 years saw the confiscation of Dr Naude's passport, his refusal to testify to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry, his trial and conviction under the Commissions Act, and, finally, his five-year banning order.

Yesterday, Mrs Naude as well as the two Dutch Reformed ministers serving Dr Naude's congregation in Alexandra, Dominie Sam Buti and Dominie Frikkie Conradie, described what effect the banning order has on Dr Naude and how he spends his time.

Although Dr Naude belongs to the largely black Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, which he joined after leaving the



Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

white NGK in protest, his banning order does not allow him to join his congregation in Alexandra.

They said one of the crucial intentions of the banning restriction was to limit to an absolute minimum human communication, particularly of ideas, between banned people.

"This discovery of the danger of a process of slow subtle

Dr Naude at his home this week. poisoning of one's whole being and relationship towards your fellow men brought home the realisation that both of us consciously had to concentrate on breaking the stronghold of the forces of evil," Mrs Naude said.

"We have to constantly be on guard that this dehumanising factor does not catch up with us and that the joy of life does

not slip. We both live with the fear of disintegrating and of no longer being fully human."

But, she added, despite the frustrations and strains of being banned, it had helped them to put themselves in the place of those in urgent need.

"My husband is blessed with a deeply committed faith and an outgoing personality which enables him to try and help make South Africa a place

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WITH THE RAELETTES

5-74
Another refusal for Naude
328
230

Religion Reporter

Dr Beyers Naude, the banned director of the Christian Institute, has been refused permission to travel overseas for the fifth time.

Dr Naude, who will have been banned for three years on Sunday, heard yesterday that his latest attempt to respond to an overseas invitation had failed.

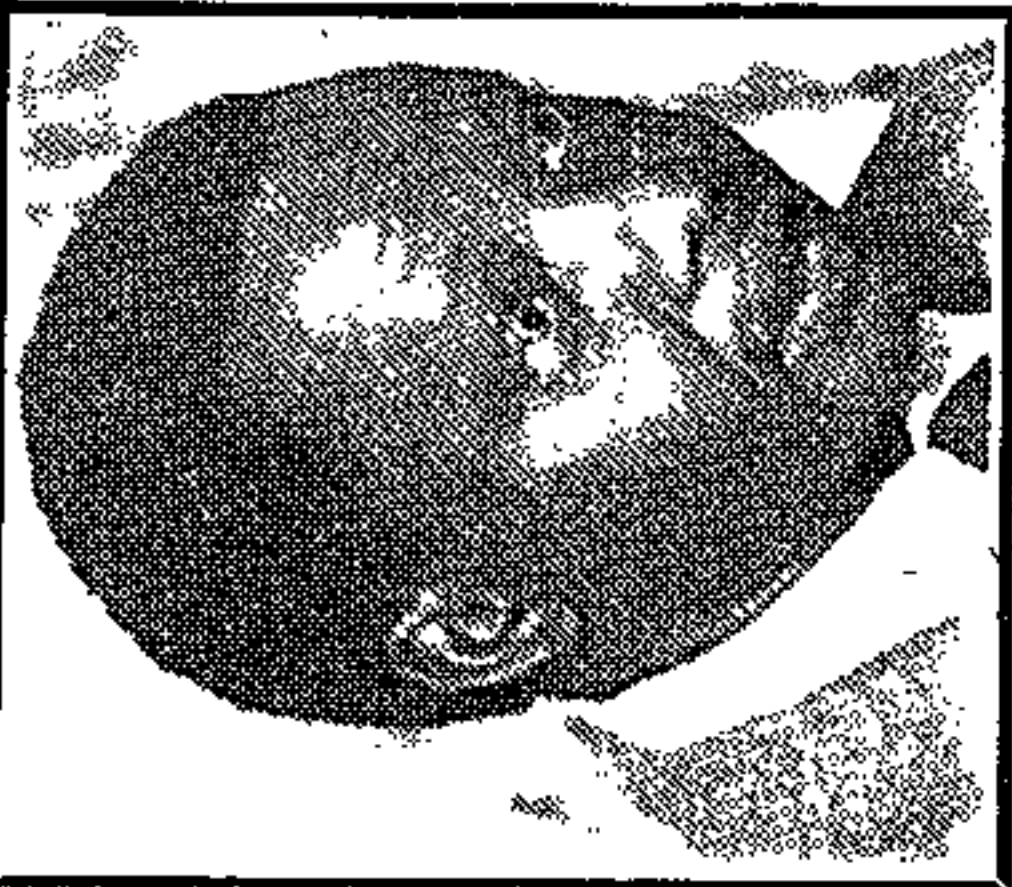
He was refused a passport to travel to the Netherlands at the end of this month to attend the centenary celebrations of the Free University of Amsterdam.

Dr Naude holds an honorary doctorate in theology from the university.

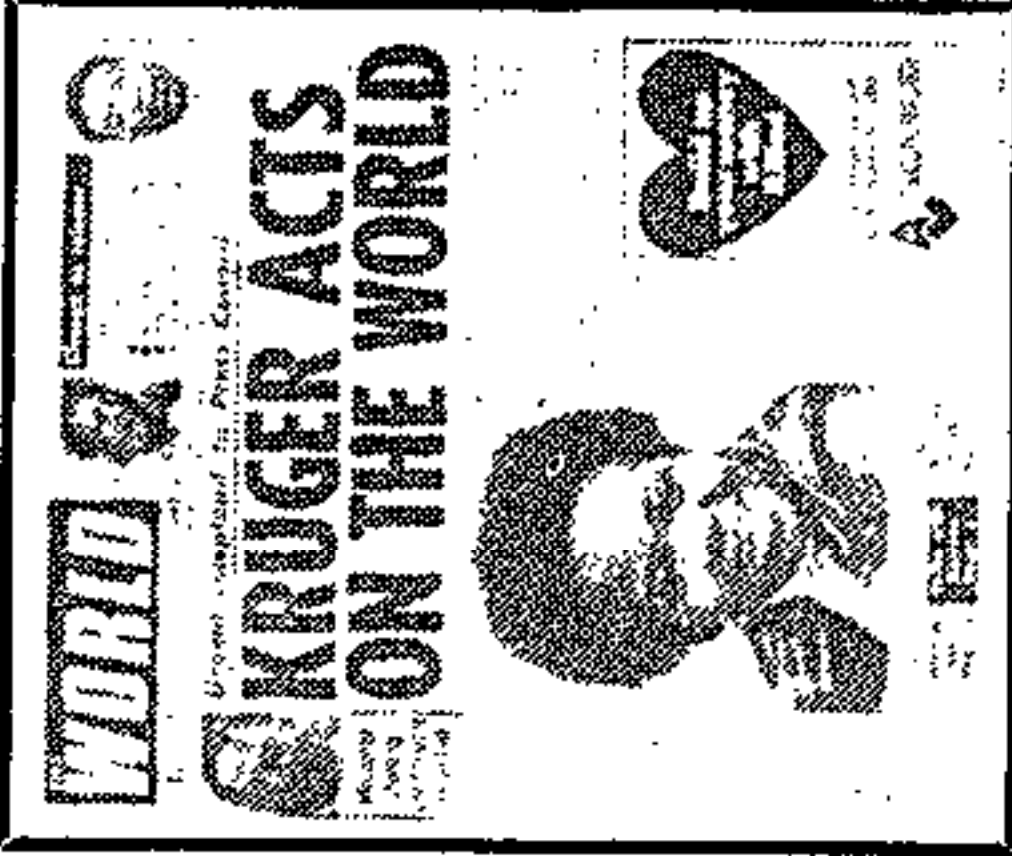
Since his passport was withdrawn in December 1974, Dr Naude has been the recipient of a number of international awards and honours. He has tried without success on five occasions to get permission to travel overseas and to have his banning order relaxed so that he can travel to Jan Smuts Airport.

October 19: SA's 'Black Wednesday'

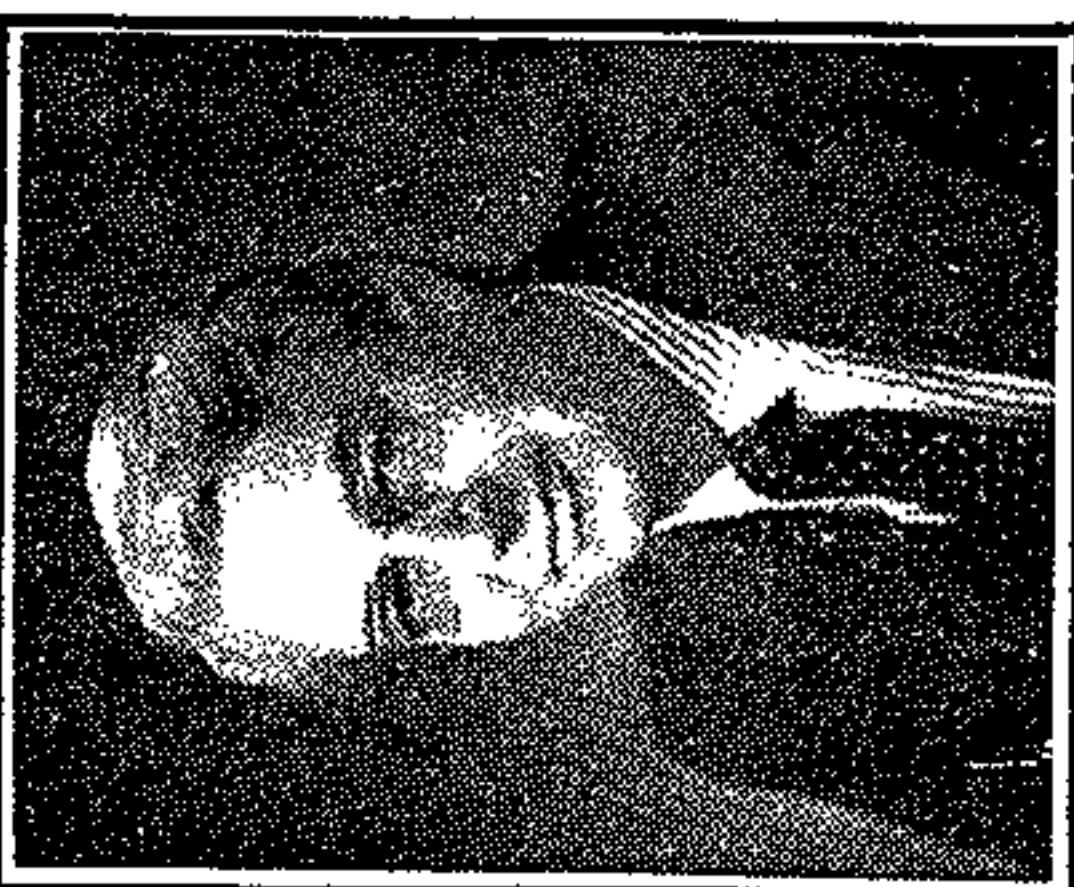
THREE years ago tomorrow, on a day that came to be known as "Black Wednesday", prominent clergymen and newspaper editors were among those detained or silenced in pre-dawn swoops throughout South Africa. The echoes are still being heard around the world, as **Chief Reporter Roger Williams** points out in recalling events on and since October 19, 1977.



Mr Percy Qoboza



The World's front page



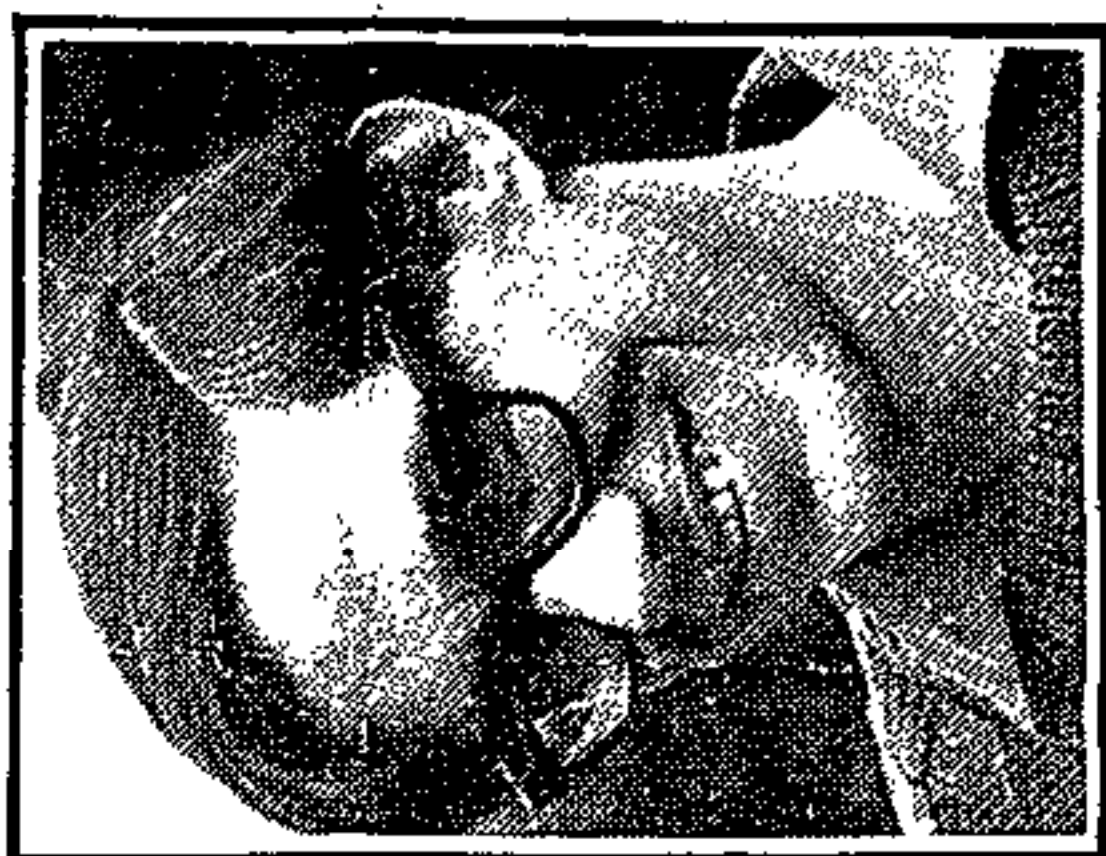
Mr Donald Woods



Dr C F Beyers Naude



The Rev Theo Kotze



The Rev David Russell

ON October 19, 1977 — the government took concerted action, in early morning raids throughout the Republic, to silence churchmen, newspaper editors and others considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order. The orders issued were in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, banned a number of people, three publications including two newspapers, and 18 organizations. Between 50 and 70 people were reported to have been detained in the pre-dawn swoop that day.

Five-year banning orders were served on three prominent clergymen:

- Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed;
- The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the institute; and
- The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas in the Ciskei, and also in the shanty-towns on the Cape Flats.

The newspaper editors from

against whom Mr Kruger acted were:

- Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, which had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa. He was among those detained in the swoop.
- And Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London, on whom a five-year banning order was served.

The World and the Weekend World were declared prohibited publications, as was the Christian Institute's organ, Pro Veritate.

In an interview at the time with a representative of the New York Times Mr Kruger said, in a reference to the people against whom he had acted:

"The underlying principle is that we are not necessarily going to charge these people. They may not have transgressed the law to that extent. But their activities may have been such that it may be necessary to remove them from the area of unrest for the period of the unrest."

The government's action against some of its severest critics made headlines around the world — as did subsequent events involving those who had been silenced.

• In December 1977 Mr Donald Woods disappeared from

his home in East London. He was later reported to have made his get-away dressed as a priest and carrying a fake passport, and to have swum a flooded river between Transkei and Lesotho.

From Lesotho he made his way to Botswana and to Zambia, from where he flew to London where he received a hero's welcome and was given full exposure in the British press and on television.

About the time he was banned it was said that Mr Woods intended bringing a R100 000 defamation claim against Mr Kruger, based on certain remarks made by Mr Kruger in public statements.

• In July 1978 the Rev Theo Kotze of Cape Town, who had been subjected to death threats, abusive messages and petrol-bomb attacks, also broke his banning order and fled to Botswana, from where he made his way to London where he joined his wife.

The self-exiled Methodist clergyman was awarded an honorary doctorate of divinity by Edinburgh University last year.

• Dr Beyers Naude, now in his mid-sixties, is still in South Africa and he remains a banned person. A former Moderator of the Southern Trans-

vaal Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk and also a former Broederbond, Dr Naude has been described by some as a saint and a prophet — but in other quarters he is despised for having "left the laager", and because of the warnings he has given his fellow Afrikaners that they are "treading a suicidal path".

The government has refused several applications by Dr Naude for the return of his passport so that he can travel overseas to receive honours that have been bestowed on him in different countries. The latest of these is an honorary doctorate that has been conferred on him by the Free University of Amsterdam.

• The Rev David Russell also remains a banned person and is restricted to his home at night and on Saturdays. He is allowed to attend church ser-

vices on Sundays, and because of this dispensation he and his bride-to-be, Miss Dorothea Madden, former Sister Benigna of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, have chosen a Sunday — October 26 — on which to be married.

Last year Mr Russell caused a sensation at the opening of the Anglican Synod at Grahamstown by arriving as a delegate, in open defiance of his restriction orders.

He was subsequently sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the Parow Regional Court after being convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order. He is still awaiting the outcome of an appeal against the sentence.

• Mr Percy Qoboza, who as editor of one of South Africa's most widely-read and influential newspapers had occupied a key position in South African

society — and the hottest editorial seat in the country.

He was detained shortly before he was to have addressed a press conference on the banning of his newspaper, and he spent nearly five months in detention before he and nine other section 10 detainees were released unconditionally.

Mr Qoboza, his newspaper silenced, was appointed editor of Post and Weekend Post.

He and Mr Woods were in 1978 awarded the Golden Pen of Freedom by the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, and Mr Qoboza in the same year won the SA Society of Journalists' Pringle Award.

Mr Qoboza recently took up a two-month appointment as editor-in-residence of the Washington Star — a title reserved for visiting distinguished journalists.

Pityana biding time till he returns to Africa

From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — The former black consciousness leader, Barney Pityana, commutes to London each day by train, reading the Guardian or the Times. He works in his garden when he has time, tending runner beans and tomatoes, and on most Sundays he and his family attend the local Anglican church.

All very English indeed, and ironical perhaps for a man so dedicated to the cause of black identity.

But it would be incorrect to take these superficial signs of having slotted into the English lifestyle as the complete image of Barney Pityana today.

He is out of politics, having resigned from the Black Consciousness Movement. He is studying theology at Kings College, London. But Mr Pityana remains as committed as he ever was.

This is only a phase in his life but he plans to return to Africa.

At present Barney Pityana, his wife Dinza and

their nine-year-old daughter, Loyiso, live in the small university town of Reading.

It would be very interesting to interview Mr Pityana, former general secretary of Saso and close friend and associate of Steve Biko.

But both he and his wife — a former field worker for the Dependents' Conference in the Eastern Cape — are banned.

So instead of exploring the anomaly of a black consciousness man having so smoothly adopted the trappings of his host country one can only collate a pen picture of the young man who fled South Africa to live in exile.

A year after the October bannings, Barney Pityana escaped across the border into Lesotho and from there travelled to the UK. He and his family were granted political asylum here. Soon after his arrival he was emersed in black consciousness politics and was duly elected UK chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement.

After a year, however, he resigned — not only as chairman but also from the movement itself. This indicates deep dissatisfaction because Mr

Pityana is a politically committed man.

Barney has a grant from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) — the fund which has achieved notoriety since the disclosure that security police spy Craig Williamson had infiltrated it. Dinza Pityana is reading sociology at Reading University, on a grant from the World University Service.

Their daughter, Loyiso — which means "victory" — has been assimilated into the English community. She likes her English school, chiefly because there is no corporal punishment and the pupils learn through games as well as conventional tuition.

Mr Pityana has always been a committed Christian. Years ago he discussed with Steve Biko his desire to study theology — and Biko, who was not himself a religious person, respected his friend's judgment.

It was the October bannings that decided Mr Pityana to leave South Africa. He was determined to go ahead with his theology studies but the banning orders prevented him from even

entering educational premises.

And what of the future? Friends say Mr Pityana's sojourn in this green and pleasant land is likely to be a short one. He wants to finish his studies and then may go on to enter the ministry but is not certain of this yet. What is certain is that he plans to return to Africa.

A friend told me he might chose to teach in Tanzania — and therein lies a clue to Mr Pityana's loyalties, because it is the African National Congress (ANC) that has a school for young refugees in Tanzania.

Or he may teach or carry out his ministry in Botswana or Lesotho — but wherever it is it will be far from his small vegetable patch and the train to London.

His friends say he enjoys the freedom of political debate here, the respect he has earned for his academic ability and personal integrity regardless of colour — but this spell in England is only one small step along a long road Mr Pityana has set himself — and it leads back to Africa.

R.M. 12/12/20 (22)

Brandfort is unhappy over Winnie Mandela

BRANDFORT. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobbie Coetsee, told a public meeting in Brandfort last night he was prepared to consider representations concerning the restriction to the town of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

He was answering the question: "How much longer Brandfort must grant residence to a certain person who is restricted here and who is causing much

unhappiness here?"

Mr Coetsee said the previous Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabass, had from time to time received representations concerning Mrs Mandela's banning order.

Mr Coetsee made it clear he would not reconsider Mrs Mandela's banning order as such, but only representations concerning the reasons for her restriction to Brandfort. — Sapa.

Beyers Naude preaches on commemoration day

DR BEYERS NAUDE, banned former director of the Christian Institute, yesterday conducted the service at St Anthony's Congregational Church in Vrededorp, in spite of a banning order served on him three years ago.

Dr Naude was banned on October 19, the day that the Christian Institute and 17 other organisations were prohibited by the Government.

The members of the congregation were invited to speak to Dr Naude after the service, but were requested to approach him individually as his banning order prohibited him from speaking to more than one person at a time.

Dr Naude led the congregation in prayer and conducted the sermon. As he is a banned person none of his text may be reported or quoted.

At the close of the service Canon Michael Car-

michael, of the Congregational Church of South Africa, delivered a poignant prayer for all political detainees, and banned or restricted persons, calling on God to help them remain strong in their convictions, and to liberate them from their restrictions.

He also prayed for the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and all political leaders, asking God to forgive them, and to grant them "enlightenment."

Winnie is Brandfort blacks godmother

By CLARE MOORE

MRS. NOMZAMO WINNIE MANDELA, who is under threat of being moved from Brandfort by whites unhappy about her stay, is seen as a godmother by blacks there.

After three years in Brandfort Mrs. Mandela is running a fully fledged clinic at her home and the same home has become the refuge for many destitute, impoverished black people in the small dorpie township.

Almost every weekend people queue for help of all kinds from Mrs. Mandela, from 20 cents to buy paraffin, bread or food in general. Because the clinic she runs is not by any standards much to write home about this does not mean it has not saved many a valuable life or relieved a greatly ill Brandfort resident — she has to provide money for transport to hospital for those who need urgent medical attention.

It may well be that the whites in Brandfort are sick and tired of her presence — impatiently waiting for the day the authorities rid them of "this poison to society", but the small community in the black township thank the gods that she was brought to them.

The white community complain that Mrs. Mandela's presence "was causing much unhappiness" in the dorpie. This complaint is matched by the enthusiastic black power salutes Mrs. Mandela and her daughter Zinzi, who has been living with her in banishment, raise each time they tread the streets. The response they get, the physical manifestation of their "presence" is remarkable.

The black township of Brandfort is beset by a world of problems. It is hard to imagine how life goes on under the conditions the inhabitants live. There is

a high infantile mortality, teenage suicides and a passion for liquor among teenagers and adults. This is regardless of the high price they pay in fines for drunkenness.

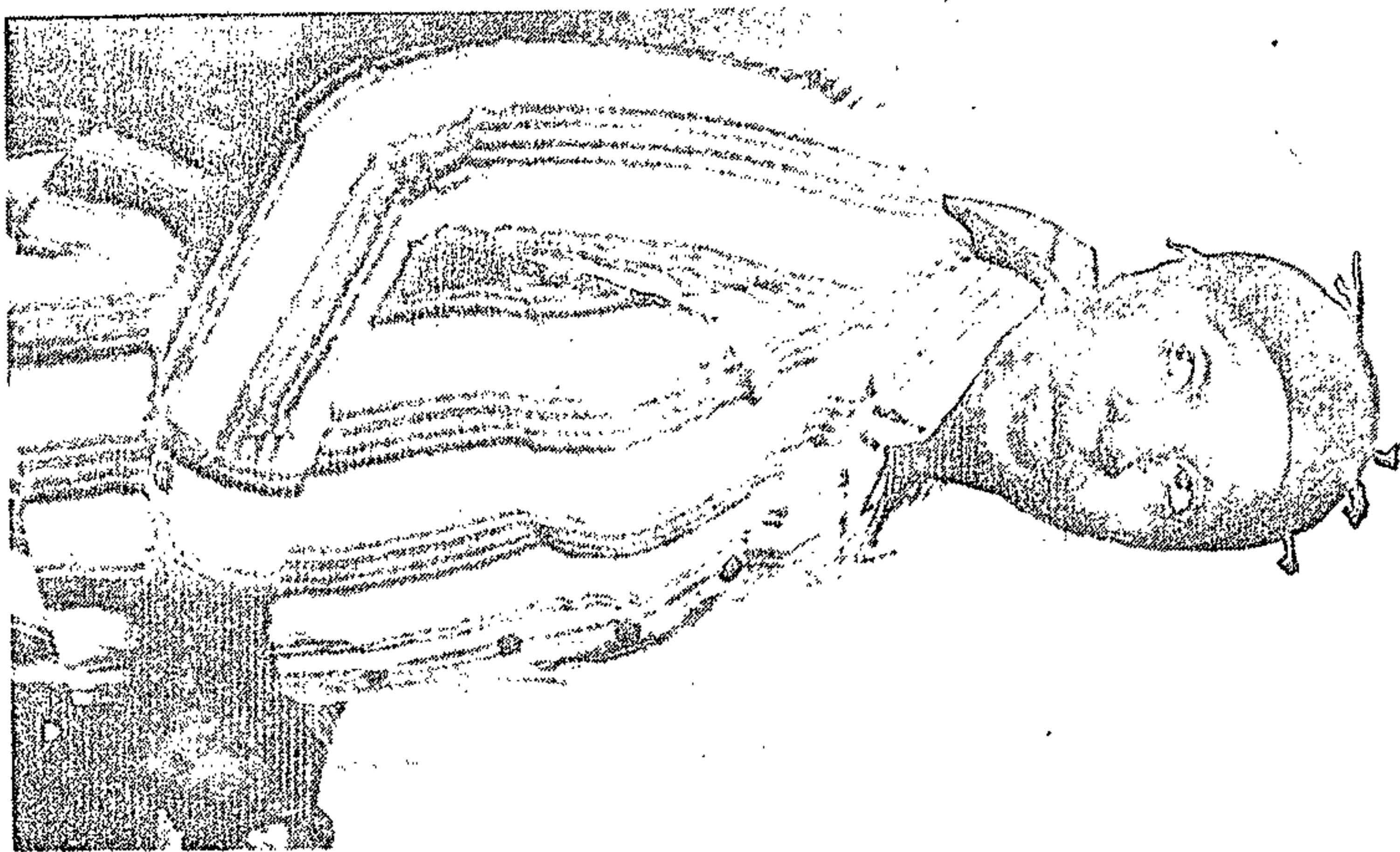
The cause of the high infantile mortality rate is poor staple food. Babies are fed on cake or bread flour. This is roasted and mixed with water. The solution is then strained and babies are fed on the liquid acquired. For everybody else, the staple food is mealie pap and a solution of salt water.

When POST visited Mrs. Mandela at the weekend, an old woman walked into her home to ask for food. She had stayed two days without food. She left a few minutes later with a tinful of soup powder and money to buy bread. This is a daily procedure. Somehow, Mrs. Mandela has managed to care for the Brandfort community on the little hand outs she lives on, as she is also unemployed.

PROJECT

Mrs. Mandela has now embarked on a garden plot project aimed at helping the community to be self-reliant. This involves them growing their own vegetables in the back yards. The Mandela household has one such garden and small as it is, it has sustained not only the family, but the entire community.

With about two years to go before her banning order and banishment expire, Mrs. Mandela is faced with a threat of being moved from the people she so easily became part of. Where next she may have to take her missionary work of freedom is unknown, but wherever she is, Mrs. Mandela is surely a figure that cannot be ignored.



Mrs. Winnie Mandela at her Brandfort home. The whites in that dorpie are not happy about her stay but the blacks see a saviour in her.

Naude speaks — on anniversary of ban

RDM 20/10/80 (328)

By MARIKASBOROS

THE Rev F Beyers Naude, banned former director of the proscribed Christian Institute, spoke on poverty, justice and suppression at a multiracial gathering in Vrededorp yesterday.

The meeting was held at St Anthony's Presbyterian Congregational Church to commemorate the banning of organisations on October 19, 1977.

It was attended by about 100 people, including novelist Nadine Gordimer and the American Consul General, Mr George Trail.

Dr Naude was speaking on the third anniversary of his banning. Because he is banned,

his sermon cannot be quoted.

To observe his banning orders, Dr Naude remained apart from the congregation after he had given the sermon and spoke to visitors one at a time.

Before Dr Naude's sermon, church members read out relevant Biblical passages in English, Zulu and Afrikaans.

Canon Michael Carmichael, of the Church of the Province of South Africa, prayed for the liberation of banned and detained people, political prisoners, and those who are suffering for "their witness to justice and truth, the convictions which they hold in conscience".

Canon Carmichael also prayed for the Government to "repent mistakes, to free them-

selves from the bondage of the past" and to make new laws to lead people into a new future in South Africa.

After the service, Miss Gordimer said it was "terrible" to think that Dr Naude was cut off from South Africans who needed him a great deal.

"Whatever faith or lack of it we have, we belong to the congregation of Dr Beyers Naude.

"It is a privilege to associate with the congregation of courage and decency that he represents," she said.

Dr Naude was placed under banning orders three years ago when the Christian Institute was declared an affected organisation. His banning orders are due to expire in 1982.

Police hold 20 in raids On township meetings

RAB DMC-7 MR 20/10/80

Staff Reporters

(328)

(278)

(328)

20/10/80

TWENTY people were arrested in Soweto and Lenasia yesterday after meetings to commemorate the 1977 bannings of anti-Government organisations.

Nineteen were arrested for trespassing, and one for contravening her banning orders.

At a meeting in Lenasia which was raided, it was announced that Mr Joseph Mavi, leader of the Black Municipality Workers' Union and the recent strike in Johannesburg, had been arrested. But this could not be confirmed by the police or by other sources.

Police are said to have baton-charged people at a meeting in White City, Soweto.

Countrywide meetings had been organised by black organisations to commemorate the bannings in 1977 of 18 black consciousness movements and their publications.

Since then October 19 has become known as "Black Wednesday".

The claimed baton charge at White City took place at the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle in Crossroads.

Among those held were two Committee of 10 members, Mr Leonard Mosala and Mr Tom Manthata (who were later released), three executive members of the Congress of South African Students — the group which organised the meeting — Miss Amanda Kwadi, a social worker, Mr Mandla Ndazi, a Sunday Post reporter, and Mr Solly Liefman and Makgare Sekoto, both of Sapa (the South African Press Association).

There were about 100 people at the gathering.

Eye-witnesses said the police baton-charged from the rear of the hall as the meeting started and forced open a locked door. People ran screaming out of the hall.



kelel Africa.

SAPA reports that another service, at the Donaldson Community centre in Orlando, went ahead without incident.

The Ray Charles show, scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, had to be cancelled yesterday because of pressure from black organisations.

The cancellation of yesterday's show was the culmination of the controversy that surrounded the performance, when the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) appealed last week to promoters to put off the show because it fell on October 19.

Scores of people who were dressed colourfully for the occasion, started milling outside the Amphitheatre when members of Azapo asked those who were preparing to enter not to do so because they would be acting against the wishes of other black people.

Clad in the organisation's colours, the Azapo members moved about outside the gates and appealed to people not to "degrade" themselves by attending the show. One Azapo man told a group of people that: "We are not saying that people should not be entertained, all we are saying is that let us respect this day because it is a sad day in our lives".

The organisers later refunded money to a handful of people who had already been seated inside waiting for the blues singer to arrive.

of waiting police.

The eyewitnesses said the police hit people with batons.

Afterwards, police confiscated drums which young black people were to use in poetry readings.

It is understood the police were called because there was a dispute over whether permission had been received from the church's minister for the meeting.

A police spokesman said the police were called and made arrests after 25 people chased cleaners out of the building.

At a meeting at the Jiswa Hall in Lenasia, four people are understood to have been held, but only one arrest was confirmed by police last night.

Ms Juby Mayat, 42, a banned black journalist, was arrested and charged with contravening her banning order.

According to people at the meeting, Mr Parsoo Chetty and his wife, Sushila, were held. So was Mr Craig Charney, a Star photographer, but he was released later.

Speakers at the meeting were: Mr Zakes Mofokeng who outlined black struggles since 1652, Mr Joe Thlolo, secretary of MWASA, Southern Transvaal, who spoke on the commemoration as a rededication to the black struggle, Mr Ebrahim Saloojee, a People's Candidates member, who criticised those who had joined the President's Council, and Mr Sam Tloubata, secretary of Azapo.

When Ms Mayat was arrested, the crowd started shouting "Amandla" and sang Nkosi Si-

Churchgoers in
court after raid

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN blacks who were arrested by police during a commemorative service held at the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle at White City, Swaziland, on Sunday, appeared before the Bechoa Magistrate's Court yesterday.

According to the charge sheet, they entered the church without permission.

The accused were called individually before the magistrate.

No charge was read to them and they were not asked to plead.

Among those who appeared were a Sunday Post reporter, Mr Mandla Ndhlazi, 47; Mr Solih Lefman and Mr Leslie Scott, 32, both reporters for the South African Press Association, and three girls, aged between 11 and 16 years, and a boy aged 17.

The others who appeared were: Ms Adelaide Mafokeng, 33, Ms Morah Mubonza, 42; Ms Sylvia Camede, 20, a social

women, P79 Amanda Kivadi, 87; P60 Johanna Mchigani; P4 Elizabeth Stauden, 87; P6 Thelma Ntshoxi, 10; P6 Marlene Joli, 84; P6 Janina Mwangi, 83; P6 Joyce Muzumwa, 10, and P6 Charles Mungwila, 89.

All were released on warning except McCallahan and McScott who were allowed out on \$200 bail.

They will all appear in the same court on November 4.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parsons Chaffy and his wife, Corbilla, who were arrested during another commemoration service at Hays Hall, Lenoxia, on Sunday, appeared briefly in the McIntosh Magistrate's Court.

They will appear separately in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on December 2. Potl were released on warning.

The two services were held to commemorate the crackdown on black consciousness groups and leaders on October 19, 1977.

Police say
they never
used force
in church

Staff Reporter

POLICE denied yesterday that they had "baton-charged" or used force on people who attended a meeting to commemorate the 1977 burnings held at White City, Jabavu, in Soweto on Sunday.

They were referring to the front page report in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail on the arrest of people in Soweto and Lenasia.

Major Othniel Mazibuko, public relations officer for the SAP Soweto division, said yesterday that the riot squad had received a complaint from the administrators of the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle at Crossroads, White City, that there were some 25 people trespassing on their premises.

About 11 policemen, under the command of Colonel J Muller of the Soweto riot squad, went to attend to the complaint, Major Mazibuko said. They entered the hall, where they found about 25 people. They arrested 19. Six others escaped. Six females and 13 males were arrested. They were charged with trespassing.

The police were armed with batons, but there was no cause to use them, the mayor said.

The 'Mail' was incorrect in stating that the police "baton charged" the meeting. However, a 'Mail' reporter did see policemen strike people with their batons. Other eye-witnesses also saw this happen. Major Mazibuko said yesterday he had asked the officer in charge, Col Muller, if any force was used on any individual at all, and the officer denied it.

Banned man held at commemoration

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY Police pounced on an October 19 commemoration service at Kagiso, Krugersdorp, at the weekend and arrested a banned young man, Mr Lawrence Mofathlegi Ntlokoa and others.

Eleven other people were arrested on the same day, including Mr Ntlokoa's pregnant girlfriend, Learema. They were however all released after their pictures had been taken. Mr Ntlokoa (22) is still being held.

Police made the sweep at about midday on Sunday at the St Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso 2. The gathering was one of the services to commemorate the

banning of 21 organisations and publications three years ago.

Mr Ntlokoa, banned and under 12-hour house arrest at his 504 Kagiso home, is said to have attended the service.

Ten youths, including Ntlokoa, and two girls (one Ntlokoa's girlfriend), were also held. Ntlokoa was taken to the Krugersdorp police headquarters. Nobody is allowed to see him.

YOUNGEST PERSON

Mr Ntlokoa, serving a five-year banning order, is the youngest person banned by the South African Government.

Since his banning in 1978, he had had several confrontations with the law.

Early this month, a Krugersdorp magis-

trate withdrew charges against Mr Ntlokoa who was accused of allegedly obstructing the police in the course of their duties. The charge followed an incident outside his home on September 9 involving the police.

In July this year, a Krugersdorp magistrate found Mr Ntlokoa guilty of breaking his banning order under the Internal Security Act by going to the movies without permission. The court found he wrongfully and unlawfully left Krugersdorp, where is restricted and went to the Lyric Cinema in Fordsburg.

Mr Ntlokoa was sentenced to four months imprisonment, suspended for three years for breaking the banning order.



Ntlokoa ... detained.

Journalist in court
on banning charge

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former journalist, Ms Zubeida Mayet, briefly appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday for allegedly contravening her banning order.

Ms Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, was banned for five years in 1979. She is restricted to the Johan-

nesburg area and may not attend any gatherings.

At the time of her banning she was the deputy chief sub-editor of The Voice.

Ms Mayet, who allegedly attended a meeting at Juma Centre, Lenasia, on October 19, was not asked to plead. She was released on R20 bail.

The hearing was postponed to November 12.

Winnie Mandela snubs three Kenyan visitors

POS 7
23/10/90
(H2) (328)

By CHRIS MORE

MRS WINNIE Mandela has snubbed three Kenyans on a secret visit to this country at the invitation of the South African Foundation.

The visitors were to see Mrs Mandela today at 5 pm at her Brandfort home but were turned down. It was said that they were also to meet Mrs Ntsiki Biko, wife of the dead black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, who died in police detention in 1977.

The visit to Mrs Biko was however denied by officials of the Foundation responsible for the Kenyans' tour. Mrs Mandela, according to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, was not prepared to meet the Kenyans.

The main reason behind Mrs Mandela's stand was the secrecy surrounding their mission and because the visit was arranged by the Foundation.

Daughter

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, who was with her mother when Mr Ayob's Brandfort partner, Mr Piet de Wal broke the news, said they were surprised by the nature of the visit.

"What was disturbing is the secrecy involved. Mr De Wal said he was informed of the visit and that permission to meet my mother was already sought by the Foundation.

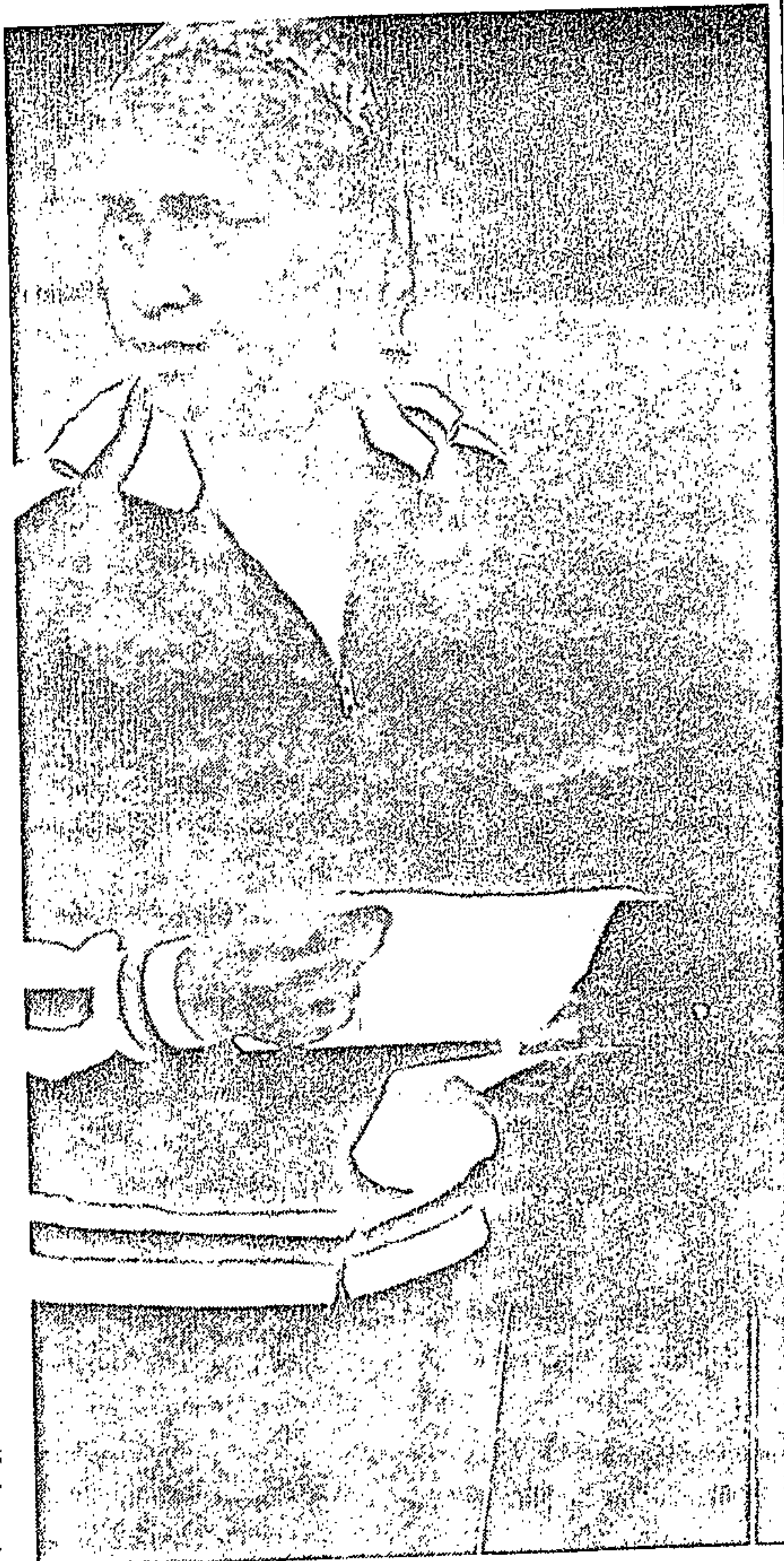
"Mr De Wal did not know who the visitors were and even now he does not," said Zinzi.

POST could also not establish who these visitors were. However, two names emerged, a Mr Wako,

whose name was given by Mr Ayob as the person to meet Mrs Mandela.

The second was given to POST as Advocate Njomo. These names were given by two officials arranging the Kenyans' tour, one to Mr Ayob and the other to POST.

One of the officials, a Miss Olivier, said the visitors had requested for the top secrecy and that the Foundation had invited them to "see for themselves" what things in the country looked like. She was not prepared to give the itinerary.



Mrs Mandela . . . outside her home.



● Winnie Mandela
... unwelcome?

Winnie raises no dust in OFS dorp

SUN 26/10/80
328

By JUSTIN GEORGE

IF ANY of Brandfort's White residents are unhappy about Mrs Winnie Mandela being banished to their area, the mayor knows nothing about them — and he's lived in Brandfort a long time.

Mention of the town's most famous and unwilling resident raised few hackles when the Sunday Express conducted a survey of the Free State outpost where Mrs Mandela has been restricted since May 1977.

The mayor, Mr J J Erwee, said: "Mrs Mandela is no danger to us and presents us with no problems."

"Look, I've lived here a long time, and if there are people who don't like Mrs Mandela then I don't know who they are."

"The chap who complained to the Minister of Justice about Mrs Mandela is a minority voice here."

Most other people the Sunday Express spoke to agreed with Mr Erwee.

"I know Mrs Mandela lives here but she never gets in my way so why should I get in hers," one elderly woman said.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Cōbie Coetsee, said he would consider Mrs Mandela's restriction to Brandfort, but would not lift her banning order.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said Mrs Mandela was as reluctant

THEY WANT WINNIE OUT

THE people of Brandfort can't sleep at night. Out there, at the top of the hill, is a woman who strikes fear in their hearts.

They want her out. Now. Before it's too late.

Nomzamo Winnie Mandela has been named by some of the town's people as an agitator, a trouble-stirrer and even a communist.

She has lived in Brandfort's black township since 1977, when Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger sent her to live in exile, away from the turbulent atmosphere of Soweto.

At first the people blanched at the thought of having such a woman in their midst. There were urgent meetings, representations to the Government, and a general fear of unease among the whites.

The fear seemed to die down for a while as they got used to having her around. Even with her "cheekiness" — "she uses the white entrances when she goes shopping, you know" — the Brandforters seemed to calm down.

But, as the school boycott and all its side-

effects came to a head earlier this year, a definite feeling of distrust was reborn.

And today, although the koppies around Brandfort don't exactly reverberate with the cries of "take her away", there is a growing air of aggression. As unrest in the black townships becomes a part of life for even the dormant Free Staters, some of the whites are getting a little bit suspicious.

"What does she do out there," one woman asks.

So cheeky

"She must be up to something because the blacks just aren't the same. They seem so . . . well, so cheeky."

Another resident, a shopkeeper was convinced Mrs Mandela was "up to no good".

"We all know her connections with these black power people," he says assertively.

He, and several of the older folk in town, are convinced the day is not far off when the blacks "out there" will slaughter them all in their beds in the dead of night.

Yet no matter how strongly the people there feel about this woman, not even a rabid dog would force them to stand up openly and put their emotions on the line.

"It could cause a hellish fight if we started discussing this thing openly," says the town's mayor, Jan Erwee.

"We prefer not to talk about her. Just leave it at that."

Most of them feel the same. They don't know how their friends feel about her — or so they say — so they'd prefer to be another nameless, faceless resident passing comment on a woman they've never met.

There seem to be two camps in Brandfort when it finally comes to the crunch and people are pressed for their opinion.

On the one side is the Erwee train of thought, where people prefer not to discuss "daardie vroumens" (that woman). Inquiries are usually squashed with the reply: "I don't bother myself with her" and a cold stare.

The other line of thinking in Brandfort's conservative populace is among the group who would obviously be glad to see the back of her — these are the ones who are quick to brand Mrs Mandela a "communist" and an "agitator."

Nat chairman

The "leader" of the anti-Mandela camp, and the only man to have made his feelings known in public, is "Oom Jannie" Maree, one of the richest farmers in the area.

It was Oom Jannie, the chairman of the local National Party branch, who suggested to the Minister of Justice last week that it was about time Winnie Mandela was sent to less-green pastures.

By Chris Vick

"How much longer must Brandfort grant residence to a certain person who is restricted here and causing much unhappiness?" he asked newly appointed Kobie Coetsee at a public meeting in the town hall.

Mr Coetsee reportedly replied that he was prepared to consider representations to have Mrs Mandela sent somewhere else.

At last, peace and quiet in Brandfort? A glimmer of hope? The end of this "evil influence"?

Not likely, say residents. They've heard it all before, with Jimmy Kruger and Alwyn Schlabusch.

Philosophical

"She's still here after all that, and she probably will be for a good time yet," says one old farmer.

But how does Mrs Mandela feel about spending her days in a three-roomed house, hundreds of kilometres from her family and friends?

Her daughter Zinzi has adopted a very philosophical attitude.

"My mother is a prisoner. It was a challenge to her to be sent to somewhere like Brandfort. And she has survived it."

When her mother was moved from Soweto, she also had the option of leaving South Africa for

Swaziland or one of the "homelands" but they decided to stay where they were put.

"She felt it could be a good thing to move to an area like Brandfort. And it has proved to have its advantages."

The black people in Brandfort are changing, Zinzi says. Slowly, but surely, they are regaining their dignity.

Suspicious

"The whites are definitely unsure of her. They can't get round to knowing her so they have to rely on propaganda from the Afrikaans newspapers. They have been indoctrinated, so they are suspicious and fearful."

So far there has been no open hostility. But the feeling is there.

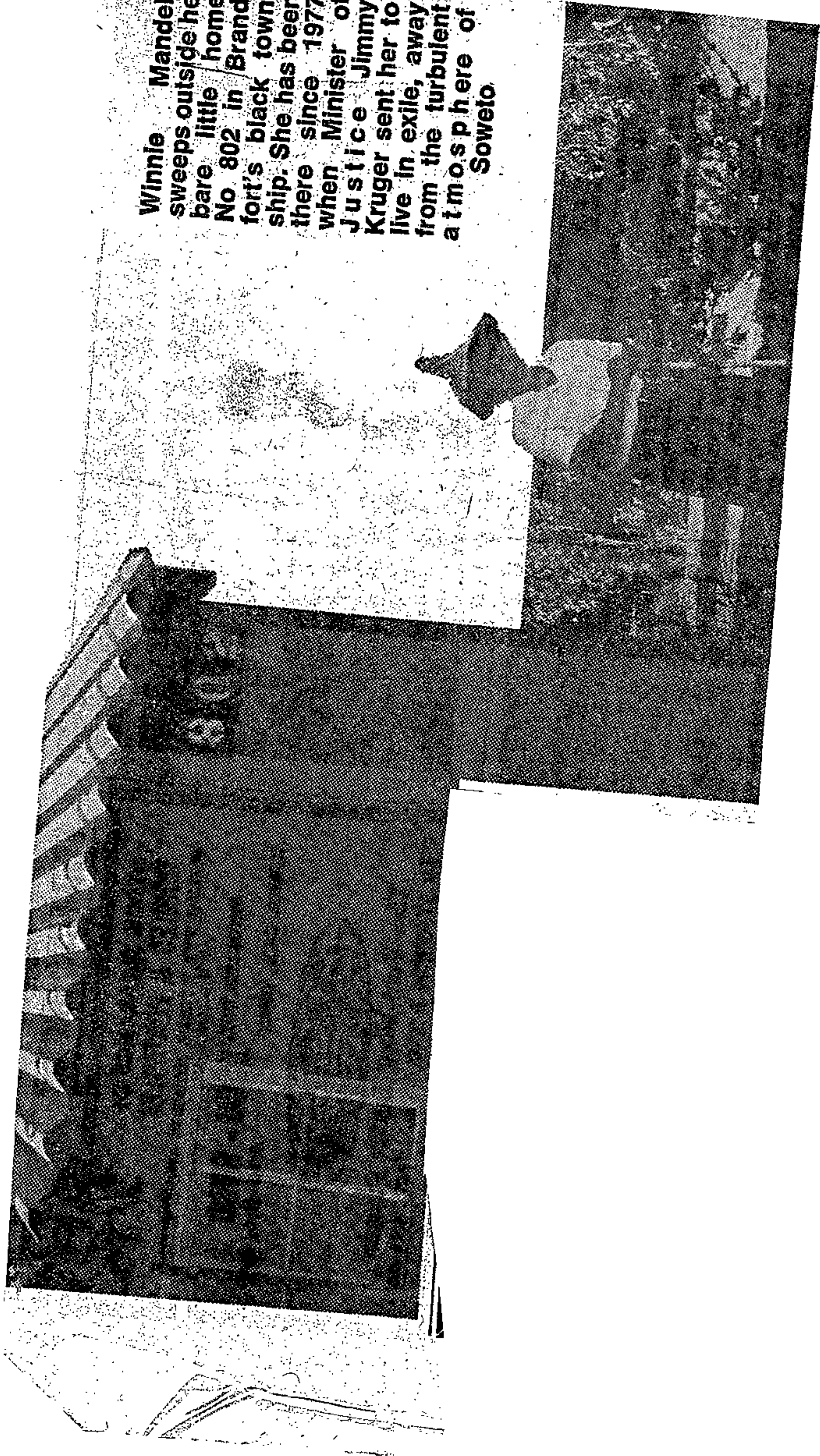
"You can't see anything, but the bad feeling is definitely there."

"The people have seen what is happening in the black areas and tend to think she's to blame."

Winnie Mandela spends a lot of her time in her bare little home, No. 802, studying for her sociology degree. Life goes on around her. Some of the children call her Lady Winnie and wave their little fists when they see her. And in Brandfort's black township, which the residents call "phatakahle" (handle with care), the people smile knowingly when you mention her name.

"Aah, Winnie," they say, "she's my friend, you know."

Winnie Mandela sweeps outside her bare little home, No 802 in Brandfort's black township. She has been there since 1977 when Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger sent her to live in exile, away from the turbulent atmosphere of Soweto.



Joy as banned cleric weds

57A/R
27/10/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A carload of presents, including a big colour TV set, was given to the banned Anglican priest, the Reverend David Russell, and the former Catholic nun, Dorothea Madden, at their colourful wedding party at Crossroads squatter camp yesterday.

The celebrations were attended by more than 4 000 people, mostly Crossroads residents. The wedding ceremony, attended by about 800 people at the St Bernard's Catholic Church, Newlands, was conducted by Father Albert Ritherger, assisted by Bishop Patrick Matolengwe.

In terms of his five-year ban, Mr Russell is allowed

to take part in public church services on Sundays. This was why they were married on a Sunday. The bride and groom were given a standing ovation as they entered the church.

At Crossroads, drum majorettes greeted the newlyweds when they arrived for the party. Guests are three cows and 12 sheep.

Crossroads celebrates the Russell wedding

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS squatter camp last night vibrated with the dancing and singing of more than 4 000 wedding guests celebrating the marriage of the banned Rev David Russell and the former Roman-Catholic nun Dorothea Madden.

About 1 000 guests, mostly Crossroads residents in colourful traditional dress, crowded into St Bernard's Church in Claremont early yesterday afternoon to witness the wedding ceremony of Mr Russell and the former Irish nun, once known as Sister Benigna.

The wedding was held on a Sunday because it is the only day of the week, in terms of Mr Russell's banning order received in 1977, on which he can take part in a public church service.

Dressed in a simple print



Dorothea Madden is kissed by a well-wisher.

pinafore with a matching scarf, white shirt and leather sandals, the bride entered the packed church to chanting and cheering.

The couple knelt throughout the hour-long ceremony, which was a loud and joyous occasion with hymns sung in Xhosa.

The combined Anglican-Ro-

man Catholic service, which was relayed over loudspeakers and television to an adjoining hall, was conducted by Father A Ripberger and Bishop P Matolengwe.

Mr and Mrs Russell are to retain their separate denominational ties.

Freedom song

Singing Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika (God bless Africa), the guests, who took 20 minutes to leave the church, gathered at the entrance to dance and sing for the smiling couple.

The ceremony over, they made their way in buses and cars to the Noxolo Hall in Crossroads where the rest of the community waited.

And then the wedding feast began. With several oxen and sheep slaughtered for the reception, the guests sang and danced well into the night.



The banned Rev David Russell and his bride, Dorothea, emerged from their wedding ceremony yesterday to meet more than a thousand guests dancing and singing outside the St Bernard's Church entrance. One singing guest, above middle, was one of the few who managed to get close to the smiling couple.

Picture: Dan Bosman

Is Brandfort waking up?

By CHRIS MORE

AFTER years of slumbering under domination and oppression, the black community of the hinterland dorpie, Brandfort, has suddenly sprung to life.

It is ironic that Brandfort, in the heart of the Free State, is a part of the land where a black revolutionary movement sprang up almost 70 years ago.

The Free State was the headquarters of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912. This meant that the Free State is where the liberation movement in South Africa was born, although it is the most "verkerampie" province.

Brandfort has a black community of about 5 000. It is only a five minute walk from the black township to town, where the white community lives, but

the gap in the standard and quality of life is thousands of miles.

Presently a concerted effort is being made to form a Race Relations Committee. The chief magistrate of the district, Mr Jack Wild, is heading the committee. The committee is to involve leading figures in the black and white communities.

Blacks include members of the newly formed community council, businessmen, a church minister and others. White representatives include three farmers who represent three different community groups and other leading members of the community.

Only one black person refused to participate in the committee. He is the Rev Moses Thabakala, of the Methodist Church. Mr Thabakala was recently involved in a legal battle with local police who accused him of assisting Mrs Winnie Mandela for example by allowing her to use the mission telephone.

The committee will, among other things, try to

assist the black community to improve their quality of life. This is believed to be the underlying cause of poor race relations in the territory.

The blatant and humiliating problem of segregation in the small town seems a little too hot for the community to handle.

Members of the committee evaded the question of what was to be done to rid the town of its segregationary practises.

Blacks are not allowed to enter the shops in town and have to buy from a window at a far corner of the shop. There is only one shop from which blacks are not barred.

In the township there is only one shop, which is very poorly equipped. Most shopping has to be done in town, despite the unacceptable segregationary practises. The choice is to travel 35km to Bloemfontein for a day's shopping.

Banned Sobukwe pamphlet — appeal

THE Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday reserved judgment in an appeal against conviction and sentence of a man who was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, suspended for four years for printing a pamphlet which quoted the late leader of the Pan African Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Abdul Quyum Sayed, 30, of Belgravia Road, Athlone, pleaded not guilty in the Cape Town Regional Magistrate's Court to contravening the Internal Security Act.

Mr Sayed worked for a firm, S and S Printers in Athlone. The firm published a pamphlet entitled: 'Heroes of yesterday — martyrs of the struggle.'

NOT READ

Mr K Engers, for Sayed, said that Sayed did not know there was offensive material in the pamphlet and said that Sayed did not read the pamphlet.

Mr J Slabbert, for the State, said that Sayed was untruthful when he said that he did not read the pamphlet and alternatively, if he did not read the pamphlet he was negligent in not doing so.

Mr Justice Watermeyer, the Judge President, with Mr Justice Friedman, reserved judgment.

Mr Engers was instructed by A M Omar and Company.

Funeral ban angers relatives

5/11/80 Arcus

328



A BAN has been placed on non-family members attending the funeral procession of a young boy who was shot by police in Guguletu after the Mike Weaver/Gerrie Coetzee fight.

The ban has angered the relatives of the youth, Silas Boy Matshoba, 14, who will be buried from the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Lena Matshoba, in Guguletu on Saturday at 2 pm.

Mrs Matshoba said yesterday that she had refused to sign a copy of the conditions delivered to her on Monday.

'I am responsible for the child. It is not for anyone to tell me how to bury my children,' she said.

WEAVER

Mrs Matshoba claimed that she had sent the boy out to fetch food from a relative when he had joined the rejoicing crowds in the street after Mike Weaver's victory.

'The child did not commit any crime. Why did they have to use bullets to disperse the crowd?'

She appealed to the police not to intimidate any of the mourners at the funeral.

'I trust the people. They will not cause any trouble unless provoked by the police,' she said.



Silas Boy Matshoba

In terms of an order issued by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr E Rörich, the funeral may be held subject to the following conditions:

'Only the boy's family are allowed to attend the funeral as well as church ministers officiating in so far as the proceedings take place outside the church building.

'That the funeral procession be from the deceased's house to the church and thence to the graveside, be in motor vehicles and all people attending to disperse immediately after the graveside service is completed.

'There is to be no procession on foot anywhere in the black township.'

Kirstenbosch walk broke ban

328

6/11/80 ARGUS

A Cape Town woman who broke the terms of a banning order by going for a walk in Kirstenbosch Gardens was sentenced in the Retreat Regional Court yesterday to six months conditionally suspended for three years.

Miss Judy Favish, 29, of Hares Street, Woodstock, a former convenor of the Western Province Literacy Project, had pleaded guilty to going to Kirstenbosch on August 3 while restricted to the magisterial district of Cape Town.

Mr I Farlam for Miss Favish said it must be unique for someone to be

called before a Regional Court for the 'heinous offence' of going to Kirstenbosch to walk among the flowers.

Miss Favish told the court that she had gone there after hearing that her uncle had died.

Mr Farlam said there were no sinister overtones. She had been very fond of her uncle and had gone to the gardens for emotional relief.

Miss Favish admitted a previous conviction for breaking her banning order on November 19 last year, when she went to Rondebosch to buy Chi-

nese take-aways. She was sentenced to three weeks conditionally suspended for two years.

She told the court that if she were jailed she might lose her job.

Her five-year banning order had been served in November 1976, and she had found it difficult to find suitable work.

She was working as a medical receptionist, although over-qualified for this.

She had a BA degree from the University of the Witwatersrand and had taught at a teachers' training college for 18 months in 1973, after that being

involved in educational programmes for two years.

The banning order had put an end to her teaching.

She had been unemployed for four months, had worked as a clerk for attorneys and after being retrenched, had spent eight months looking for work before being engaged as a clerk at Woolworths.

TERMS

In terms of the order, which expires on October 31 next year, she may not attend social gatherings or meetings. She is not

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)



Miss Judy Favish

allowed on premises where printing and publishing is done, or on the premises of educational institutions.

She told the court that she had applied to train as a nurse, but this had been refused.

In effect, she had no social life. As her family lived in the Transvaal, the exemption that she be allowed to attend family gatherings did not help.

PUNITIVE

Mr Farlam submitted that although it might not have been the Minister's intention to punish Miss Favish, there were many punitive elements in her banning order.

She lived in the shadows. Her life had been fundamentally altered and her social life destroyed.

No social harm had been caused by her going to Kirstenbosch, and he had been assured that she regretted her action.

Mr A. J. Burger was on the Bench. Advocate I. G. Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloenberg. The prosecutor was Mr. L. van Breda.

Walk in gardens broke ban

CAPE TIMES
7/11/80

328

Staff Reporter

A WALK in Kirstenbosch gardens to seek relief and solitude after her uncle had died led to former literacy worker and trade unionist Judy Favish being convicted in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday of breaking her banning order.

Favish, 29, of Hares Street, Woodstock, pleaded guilty to breaking her order on August 3. She was sentenced to six months, conditionally suspended for three years.

Favish, former convener of the Western Province Literacy Project, said that she had received a telephone call from Johannesburg informing her that her uncle, Mr Wolf Austoker, had died of leukaemia. She had been upset and decided to go to Kirstenbosch Gardens for relief and solitude. She was arrested as she got out of her car.

Miss Favish admitted a previous conviction for breaking her banning order when she went to Rondebosch to buy Chinese take-aways on July 7 last year. She was sentenced to three weeks conditionally suspended for two years.

In mitigation, Mr I G Farlam said that there had been no sinister overtones in her actions. He said it must be unique for someone to be called to court for the "heinous offence of going to Kirstenbosch to walk among the flowers".

Mr A J Burger was on the Bench. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinić, Ress, Richman and Closenbergh.

Disappointment at passport refusal

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A spokesman for the Indian High Commissioner here has expressed his country's disappointment that the wife of Nelson Mandela has been refused permission to travel to New Delhi to receive the Nehru award on his behalf.

As Nelson Mandela is imprisoned on Robben Island, representation had been made for Mrs Winnie Mandela to receive the Nehru award for international understanding on behalf of her husband.

Following the South African

Government's refusal to lift Mrs Mandela's restrictions or grant her a passport, the president of the African National congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, will fly to New Delhi for the presentation.

A spokesman for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, which makes the annual award, said this was the first time since the award was instituted in 1964 that neither the recipient nor a close relative had been permitted to receive the award.

1.4.1 /...

raise funds from

present law on fund-
-tract with any funding

a town and could

ing thereof was an

nds. The banner on the

who may well have

insularity, we would

pting funds from

it was suggested SACHED obtain sponsorships for specific projects.

(11) we become dependent on an annual income. In this regard,

are not fulfilled;

(1) funds are withdrawn because the sponsors' wishes/demands

original aims. We must avoid being placed in a position where -

in undertaking anything that might be incompatible with SACHED's

gone into (and the 'small print' read) to prevent conflict arising

The dynamics and mechanics of accepting commissions must be carefully

1.4 Funds

will need new premises on a ground floor and some new machinery.

and profitable. A qualified printer has been employed. SACHED

is hoped to make the production department financially independent

Through the above contacts on the open day, and in other ways, it

1.3 Publishing:

Sullivan and EEC Codes. Invitations will be sent out by May 15.

which have been written to work, mostly, signatories to the

too late to make alterations to their plans. The 30-odd companies

from Cape Town and Durban. They realised the implications of this

arrange the open day on a 'local' basis with only slides/tapes

upon at a directors' meeting. However, Johannesburg proceeded to

Fundraising, as a policy matter, should be discussed and decided

1.2 Centre or National Matters

bursary project, which cannot support themselves.

(111) to possibly raise funds locally for projects such as the

Catholic Bishops;

Booster Project with UNISA and the African Studies Course for the

(11) to promote the idea of possible commissions (such as the

of what it offers, but who do not know about it;

(1) make SACHED known to people who might wish to take advantage

the open day was suggested by trustees to:

1.1 Because of the possible difficulty of receiving...

1 OPEN DAY

early.

Because Farzana, had to leave the following morning we started the proceedings

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD IN CAPE TOWN ON 12 MAY 1980

110
Judges 5-112
criticise 12/11/80
Meer 328
ban order

MARITZBURG — Two Natal judges yesterday strongly criticised the banning orders served on Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer, and her son-in-law Mr Baptiste Marie, as "incorrigibly unclear."

The judges set aside the conviction and sentences imposed on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie on June 12 last year by Durban regional magistrate, Mr H S van der Walt.

He had convicted them of contravening their banning orders which had been signed by the former Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

CONVICTED

They were convicted after a private dinner party had been raided by the police. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie took the stand both at the trial and on appeal that they were at liberty to attend the gathering.

The judges said the Minister's definition of a social gathering was incorrigibly obscure.

Criticising the Minister's definition of a social gathering Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott said: "We have no clear conception of a social gathering as defined."

"Though we with our training and experience are supposed to grasp such things, we are at a loss to know exactly what Mrs Meer and Mr Marie's banning orders required them to shun."

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operations Management. Has been with Shell International Chemicals as an international consultant. His experience includes financial management, marketing,

Writer in court

Staff Reporter

THE case against banned journalist, Mrs Zubeida Mayet, who is charged with contravening her banning order, was postponed to January 11 by a Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mrs Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, appeared briefly but was not asked to plead.

At the time of her banning, Mrs Mayet was deputy chief sub-editor of The Voice. She is charged with attending a meeting at Jiswa Centre, Lenasia, on October 19 this year.

rg, Holland. He has worked for that company in various countries around the world. His experience includes management of systems for production optimisation.

He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Banned people's rights of appeal

14/4/80
edm
308

By ARNOLD GEYER

SCORES of banned people in South Africa can now appeal against the provisions of their banning orders, following the historic setting aside this week of a banning order conviction by the Supreme Court.

They do not have to wait for a criminal prosecution in order to contest the validity of their banning order, but have merely to go to the Supreme Court for a declaration of rights, legal experts said yesterday.

Law academics were reacting to a ruling by Mr Justice John Didcott and Mr Justice D L L Shearer in the Maritzburg Supreme Court, in which two suspended sentences for breaches of banning orders were set aside on appeal.

The judges had ruled that the banning orders' provisions of Mrs Fatima Meer, internationally known sociologist and former community leader, as well as of her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, were "incorrigibly obscure and void because of its uncertainty".

This judgment has been described as a legal breakthrough with wide-reaching effects, particularly because it upheld the principle of legal certainty — "where by-laws should be clear and comprehensible to those they govern".

"The provisions of the Internal Security Act as passed by

successive Ministers are notoriously uncertain. Nevertheless, it has taken our judges many years to express their views as firmly as this," Professor John Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said.

Professor J D van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department and vice-chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said all banning orders would be subject to the same shortcoming and could therefore prompt "a host of similar appeals".

As the State was determined to impose the widest possible restrictions in terms of its security legislation, no rewording of the Riotous Assemblies and Internal Security acts would give them greater clarity.

The legal experts said the practical implications of the Natal judgment included:

- The Attorney General could not appeal against the ruling as the State could only do so when dealing with a "question of law and not a question of fact" — as was the case in Natal this week.

- Each banning order was formulated in its own terms and may suffer from its own defects. But as the orders usually followed the wording of the Act, they were all bound to be "vague and ambiguous".

- Banned people need not wait

for a criminal prosecution so as to contest the validity of their banning order. They could approach the Supreme Court with a request for a declaration of rights.

- The Natal judgment was only binding in Natal. Even if banning orders with the same provisions were contested in separate Supreme Court divisions, the courts could come to different findings — this, however, was highly unlikely.

"Over the years the Internal Security Act has been amended from time to time in order to increase the scope of its powers. The general rule for a meeting to comply with the definition of a gathering must be that there must be a common purpose for such a meeting, and this is excluded in the term 'social gathering'," Prof Van der Vyver said.

The tendency had been to widen the powers and therefore to make the wording increasingly vague and general.

"In fact, we have now reached the stage where security legislation provisions are becoming self-defeating and back-firing for the State," he said.

If the Government backtracked on the wording of the provisions to make them more precise, then the scope of the powers would be limited. And any attempt to tighten them would make them even more unclear and vague.

SA priest who fled arrives in Gaborone

STAR 17/11/80
328

The Star's Africa
News Service

GABORONE — The banned rector of St Mary's Anglican Church in Orlando East, the Rev Drake Tshenkene, has arrived in Gaborone after fleeing South Africa.

He left the country two weeks ago by skipping across the border into Lesotho and from there flew straight to Botswana.

His family — a wife and two young children — went straight to Gaborone from Johannesburg.

Mr Tshenkene was detained during the South African Police crackdown on Black Consciousness groups in October 1977 and spent about 13 months in jail. After his release he was banned to the Johannesburg district.

He is to continue his studies at the University of Glasgow and is awaiting a visa from the British authorities.

Russell appeals against sentence

THE Rev David Russell, who broke the banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in December last year, appealed in the Supreme Court Cape Town today against his sentence of 12 months imprisonment because it was 'excessive.'

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

BANNED BOOK

The publication was 'Crossroads residents personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 1978 police raids.'

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges of possession of a copy of the banned book Biko by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.



THE Rev David Russell and his wife, Dorothea, outside the Supreme Court today.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book Biko and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his restriction order.

EXCESSIVE

Mr I G Farlam, appearing for Mr Russell, submitted that these sentences were excessive.

He submitted on the appeal against the sentence of 12 months for attending the Anglican Church Synod that the trial court misdirected itself by not fully accepting the version given by Mr Russell as to his reasons for acting as he did.

REASONS

The trial court gave its reasons for rejecting Mr Russell's explanation for his actions as:

A Mr Russell was an evasive witness who 'tried to avoid giving a direct answer by an endless torrent of meaningless words

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

and sentences without giving a direct answer.'

B His reasons for not directly approaching the Archbishop of Cape Town with his problems were unconvincing.

C He operated along certain definite lines and his actions were planned.

D In a letter written to the Minister of Justice on August 24 last year Mr Russell did not mention the synod and that he was a delegate.

E Mr Russell did not ask for an exemption but merely told him of his intentions to attend the synod.

F He chose to inform his fellow delegates at the synod of his reasons for going to the synod, in spite of the fact that he had already received a warm and friendly welcome from them.

PUBLICITY

G In spite of the wide publicity given by news media to his whereabouts he found it necessary to report to the police, Grahamstown, for what reason it is not clear, especially in looking at it in the light of his decisions to ignore the banning order totally.

H The fact that Mr Russell not only attended the actual sessions of the synod but also stayed on the Rhodes University campus and attended a social function in the Grahamstown City Hall.

I The impression gained by the trial court that Mr Russell 'openly defied and with bravado defied the order looking for and in fact receiving wide publicity, with the foreseeable and obvious results of a possible confrontation between the State and himself'.

Mr Farlam submitted that these reasons given did not justify the rejection of Mr Russell's explanation for his actions.

COMMON CAUSE

On the charge of distributing a banned pamphlet, Mr Farlam submitted it was common cause that the document Crossroads was not a paper, magazine, book, handbill or poster, but it was contended by the State that it was a pamphlet.

He submitted that this finding was wrong.

He further submitted that the word pamphlet usually meant a printed booklet which was issued and circulated among a number of people.

This document, however, was sent to five 'concerned individuals', Mr A Chaskalson, SC, Pro-

at 10.50 am
WEDNESDAY
entirely with
The above imported
Ardeb, Bokh

Court hears appeal by priest who broke ban

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell, who broke a banning order that would have prevented him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in December last year appealed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today against a sentence of 12 months imprisonment on the grounds that it was excessive.

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment (suspended for five years) for distributing a banned publication to five persons.

Mr Russell also appealed against sentences on charges of possession of a copy of the banned book "Biko," by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book "Biko" and six months (suspended for five years) on the two counts of breaking his restriction order.

Mr I G Farlam, appearing for Mr Russell, submitted that these sentences were excessive.

He submitted on the appeal against sentence of 12 months for attending the Anglican Church Synod that the trial court misdirected itself by not fully accepting the version given by Mr Russell as to his reasons for acting as he did.

On the charge of distributing a banned pamphlet, Mr Farlam submitted it was common cause that the document was not a paper, magazine, book, handbill or poster, although it was contended by the State that it was a pamphlet.

The hearing continues.

Russell

appeal

postponed

to Dec 1

THE hearing of the appeal against a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment by the Rev David Russell, who broke his banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown in December last year, was postponed to December 1 in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was 'Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions During the Period of Unrest following the September 1978 Police Raids'.

BANNED BOOK

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges — being in possession of a copy of the banned book, 'Biko', by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book, 'Biko', and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr I G Farlam, appearing for Mr Russell, submitted that these sentences were excessive.

The appeals were opposed by the State.

Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Friedman are on the Bench. Mr D W Rothwell, SC, with Mr R B Rorich, appear for the State. Mr I G Farlam is instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloenberg.

Russell appeals against sentence

Staff Reporter

A MAGISTRATE erred in not fully accepting explanations given by the Rev David Russell for attending an Anglican synod in Grahamstown last year, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Russell, who broke his banning order to attend the synod, was appealing against the severity of a sentence imposed by the magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, in the Parow Regional Court in February.

He was jailed for 12 months after being convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order served on him in October 1977. He also received suspended sentences totalling 3½ years.

In terms of his banning order, he is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. He pleaded guilty to all counts.

Mr I G Farlam, for Russell, said yesterday it was clear that

the trial court had been strongly influenced in passing the sentence it did, by its finding that it could not fully accept Russell's reasons for acting as he did.

This had been an error and a misdirection. It was submitted further that Russell's explanation was fully acceptable and that the sentence imposed should be substantially changed.

The magistrate's reasons for rejecting Russell's evidence had included that Russell had been an evasive witness in trying "to avoid giving a direct answer by an endless torrent of meaningless words and sentences".

Mr Farlam submitted that while Russell sometimes answered questions at length, many of the questions asked raised broad and complex questions of moral philosophy.

Mr Farlam said he was not

able to find a single instance of answers and sentences that were meaningless and that examples the magistrate had given to substantiate his claim did not amount to an "endless flow of words".

Russell was a man who had wrestled with his conscience and had concluded it had been his moral and religious obligation to attend the synod. There was no reason to find he had not arrived at his decision honestly.

He was a person who had had severe restrictions placed on his freedom on the basis of untested information.

He could not summon enthusiasm to obey these restrictions, and was then faced with being an elected delegate to synod, with the moral duty to attend.

"Who must he obey? God or man? He had the moral courage to do what he believed God was telling him to do", Mr Farlam said.

Mr D W Rothwell, SC, for the State, said that the severe penalties for offences of the kind Russell committed indicated how seriously the legislature took them. There were aggravating circumstances involved in Russell's case.

He conceded the magistrate might have misdirected himself in certain respects, but said the reasons Russell attended the synod were still not those given by him. He said this could be seen by taking the evidence as a whole.

He would say the "true" reasons why Russell went to Grahamstown were that he wanted to make proposals to incite the overthrow of the government and to seek confrontation with the State either personally or on behalf of the church.

He submitted Russell was extremely arrogant in saying the State did not have the right to give or refuse permission for him to attend a synod, and submitted Russell was a publicity seeker.

The hearing was adjourned till December 1.

Mr Justice van Heerden sat with Mr Justice Friedman. Mr Rothwell appeared with Mr R B Rorich. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenberg. Mr D W Rothwell, SC, appeared with Mr R B Rorich for the State.

Legal definition challenged

Staff Reporter

THE REV David Russell yesterday appealed in the Supreme Court against conviction and sentence for distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He also appealed against the severity of a sentence for breaking his banning order twice and for possessing a banned book, "Biko", by Donald Woods.

Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court in April to eight months, suspended for five years, for breaches of banning and for distributing the document. He was fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book.

It was submitted yesterday that the Crossroads document was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act. It involved allegations of arrested Crossroads residents after a raid. It was sent to five "concerned individuals" to try to have something done.

Mr I G Farlam submitted that all the sentences were excessive. Regarding the first count of breaking his banning order, Russell had been away from home for a night. Regarding the second, he had been away for half-an-hour to conduct a healing service.

He had received the book "Biko" unsolicited. It dealt with a personal friend and Russell was referred to in it.

At the trial, Russell pleaded guilty to the first count of breaking his banning order and not guilty to the second. He pleaded guilty to possessing a banned book and not guilty to distributing a pamphlet.

The hearing was adjourned till December 1.

Mr Justice Van Heerden and Mr Justice Friedman were on the Bench. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenberg. Mr D W Rothwell, SC, appeared with Mr R B Rorich for the State.

DD 19/11/80

Russell appeal ⁽³²⁸⁾ adjourned

CAPE TOWN — The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, has appealed in the Supreme Court here against conviction and sentence for distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He also appealed against the severity of sentence for breaking his banning order twice and for possessing a banned book, *Biko*, by Donald Woods.

Mr Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court in April to a total of eight months, suspended for five years, for the two breaches of his banning and for distributing the document.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book.

It was submitted that the document on Crossroads was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act. The document involved allegations of arrested Crossroads residents after a raid in September 1978.

The Supreme Court heard it was sent to five "concerned individuals" to try to have something done about the residents' allegations.

Mr I. G. Farlam, for Mr Russell, submitted that the sentences imposed on all counts were excessive. Regarding the first count of breaking his banning order, Mr Russell had been away from home for one night.

The hearing was adjourned to December 1. — SAPA.

The Woods family adjusting to exile

STAR

19/11/80

328

By Vivien Horler

LONDON — If someone, three years ago, had told Wendy Woods that she and her family would flee South Africa and settle in London, she would have replied: "Don't be a fool."

Sitting over cups of coffee in their large, red-brick house in South London, she laughs. "It would have been beyond comprehension. It sometimes still is."

Looking back, the events which led to the departure from South Africa of Donald Woods, former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Wendy and their five children, seem unreal.

First there was the death in detention of Steve Biko, Donald Woods' banning, the verdict after the Biko inquest, and the incident in which chemical-impregnated shirts were sent to the Woods, and tried on by their youngest daughter Mary, resulting in burns to her face and eyes.

Then there was the almost absurdly dramatic escape itself, and the first bewildering weeks of near-celebrity status abroad.

Now, almost exactly two years after they left, the Woods family is more-or-less settled in London. They have bought and furnished their home, the children are all at school, and Donald and Wendy are setting up their information service on South Africa.

ARMY

At first they will work from a tiny converted pantry ("our answer to the South African embassy," quips Wendy) but they hope eventually to have a proper office with a large, salaried staff.

Wendy says they would probably have left South Africa anyway, even without the banning and Biko's death.

"We had three sons, all getting up to army age, and there was no way we could have let them join up. But if it hadn't been for them, I think we would like to have stayed where the action was."

The first months in England were difficult, and the family went through a period of strain.

"We felt absolutely bewildered at first. In the first two days Donald was whipped around to dozens of interviews, and the Press was everywhere.

"It took months to realise we were here. We hadn't said goodbye to anyone, so it took months to catch up."

At first they lived in a small flat in central London, then moved to Islington while they looked around for somewhere bigger.

"Most places were too built up for these South African kids used to Nahoon beach and skate-



Wendy Woods... no goodbyes to anyone.

boards," she grins. Eventually they found their present house, with its garden which is large by London standards.

The house was financed by a series of lecture tours, articles and Donald's two books, "Biko" and "Asking for Trouble," his newly published autobiography.

The first few months at school were traumatic for the children, who found they were behind compared with children of their own age-group here. So they needed extra French, history and maths lessons.

EDUCATION

"The education here is far superior to that in South Africa," says Wendy. "Children learn about contemporary issues — what is happening in the Labour Party right now for instance I've noticed our elder daughter, Jane, who is 18, expressing the most sophisticated ideas — ideas that she would never have come up with in South Africa."

Other problems were the weather, and the drop in living standards. "Even though you know that the standard of living for whites is ridiculously high in South Africa, the sudden loss of enforced privilege is a shock.

"In South Africa I had a fulltime housekeeper — we do it all ourselves, now."

"But I like it here. I really like it. It's a harder life than one we might have had in America, where we could also have settled, but I like the standards here, the British understatement. In spite of the anxieties we've had, London is very stimulating."

Second banning order on Issel

MR JOHNNY ISSEL, a Mitchell's Plain community leader, was today served with a three-year banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The order, served on Mr Issel at his home in Lentegeur, Mitchell's Plain, about 1 am today, also restricts him from attending social gatherings and meetings.

Mr Issel has been banned under Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, which prevents him from attending the meetings and gatherings, and Section 10(1A) of the same Act, which restricts him to the Wynberg district.

It is the second banning order to be served on Mr Issel.

In 1973 he was banned from attending gatherings for five years under section 9(1) of the Suppression of Communism Act, and in 1974 was issued with an order restricting him to the Goodwood district for four years.

Mr Issel also served two periods of detention, in 1973 and 1976.

In May this year he was detained again and held for five months.

He is the chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association and a former organiser of the Western Cape, South African Student's Organisation.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Issel

(Continued from Page 1)

Association and a former organiser of the Western Cape, South African Student's Organisation.

The terms of the order means Mr Issel will be unable to continue working at a Cape Town-based community newspaper.

Mr Issel has three children, the youngest aged four.

BANNING ORDERS FM 21/4/80
What is social? (328)

The Minister of Justice will have to be a little more careful in framing banning orders, but no general licence has been bestowed on the banned by the recent decision of Justices Shearer and Didcott in the Natal provincial division of the Supreme Court.

In upholding the appeal of Fatima Meer and Baptiste Marie against their conviction for breaking a banning order by attending a social gathering, the judges ruled the definition of a social gathering was void for uncertainty. Considering it has become a common formula over the years it is, as the judgment notes, surprising that it has only been attacked once before on such grounds "when the challenge failed after a rather cursory treatment of the problem."

The banning orders defined a social gathering as "any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another." After considering the definition from all angles the judges declared: "We do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged. We do not know what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve. And we do not know how much of it there was meant to be." They found that the term "social intercourse" itself defied definition and that the Minister's definition of a social gathering was "incorrigibly obscure."

However, "had the notices simply prohibited the appellants from attending what in common parlance were social gatherings, the banning orders would have contained a hard core of certainty," and therefore been in order.

rom 22/11/80 (328)

Black leader banned

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Johnny Issel, a leader of the coloured Mitchell's Plain community, was served yesterday with a three-year banning order.

The order, served on him at his home in Lentegur, Mitchell's Plain, restricts him to the Wynberg magisterial district. He is also restricted from attending social gatherings and meetings.

It is the second banning order served on him.

Mr Issel, who was detained in 1973 and 1976, was held again in May this year.

He is the chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers Association and a former organiser of the Western Cape, South African student's Organisation, Sapa.

Johnny Issel (328) C.T. 22/11/80 banned again

STUDENTS and community organizations last night condemned the banning of the Mitchell's Plain community leader, Mr Johnny Issel.

His banning order — the second — restricts him to the magisterial district of Wynberg and bars him from attending social gatherings and meetings for the next three years.

The order issued under the Internal Security Act was served on him at his Rocklands home at 1 am yesterday.

The terms of the banning order directly affect Mr Issel's position as permanent organizer of the community newsletter, Grassroots.

Mr Issel is chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association in Mitchell's Plain. The father of three, he is the former Western Cape organizer of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

In 1973 Mr Issel was banned from attending gatherings for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act. In 1974 he was restricted to the Goodwood magisterial district for four years. He was detained in May and released after five months.

Grassroots staff said in a statement last night that they saw Mr Issel's banning order "as a systematic attempt to harass and intimidate people who are serving the community".

Student leader banned for five years

MR Jamalludien Hamdulay, 37, the acting-president of the South African Students Association (SASA), was today served a five-year banning order. He is the second president of the organisation to be banned.

Mr Hamdulay was served the order by three security policemen at his home in Rylands Estate at 6.30 am today.

In terms of the order he will be restricted under section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act from attending meetings and social gatherings.

Section 10 of the same act will restrict him to the Wynberg magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay has been granted permission in

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

Banning

(Continued from Page 1)

terms of the order to continue working as a toolmaker at a Lansdowne engineering works.

He will be allowed out of his home only from Mondays to Fridays between 6 am and 7 pm to go to work.

He will be allowed no visitors except a medical practitioner listed with the Wynberg Magistrate's Court and his father-in-law and mother-in-law.

He will also be expected to report to the nearest police station every Wednesday between 6 am and 7 pm.

Mr Hamdulay, who served three months in detention in May this year is also a former member of the South African Black Students' Association, an affiliate of SASA.

Mrs H Hamdulay said from her home in Rylands today that her husband was very upset and frustrated at the banning order.

'But we will get used to it like we got used to his detention in May this year.'

'We know the only way to overcome is to be strong.'

DAIC 7 Day 26/11/80

Charges dropped

328

JOHANNESBURG — Charges of breaking their banning orders were dropped against two black consciousness leaders in court here yesterday.

Mr Hlaku Rachidi and Mr Aubrey Mokoena had been charged with breaking their banning orders by communicating with each other. Both men,

close associates of the late Steve Biko, were key figures in the black consciousness movement before they were banned.

The charges against them stemmed from an incident on November 14 when they were arrested at Mr Mokoena's house in Soweto. — SAPA

28/4/80

Govt challenged over banning

328

CAPE TOWN. — The Labour Party has challenged the Government to bring the party's Western Cape regional chairman, Mr John Ferrus, before a court of law "so we can decide for ourselves whether he is guilty of any offence".

Mr Ferrus, of the Labour Party's Worcester branch, received a five-year banning order on Wednesday.

In a statement issued by Mr David Curry, the national chairman, the party said Mr Ferrus' banning was an "act of kragdadigheid".

"We are hoping to build an atmosphere in South Africa in which people can settle their differences at the conference table, but the Government, by this action, merely places moderate people in the position where they will have to agree

with people on the Left."

The "unjust approach" only taught people to disrespect the law.

The Labour Party called for the lifting of Mr Ferrus' banning order and said it could testify that he agreed with the party's policy of "looking for a non-violent solution".

Mr Ferrus was detained at the height of the school boycotts on May 25 this year and held for three months.

On June 4, while still in detention, his wife was granted an interim interdict in the Cape Town Supreme Court, restraining a Worcester Security Policeman from assaulting him.

● The South African Institute of Race Relations said in a statement yesterday that they regretted the banning of Mr Ferrus.

Labour Party official banned for third time

CAPE TOWN — Mr John "Hennie" Ferrus, Western Cape regional chairman of the Labour Party, has been served a five-year banning order — his third — restricting him to the magisterial district of Worcester.

He is the third person in the Western Cape to be served a banning order under the Internal Security Act within the space of a week.

Family sources said Mr Ferrus was served the order by three security police officers who had been looking for him the whole day.

The Labour Party has challenged the government to bring Mr Ferrus, before a court of law "so that we can decide for ourselves whether he is guilty of any offence."

In a statement issued by Mr David Curry, the national chairman, the party said Mr Ferrus' banning was an "act of kragdadigheid" that would only further radicalise people.

"We are hoping to build an atmosphere in South Africa in which people can settle their differences at the conference table, but the government by this action merely places

moderate people in the position where they will have to agree with people on the left."

The "unjust approach" only taught people to disrespect the law and brought the courts of law into "disrepute."

The Labour Party called for the lifting of Mr Ferrus' banning order and said it could testify that he agreed with the party's policy of "looking for a non-violent solution."

"By becoming a member of the party Mr Ferrus submitted to the Labour Party constitution of seeking non-violent methods of change," the statement concluded.

Mr Ferrus was detained at the height of the school boycotts on May 25 this year and held for three months before his release from Victor Verster maximum security prison in Paarl.

On June 4, while still in detention, his wife was granted an interim interdict in the Cape Town Supreme Court restraining a Worcester security policeman from assaulting him.

Mrs Christine Ferrus said her son had spent 38 months on Robben Island in 1967. — SAPA.

328

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2424

28 November 1980

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 5 (1) (e) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2424

28 November 1980

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 in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 5 (1) (e) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Rowley Israel Arenstein.....	Arcadiaweg 47, Durban.....	31/1/80	31/10/80

228 20m
29th/80

Helen Joseph barred from Nusas event

Staff Reporter

MISS Helen Joseph, the banned veteran human rights campaigner, has been refused a permit to attend today's opening of the National Union of South African Students congress in Johannesburg.

Miss Joseph, an honorary vice-president of Nusas, had applied to the Department of Justice for a permit.

Yesterday the president, Mr. Andrew Borraine, said Miss Joseph had always been a great help to Nusas.

"She will be missed but her absence will strengthen our resolve to work for the ideals that she, as a staunch democrat, has worked for," he said.

STAR 1/12/80 (37) (38)

Bannings are made only for good reasons—State SC

CAPE TOWN — "People are banned, it must be accepted, for a good reason," Mr D W Rothwell, SC, argued at the hearing of the appeal by the Rev. David Russell against a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment imposed on him for breaking his banning order, which restricted him from attending the Anglican church synod in Grahamstown last December.

Mr Russell also appealed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town, against his conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was "Crossroads Residents"

containing personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September 1978 police raids.

He also appealed against the sentences on other charges of being in possession of a copy of the banned book "Biko," by Donald Woods and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr Rothwell, for the State, submitted that people were banned for a good reason and consequently Mr Russell's sentence should deter other

banned people from following his example.

"The publicity accorded to his attendance could easily have led to a church-State confrontation which in turn could have endangered the maintenance of public order," he said.

TABLE 4: ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION-TYPE AND SEX, 1960 AND 1970
(a) 1960

Male	Agriculture ¹	Mining ²	Manufacturing ³	Electricity ⁴	Construction ⁵	Commerce ⁶	Transport etc ⁷	Finance ⁸	Services ⁹	Total
Metropo- litan	26 954	327 147	217 152	16 724	56 112	107 147	31 859	11 951	199 680	1 044 726
Urban	14 267	114 468	58 184	6 975	33 685	43 614	30 135	866	87 156	389 350
Rural	768 755	57 133	18 896	517	29 593	5 671	7 760	46	10 149	898 520
Homeland	643 659	33 010	27 472	1 630	17 734	20 231	14 185	568	59 777	818 266
TOTAL	1 453 635	531 758	321 704	25 846	137 124	176 663	133 939	13 431	356 762	3 150 862

Female	Agriculture ¹	Mining ²	Manufacturing ³	Electricity ⁴	Construction ⁵	Commerce ⁶	Transport etc ⁷	Finance ⁸	Services ⁹	Total
Metropo- litan	1 648	108	11 346	35	99	4 847	378	407	262 073	280 941
Urban	1 379	84	3 412	10	2	51	118 770	118 770	126 883	126 883
Rural	62 045	644	2 412	10	2	51	142 631	142 631	205 566	205 566
Homeland	152 541	406	2	10	2	51	68 759	68 759	226 996	226 996
TOTAL	217 613	1 242	17	35	99	4 847	378	407	592 233	840 386
Total: M & F	1 671 248	533 000	339	35	99	4 847	378	407	948 945	1,1 248

Mr Rothwell submitted that Mr Russell used emotive words and expressions in the resolution and said that Mr Russell admitted that the resolution was well thought out.

Proceeding. Mr Rothwell said that the resolution was well thought out.

Mr Rothwell said that the resolution was well thought out.

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State and Local Government

Banned man may defy sections of order

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Banned former Durban attorney, Mr Rowley Arenstein, who at the age of 62 is the longest-banned person in South Africa, apparently intends to defy sections of his new five-year bannings order which prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

A close friend of Mr Arenstein said today that the order had been served in terms of the Internal Security Act, which specifically prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

The friend said he would ignore the section's following the Natal Supreme Court appeal judgment in which two judges found that the section relating to social gatherings was too obscurely defined.

The judges said: 'We have no clear conception of a social gathering as defined.'

Mr Arenstein has been a banned person for the past 20 years and was also banned for two years in the 1950s.

His wife Jacqueline has been banned since 1963 and several years ago was under house arrest.

Mr Arenstein's new order relieves him from house arrest and also does not require him to report to the police once a week. This means he no longer has to stay in his house over weekends and week nights.

The friend said Mr Arenstein was looking forward to getting out of his house at weekends for the first time in 18 years.

1. 'South Africa' includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, otherwise stated.
2. Following the sustained public discussion of unemployment in 1976 the Department of Statistics started (from October 77) a Current Population Survey of Africans (and 'Coloureds'). Its object is 'to obtain current short-term information on the structure of the population, particularly as this by collecting information selected after stratification, area and national unit of 14 May 1980.
3. For a detailed account bureau system see MORR
4. The terms are Professor
5. For a survey of the 19
6. Government Gazette 13
7. R1208 VIII 14 (3) (a) (1)
8. R1208 VIII 14 (4).

NOTES

live African population of nearly employed'. It does sample of nearly practical reasons) ... of geographical News Release, p 27.3 lon of the labour VIII 24. Bromberger (1978).

Russell: Judgment reserved

328

2/2/80

JUDGMENT in the hearing of the appeal against a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment by the Rev David Russell, who broke his banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown in December last year, was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions during the Period of Unrest following the September 1978 Police Raids.

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges — being in possession of a copy of the banned book, Biko, by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

BIKO BOOK

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book Biko, and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr I. G. Farlam, for Mr Russell, submitted yesterday that what Mr Russell did at the synod was irrelevant. The important factor was why he went to the synod and found it necessary to break his banning order.

Mr Farlam said Mr Russell went to the synod because he felt it his religious duty to do so. The fact that he participated at the function should act in his favour because had he not participated and had gone along and done nothing at the synod, it might seem that he broke his order just for the sake of doing so, and not to comply with a duty he felt.

Mr Farlam was answering Mr D W Rothwell, SC, for the State who submitted that Mr Russell went to the synod to seek maximum publicity, to seek a confrontation between himself and the State and to propose a resolution.

Mr Farlam said it could be accepted as a fact that publicity would follow Mr Russell's trip to Grahamstown but there was nothing to show that Mr Russell had wanted it.

Mr Farlam further submitted that Mr Russell gave the authorities plenty of notice that he was going to Grahamstown; Mr Russell told them almost two months before that he was going.

MISDIRECTION

Mr Farlam said to hold the resolution against Mr Russell would be a 'complete misdirection.' He said the resolution called on people to respect each other's views and there was nothing at all that said that Mr Russell identified himself with the groups of people mentioned.

Mr Farlam said the Crossroads document was not a publication in terms of the Act. The State submitted that it was a pamphlet.

As regards the Biko book, Mr Farlam said the nature of the book and the circumstances in which it was held were important.

TOO HARSH

He submitted that the sentence was far too harsh. The book was dedicated to Mr Russell, he was referred to in the book, and there was a photograph of him in it.

Mr Farlam said it was a personal memento of an association with someone Mr Russell knew well.

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Justice Van Heerden with Mr Justice Friedman were on the Bench. Mr Rothwell SC with Mr R B Rorich appeared for the State. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloosenberg.

The main explanation for the discrepancy between my estimate and the CPS estimate of agricultural employment, then, is probably that I have overestimated employment in agriculture.

employment in continuing the agricultural sector, in relative inst which to d understanding. unemployment. to censuses, to pe. The re-

It may also 'white' agricultural trend between employment to terms is a misunderstanding of the process of the process It is possible to analyse African suits are prese

force, although this would involve decreasing real wages over time. The necessary downward flexibility of wages may not be present in the economy, though it is true that real African wages in the mode

1978 and may have Some insight into the quarterly but in February 1978, the Current Population

TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT

Employment Sector	OB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	TOTAL	INCREASE	'modern sector'	TOTAL	INCREASE	'modern sector'	INCREASE: total	Economically active populn.	% Populn. FA	Unemployment	Unemployment rate (%)
Agriculture																						
Mining	58																					
Manufacturing	71																					
Electricity	2																					
Construction	292																					
Commerce	332																					
Transport etc	188																					
Finance	14																					
Services	452																					
Not specified																						
TOTAL	2 599																					
'modern sector'																						
INCREASE																						
'modern sector'																						
INCREASE: total																						
Economically active populn.																						
% Populn. FA																						
Unemployment																						
Unemployment rate (%)																						

Banned man to defy sections of order

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Banned former Durban attorney, Mr Rowley Arenstein, who at the age of 62 is the longest-banned person in South Africa, apparently intends to defy sections of the new five-year banning order that prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

A close friend of Mr Arenstein said today that the order was served in terms of the Internal Security Act which specifically prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

The friend said Mr Arenstein would ignore the sections following the Natal Supreme Court appeal judgment in which two judges found that the definition of social gatherings was too obscure.

The judges said: "We have no clear conception of a social gathering as defined."

Mr Arenstein has been banned for the past 20 years and was also banned for two years in the 1950s.

His wife, Jacqueline, has been banned since 1963 and, several years ago, was under house arrest.

Mr Arenstein's new order relieves him from house arrest and no longer requires him to report to the police once a week.

The friend said Mr Arenstein was looking forward to getting out of his house at weekends for the first time in 18 years.

Mr Arenstein was listed as a communist in 1950 when the Communist Party was banned. He was also convicted of an offence in terms of the old Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr Arenstein, who may not be quoted, was struck off the role of attorneys and now has a company handling third party insurance claims.

79	CPS	QBS	CPS	QBS	79
055	604	617	1 034		
773	748	778			
30	26	27			
306	290	289			
533	337	579			
109	199	200			
80	15	45			
76	445	1 332			
17		15			
77	2 677	2 738			
33		4 916			
21	+51	-39			
08		+33			
10		5 402			
7		32,1			
7		486			
4		9,0			

EMPLOYMENT, 1978 & 1979

In 1979. from comparing employment November 1979 according to and according to the

id between late 1976 and late

WEEKEND ARGUS, DECEMBER 6 1980

Russell free in 10 days—mother

Argus 6/2/80

328

By Derryn Deavin

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest who was jailed for 14 days after a successful appeal against a 12-month prison sentence, will serve only 10 days, according to his mother.

Mrs Molly Russell said four days had already been served by her son in Pollismoor Prison in March before he lodged an appeal.

In an interview today, Mrs Russell said her younger son, Robin, a lecturer in experimental psychology at the University of

South London, arrives in South Africa for a month's holiday tomorrow.

'David has not seen him for a couple of years and from our point of view it would be nice if he could get his sentence over before Christmas,' she said.

Mrs Russell said her

first feeling on hearing of the 14-day sentence was one of 'great relief'. Not only was it a reduction, but a considerable one and she was thankful.

The original sentence had been vindictive and she had been shocked by the severity of it.

The trial highlights the

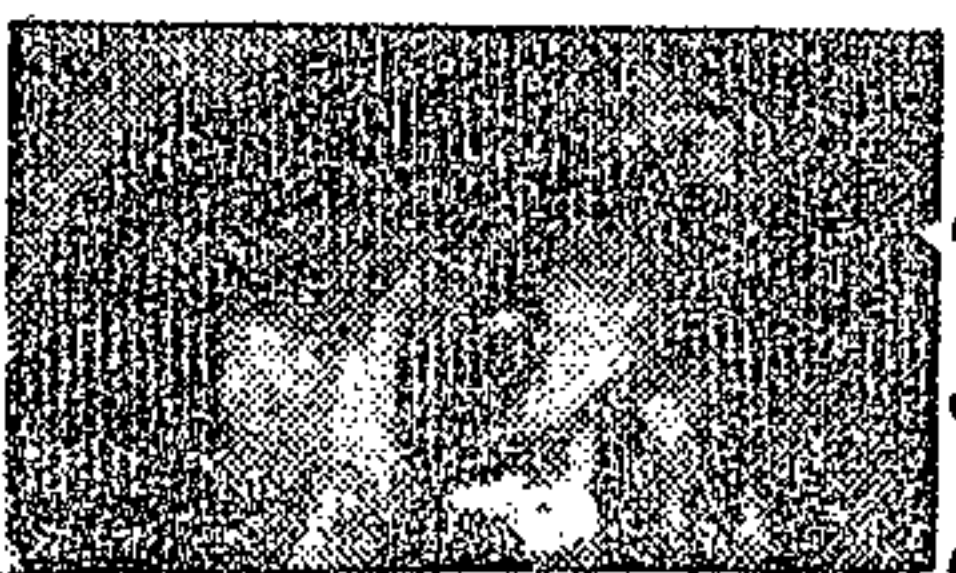
injustice of the whole system of banning. It is so arbitrary. If there is a case against him he should be brought to trial, but no reason is given for a banning order,' said Mrs Russell.

'In a so-called civilised society, innocent activities are made illegal,'

Mrs Russell added that she appreciated the fact that the judge had upheld the reasons that her son gave for attending the Anglican Synod.

'It really was a matter of conscience and his personal integrity now remains unassailed,' she said.

INIS
RIP



Rev Sam Buti

Table 11 analyses the differences between age-specific activity

rates derived (in slightly different ways) from the 1970

Population Census and from the Current Population Survey.

TABLE 11: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES: 1970 POPULATION CENSUS
AND 1978 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Males				Females				Total	
Activity Rates (%)	Vernaaik (1970)	Sadler (1970)	Simkins (1970)	CPS (1978)	Vernaaik (1970)	Simkins (1970)	CPS (1978)	V d Merwe (1970)	(1970)
15-19	62,3	71,0	62,6	38,5	49,2	60,1	22,7		
20-24	92,9	94,2	93,8	85,7	59,9	65,4	45,9		
25-29	96,5	97,4	97,9		49,2	48,4	49,4		
30-34	97,3	97,4	97,4	93,1	44,1		49,4		
35-39	97,7	97,8	98,4		41,5		39,9		
40-44	97,3	97,8							
45-49	97,4	97,2					49,4		
50-54	96,9	97,2					36,9		
55-59	96,1	91,0							
60-64	76,1	85,0							
65-69	64,2								
70-74	46,5								
Averages									
ALL	50,0								
15-74	88,1								
15-64M									
15-59F									
EAP (reported) ('000)	3 705								
Total EAP	5 556								
EAP (standardised)	4 127								
Total EAP	5 996								

normal human communication, she said.

Mrs Russell said that as his wife she had been able to observe the vicious effects of the provisions and restrictions of the banning order and house arrest imposed on her husband.

She added: They have encroached very deeply into his personal and day to day life.

I see it as an attempt to slowly and subtly wear out a person. It is an attempt to destroy a man's soul by cutting off his opportunity for normal exchange of ideas on issues and events.

This kind of treatment sets in motion the slow and subtle poisoning of other people's lives, as well as their relationship with others.

Mrs Russell said similar restrictions had been imposed on other people in recent weeks, some of them living in Cape Town.

MRS Dorothea Russell, wife of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, today attacked South Africa's banning system.

Speaking on the eve of her husband's going to jail to serve a 14-day sentence for breaking his banning order by attending an Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year, she said:

He had his own moral and religious duty to attend the church synod and had he not done so he would have been compromising his principles.

It seems inconceivable that in a civilised country he should consequently land up in jail, she said.

INJUSTICE

Mrs Russell said her husband's prison sentence simply highlighted the injustice of the whole banning system.

He has not been tried in court and found guilty of any crime. Social activities for him are classified as crimes and woe to him if he indulges in any

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Russell's wife attacks banning

Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

able 3

Appeal against Meer's finding

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Minister of Justice did not have the power to issue a notice which will stamp out clandestine activity, a Supreme Court judge said here yesterday.

In an application by the Attorney-General for leave to appeal against the setting aside of conviction and sentence of Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer by the Supreme Court last month, Mr Justice Didcott, sitting with Mr Justice Shearer, questioned the minister's powers.

'The minister's power to issue a notice is limited by the general rule that his order is intelligible,' he said.

The order issued against Mrs Meer, said Mr Justice Didcott, was a 'wholly unintelligible proposition'.

He said the order proposed to restrict Mrs Meer from 'social intercourse'. Both Judges demanded an interpretation of 'social intercourse', asking whether it entitled the minister to issue nonsensical notices.

Mr H G Klemse, appearing for the State and instructed by the Attorney-General, said that in those terms it could.

'The object of the banning order was clearly to prevent the spreading of the ideology of communism, which is the golden thread of Act 44 of 1950,' said Mr Klemse.

Mr Justice Didcott replied that the banning order served on Mrs Meer had said nothing about the prevention of spreading the ideology of communism but seemed to intend the prevention of 'any social intercourse which she intended to have'. Mrs Meer was banned in terms of Section 9 (1) (b) of the Internal Security Act, which prohibited her from attending 'any particular gathering', which included 'any

social gathering at which the persons present also had social intercourse'.

The Judge said: 'Adapting your submission, Mr Klemse, there are other ways to stop the "disruption of maintenance of public order". One way is to put the offenders in a Bastille. Another is to chop their legs off. For you to say we get no clue from the logic does not say what the minister intended. We know his broad object but how do we know what he intended?'

He asked the State representative whether he thought the minister could really do anything to remove the possibility of clandestine political activity under the guise of social intercourse.

'It's untenable,' said Mr Justice Didcott. 'A person could pass a note in the street or in a bus queue without saying a word.'

'Or two people could meet alone and pass vital information. The minister has no power to ban such encounters,' he said.

Mr Justice Shearer said that the point on which the judgment on Mrs Meer turned was that the minister did not indicate with certainty the restrictions to be imposed on Mrs Meer, who, with her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, by a Durban magistrate.

The sentences were passed after police found them attending a dinner party about a year after the order was first imposed on Mrs Meer.

Mr Justice Didcott noted that the State, in its application, did not refer to the only case in favour of Mrs Meer. 'We had to find it out for ourselves,' he said.

The Judges said they would give their decision on the matter 'in time'.

20 July 02
SECOND SEM

8 Feb. - 1
FIRST SEM

The year, th

The University Foundation Course is being planned as a correspondence course which will initially be tested out in the form of tutorials. We propose to divide the year into two semesters:-

THE COURSE:

In 1981 at SACHS, MOWBRAY, a special University Foundation Course is planned. The intention is to provide students who require preparatory training for university work with a full year of intensive part-time study. The course is designed for the post-matric students whom English is a second language and who plans to study part-time while working during the day. We have discovered that many students who go straight to university from matric face many problems in understanding test books, writing adequate essays and knowing how to do research. This is as much true of full-time students at U.C.T., U.W.C., Fort Hare etc. as it is of part-time UNISA students.

UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION COURSE

1) 1960, 1970 and 1979A

Agriculture: regular and casual workers - Simkins 1978a

Table 2 1979 figures taken to be the same as in 1976,

the date of the last published Agricultural Census.

Subsistence farmers - Simkins 1978a, Table 13. The 1979

figure is reduced (from the 1960 figure) in proportion to

the population excised from South Africa by the exclusion

of Transkei and Bo

Urban areas - take

Censuses, 1979 aga

All others: Taken

Statistics. Mini

salt works employ

figures are an al

discrepancies bet

employment estima

transport, storage

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but new series ha

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Release, P27.3 of 1

Russell goes to prison today

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, will report to the Pollsmoor Prison at 4 pm today to serve a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order when he attended the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year.

Mr Russell will serve only 10 days in prison because he served four days in February after he was sentenced by a Durban Regional Court to 12 months in prison for breaking his banning order.

He subsequently appealed and all except two weeks of the sentence were suspended in the Supreme Court, Cape Town on Friday.

PECULIAR

Mr Russell's brother, Robin, who is on a visit from England, where he lectures in psychology, said in Cape Town yesterday that he found it peculiar that the laws in South Africa were such that his brother had to go to jail.

He said that in general South Africa was seen by a large number of people overseas as a very backward country.

Most people I talk to think apartheid is not only unjust but ridiculous and will eventually lead to a lot of bloodshed.

It is events like this that confirm that, he said.

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Population Survey -

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Harris and Todaro (1970) have developed a two sector model of rural-urban migration which assumes a minimum urban wage substantially higher than agricultural earnings. In the model 'migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected earnings with the urban employment rate acting as an equilibrating force on such migration' (Harris and Todaro, 1970:126). The mechanism is this: the urban labour force consists of permanent urban dwellers plus rural migrants. When the labour force exceeds employment

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They have quite a lot of functions to perform according to the regulations for management committees. At this stage we have not made a study on the effects of the decision. We have referred the matter to the Provincial Administration and we will wait for its response before deciding what to do, he said. Mr. Wessels said that as far as they were concerned the decision was not taken at a formal meeting of the Management Committee and the matter would also be referred back to them. We are letting things develop in their own way, he added.

FUNCTIONS

He may not attend any meetings, address any political meeting of students or pupils, and is restricted to his home between 7 pm and 6 am. He may not leave the Worcester magisterial district and may not have any visitors at his home at weekends.

The secretary of the Management Committee said today that he had been instructed by the Town Clerk, Mr C W Wessels, not to make any comment to the Press on the issue.

Mr Wessels said today that he did not believe that the action would at this stage affect the management of the town.

Protest at Worcester banning

WORCESTER. — The Worcester Management Committee has decided to curtail its activities to the bare minimum in protest against the restriction order served last week on its chairman, Mr J M Ferrus, Sapa reports.

The committee will deal only with matters such as the allocation of housing.

The committee has expressed in writing its dissatisfaction with the restriction order to the Town Council, which decided at a meeting that it would not interfere.

It was also decided at the meeting to refer the letter to the Director of Local Government (Provincial Administration). The restriction order was served on Mr Ferrus last week in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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The mechanism is this: the urban labour force consists of permanent urban

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'migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in

stantially higher than agricultural earnings. In the model

rural-urban migration which assumes a minimum urban wage sub-

Harris and Todaro (1970) have developed a two sector model of

TABLE 4 (continued) ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION-TYPE AND SEX, 1960 AND 1970
(b) 1970

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Male		Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Commerce	Transport etc	Finance	Services	
Metropolitan		25 958	265 019	305 360	12 778	105 588	121 688	70 337	25 835	176 137	1 108 250
Urban		13 074	221 621	76 324	7 812	57 328	55 992	29 712	2 000	000	1 108 250
Rural		602 862	47 075	29 954	4 848	45 839	9 259				
Homeland		570 551	52 370	79 636	4 195	74 819	48 167				
TOTAL		1 212 445	586 085	491 274	29 633	283 574	235 106	2			
Female											
Metropolitan		2 920	351	43 096	63						
Urban		1 218	235	13 746	41						
Rural		239 138	844	1 462	13						
Homeland		134 949	685	17 622	168						
TOTAL		378 225	2 115	75 926	285						
TOTAL: M & F		1 590 670	588 200	567 200	29 918						
% Female		23,8	0,4	13,4	1,0						
						1,0	16,4	1,1	11,4	69,3	28,7

Banning orders: A-G seeking guidance

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — Judgment was reserved yesterday after the Attorney-General asked for leave to appeal against the quashing of convictions of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie. Mrs Meer, a well-known Durban sociologist, and Mr Marie were convicted on June 12 last year of contravening their banning order, signed by former Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger. They had been at a private dinner party which had been raided by the police.

Last month Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott overturned the magistrate's decision.

Mr Hendrik Klem, SC, Deputy Attorney-General, Natal, submitted that the judges had been wrong in holding that the notices served on the two in terms of the Internal Security Act had been void on the grounds of uncertainty.

UNINTELLIGIBLE

He also submitted that the judges had erred in holding that the descriptions of a "social gathering" contained in the notices were void for uncertainty.

Mr Justice Didcott asked whether the Minister was empowered to issue a banning order in "unintelligible terms," and questioned by Mr Justice Shearer on this point Mr Klem conceded that he could not.

Mr Klem said it was desirable to have the matter decided by the appellate division as a conflicting decision had been given in the Eastern Cape. Attorneys-general needed guidance on when to launch prosecutions.

Russell starts prison sentence

Staff Reporter

WEARING his clerical vest and collar, the Rev David Russell yesterday presented himself at Pollsmoor prison to serve a 14-day sentence for breaking his banning order.

Mr Russell and his wife, Dorothea, left their Claremont flat shortly after 3.30 pm, taking along books and toiletries.

Mrs Russell said her husband had arranged to arrive at 4 pm.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr Russell had been admitted to prison to serve his sentence.

He said that Mr Russell would serve only nine days as he had already served five days in February after being sentenced to 12 months for breaking his banning order by travelling to Grahamstown last year to attend the Anglican Church synod.

All but two weeks of the sentence was suspended in the Supreme Court last week.



The Rev David Russell and his wife, Dorothea, before driving to Pollsmoor prison yesterday where Mr Russell presented himself to serve a prison sentence for breaking his banning order.

Banned men said to have fled SA

DURBAN. — Two former Robben island detainees and members of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr George Naicker and Mr Ebrahim Ismail, are believed to have fled the country and to be seeking political asylum abroad.

Their families confirmed that both men, who have been restricted under banning orders, have been missing from their homes for the past two weeks.

Mrs Hafeeza Bibi Ismail said she last saw her son on Saturday, December 6, when she asked him to make a bank cash withdrawal for her.

"I didn't see him after that, until I heard that he was no longer at his flat in town and that he might be out of the country," Mrs Ismail said.

Mr M V Naicker, a retired school principal, said his brother George, who was unmarried and lived with the family in the Umhlathuzana township, had also been missing for the past two weeks.

"We made inquiries with the police and at hospitals and the mortuary, but his whereabouts are not known," Mr Naicker said.

The head of security police in Port Natal, Colonel Herman Stadler, confirmed that for the past week the men had not reported to police stations as required in terms of their banning orders. He said the matter was being investigated. — Sapa

Russell leaves prison

THE Rev. David Russell, banned Anglican priest, was released from Pollsmoor Prison at 5.30 am today after serving a sentence for breaking his banning order by attending the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year.

Mr Russell was escorted to his mother's Claremont home by the commanding officer of the prison and his assistant early today.

Mr Russell's wife Dorothea said today that generally speaking her husband had no complaints about his stay in prison.

One of his first actions after being released was to report to the Claremont police station in compliance with his banning order.

Mr Russell spent 10 days in prison as part of a two-week sentence for breaking his banning order. The other four days of the sentence were served in February after he was sentenced by a Parow Regional Court to 12 months in prison for breaking his banning order.

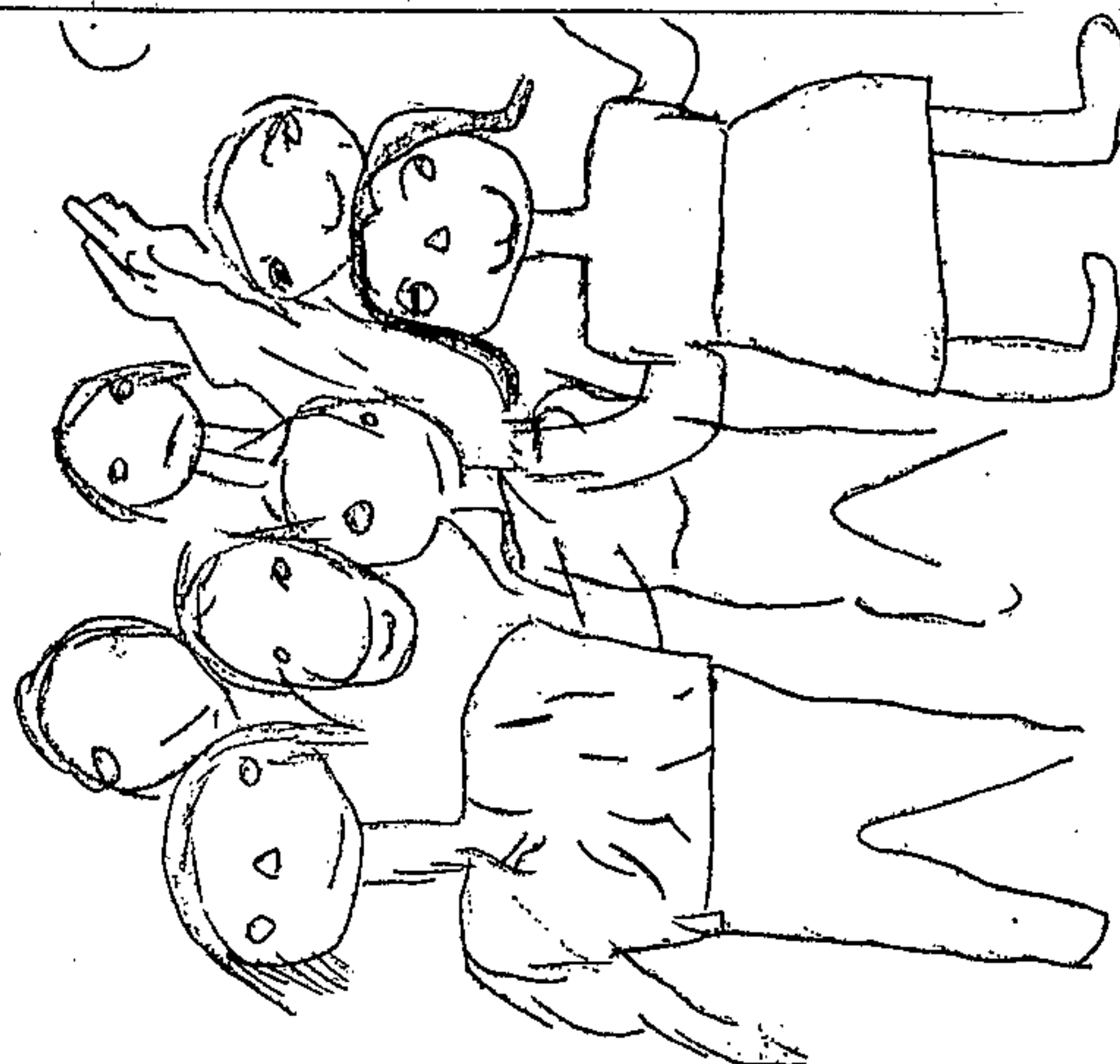
He subsequently appealed, and all except two weeks of the sentence



THE Reverend David Russell and his wife, Dorothea, enjoy breakfast together after he was released from prison today.

were suspended by the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Mr Russell's banning order expires on October 19 1982.



BY RENE (STD. 4)

209 18/12/80
Brink book is re-banned?

ANDRE Brink's novel "Looking on Darkness" was again found undesirable under Section 47 2 (b) yesterday by the Publications Appeal Board, the publishers said. The novel was re-submitted earlier this year after a two-year lapse since the original banning. — Sapa.

First you should go to a library and ask the librarian if there is anything written about your area. There will probably be very little,

The group working on such a project need not be large. A group of five or six people is enough. It would also be a good idea to establish contact with your typing teacher or typing students, as what you publish would look better typed.

The best way to start is to get a group of people together to help you on such a project. You can work with the help of your History Society or through your Cultural Society. This is the reason such bodies exist at your school. If there isn't such a society, then start one. This could be part of an awareness programme at your school.

Writing a book is not as difficult as it might seem. It is very exciting writing about the place you live in. From the biggest city to the smallest township, each has its own history and its own kind of people who live there.

How you can write a book like this

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- (Also known as and White Paper on into Legislation (excluding the Departments of Roukens de Lange, A. 1979 Employment and Johannesburg: Sadie J.L. 1977 R S A - Homel Studies in Eco Simkins, C.E.W. 1978a Measuring and 1960-1977, in S Structural Unemployment and Agency for South African (eds) Simkins 1978b African unemployment and Agency for
- CAPE TOWN. - The Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, was released from Pollsmoor Prison at 5.30am yesterday after serving a sentence for breaking his banning order by attending the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year.
- Mr Russell's wife said her husband had no complaints about his stay in prison.
- After being released he reported to the Claremont Police Station in compliance with his banning order.
- Mr Russell spent 10 days in prison as part of a two-week sentence for breaking his banning order. The other four days of the sentence were served in February after he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for breaking his banning order.
- He subsequently appealed, and all except two weeks of the sentence were suspended. Mr Russell's banning order expires on October 19, 1982. Sapa.
- Commission of Inquiry into the utilisation of manpower administered by the Witwatersrand. Africa. S. S. I. Larkie D G. Government in South Africa, Northern Africa. City Press. d rural South Africa, in Jack Picture. Studies Research Group.
- released priest 1984/12/28

Times 20/12/80

Banned man could not attend uncle's funeral

Staff Reporter 328

BANNED Worcester Labour Party official, Mr John Ferrus, waited in vain for permission from a magistrate to attend the funeral of his uncle, Mr Thomas Ferrus, last week.

Mr Ferrus is presently serving a five-year banning order in terms of which, he cannot leave his house at weekends.

Mr Ferrus' mother, Mrs Christine Ferrus, said yesterday her son went to the Worcester Magistrate's Court on the Wednesday — the funeral was due to be held on the Saturday — and informed officials there of his uncle's death. He was interviewed by a woman who jotted down details and told him to return the following morning.

When he returned the woman told him that the acting chief

magistrate, Mr J M Lemmer, had said he could not grant him permission without a written application. He could not see Mr Lemmer that day as he was "out of town".

The following day — the Friday — he saw Mr Lemmer who told him to apply in writing. Mr Ferrus handed the written application to Mr Lemmer personally on Friday morning.

Mrs Ferrus said yesterday: "Up to now my son has not heard anything from them — not even confirming receipt of his letter."

Mr Lemmer said yesterday that Mr Ferrus handed him the application that Friday morning and then "disappeared without saying anything".

He said he had been busy talking to somebody in his office and could not attend to Mr Ferrus immediately.

Meer: AG given leave to appeal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Attorney-General of Natal was today granted leave to appeal against a Supreme Court decision setting aside the convictions of banned sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law Mr Batiste Marie.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie, who were convicted in the Durban Regional Court in June last year of breaking their banning orders by attending a dinner party, had their convictions on appeal last month by the Supreme Court, Maritzburg.

Setting aside the convictions, Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Shearer strongly criticised the banning orders, describing them as "incorrigibly unclear."

Applying for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against the judgment, the Attorney-General contended that the judges had erred in concluding that the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were void on the ground of uncertainty.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had been sentenced to three months in prison suspended for three years.

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11.4 Given that the solubility of CaF_2 is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solubility product of CaF_2 .
[1,7 x 10⁻¹⁰]

11.3 The solubility of silver bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C. What mass of silver bromide will be precipitated when 0,119 g of potassium bromide is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution of AgBr?

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre. What is its solubility in 0,1 M Na_2SO_4 solution?
[0,013 mg dm⁻³]

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10} . Calculate its solubility, in mg/litre, in
i) pure water
ii) sodium chloride solution of concentration 20 g/litre.
[i) 1,435 mg dm⁻³; ii) 4,2 x 10⁻⁵ mg dm⁻³]

Leave to appeal on Meer finding

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Attorney-General of Natal has been granted leave to appeal against the setting aside by the Supreme Court of the convictions of Durban sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were convicted of breaking their banning orders by attending a dinner party in Durban in June last year, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment suspended for five years.

The conviction and sentence were set aside by Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott,

who said they found the order issued against the two 'incorrigibly unclear'.

Applying for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against the judgment, the Attorney-General contended that the judges had erred in concluding that the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were void on the grounds of uncertainty.

It was also contended that the Court was wrong in treating the notices as subordinate legislation and in finding that the description of 'social gathering' in the notices was unclear.

Naude S-7.06 28/12/80 expected in court (328)

Tribune Reporter

Dr. Beyers Naude, the former director of the Christian Institute, is expected to appear in court soon charged with contravening his banning order.

The police investigation apparently arises from a sermon he delivered in Johannesburg at the Vrededorp congregation of the Presbyterian Church on October 19, when nation-wide services were held to mark the bannings three years ago of several black consciousness organisations, the Christian Institute and some individuals.

The terms of his banning order prohibit him from addressing gatherings. Over the past three years he has delivered services almost every Sunday to congregations in Johannesburg.

28/12/80
323
Express
Priest to
be charged

DR BEYERS NAUDE, the former Director of the Christian Institute, is expected to appear in court soon on charges of contravening his banning order.

Dr. Naude has apparently been informed by police that such charges were being investigated, following a service he held on October 19 at the Vrededorp Presbyterian church.

Although the terms of Dr. Naude's banning order prohibit him from addressing public gatherings, he has continued to deliver sermons almost every Sunday at various congregations in Johannesburg.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Lecturers : David Rees
Cedric Nathan
Charles Simkins

1st Seminar

All Economics III students are required to take Quantitative Research Methods or in Economics, students must already have completed Applied Business Statistics or equivalent. Applications in statistics will be required.

COURSE OUTLINECourse concept

The course consists of 3 parts. In the first part, theoretical concepts will be covered to enable the student to understand the linear regression model and its statistical properties. In the second part, these concepts will be linked up with practical applications in S.A. statistical sources, practical practices.

Course content

- (i) Basic probability theory; discrete variables; normal, t and F distributions; Type I and Type II errors; model and assumptions for more multiple correlation coefficient packages.
- (ii) Introduction to econometric models; variables; the problem of the econometric system; time series forecasting technique.
- (iii) Introduction to existing S.A. research practices; practical applications; input-output tables.

Lecture period:

One lecture per week at 9.25 a.m. and one session per week are to be arranged at the discretion of the student.

Project

Each student will be required to undertake a quantitative project using linear regression and computer packages, in any field of economics in which he/she has special interest.

References:

Introstat. Dept. of Mathematical Statistics, U.C.I.
KOUTSOYIANNIS, A., 1975 : Theory of Econometrics. Macmillan.
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APPLIED PRICE THEORY

Lecturer : Prof. Z.S.A. Gurzynski
2nd Semester



MR ZWELAKHE SISULU

Banning order for black journalist

328 (243) STAR 29/12/80

The leader of South Africa's black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (29), was today placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order by Security Police.

Mr Sisulu, president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — which has just ended a protracted strike — and news editor of Sunday Post, was banned under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Sisulu is the son of Robben Island life prisoner and former African National Congress leader Mr Walter Sisulu.

He is under house arrest at his home in Orlando West from 6 pm to 6 am every day.

He is prohibited from leaving Johannesburg's magisterial district, from entering any compound or coloured or Asian area and from entering any

To Page 3, Col 7

Sisulu ban follows that of his father and mother

29/12/80

from page 1

area constituting the premises of any organisation.

The banning order also stops him from entering educational institutions.

Recently Mr Sisulu successfully appealed against a nine-month prison sentence imposed on him for refusing to answer questions in court on telephone conversations he allegedly had with another journalist.

Last year, Mr Sisulu's

mother, Mrs Nontsikelelo Sisulu, was served with her fourth consecutive banning order. Her banning orders date back to 1964.

The banning is certain to arouse a storm of protest from journalists' organisations both in South Africa and overseas.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said today that as chairman of Mwasu, Mr Sisulu has been very prominent and is clearly a man of great gifts, not

only in the field of journalism, but in terms of leadership.

"It will not go unnoticed that his father, Mr Walter Sisulu, together with Nelson Mandela, has been on Robben Island for more than 16 years."

He added: "So long as the Government flies in the face of the rule of law and denies citizens, black or white, the opportunity to be tried in a court of law, so long will their rhetoric of reform be dismissed as nothing more than empty words."

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WILCZYNSKI, J., 1973 : Profit, Risk and Incentives under Socialism. Economic Planning. Macmillan. (esp. Ch's. 1, 4 & 10)

KEIZER, W. : The Soviet Quest for Economic Rationality.

Ban on Mwasa men condemned

30/6/68

328

JOHANNESBURG — The government yesterday cracked down on two of the country's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, who were each banned for three years and placed under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described as the "toughest and tightest imaginable" by a Johannesburg attorney, evoked widespread condemnation.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of Sunday Post and the leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers in his capacity as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

He is the son of the former African National Congress leader, Mr Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been banned since 1964.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam, and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa. He was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years until

September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — Press Trust of South Africa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities.

Yesterday's action brings to at least seven the number of black journalists banned in terms of security legislation.

The executive committee of Mwasa yesterday strongly condemned the bannings.

In a statement the association said the action formed part of a long campaign of bannings, detentions and harassment of black journalists throughout the country.

"The bannings will not intimidate any of our members. They will instead have an opposite effect. We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, not only because bannings are a common occurrence in South Africa, but we saw it coming."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, expressed "shock and outrage" at the news of the bannings.

By its actions the government was showing itself so "insensitive to

public feeling and morality, so uncaring about democratic processes, that peaceful negotiation in this country is a forlorn hope," he said.

Mr P. McLean, general manager of the Argus company that owns Sunday Post, also condemned the bannings and said: "If the government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting illegally why don't they charge him in a court of law?"

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, said: "It is appalling because the government has used arbitrary and unjust methods — banning and house arrest without trial — to try to deprive the Media Workers' Association of South Africa of its elected leadership."

"The Sasj calls on journalists around the world to protest."

Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said: "By resorting to totally unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes, the government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation not only in South Africa but internationally as well." — DDC.

Ferrus's banning order lifted

Staff Reporter

THE five-year banning order served on Mr John "Hennie" Ferrus, the Western Cape regional chairman of the Labour Party, was lifted a day before Christmas, a party member said from Johannesburg.

Mr Ismail Richards said that he did not know that Mr Ferrus had been unbanned till Mr Ferrus arrived in Johannesburg to attend the Labour Party conference which started on Saturday.

"It was indeed a pleasant surprise to see him there. We didn't know that his banning order had been lifted," Mr Richards said.

His third order

He had heard that the order, under the Internal Security Act and in terms of which Mr Ferrus was restricted to the magisterial district of Worcester for five years, was lifted on December 24. Mr Ferrus was served the order — his third — on November 26.

Mr Richards, who was detained for 51 days at Modderbee Prison earlier this year, said the Labour Party had rejoiced at the news of the unbanning.

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It was just a question of when the banning axe would fall on Zwelakhe Sisulu.

Those young blacks who show signs of leadership and who vehemently opposed to the National Party's policies soon incur the wrath of the authorities.

And black journalists have been among the prime targets. Black journalists have been banned, banished, detained, exiled, arrested, jailed, refused reports and Press cards.

Ordinarily, Mr Sisulu's banning yesterday would have been another statistic to add to the long list. But he is no ordinary person.

For Mr Sisulu, who turned 30 two weeks ago, has emerged in the past two years as probably the most formidable young black leader in South Africa since the Biko-Pityana-Cooper era of the SA Students' Organisation and the Black People's Convention.

It was inevitable that he would play a major role in both the black and the overall South African community. He is the son of Walter Sisulu, an African National Congress leader imprisoned on Robben Island since 1964, and of Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been banned since 1964.

The young Sisulu lives at his mother's Orlando West home with his radiographer wife, Zodwa, and their 11-month-old son Moyikwa-Zwelethu.

His brother, Max, is in exile in Denmark, and his sister, Lindiwe, lives in Swaziland where she is married to a local prince.

As president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Sisulu led the recent two-month strike of black journalists and other media employees.

During the strike, he and other Mwasa officials were questioned by Security Police.

Mwasa colleagues speculated on when the banning axe would fall on them.

So when his banning orders were served on him, it should have come as no surprise. But the reality led to a sense of numbing shock, and then outrage. Outrage because another outstanding young figure has been silenced when he has so much to offer this country.

Those of us who have worked with Mr Sisulu in the newsroom and in the Writers' Association of SA (Wasa), and later Mwasa, have a tremendous respect for him both as a man and as a leader.

Zwelakhe was born in Soweto, attended Orlando High School briefly and did his A-levels at Salesian and St Christopher's school in Swaziland.

He was among the first blacks to be admitted to the journalism cadet school of South African Associated Newspapers in 1975, and he

The Government yesterday banned two Association of South Africa (Mwasa). It looks at the long list of action taken by and potential leaders.

then joined the Rand Daily Mail staff.

Those who came in contact with him soon realised that here was a young man who was destined for bigger things. In terms of black journalistic advance, his rise to the top was swift. He was soon appointed news editor of Sunday Post, a position he held until his banning.

But Mr Sisulu really made his mark as the leader of black journalists. Wasa was formed in 1976, but it was not an operational body.

At the time, most black journalists were members of the

Union of Black Journalists. After the UBJ was banned in the October 1977 crackdown on predominantly black consciousness organisations, Mr Sisulu became the first president of Wasa.

After the crackdown, it was left virtually to Wasa to carry the black consciousness flag until new organisations emerged, and Mr Sisulu was one of the key figures.

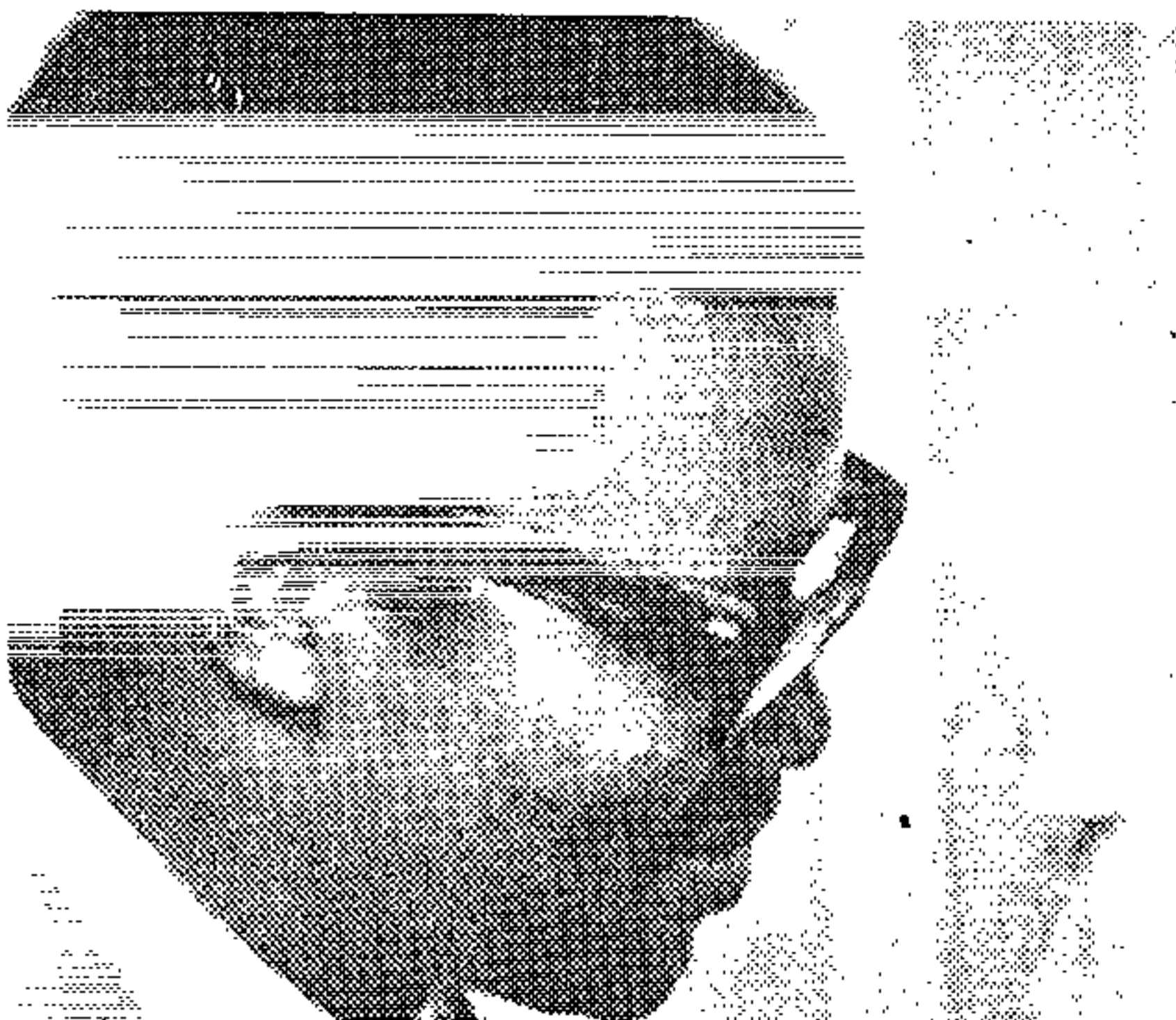
Under his leadership, Wasa broadened its format in October to include all black media workers under the banner of Mwasa. Only last week, Mr Sisulu succeeded in getting



Ms Juby Mayet ... banned.



Mr Duma Ndlovu ... in exile.



Mr Enoch Duma ... in exile.



QUOTE:

Ordinarily, Mr Sisulu's banning yesterday would have been another statistic to add to a long list. But he is no ordinary person. For Mr Sisulu, who turned 30 two weeks ago, has emerged in the past two years as probably the most formidable young black leader in South Africa since the Biko-Pityana-Cooper era of Saso and BPC.

ing members of the Media Workers' al Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** Government against black journalists

paper employers to give independent recogni- ending an eight-year bat- y black journalists.

it was during the strike wasa that his colleagues Mr Sisulu operate under ous pressure. And those worked closely with him reinforced in their opinion he would yet emerge as the most important fig- in the country.

Sisulu is a charismatic, me figure with a reso- voice. During meetings of sa members, meetings important public figures individuals who want-

ed to discuss personal prob- lems, he showed the stuff of which leaders are made.

He never tried to impose his views on anyone. While presid- ing over meetings, he listened intently to all views, and then came up with incisive opinions, showing he had the ability to get to the heart of the matter.

A man with a sharp intellect, he won the admiration of his colleagues even through the most demoralising of times.

His banning, of course, is a serious setback to Mwasa at a time when it was preparing the ground as a recognised new union.

But black journalists have al- most become resigned to State action being taken against them.

Don Mattera, Juby Mayet, Mono Badela, Isaac Moroe and Thenjiwe Mtintso have all been banned, as was Peter Magu- bane at one stage.

Thami Makhwanazi and Mof- fat Zungu are serving jail sen- tences on Robben Island. Nat Serache, Enoch Duma, Mateu Nonyane, Wiseman Mkize and Duma Ndlovu have joined Lew- is Nkosi and Bloke Modisane in exile.

Others are now dead — the Rand Daily Mail's Nat Nakasa, who left on an exit permit after being refused a passport to take up a scholarship in the United States, later committed suicide, and Can Themba died in Swaziland.

Other black journalists have been detained, with Mr Joe Thloloe, former president of the UBJ, having spent more

than a year in detention.

The UBJ was banned, World and Weekend World were banned, as were other newspa- pers such as New Age. Last week, the Argus Company was informed that its strike-hit newspapers, Post, Sunday Post, Saturday Post and the Sowetan, had not published for more than a month and that their registration had subsequently lapsed in terms of the law.

Yesterday, another Mwasa official joined Mr Sisulu on the banned list. Mr Marimuthu Su- bramoney, Mwasa's Natal vice- president and founder of the Press Trust of South Africa, was also served with banning orders.

Mr Subramoney was detained during this year's black educa- tional boycott. He represented Wasa at the conference of the International Federation of Journalists. He was also a BBC correspondent in South Africa.

Despite the long history of

action against them, black journalists have refused to ca- pitulate under official pressure. They have taken an almost fa- talistic view that sooner or lat- er they too will fall foul of the authorities without any reasons being given.

Black journalists feel they are the spokesmen for their communities, that their strug- gle is their communities' strug- gle, and that sacrifices have to be made.

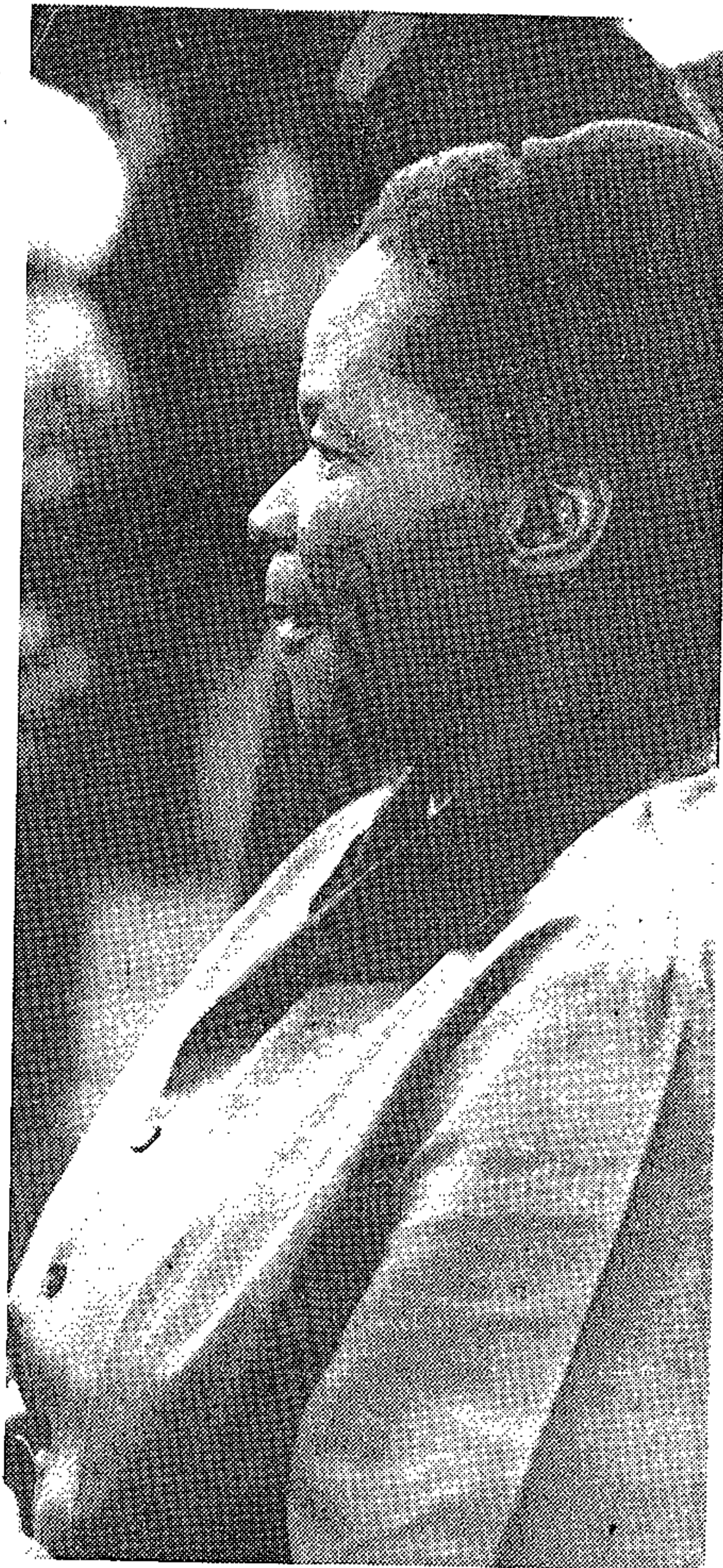
Ironically, while the Govern- ment has silenced Mr Sisulu, members of the Steyn Commis- sion probing the media recently sounded him about giving evidence.

Mr Sisulu's colleagues will miss him desperately, will miss his sharp wit and his guidance.

But they are also convinced that his penetrating voice will one day still be heard in the corridors of power in this coun- try. After all, he is still regard- ed as a leader.



Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu ... banned.



Mrs Alberthina Sisulu banned

OPINION

Zwelakhe Sisulu was silenced

DDM 30/12/80

His voice will be

(328)

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, December 30, 1980 9

yesterday, but ...

heard yet!

ACT ON BANNING — PLEA TO UN

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black South African journalists and the closure of three black newspapers.

The two are Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official.

The plea for UN action came from Mr Otto Kiersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

'This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards,' he said. 'It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over.'

Criticism

Both here and abroad, a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and other trade unionists.

The bannings came just days after Mwasa had ended an eight-week strike against South African newspapers.

The bannings and the closure of the Post, Sunday Post and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The London Times gave the story prominent play and Mr Louis Heren, its deputy editor, declared the acts 'another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end.'

More erosion

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom following attacks on the Press before the Steyn Commission on the media.

Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ), said the NUJ would protest to the South

African Government against the closure and the bannings.

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

No surprise

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am on weekdays, and on weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured or Asian areas.

The executive committee of Mwasa said yesterday: 'We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming.'

Police call

Mr Sisulu and two other Mwasa officials were summoned to Protea police station during the strike, where their particulars were taken and they were informed that these were in preparation for their banning orders, the statement said.

'Journalists throughout the country have been banned, detained and jailed. This, however, they have accepted as the ultimate price they will have to pay in their fight for a just and multiracial society,' Mwasa added.

Mr John Allen, president of the mostly white Southern African Society of Journalists, condemned the bannings as 'an ultimately futile act and a demonstration of weakness', and called on journa-

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Leaving aside U S - S A trade, the extent of U S involvement in the South African economy can be summarised as follows :

- 1) indirect investment of 'more than \$1 billion in short-term loans and trade credits and nearly \$1 billion in long-term notes' during 1975-1979 (Myers, 1980: 46).

- 11) direct investment of \$2 billion at the end of 1978. Table 14 summarises the book value of capital from 1969 to 1978 by sector of the economy. Between 1969 and 1977 the proportion of capital invested in manufacturing and other industries (notably commerce) declined and that invested in mining and petroleum increased. Since mining is more capital-intensive than either manufacturing or commerce, this represents a shift in the direction of capital intensity. And about half of capital invested in 1977 was in the rapidly capital in-

tensifying sector during investment intensive subs firms in these others.

How are we to evaluate applications of for sure but it would s long-term notes have infrastructural deve employment-generati employment-generati some scope for enco labour-intensive te

Bannings (318)
(Continued from Page 1)

lists around the world to protest.

'We are making application today to the Minister of Justice for a relaxation of the banning order on Mr Sisulu to enable him to continue his position as news editor of Sunday Post,' Mr Allen said.

Another Afrikaans-language newspaper has strongly criticised the Government's action in withdrawing the registration certificates of the black newspapers.

In an editorial today, Beeld said it did not like the 'game' which the State had played with the registrations of the newspapers.

Beeld said the Government had put itself in a poor light overseas as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

Earlier this week the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport also hit out at the Government for its withdrawal of the newspapers' registration certificates.

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Security police swoop in Durban and Johannesburg

Black journalist leaders banned

30/10/80 NWC
328
328

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday served banning orders on two black journalist leaders in Durban and Johannesburg.

In Durban, Mr Marimuthu 'Subry' Subramoney — national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — was banned for three years under the Internal Security Act.

In Johannesburg, the president of the Media Workers' Association, Mr Zwelakha Sisulu, was banned for three years.

Mr Subramoney's banning order restricts him to his home in Verulam between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. on weekdays and places him under house arrest during weekends and on public holidays. He is restricted to the magisterial districts of Inanda and Durban, and is barred from entering black, Indian and coloured areas. His may not enter any newspaper office, industrial complex,

educational institution, or attend social or political gatherings.

Mr Subramoney, 35, was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years until September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — Press Trust of South Africa — with an office in 320 West Street.

He was visited by two security policemen at his office yesterday and served with the order.

Mrs Thyná Subramoney said her husband was repeatedly warned by one of the policemen not to enter his offices again. She said her husband was managing editor of a new company which had planned to print and publish a weekly newspaper, Ukusa, from February.

Mr Subramoney was the local correspondent of Capital Radio, Channel 702 News, British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Deutsche Welle in West Germany, Canadian Broadcasting

Corporation, Radio Nederland and the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation.

Earlier this year he was detained for a short while by security police during the country-wide schools boycott. In the past three years he has visited the United States and West Germany as guest of their governments and also went to France to attend an international congress of journalists.

In Johannesburg, security police called on Mr Sisulu at his office. A member of his staff said the police told him that he should have expected a visit from them for some time.

The restrictions placed on Mr Sisulu are similar to those which apply to Mr Subramoney, with the exception that he has been restricted to Soweto.

Mr Sisulu spear-headed the two-month strike by Media Workers' Association members which ended last Tuesday. The

strike affected newspapers owned by the Argus Company, the South African Associated Newspapers and a news agency — the South African Press Association.

He became the president of the association in October in the wake of the now defunct Writers' Association of South Africa. He is the news editor of Sunday Post newspaper.

He is the son of a leading member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Earlier this year Mr Sisulu won an appeal against a nine-month prison sentence imposed on him for refusing to answer questions in court on telephone conversations he allegedly had with a colleague.

His mother, Mrs Nontsikelelo Sisulu, was served with her fourth consecutive banning order last year. She has been banned since 1964. — (Sapa)

The Star

More harm to SA's basic freedoms

THE BANNING and house arrest of two leading black journalists is a rash and dictatorial action which harms South Africa in four ways. It damages what remains of the rule of law, being a severe form of punishment without trial, imposed at the whim of officialdom. It chips away further at the freedom of the Press, since the orders prevent two men from working in their profession and prevent their employers from using their services; the action is clearly meant to intimidate other "activist" journalists and their newspapers. It hits at the freedom of black trade union leadership. Finally, the bannings will do grave harm to black-white race relations, already dangerously polarised and tense.

Banning and house arrest orders, like detention without trial, are a form of punishment which South Africa shares in the dubious company of communist and Third World dictatorships. They are an attempt to bottle up leadership and ideas. History proves that they are ultimately counter-productive, for new leaders spring up and ideas cannot be silenced. Such Government actions are in themselves an admission of defeat: if there is a case against dissidents it should be capable of being proved in court. When proper charges are not brought, the suspicion grows that either people are being pun-

ished on flimsy grounds or that the State is fearful of any vocal black leadership. The fact that Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu is the son of a noted black nationalist on Robben Island will not go unnoticed.

Also hard to avoid is the impression that this is part of a systematic new campaign of harassment of the Press, starting with the black Press. It may be said to have begun with the closure of *The World* and the detention of its editor in October 1977, and then came the detention or banning of other black journalists. Recent ministerial and police statements have dwelt heavily on the "negative" reporting of black newspapers. The de-registration of three leading black papers — on grounds which were purely technical, as yesterday's court judgment seems to emphasise — was yet another interference with freedom of expression.

It seems hardly coincidental that the latest bannings follow hard upon the ending of a long shut-down of those same newspapers due to strike action — a strike in which Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney played prominent roles. If the Government believes it is now ridding the labour scene of two dangerous "agitators," the newspaper industry owes it no thanks. Nor do the people of South Africa, as they watch fundamental freedoms being further diminished.

Banning is a Way of Life for Sisulus



Zwelonke Sisulu three-year order.

By Mike Phalatse
For many people a banning order, house arrest or even questioning by the Security Police can be a shattering and agonising experience.

For Soweto's Sisulu family, it has become a familiar experience. The latest victim of Security Police action in the Sisulu family is Zwelonke, the 30-year-old news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, who was yesterday placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order.

Zwelonke was a child in 1946 when his father, Walter Max Sisulu, was placed under house arrest under the old Suppression of Communism Act. After appearing in several trials

Mr Sisulu, now 68, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. Zwelonke's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, is also under house arrest. She has been detained by Security Police several times and was first placed under house arrest in 1964. Her latest order was served on her last year.

Zwelonke's elder brother, Max, was detained for 24 days in 1964 at the age of 17. He is living in exile. One of Zwelonke's sisters was last year detained for several months. It is believed that she might be in exile.

Sisulu himself has had several sessions with the Security Police. In October he was questioned for more than three hours and he was stopped by a police dog.

He was stopped by a police dog in the South African economy.

Police in Bloemfontein. Sisulu started his journalistic career in August 1975 and in June last year, was appointed news editor to Sunday Post.

Sunday Post editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, described Zwelonke as a dedicated and hardworking man with an outstanding personality.

"I did not know him personally until my staff members told me of his great potential and abilities. After several discussions he agreed to join Post.

"I was immediately impressed by his work and the number of good contacts he had. When he was recommended for promotion I approved for it. I will never regret," said Mr Qoboza.

Sisulu was first elected president of the Writers Association of South Africa.

Africa in 1978. He was re-elected to the position unanimously for the next two years.

As president of the Media Workers Association, he was a leading figure during the recent strike.

In terms of banning or difficult to work as a journalist. He is also restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

The order also forbids him from associating with certain organisations.

Sisulu received his secondary and high school education from private He started at the Salesian Catholic Mission School and completed his Cambridge Matriculation at St Christopher's Anglican High School. He is married and has two children.

* Some of these depending on

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*6. Optimum and equilibrium. Non-including "market Cost-benefit technique do not measure the theory of the social

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*2. Marginal conditions or achievement of the marginal equivalences. Standard diagrammatic apparatus; two-input, two-output, two-person possibility frontier curves.

*1. Technical efficiency and economic efficiency in production and consumption. The Pareto optimum represents a particular interpretation of economic efficiency, i.e., a normative definition of a welfare maximum.

1. OPEN UNIVERSITY : Income Distribution and Welfare-Microeconomics Units 13-14 (Open University, 1974, paperback).
2. PRICE, C.M., 1977 : Welfare Economics in Theory and Practice. Macmillan. Paperback.

WELFARE AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION. (Lecturer : Sean Archer)

This course option is an introduction to some basic ideas and problems in welfare economics and the explanation of income distribution. The following sub-headings list the topics to be discussed in roughly the order of presentation.

1. Technical efficiency and economic efficiency in production and consumption. The Pareto optimum represents a particular interpretation of economic efficiency, i.e., a normative definition of a welfare maximum.
2. Marginal conditions or achievement of the marginal equivalences. Standard diagrammatic apparatus; two-input, two-output, two-person possibility frontier curves.
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5. Measurement of welfare economics. Effect judgements. Efficiency
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7. Income distribution
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Harsh bans on 2 black journalists

By HELEN ZILLE

Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT cracked down yesterday on two of South Africa's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

Each was banned for three years and placed under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described by a leading Johannesburg attorney as the "toughest and tightest imaginable", evoked widespread condemnation from all sectors.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of Sunday Post and leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities in terms of the banning orders, which are among the most stringent ever issued.

The men are restricted to their homes between 7pm and 6am on weekdays and will be under a blanket house arrest over weekends and public holidays.

They may receive no visitors at their homes except their parents, parents-in-law and a medical doctor.

Their banning orders prevent them from entering any newspaper office, industrial complex or educational institution and also bar them from attending social or political gatherings.

The executive committee of Mwasa yesterday strongly condemned the banning of the two journalists.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the association said the bannings formed part of a long campaign of bannings, detentions and harassment of black journalists.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, expressed "shock and outrage" at the news.

The two men were in the prime of their journalistic careers and it was outrageous that they had been silenced by the stroke of a pen, he said.

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus company, which owns Sunday Post, also condemned the bannings.

Asked whether the company would apply for a relaxation of Mr Sisulu's banning order so that he would be able to continue working, Mr McLean said: "It will be given attention."

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, described the bannings as "an appalling act" and called on journalists throughout the world to protest.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was obvious the men had not contravened any law because they had not been charged in court.

Mrs Harris pointed out that the Government had banned Mr Sisulu just as the Sunday Post and several other Argus newspapers were preparing to republish after the MWASA strike.

Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, strongly condemned the banning of the two journalists.

"By resorting to totally unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes, the Government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation, not only in South Africa but internationally as well," he said.

Bannings slammed

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said yesterday that the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was no exception.

"It will not go unnoticed that his father, Mr Walter Sisulu with Nelson Mandela, has been on Robben Island for more than 16 years. So long as the government flies in the face of the rule of law and denies citizens, black or white, the opportunity to be tried in a court of law, so long will their rhetoric of reform be dismissed as nothing more than empty words."

- The executive committee of the Media Workers' Association condemned the banning of journalists Mr Sisulu and Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney.

- The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was filled with "shock and outrage".

- Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus Company that owns Sunday Post, condemned the bannings: "If the government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting in an illegal manner, why don't they charge him in a court of law?"

- The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, described the bannings as "an appalling act" and called on journalists throughout the world to protest.

- Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was obvious the men had not contravened any law of the country because they had not been charged in court.

- Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, condemned the banning: "By resorting to unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes, the government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation not only in South Africa, but internationally as well."

A.4 LABOUR FORCE EXPOSED 18,19,20

A.4.1 MINING
TABLE III : LABOUR FORCE

	Number of Operative Mines	Total Workers	White Surface U/Gnd	African Surface U/Gnd	Coloured Surface U/Gnd
Transvaal	10	7 235	267 137	3987 2830	14 0
Cape Province	21	14 430	573 191	6089 7022	130
		Subtotal	840 (72%)	10 076 (49%)	130 (23%)
	% surface & U/Gnd workers	21 665 (100%)	1 168 (5%)	19 928 (92%)	569 (3%)
	TOTAL (% of total workforce)				

Another study of the a/c industry showed 180 out of 1 400 workers (that is 12.9%) to be suffering from pleural asbestosis. This compares with a 3% prevalence in the Canadian asbestos mines in Quebec, quoted in the same review. 77

Yet another study of a/c workers showed high levels of asbestosis in those with more than 3 years service.

TABLE XIII : ASBESTOSIS IN WORKERS WITH MORE THAN 3 YEARS SERVICE

Cape	White	% of emp- loyees with asbestosis
		15%

Source: (79)

UN asked to act on banning of journalists

Own Bureau, Sapa and Staff Reporters
LONDON — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black journalists and the closure of black newspapers.

The plea for UN action comes from Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards. It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over."

In South Africa and abroad a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and trade unionists.

The strongest reaction was to the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, President of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and news editor of Sunday Post, and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official.

The action came just days after their union ended an eight-week strike against South African newspapers.

THE TIMES

The bannings and the temporary closure of the Post, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The Times in London, gave the story prominent play, while Mr Louis Heren, its deputy editor, declared the acts "another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end."

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom, following attacks on the Press before the Steyn Commission on the media.

Mr Ken Ashton, General-Secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ), said the NUJ would protest to the UN against the bannings and the bannings.

in the United Kingdom is 0,2 f/cc (i.e. ten times less). They also claim to operate a voluntary company scheme whereby employees undergo pre-employment X-ray examination which is followed up 5 yearly to 10 years, then 2 yearly to 15 years of service and then yearly thereafter. 79a Should any abnormalities be detected on X-ray examination the worker is examined yearly but is not necessarily barred from risk work, as is the case on the mines.

SEVERE

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and from attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am weekdays, and over weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law, and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured, or Asian areas.

The Executive Committee of Mwasa said yesterday: "We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming."

"Journalists throughout

To Page 3, Col 1

* Risk work is defined in the Mines and Works Act 197 and in certain sub-sections of Mines.

Furore mounts on bannings

the Department of Justice for a relaxation of the order to enable Mr Sisulu to carry on his job as news editor of Sunday Post.

Spokesmen for the department could not be reached for comment on the matter yesterday.

Meanwhile Britain's Labour Party has sharply attacked the South African Government for the banning action, **BRUCE STEPHENSON** of the Rand Daily Mail London Bureau reports.

It calls for the immediate lifting of the banning orders on the two journalists.

The party also calls for the immediate restoration of publication rights for the three black Argus papers — Post Transvaal, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan — whose registration certificates were withdrawn by the Department of Internal Affairs last week.

This action was taken under the Internal Security Act because the papers were not published for a month due to strike action.

The Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward, said in London yesterday that the bannings did not simply deprive the journalists of their

employment — they were also "a direct attack on the union they represent".

Mr Sisulu is national president of the Media Workers' Association of SA and Mr Subramoney its Natal vice-president.

Mr Hayward said: "Together with the closure of the four newspapers serving the black population, the bannings are part of the regime's savage campaign on the Press."

"The Press, despite the severe restrictions placed upon it, is one of the few remaining channels of legal opposition to the unbridled acts of the apartheid regime."

"We call for the immediate lifting of the banning orders and the restrictions placed upon the publication of the four newspapers."

There has been widespread editorial criticism of the bannings and of the action to lapse the registration of three black Argus-owned newspapers.

The Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation daily, yesterday described the bannings as "another blow at the voice of dissent from the black people", Sapa reports.

In an editorial, the Herald said the bannings were also "one more move in the worldwide pattern of the suppression of a fundamental freedom — the freedom to express another point of view".

"In its annual review of Press freedom in the world, the International Press Institute said this month that the task of journalists was becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous," The Herald commented.

"Press freedom in many countries was deteriorating and hardly more than 20 countries in the world were found to have a truly free Press."

"Hard on the heels of the publication of the survey comes the news that two leading journalists in South Africa have been subjected to a severe banning order which bars them from practising their profession or taking an active part in community life."

The editorial also criticised the action taken against the black newspapers.

On this action, the Eastern Province Herald commented yesterday that by taking a "fastidious stand on a minor ruling", the Government had put itself in a poor light over-

seas, as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

"What matters is that security legislation has again been used against newspapers serving hundreds of thousands of black readers. Given the Government's undisguised hostility to those sections of the Press which seek to speak out for, and represent the views of the black community, the public must be forgiven if it suspects that something more than a mere technical consideration underlies the closure of the four newspapers."

Die Volksblad in Bloemfontein said a storm was visibly brewing from the first moment the strike of the black Argus group workers became world news.

Now, with the banning of two leading black journalists, it could be expected that the Government would be the target of "virulent new attacks" to discredit, in the eyes of the world, its respect for Press freedom and its tolerance of a dissident Press.

Worse still, in black circles feelings against the Government would be inflamed and resistance stimulated.

It would be foolish to protest that the expected international reaction and possible domestic polarisation should inhibit the Government from taking "necessary action".

On the other hand, Die Volksblad asked, was the Government's "bullying" in this instance really necessary? This was the nub of the matter, and unfortunately it was not only the Government's enemies who would have doubts about this.

To delay the reappearance of the affected black newspapers until the formalities were dealt with was also according to the letter of the law — but De Volksblad wondered how much goodwill could have been gained by adopting a lenient attitude, and a willingness to forgo fussing about red tape?

It was always a difficult matter to discuss such things as bannings because only the Government knew the full reasons. "Let it suffice to say that if they were intended to stir up feelings, the timing could not have been better."

The leading Afrikaans daily Beeld and the mass-circulation Sunday paper Rapport, both of which support Nationalist policy, have also criticised the action against the black Argus papers on a technicality.

An editorial in The Star yesterday called the banning action "rash and dictatorial", and said it damaged South Africa in four ways.

"It damages what remains of the rule of law, being a severe form of punishment without trial, imposed at the whim of officialdom."

"It chips away further at the freedom of the Press, since the orders prevent two men from working in their profession and prevent their employers from using their services: the action is clearly meant to intimidate other journalists and their newspapers."

"It hits at the freedom of black trade union leadership."

"Finally, the bannings will do grave harm to black-white race relations, already dangerously polarised and tense," The Star said.

Government's apparent insistence that the unit become absorbed in the construction of Maseru's prestigious international airport. The unit is necessarily small (250 employees in the first year and 500 thereafter) because of its experimental nature and its expensive foreign technician leadership. The fundamental obstacles, however, are the setting — a small net increase in employment of a full time nature within the requirements of law and popular expectations set against the alternative of migrant work at recently enhanced rates in South Africa. An alternative approach is suggested below, the strength of which is its ability to provide part-time work at rates below those ruling in the countryside; rates which are a fraction of the present urban determined rate for full-time employment.

The long period of benign colonial neglect has left Botswana with little technology suited to her rather extreme agricultural conditions and with little skilled manpower or institutional capacity to produce the same. Botswana's willingness to use foreign experts provides her with the ability to draw upon international experience as a short cut. This Botswana is doing as problems are identified. It is more difficult to create an ethos and organisational arrangements which allow local (field) interests to govern the work of short-term foreign technicians. Similarly, it would be unfortunate if the training and early work experience of national technicians were to be unduly influenced by the social and the professional status elements introduced by foreigners.

Botswana's central government is organised much as many other third world governments in terms of Ministries of Planning and Finance, Agriculture, Works, Local Government and Lands, Education, Home and Foreign Affairs. It is distinguished by having a Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, in keeping with their unique place in the economy. What marks Government functioning is its openness and the amount of

Anger rises over ban on journalists

RDM 3/12/80
343 328

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL and local protest mounted yesterday against this week's banning of two leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

As Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, called for United Nations action on the matter, Mr Joel Mervis, the International Press Institute's official representative in South Africa, issued a statement condemning the bannings.

Mr Mervis, who is also a former editor of the Sunday Times, accused the Government of resorting to measures that typified the worst actions of communist and Marxist states.

"Those starry-eyed people who have been going into raptures about Mr P W Botha's as a new, heaven-sent, verligte reformist, will clearly have to think again," he said.

"The banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney proves beyond question that the Nationalist government is more deeply committed to totalitarian dictatorship than to enlightened reform."

The Government had made a practice of mutilating the rule of law and emasculating freedom of the Press.

By banning the two journalists, the Government had taken things a step further: "It has now managed to launch a combined assault at the same time on the rule of law and Press freedom."

Mr Mervis said it seemed clear that the Government has seized upon newspaper disputes in which Mr Sisulu was involved as a convenient opportunity for proscribing him.

"His 'crime' really is that he is a young and intelligent black leader, highly respected by his

own people, and on that account is seen by the Government as a menace to white security."

Mr Mervis said he wondered what General Magnus Malan, the new Minister of Defence, would think of the action.

"He firmly believes that the only way to preserve white security is to win the hearts and minds of black people. He must surely see for himself that the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney will have precisely the opposite effect. Perhaps Gen Malan should take Mr Botha aside and have a word or two with him in private," Mr Mervis said.

"Mr Sisulu and Subramoney are banned and proscribed not only without trial but without their knowing what crime or transgression they have allegedly committed. Nor is it only Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney who remain ignorant of their alleged wrong-doing."

"The whole country is presented with the revolting spectacle of two men being sentenced to what is described as a living death, without anyone having the slightest idea why such a step has been taken."

"Is it any wonder that the free democratic world is thrown into an uproar by actions that are openly seen to be despotic, tyrannical and unjust?"

"We are supposed to be a country that is allegedly fighting communism and Marxism. I find it appalling that the worst feature of communism and Marxism, namely the iron rule of the Soviet police state, should actually be invoked by the South African Government as well," Mr Mervis said.

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus group, confirmed yesterday that the company had lodged an appeal with

□ To Page 2

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1980

Banning journalists

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THE BANNING of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Murimuthu Subramoney, who are executive members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, is a blow at press freedom and trade unionism alike. It is yet another example of arbitrary and patently unjust action against blacks who have had the temerity to assert themselves. If these men had offended against the law of the land, either as journalists or as trade unionists, it would have been hardly surprising, given the sweeping and repressive nature of so much South African security legislation affecting both newspapers and trade unions. Yet we may take it that Messrs Sisulu and Subramoney have broken no law — or else they would have been brought into court and charged. Given the nature and scope of the security legislation, it is not difficult for the prosecuting authorities to frame charges and secure convictions. But the two men have not been charged. They are being silenced as journalists and

deprived of their livelihood by an arbitrary stroke of the official pen.

It is not only a question of manifest injustice. The authorities have acted with a remarkable lack of insight and prudence. If you silence the voices of legal political expression you encourage and strengthen the underground forces of violent upheaval. There is also the dimension of press freedom. Among watchers of the South African press, this action will be taken as confirmation that the Botha administration is moving in for the kill. The use of the banning weapon against journalists is not new, of course. It was evident in the case of Mr Donald Woods, who promptly escaped abroad and became an international media celebrity. But it seems likely that this handy means of silencing troublesome journalists will be used more frequently in the future. This time a possible pretext for action has been the media workers' strike. Whatever the pretext, the effect of action is to silence two newspapermen. All of which reveals the authoritarian reality which is as much part of the Botha style as its reformist face. Alarm bells are ringing for press freedom in South Africa — more stridently and insistently than ever.

Two top black newsmen banned

C. Times
30/12/80
328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday banned two of the country's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, for three years and placed them under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described as the "toughest and tightest imaginable" by a Johannesburg attorney, evoked widespread condemnation from all sectors of the community.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of the Sunday Post and the leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers in his capacity as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

He is the son of the leading member of the African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been

banned since 1964, her banning order having been renewed for a fourth time last year.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam, and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa. He was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years till September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — the Press Trust of South Africa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities in terms of the banning orders.

The men are both restricted to their homes in Orlando and Verulam between 7 pm and

6 am on weekdays and will be under a blanket house arrest over weekends and public holidays.

They may receive no visitors at home except their parents, parents-in-law and a doctor. Their banning orders prevent them from entering any newspaper office, industrial complex, educational institutions and from attending social or political gatherings.

Correspondent

Mr Sisulu is restricted from leaving the magisterial district of Johannesburg, and Mr Subramoney is restricted from leaving the magisterial districts of Inanda and Durban. Both are barred from entering other black, Indian and coloured areas.

Mr Subramoney was the local correspondent of Capital Radio, Channel 702 News, British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Deutsche Welle in West Germany, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Nederland and the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation.

Earlier this year he was detained by security police during the countrywide school boycott. In the past three years he visited the United States and West Germany as guest of their governments and went to France to attend an international congress of journalists.

● Bannings condemned, page 2

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF HISTORY

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The first condition is that the country must have paid off its foreign debt. The second condition is that the country must have achieved a certain level of economic growth. The third condition is that the country must have achieved a certain level of political stability. The fourth condition is that the country must have achieved a certain level of social development.

● In Salisbury, the Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation daily newspaper, yesterday described the bannings as "another blow at the voice of dissent from the black people". In an editorial, the Herald said the bannings were also "one more move in the world-wide pattern of the suppression of a fundamental freedom — the freedom to express another point of view".

● The London correspondent of the Cape Times reports that the British Labour Party has attacked the South African Government for the banning of the two journalists and called for the immediate lifting of the banning orders.

The Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward, said yesterday that the banings did not simply deprive the journalists of their employment, "but it is a direct attack

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AUXILIARY AND RELATED SCIENCES OF HISTORY

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Mounting outcry on banning of newsmen

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — In a growing outcry, there has been more international and local protest against this week's banning of two leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

Mr Sisulu is president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Mr Subramoney is the the organization's Natal vice-president.

Mr Otto Kiersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has called for United Nations action on the matter and Mr Joel Mervis, the International Press Institute's official representative in South Africa, issued a statement yesterday condemning the bannings.

Mr Mervis, who is also a former editor of the Sunday Times, accused the government of resorting to measures that typified the worst actions of communist and Marxist states.

"Those starry-eyed people who have been going into raptures about Mr P W Botha as a new heaven-sent verligte reformist will clearly have to think again. The banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney proves beyond question that the Nationalist government is more deeply committed to totalitarian dictatorship than to enlightened reform," Mr Mervis said.

The government had made a practice of mutilating the rule of law and emasculating freedom of the press.

By the banning of the two black journalists, the government had taken things a step further: "It has now managed to launch a combined assault at the same time on the rule of law and press freedom."

Mr Mervis said it seemed clear that the government had seized on newspaper disputes in which Mr Sisulu was involved as a convenient opportunity for proscribing him.

Mr Mervis said he wondered what General Magnus Malan, the new Minister of Defence, would think of the action.

"He firmly believes that the only way to preserve white security is to win the hearts and minds of black people. He must surely see for himself that the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney will have

precisely the opposite effect. Perhaps General Malan should take Mr Botha aside and have a word or two with him in private," Mr Mervis said.

"Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are banned and proscribed not only without trial, but without their knowing what crime or transgression they have allegedly committed. Nor is it only Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney who remain ignorant of their alleged wrongdoing. The whole country is presented with the revolting spectacle of two men being sentenced to what is described as a living death, without anyone having the slightest idea why such a step has been taken," Mr Mervis said.

• The managing directors of the SAAN and Argus newspaper groups last night condemned the bans on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, and called for them to be lifted immediately.

The managing directors, Mr Clive Kinsley of South African Associated Newspapers, and Mr Hal Miller, of the Argus company, issued a joint statement last night.

Their newspapers were the only ones affected by the strikes. Mr Kinsley and Mr Miller said the bans were "senseless, totally uncalled for in the circumstances of the strike, and counter-productive of the agreements reached between the newspaper managements and the striking journalists".

• Meanwhile, Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus group, confirmed yesterday that the company had lodged an appeal with the Department of Justice for a relaxation of the order to enable Mr Sisulu to carry on his job as news editor of Sunday Post.

Spokesmen for the Department could not be reached for

comment on the matter



Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu



Mr Joel Mervis

Hansard

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OVER.

Internal Security Act

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

166 persons, 34 of whom have left the Republic.

TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING

2 JAN. 1981 — 28-AUG. 1981

British call: British End ban on newsman journalists to report on bans

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — 'End the ban on black South African newsmen and newspapers' was the call of an hour-long protest staged here by British journalists.

London's first demonstration of the new year, organised yesterday by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) was held outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

'This is just the beginning of a campaign to protest against the South African Government's intimidation of the black Press,' said NUJ deputy general secretary, Mr Jacob Ecclestone, one of the several top Fleet Street journalists who took part in the demonstration.

'The government's actions disprove its claim of Press freedom in South Africa. All British journalists condemn the harassment of black jour-

nalists in South Africa, the closing of three newspapers and the use of the courts to suppress them,' he said.

PLACARDS

Carrying placards saying 'lift bans on Sisulu and Subramoney' and 'British journalists say lift the bans,' the protesters handed out leaflets expressing their support 'both for our colleagues in South Africa and for the struggle against apartheid' to passers-by.

They were protesting against the banning orders served on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Mutimuthu Subramoney of the Media Workers Association of South Africa which represents black journalists, and the Government's actions against the Post family of newspapers.

Mr Ecclestone said afterwards the NUJ intended intensifying its campaign to get the banning orders lifted and get the newspapers back on to the streets.

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists here, leaves for South Africa tonight to prepare a report on the banning of two black journalists and the closure of three newspapers.

He said yesterday: 'Our interest is in supporting the freedom of the Press. Not many voices have been raised in protest and I hope that, when we have more first-hand information, the protest will spread.'

During his week-long visit, he intends to investigate the recent two-month strike by 64 black journalists of the Media Workers Association.

The Guardian today published a letter from the banned South African former editor, Mr Donald Woods, on the SA Press. It was in reply to a letter from Mr Johan Adler, director of information at the South African Embassy.

Bannings show SA in an even poorer light - IPI

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Press Institute (IPI) has sent a strongly worded telegram of protest to Mr P W Botha, over the banning of two black journalists and the suspension of four black newspapers.

The telegram, sent yesterday by IPI director, Mr Peter Galliner, says the Government's actions will "portray South Africa in an even poorer light than existing at present."

It calls on the Government to review the registration of the newspapers as soon as possible and to lift the banning orders on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

The full text of the telegram is:

"The International Press Institute wishes to protest in the strongest possible terms at the sus-

pension of four black newspapers and the banning orders placed on two highly respected black journalists.

"During the past two years South Africa has introduced some of its most drastic Press laws to date, whittling away the right of an already 'half free' Press to comment on matters of importance.

"These latest moves come at a time of renewed fears among the world's free Press of yet further action by the South African Government against black and white journalists and publications."

Mr Galliner added that "these latest actions against the Press give added urgency to my suggested visit to your country to discuss the relationship between your Government and the Press."

The IPI is composed of over 2 000 editors and senior journalists worldwide.

In another telegram sent to Mr Botha yesterday, the Metalworkers Federation in Geneva also protested at the banning orders and "closure" of four black newspapers.

The telegram, sent by Mr Herman Rabhan, General Secretary of the union, said:

"On behalf of 14-million metalworkers I protest most strongly at the banning orders and closure of four black newspapers. Refusal to let the National Union of Journalists' general secretary, Mr Ken Ashton, enter South Africa is an action worthy of a totalitarian state.

"Such behaviour will only dishearten trade unionists who seek peaceful change in South Africa."

Sisulu's wife long used to bannings

IT'S GOING to become increasingly difficult to be Mrs Zwelakhe Sisulu. Especially as Zodwa Sisulu, a radiographer at Baragwanath is a shy and quiet person married to an energetic vocal young man who has been silenced.

She has already learned to handle being the daughter-in-law of one of South Africa's most important prisoners, Robben Islander Walter Sisulu. Now she must cope with living with a husband who has been officially declared a "non-person" with his three-year banning and house arrest.

Already, she is feeling the effects.

First there was shock, then resignation, then the incessant phone calls of concern and outrage from many parts of the world for days and nights on end. Now she is starting that difficult period, the quiet after the almost heady storm, settling down to a life so dramatically changed that nobody who has not been banned can appreciate just how different this Government-prescribed lifestyle is from one's own.

Instead of spending New Year's Day as she and her husband would have normally, with

By PETA THORNYCROFT

friends, enjoying the conviviality of celebrating the first day of another year, Zodwa stayed home to keep Zwelakhe company.

By law he may not leave his Orlando home over holidays, weekends, or between 7pm and 6am.

"Yes, it is going to be hard to adjust, but not as difficult as it might be for some people. My mother-in-law has set me an impressive example. I have learned much from her. And after all, as a family, we are used to this sort of thing."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Zwelakhe's 64-year-old mother, has lived for a long time with similar restrictions to those her youngest son must now endure. For the last 16 years this strong dignified woman, a nursing sister in Orlando, has carried on with life as normally as possible under banning orders. She has had to adjust to losing two other children to exile. She is stoic over the visits to her husband Walter Sisulu — whom she is allowed to see once a month for 45 minutes, separated by a window.

"I admire my mother-in-law enormously. She has always been someone to look up to. She will help me handle all this," said the younger Mrs Sisulu.

"Handling it" as the wife of a banned person must be difficult.

Zwelakhe may not be quoted by any South African newspaper. As a journalist and head of a trade union which recently successfully negotiated a new deal for its members, the Media Workers of South Africa (Mwasa), that is doubly hard. He is now unable to follow his chosen career and, like most journalists, writing and reporting are his main qualifications.

But, Zodwa says, life will not be lonely for them despite the banning orders. The Sisulu home in Orlando, which has been occupied by members of the family for 35 years, is always full of people. Apart from Zwelakhe, Zodwa, their 11-month-old son, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, and her youngest daughter, and an aunt, there are always several relatives from many parts of the country who stay with her when visiting Johannesburg. Sodwa grinned: "We are a big family."

"People are already asking me if we are going to leave South Africa. No, we won't. I do not believe that by going we would achieve anything. Zwelakhe will still be effective. After all, he will be setting an example."

"They have been silly to attempt to silence Zwelakhe. It never succeeds. It elevates people like him in the eyes of the people, as well as making thousands more bitter and angry."

"Living with his father's reputation has obviously meant he led a different life to other boys. I know he is proud of him, but he has always done what he felt was right."

"People who think the authorities banned him because he is Walter Sisulu's son are wrong. Political fathers often breed political sons."

The father she is talking about was a founder of the banned African National Congress Youth League, and secretary-general of the organisation for six years. He was generally considered one of the most important leaders of the ANC during its formative years when it grew from a small movement to a huge organisation.

He was arrested and jailed

several times before he was found guilty of planning acts of industrial sabotage in 1964, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Many people in this country seem confused about the nature of life imprisonment for political prisoners. Unlike murderers, men like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Dennis Goldberg — about 40 in all — can never get remission, and they are sentenced to remain in jail until they die.

Before he was so sentenced, Walter Sisulu was like his son, banned, restricted, harassed and hounded during his involvement with the ANC.

He must have heard on Thursday, when he saw his wife, of the banning of his youngest son — Government recognition that Zwelakhe Sisulu was an effective political force in the country.

Nelson Mandela, according to former Black political prisoners, is known as the leader of the community of about 500 men on Robben Island but Walter Sisulu, is affectionately considered to be their "father."

Zwelakhe met his reserved wife 10 years ago, in political terms in an historic house, that of the Mandelas. In fact the Sisulus

lus and Mandelas are distant relatives.

"A friend of ours who was with Zwelakhe when he received his banning orders told me the policeman said to my husband: 'You should have expected this a long time ago.'"

"Bannings are just another manifestation of oppression."

Zodwa Sisulu, who married into one of South Africa's most politically persecuted families, has a tremendous burden ahead.

She is her husband's public voice, his companionship, his contact with friends, and perhaps in the future the sole breadwinner for the family, unless he can find a job which doesn't conflict with his stringent banning orders.

But she's been trained well. "Don't worry," she beamed, "I'll manage."

Another journalist, also a former senior Mwasa official, Mari-muthu Subramoney was banned along with Sisulu. "Subri", as he was known by his colleagues, started his career in journalism on the Daily News in Durban. He was a prolific and energetic reporter, and started his own news agency in Durban three years ago.

Beyers Naude may face police charges

By ARNOLD GEYER

DR BEYERS Naude, banned former director of the banned Christian Institute, may appear in court for breaking his banning order.

Mrs Ilse Naude said last night police had informed her husband that a charge was being investigated following a service he conducted in Vrededorp's Presbyterian Congregational Church on October 19 last year to commemorate the 1977 bannings.

Dr Naude, who is prohibited from addressing public gatherings, has been delivering sermons regularly in Johannesburg.

This possible action against him has once again focused attention on the provisions and wording of banning orders, particularly the exact meaning of such phrases as "social gathering".

Although a church sermon is not specifically mentioned in the banning order, it remains unclear whether it could be interpreted as a public or social gathering.

About two years ago the banned administrative director



DR BEYERS NAUDE
... may be charged

of the Christian Institute, the Rev Brian Brown, received a similar warning but the case was later thrown out by a Johannesburg magistrate.

And recently two Supreme Court judges set aside a sentence imposed on Mrs Fatima Meer, banned Durban sociologist, for the contravention of a banning order on the grounds that the definition of a "social gathering" was "incorrigibly obscure" and the validity of the order therefore "void because

of its uncertainty".

Mrs Naude, said the whole matter was "unclear and vague". She had the impression that her husband had been warned of a possible charge not because of the content of his sermon but merely because he preached.

Legal experts are divided on whether the preaching of a sermon could amount to a breach of a banning order.

Some have said an order would not be broken as long as politics were excluded from the sermons, but others have stressed that, due to the "uncertain provisions" of the orders, it was difficult to state clearly whether a minister could in fact preach.

Professor John Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, recently slammed, in general, the vagueness of banning orders, saying:

"The provisions of the Internal Security Act relating to bannings and the actual banning orders issued by successive Ministers are notoriously uncertain."

'Hands ⁵¹⁰off Naude's ^{3/6} warning

Religion Reporter

A church leader today warned that churches would react with "abhorrence" if the banned minister, Dr Beyers Naude, was prosecuted for preaching at a church service.

The Rt Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Bishop of Natal, was commenting on the possibility of Dr Naude being charged for breaking his banning order.

Mrs Ilse Naude confirmed today that police told her husband last month they were investigating a charge after a service in which he took part in Vrededorp last October.

"FORFEIT"

Bishop Russell said: "We say that this is a Christian country with a Christian constitution. Any country which for any reason whatsoever prosecuted a minister for proclaiming the Gospel would forfeit the right to be regarded as a Christian country."

He said churchmen would react with "abhorrence, distress and deep concern" if Dr and Mrs Naude were subjected to the "harassment" of a prosecution.

Warning
by barred
UK newspaper

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists, warned in London of a renewed Government attack on Press freedom in South Africa.

On his return to Britain yesterday after being refused entry to South Africa, Mr Ashton said the Press was coming under increased Government oppression.

There were 40 South African journalists facing possible jail sentences under laws such as the Internal Security Act, he said.

Mr Ashton went to South Africa at the request of the Trades Union Congress to help the Media Workers Association of South Africa, which represents black journalists.

Unions seek talks on Sisulu ban

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) — an independent trade union federation — is seeking an urgent meeting with the Government to discuss the banning of Mr Zweekhe Sisulu, president of Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

The union's general secretary, Mr Phiroshaw Camay, said yesterday his union was concerned at the arbitrary banning of individuals "and we have written to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation and the Minister of Justice requesting an urgent meeting to discuss the banning."

He said Cusa believed in a free and non-exploitative society and in the development of black leadership.

RDM 6/1/81 (23) (328)

Debate on bannings

Staff Reporter

THE Southern Transvaal Region of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa will meet in Soweto tomorrow night to discuss the banning of two of Mwaša's leaders.

Last week the Government served Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu,

national president, and Mr Marimuthu Subrimoney, Natal vice-president, with three-year banning orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

They were also placed under house arrest.

Tomorrow's meeting will be held at the DOCC, Orlando East, at 7pm.

A-G to RDM decide on Naude 7/1/81 case 328

Staff Reporter

THE Attorney-General is to decide whether a charge will be laid against Dr Beyers Naude — banned former director of the Christian Institute — for breaking his banning order.

The Office of the Senior State Prosecutor in Johannesburg said yesterday that a report on Dr Naude's case was being finalised and would be referred to the Attorney-General.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed that the police had concluded their investigation, following a service conducted by Dr Naude in Vrededorp's Presbyterian Congregational Church on October 19 last year.

The service was held to commemorate the Government clampdown on organisations and individuals in 1977.

The possible charge against Dr Naude has evoked a debate in legal circles on the "vagueness" of the provisions and wording of banning orders.

Another Mwasa official banned

Political Staff

A third executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was today placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order by Security Police.

He is 32-year-old Mr Mathata Tsedu, general secretary of Mwasa's far north region and a reporter at Transvaal Post.

The banning order was served at his home in Seshigo, near Pietersburg.

Mr Tsedu's banning comes on the eve of a Mwasa executive council meeting where the banning orders of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, national president, and Mr Marimatu Subreymoney were to be discussed and their posi-

tions filled.

Mr Tsedu was to have attended the council meeting but his banning will now appear on the agenda.

In terms of the banning order he is restricted to Seshigo Township and has to obtain permission to go to Pietersburg or anywhere else.

A member of Mwasa's constitutional committee, Mr Tsedu joined the organisation in 1978, the year he was appointed Northern Transvaal Bureau chief of Post.

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said the banning must be linked with Mwasa's recent strike.

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Another RDM 10/1/81 senior 328 Mwasa 243 member B9 banned

By DIAGO SEGOLA

ANOTHER member of the executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was banned for three years and placed under house arrest yesterday.

The banning of Mr Mathata Tsedu, secretary of Mwasa's Northern Transvaal region, follows the bans imposed last week on Mwasa president and Sunday Post news editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and on Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a BBC correspondent and national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa.

In terms of his banning order, Mr Tsedu, a reporter for Post newspaper, is restricted to Seshego, near Pietersburg, on weekdays and will be under house arrest over weekends and on public holidays.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Seshego and is required to obtain permission to go to Pietersburg.

His banning order prevents him from entering any newspaper office or educational institution and also from attending social and political gatherings.

Mwasa and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) yesterday condemned Mr Tsedu's banning.

Mwasa said in a statement: "The banning of Mathata Tsedu leaves us in no doubt about the intentions of the South African Government.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership. Mathata Tsedu's contribution, both as a journalist and a senior Mwasa member, obviously did not go unnoticed by the Security Police."

The statement said the latest banning had followed events which began with the bannings of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney and the refusal to allow Mr Ken Ashton (of the British National Union of Journalists) entry into South Africa.

In its statement Azaso said: "The national executive of Azaso condemns in the strongest possible manner the banning of our comrade, Mathata Tsedu."

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Banning of Mwasa official condemned

The banning yesterday of Mr Mathata Tsedu, the Northern Transvaal chairman of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), has been condemned by the Mwasa executive and the SASJ.

Mr Tsedu, a reporter on Post (Transvaal) based in Pietersburg, was handed a three-year banning order by the Security Police yesterday and placed under house arrest.

The Mwasa statement, issued by the organisation's national executive, said the banning left no doubt about the Government's intentions.

Mr Tsedu is the third senior Mwasa official to be banned.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership. Mr Tsedu's contribution both as a journalist and as senior member of Mwasa obviously did not go unnoticed by the Security Police," the statement said.

Mr John Allen, president of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ), said to ban a journalist such as Mr Tsedu was a demonstration of weakness for it required strength to face up to and respond to the challenges raised by such men.

ARCHITECTURE

ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR 17 unions: 137640 members

- ULTRA-RIGHT WING UNIONS
- WHITE UNIONS ONLY ADMITTED
- STRONGLY SUPPORTS JOB RESERVATION — PROTECTION FOR WHITE WORKER
- NOT AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL
- DIVIDED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW LAWS.

FOSATU

- MAINLY OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT
- PREDOMINANTLY COLOURED AND
- STRONG SUPPORT FOR MIXED UNIONS
- MANY AFFILIATED UNIONS ARE NOT
- SOME AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL
- DO NOT SUPPORT THE NEW LEGISLATION
- CONDEMN "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY

TUCSA

- OLDEST FEDERATION OF UNIONS
- MODERATE, MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POLICY
- SUPPORT REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION
- MANY MIXED AND SINGLE RACE UNIONS
- AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL
- SUPPORT "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY
- SUPPORT AND HAVE HELPED INTERNATIONAL

NON-ALIGNED UNIONS

• POLICIES SET BY EACH UNION ON INDIVIDUAL BASIS

DD 10/11/81
Mwasa
328 043 14
man
banned

JOHANNESBURG — Another executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was banned yesterday for three years and house arrested.
He is Mr Mathata Tsedu, secretary of Mwasa's northern Transvaal region. His banning follows closely on the bans imposed last week on the Mwasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney a vice-president.

Mr Tsedu, a reporter on Post, is restricted to Seshego, near Pieter-sburg, on weekdays and will be under house arrest over weekends.

Mwasa condemned the banning, saying it left them in no doubt about the intentions of the government.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership." — DDC.

Korchnoi wins

MERANO — Soviet exile Victor Korchnoi won the world chess candidates final yesterday when West Germany's Robert Huebner gave up after eight completed games.

Huebner pulled out because he was exhausted from the strains of the three-week-old tournament. — SAPA-AP.

NON-DISCRIMINATORY

ONS : 22030 members

S : 260650 members

NS : 276025 members

POLICY

ED

Mtimkulu

acting as

head of ^{STAR} 12/1/81

Mwasa

Political Staff

Mr Phillip Frederick Mtimkulu was yesterday elected acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The decision was taken at a national council meeting at the weekend.

Mr Mtimkulu takes over from the recently banned Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

The two other banned executives, Mr M Subremoney of the Natal region and Mr Mathata Tsedu of the Far North region, have not been replaced.

Mr Mtimkulu, who was Mwasa's Transvaal vice president, said his organisation did not recognise the bannings of their leaders but had made appointments merely to carry out the functions of those now banned.

Mwasa intends holding a national convention in May.

The Press organisation is working on a memorandum about alleged Security Police harassment.

This will be distributed locally and overseas.

Transvaal secretary Mr Joseph Nong Thloloe takes over from Mr Mtimkulu as Transvaal vice president.

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

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D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Urban councils condemn ban on journalist

RDM 12/1/81
328
343

Staff Reporter

THE URBAN Councils Association, a national umbrella organisation for community councils, has condemned the banning of Mr Mathata Tsedu, a journalist and Northern Transvaal executive member of the Media Workers Association of SA.

At the association's meeting in Bloemfontein at the weekend, it also condemned the Government's closure of schools over pupil boycotts and called for all affected schools to be re-opened unconditionally.

On the question of foreign investment, the association's national executive said it encouraged more investment because it opened more job opportunities for all.

Mr Mpiyake Kumalo, a member of the Katlehong Community Council who introduced the motion condemning the banning of Mr Tsedu, a Post (Transvaal) reporter, said bannings put community councillors, as people working with

the Government, "in an invidious position".

He feared silence would lead the community to think councillors were conniving with the Government in banning its political opponents.

"If bannings are the order of the day, then we too should be banned and not be given any protection," Mr Kumalo said.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the association, said councillors could not remain silent while the Government "molested" black people through bannings and house arrests.

"If you want to have your freedom protected, you should protect the freedom of other people. We have a duty to perform and that is protecting our people from being molested.

"We condemn in no uncertain terms all bannings generally and in particular the latest banning, on Mr Tsedu."

Mr Tsedu's three-year banning order prohibits him continuing to work as a reporter and confines him to Seshego.

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year
P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
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D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth
year.
D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
work in

ved.

Counsel slams State handling of Mayet case

An application by the State to have the case against banned journalist Mrs Zubeida Mayet (43) postponed for the third time was strongly opposed by her defence council in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mrs Mayet appeared before Mr A H Bailo charged with contravening her five-year banning order on October 19 last year.

Mr A Hatting, prosecuting, asked the magistrate to postpone the trial to February 9, because the chief State witness was not available.

Mrs Mayet was appearing for the third time.

Opposing the application, Mr Clifford Mailer said it was "grossly iniquitous" that his client should suffer financial losses coming to court when the State could not even provide reasons why the chief witness was not available.

He said the State had had three months to prepare its case since the alleged offence was committed, but had not done so.

Mr Mailer added that Mrs Mayet was a widow with eight children and could not afford legal fees and the cost of these court appearances.

The request for a postponement was granted by the magistrate.

5/10/71
328
12/1/71

Journalist's court case postponed

RDM
13/1/81
328

Staff Reporter

THE advocate representing the banned former journalist, Ms Zubieda Mayet, charged with contravening her banning order, yesterday opposed an application for the hearing to be postponed.

Ms Mayet allegedly attended a meeting on October 19 last year to "inter alia commemorate the banning of various organisations on October 19, 1977".

Mr C Mailer told the Johannesburg Regional Court the postponement was "grossly inequitable" as Ms Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, is suffering financially

because of the State's negligence to subpoena a witness timeously. He said the State had three months in which it could have done so.

The prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh, said his effort to get hold of the witness was in vain.

The hearing was postponed to March 9. Bail of R20 was extended.

Ms Mayet was banned for five years in December 1978. In terms of her banning order she is restricted to the Johannesburg area and may not attend gatherings.

At the time of her banning she was the deputy chief sub-editor of "The Voice".

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 100

16 Januarie 1981

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 100

16 January 1981

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

58 7370 (328)

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 16 JANUARY 1981

No. 7370 7

en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

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
Jamalludien Shaik Ahmed Hamdulay.....	37 Arba Street, Rylands Estate, Athlone.....	25/11/80	31/10/85
John James Issel.....	36 Kraai Crescent, Rocklands, Mitchell's Phaia....	21/11/80	31/10/83

(16 Januarie 1981)/(16 January 1981)

PRAC. 10/10/13 (11/13/13)
Another order for member of the Me-
dia Workers' Association of SA
(Tiwana), Mathata Tse'u, is banned
and placed under house arrest in So-
chego, near Pieterburg.

Bans on two black leaders are eased

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government has lifted certain restrictions on two banned black consciousness leaders, Mr Curtis Nkondo and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, allowing them to resume work at their previous places of employment.

However, an application for the banned journalist, Ms Juby Mayet, to be allowed to resume work at The Voice newspaper has been rejected.

Both Mr Nkondo and Mr Mazibuko, former chairman and secretary respectively of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, were banned last year.

Among the restrictions imposed on them were that they could not enter any private or public educational institution, or any place where publications are prepared.

Two concessions have been made to both men. Mr Nkondo has now been allowed to resume his former post, which involves developing computer-based educational system programmes.

He may now also work in Sandton, where his firm, Control Data, is based. His original banning order confined him to the Johannesburg magisterial district.

Mr Mazibuko is back as assistant director of the SA Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg, but with his work activity limited.

The Sached director, Mr John Samuel, said yesterday that lawyers had submitted memoranda from various people connected with education to the Minister of Justice, asking for a relaxation of Mr Mazibuko's restrictions.

While Mr Mazibuko has been allowed to work again for Sached, he is precluded from attending meetings and from writing.

"We had to define a job for him. It is now, in the main, an administrative job," Mr Samuel said.

Mr Mazibuko has been granted permission to take up part-time studies for a B Sc degree at the University of the Witwatersrand. He holds a teaching

diploma from the University of Zululand.

A spokesman for Control Data said: "We felt obliged, through attorneys, to motivate a change in Mr Nkondo's banning order. We are pleased to have him back at work. He is an employee in whom there has been a significant investment in terms of time, training and the rest of it."

Mr Nkondo, who lives in Eldorado Park, is the former president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Mr Revelation Ntola, editor of the black ecumenical newspaper, The Voice, said a second application made late last year for a relaxation of Ms Mayet's orders had been rejected.

"We pointed out that she would work in a separate office. No reason was given for the refusal," he said.

Ms Mayet, a widowed mother of eight children, was an executive member of the now banned Union of Black Journalists. She was deputy chief sub-editor of The Voice at the time of her banning.

Commenting on the easing of Mr Mazibuko's and Mr Nkondo's restrictions, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "Under normal circumstances, one would hail such little mercies as a sign of maturity."

"One is, of course, happy for the individuals and their families, whom they can now support."

"But in our situation, such mercies are ridiculous when people have been unfairly and unjustly banned in the first place. One cannot hail the relaxations after Draconian measures are imposed without justification in the first place."

Dr Motlana added: "Our demand is that no-one should be punished for a crime not known to him. Charges should be put to them in an open court."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, commented: "One is always glad to hear of relaxation of banning orders. It would be better still if the powers to ban did not exist at all."

Bishop Tutu gets passport back

Argus 21/1/81

328

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches was returned to him yesterday by order of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis.

Bishop Tutu's passport was withdrawn by the then Minister of the Interior, Mr A Schlebusch, on March 4, last year — the same day Mr Robert

Mugabe won the Zimbabwe election. Repeated requests by Bishop Tutu and the SACC for the reinstatement of the passport were refused by the Minister.

The deputy general secretary of the SACC, Mr Matt Stevenson, has expressed delight that Bishop Tutu will, once again, fulfil his role on the world scene.

The former general secretary of the SACC and director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John

Rees, said he was 'absolutely thrilled' when he heard the news.

'It is right that Bishop Tutu represents the feelings of the churches and many other people effectively to overseas bodies,' said Mr Rees.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nithatho Mollana, said Bishop Tutu's passport was not supposed to have been taken in the first place.

Bishop Tutu said he had applied for his passport shortly before Christmas because he had a very important conference to attend two weeks ago.

'But I was only phoned yesterday after lunch and told that my passport was ready. Although I had lost my important engagement I am glad my passport is back.'

'My only regret is that in a free country being in possession and keeping your passport is a right,' said Bishop Tutu.

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the best work in

first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize

For the student who has made

best use of bricks in his

design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award

For the best project in

structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund

For the Building Industry

Book Prizes

For the best student in each

year of study of the degree

course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize

For the best final year

student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize

For the best student obtaining

a first class pass for a

dissertation in Building

Management.

S F Richardson

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 129

23 Januarie 1981

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 129

23 January 1981

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),

GG 7381

328

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 23 JANUARY 1981

No. 7381 5

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:

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 oornandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Zwelakhe Sisulu.....	Orlando-Wes 7372, Soweto.....	29/12/80	31/12/83
Marimuthu Marimuthu.....	Mimosastraat 30, Lotusville, Verulam.....	29/12/80	31/12/83

King pair guilty of breaking ban

EAST LONDON — A King William's Town couple were given suspended sentences when they appeared in the regional court here yesterday for breaking their banning orders.

Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, 29, and his wife Mrs Nandisile Mpumlwana, 27, of Zone 9, Zwelitsha, were found guilty of leaving the magisterial district of King William's Town and Zwelitsha without permission on December 15 last year.

They were on their way to Mdantsane to conduct a business deal when they were stopped and arrested at a police roadblock at Lone Tree, in the district of East London.

Mr Mpumlwana, who

has been banned for eight years and is a furniture salesman, is awaiting permission from the Minister of Justice, Mr K. Coetsee, to go to Pietermaritzburg to study to become a minister in the Anglican church.

His wife, who has a BA from Unisa and Fort Hare and directs an educational organisation, is to do practical teaching in Pietermaritzburg as part of a teaching diploma.

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, took all this into account when sentencing Mr Mpumlwana to 12 months imprisonment, and Mrs Mpumlwana to six months imprisonment, both sentences suspended for five years. — DDR.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Two top black pressmen banned

The acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Phil Mtinkulu, and the Transvaal vice-president, Mr Joe Thloloe, have been banned for three years.

Orders were served on them early today.

This is the second time within a month that the Government has acted against leaders of the organisation.

First to be banned were the Mwasa national president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Natal vice-president

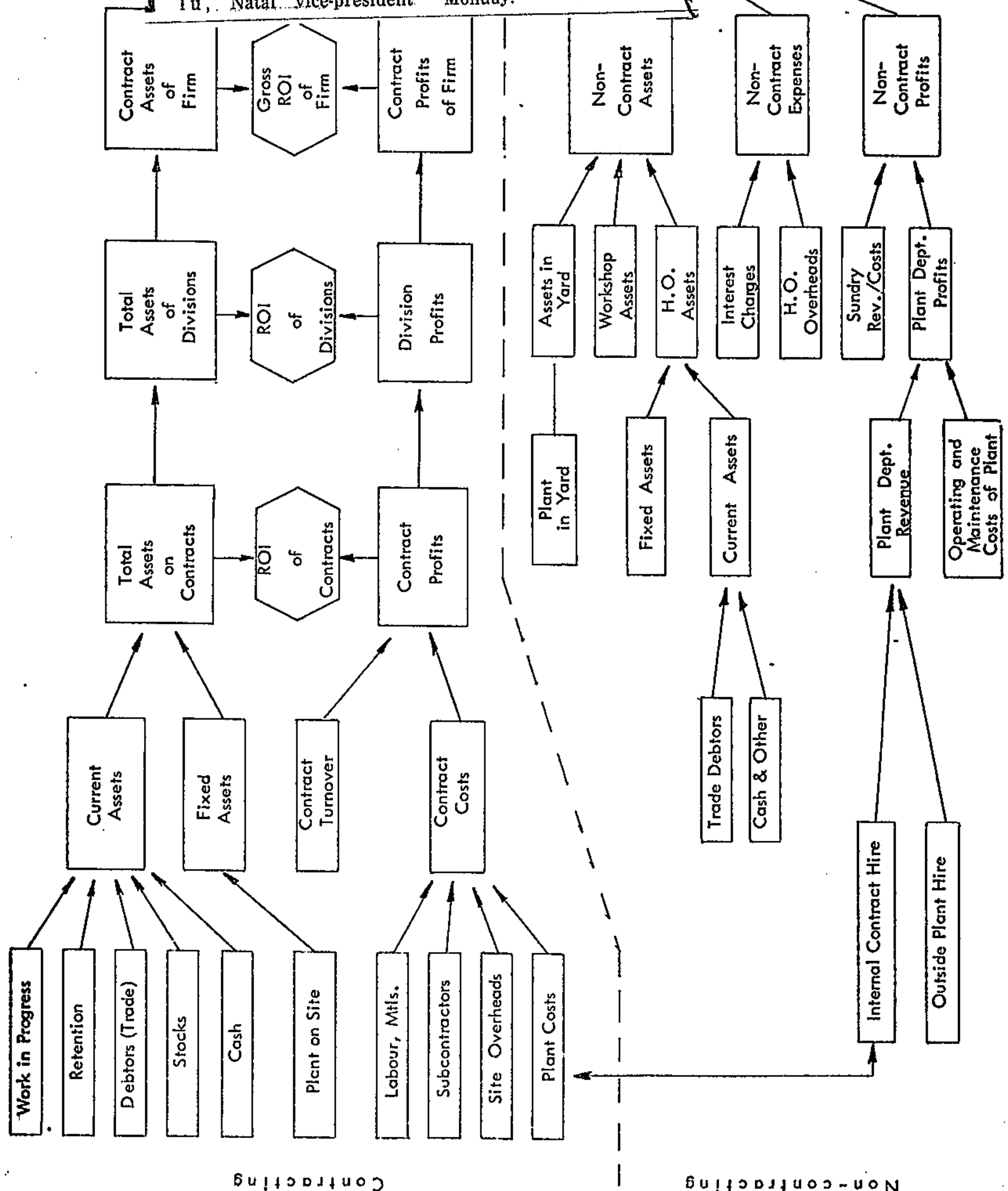
Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, and the secretary of the Northern Transvaal region, Mr Mathata Tsedu.

Both Mr Mtinkulu and Mr Thloloe were senior staff members of Post Transvaal, the newspaper forced to close down last week after Government threats to ban it.

The manager of the newspaper Sowetan, Mr John Gittins, today said all bannings were "totally abhorrent."

The Sowetan is replacing the banned Post on Monday.

FIG. 6.1
INTERDEPENDENCIES DIAGRAM OF THE VARIABLES AFFECTING THE ROI OF A FIRM



FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
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Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Prize
best work in fourth

e Lewis

ry Prize
best work in

ar.

Rosenveld.

DD 28/1/81 Detained men's trial for PE

EAST LONDON — Two Rhodes University men and a Duncan Village man made their fourth and final brief appearance together in the magistrate's court here yesterday, charged under the Internal Security Act.

On the instructions of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr Edward Charles Heller, a journalism lecturer, Guy Julian Elliot Gough Berger, 24, of Hill Street, Grahamstown, and a first year social science student, 21-year-old Devandiren Pillay, of Ward Street, North End are to be transferred to

Port Elizabeth for trial on February 16 in the regional court there. Both are to remain in custody.

Mr Mandla Gxanyana, 26, of Dangazela Street, Duncan Village, was remanded in custody until February 24 to appear again in the magistrate's court here.

The men were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Berger has been in custody since August 11, and Mr Pillay since July. Mr Gxanyana was arrested by security police at Buffalo Flats on June 15. — DDR.

RDM 29/1/81 (328) (243) (129) (175)

Bannings a grave setback for Mwasa

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

WHO's next? That was the question posed by the Media Workers' Association of South Africa's newsletter, Kwasa, in an article late last year outlining the Government's actions against black journalists.

The answer was not long in coming: Zwelakhe Sisulu, Marimuthu Subramoney, and Mathata Tsedu. Then came the effective banning of Post and Sunday Post.

Now it is the turn of two more Post journalists and trade unionists, Phil Mtimkulu and Joe Thloloe. They too have been put out of circulation for three years on orders signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

After Mr Sisulu's banning at the end of December, Mr Mtimkulu, a vice-president, succeeded him as Mwasa acting president. Mr Thloloe, Southern Transvaal secretary, took over Mr Mtimkulu's post in the national executive.

If Mr Sisulu was the inspirational leader of black journalists in recent years, Mr Mtimkulu and Mr Thloloe were among the major figures who first started organising black journalists into a unified body.

They were founder members of the Union of Black Journalists, formed in the early 1970s as part of the emergence of black consciousness. Mr Thloloe was president and Mr Mtimkulu general secretary when the UBJ was banned in 1977.

They are two contrasting characters with one thing in common — both are passionately committed to the black struggle.

Lanky, Sophiatown-born Mr

Mtimkulu, 32, attended Meadowlands Primary School. On matriculating from Morris Isaacson High in Soweto, he freelanced for the old Golden City Post, then joined the staff of The World in 1968.

When The World was banned, he joined the black ecumenical newspaper, The Voice, as news editor, before joining Post in 1979. He represented the UBJ at the Newspaper Guild conference in Hawaii in 1977, and the Writers' Association of South Africa at the conference of the International Federation of Journalists in Nice in 1979 when Wasa was accepted on the IFJ executive.

Mr Mtimkulu, who lives in Soweto with his health attendant wife Nomsa and their 18-month-old daughter Kutloano, was convicted in 1977 under the Riotous Assemblies Act when black journalists staged a march in Johannesburg to protest against the banning of The World and other organisations.

He and another banned journalist, Ms Juby Mayet, were acquitted of illegally withdrawing funds from the UBJ account without the consent of the liquidator after the union was banned.

Mr Mtimkulu often played a conciliatory role in Mwasa, exerting a moderating influence in potentially inflammable situations.

Mr Thloloe, 38, is a slightly-built, shy person who came to be regarded as a respected labour writer and unionist.

He has a reputation as a fire-eating radical, although those who know him say it is undeserved. He might have earned it when, as a youth, he was jailed for nine months in 1960 for taking part in the anti-pass campaign with the then leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.



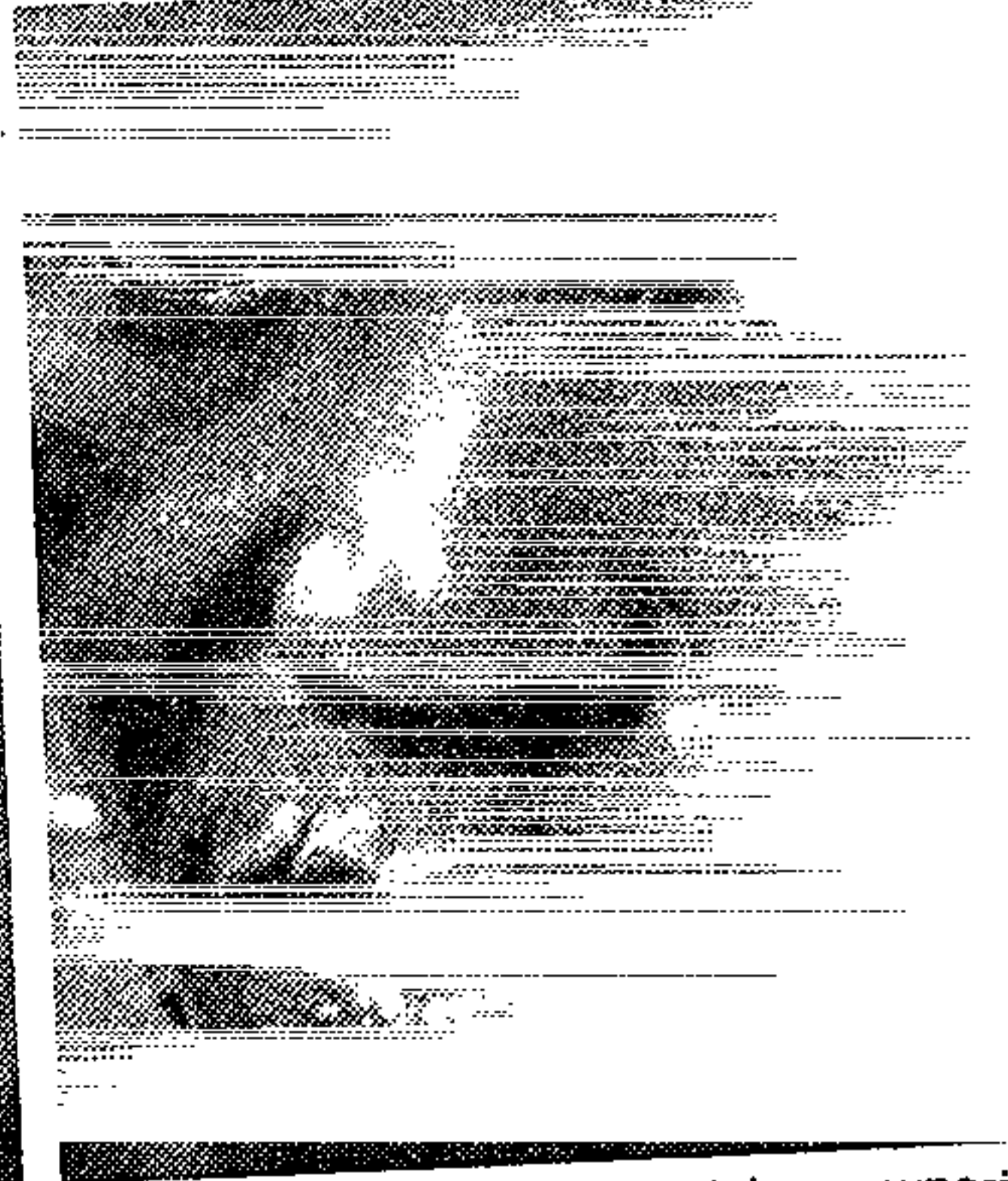
Mr Mtimkulu ... moderating influence.

It may also have had something to do with his position as president of the UBJ when its formation and its black exclusivist standpoint shocked many white journalists.

Orlando-born Mr Thloloe lives in Soweto with his wife Joyce and their two children, Letebele, 8, and Nokuthula. He matriculated from Orlando High in 1961 and joined the then Bantu World. He also worked for the Golden City Post, Drum and the Rand Daily Mail.

In 1976, he was detained for six months under the Internal Security Act, and then spent another 18 months in detention in 1977 under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Perhaps, more even than the banning of Mr Sisulu and the others, Mr Thloloe's banning represents a grave setback for Mwasa in particular and the black consciousness movement in general. He was a practical, hard-working unionist, Mwasa's labour expert, and highly influential in black consciousness circles.



Mr Thloloe ... Mwasa's labour expert

STAR
29/1/81
195 people
'restricted' (328)

THE ASSEMBLY—A total of 195 people were at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday in reply to a question by Mrs. Helen Suzman.

Mr. Coetsee said 38 of those affected had left the country. — Sapa.

John Perry Prize
For the best work in

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of
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Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 163

30 Januarie 1981

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID. (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

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
Mathatha Godfrey Tsedu.....	3662 Zone 11, Seshego.....	9/1/81	31 12 83

No. 164

30 Januarie 1981

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

Vir algemene inligting word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 9 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), die kennisgewing 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:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
John Marinus Ferus.....	Hamnerstraat 14, Worcester.....	24/12/80

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 163

30 January 1981

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 person mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

No. 164

30 January 1981

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

THE PRESS FM 30/1/81

Ex-Post facto

On Monday, February 2, the Argus group's hitherto free-sheet for the African market, *The Sowetan*, will appear, substantially transformed, as a daily tabloid (price 15c) to fill the breach created by the effective banning of the *Post* newspapers. *The Sowetan* will, to all intents and purposes, be a new, serious newspaper, employing 32 of the 50 former *Post* and *Sunday Post* journalists. And the bell will sound for a fresh round in the battle between (black) press freedom and the Pretoria government.

According to *The Sowetan's* newly appointed editor and former *Post* deputy, Joe Latekgomo. "The fact that we will be serving the same market makes it imperative that we reflect the same concerns and aspirations as were reflected by newspapers such as *The World*, *Week-end World*, *Post*, and *Sunday Post* ... and that we continue to fight for a just society for all."

Latekgomo tells the FM that he will be "totally independent" editorially and that he has received no directives from Argus management beyond the company's stated editorial policy. Given *The Sowetan's* forebears, are there not fears of it, too, being consigned to oblivion? "We have our fears," admits Latekgomo, "but our consolation is that we are fighting a just cause."

□ **Postscript:** Even before the appearance of the new-look *Sowetan*, two journalists already hired by the newspaper were, as the FM went to press, added to the list of banned black journalists, all of whom were employed by *Post/Sunday Post* and all members of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa). Joe Tloloe and Phil Mtimkulu (respectively deputy news editor and senior journalist on *The Sowetan*) join the following banned journalists: Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mathatha Tsedu, Mono Badela, Marcus Ngani and Marie Soobramanie.

"Does the government really hope to silence the black voice by banning journalists?" Latekgomo asks in a statement following the latest bannings, which, he says, "demonstrate that government is determined to wipe out the remaining evidence of press freedom in SA ... It is a total onslaught against newspapermen against whom cases which cannot be justified in a court of law have been made out ... It is a tragedy that we will never know the reasons for their banning."

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Tutu warns Mwasa of more bans

RDH 2/2/81

328

88

144

243

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, warned at the weekend that more detentions and bannings were to be expected in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu was addressing the first annual congress of the Southern Transvaal regional branch of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) at the Dube YWCA, Soweto.

He said it was becoming increasingly hazardous to be a journalist in South Africa — and even more so to be a black journalist trying to "write the truth as seen by the community".

"In less than two months five of your colleagues in Mwasa have been clobbered," he told delegates. "Why? Simply and solely because it has become an occupational hazard to be a journalist in South Africa."

"I'm optimistic that we are going to attain freedom in South Africa in five years, but the cost is going to be horrendous. The struggle is going to be costly."

"Many are still going to be detained, banned, harassed..."

He said black journalists had two choices. "You have to decide whether you are going to soft-pedal and survive or risk this new occupational hazard. You are now, clearly, in the front line."

He said it was clear the Government regarded black people as the enemy when it spoke of the total onslaught.

"Even when we say that we are striving for and committed to peaceful change, we are regarded as the enemy. Even when our people are engaged in peaceful demonstrations, they are still regarded as the enemy. We have seen that white people are

not prepared to fight the whole hog with us. Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said he was opposed to 'majority rule' in South Africa. Mind you, he is the best that white people can offer."

Bishop Tutu expressed support for black organisations, including Mwasa, that were trying to "remove our shackles, and not only to ease the chains from our hands."

If blacks wanted to "remove their chains", they should also be prepared to face the consequences — detentions, bannings, and other forms of oppression.

Whites in South Africa must make use of the present time to make friends with blacks, before it was too late, he said.

Bishop Tutu said he believed that South Africa would have a black Prime Minister in five to 10 years. Mr Goba Ndlovu, chairman of the

Southern Transvaal branch of Mwasa, told the congress the Government was out to "strangle" black trade unions' Sapa reports.

He said the bannings of newspapers and Mwasa members were part of an effort to strangle the "determined, unavoidable and emergent black trade unions".

Mr Ndlovu was delivering the opening address.

Mwasa had taken its place as an independent union and brought together a rare array of intellect and articulate scholars, he said. It was an articulate organisation. It called for "maximum effort" from the working masses.

An executive member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, the Rev Buti Thagale, appealed to black workers to unite and help bring about political changes in South Africa.

Corporation Medals

For the
of the 2

Second

Miss

Third

Miss

Fourth

P M Sc

T J Cl

D P We

J H Re

B F Mc

Professor

Awarded on

examination

student in

Civil Engi

J H Rens

Sammy Sack

Awarded to

best class

Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I F

For the fir

obtaining t

mark.

G L Cragg

CHEMICAL

STAR 2/2/84
Tutu warns
Mwasa on
more action

Political Staff

Members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) were warned at their first annual congress at the weekend that the Government would move against them unless they applied self-censorship.

The warning was given by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, when he addressed the congress on Saturday morning.

He said: "You journalists have only two options. You can write what pleases the Government or write the truth about the plight of blacks as you see it."

"The second option will definitely put you in trouble because the Government will take exception and will act against you as they have acted against your colleagues."

"There will be more detentions, bannings and trials," he said.

Bishop Tutu said Mwasa members had, in the past, represented the truth with regard to black issues.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

The retrenched mem-
bers included reporters,
subeditors, and photogra-
phers. Mr Gittins said no
members of the editorial

Retrenchments started
last Monday and 18 edi-
torial staff members were
affected, he said.

be run.

Post's replacement, would

the way the Sowetan,

the closure of Post, and

made necessary because of

the retrenchments were

Mr John Gittins, mana-

ger of the Sowetan, said

Post newspapers have

defunct Post and Sunday

employees of the now-

A total of 18 editorial

staff were transferred to
other Argus newspapers.

A report read at the
annual congress of the
Media Workers' Associa-
tion of South Africa
(Mwasa) said the Govern-
ment was trying to cripple
the union by banning its
elected leadership.

However, the union
would continue to show
the Government that it
"might ban the people,
ban organisations, but
they could not ban their
ideas."

Five members of
Mwasa, the black journal-
ists' union, have been
banned.

18 Post journalists are retrenched

size
st year student
the highest average

Banned man jailed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Mr Fikile Edgar Mlinda was sentenced to six months imprisonment yesterday after being found guilty of breaking his restriction order.

Mr Mlinda, who appeared in the regional court here, was found guilty of leaving the magisterial district of

King William's Town on October 5 last year without the permission of the magistrate.

He was restricted to the King William's Town magisterial district on January 22, 1979. Mr Mlinda was detained by police near Peddie while travelling to Port Elizabeth. — DDR.

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

Jailed for breaking banning order

Nm 6/212
(328)

Court Reporter

FANA George Sithole, 38, banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, was jailed for six months by Mr H W Weitz in the Durban Regional Court yesterday for contravening the terms of his banning order last October.

Sithole, who is confined to his home at Umlazi between the hours of 6 p m and 6 a m pleaded guilty to contravening the order terms by being absent from his home between 6 p m

and 7 p m on October 21.

He was also found guilty of contravening the banning order by leaving his home in restricted hours on October 4.

Sithole admitted being convicted of eight counts of breaking the terms of his banning order in April 1978.

He was issued with a banning order in December 1976.

Mr J Gar appeared for the State and Mr J Maloto for Sithole.

Neighbours (328) took banned ARGOS 6/2/81 man's child to hospital

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A banned journalist, Mr Murimuthu Subramoney, restricted to his Verulam house between 7 pm and 6 am on weekdays, could not legally leave his house to take his five-month-old son to hospital on Monday this week.

It was after 7 pm when a doctor said the child must go to hospital.

Mr Subramoney received special permission from a magistrate to go to the hospital but neighbours had already taken the child.

Two days later the child died.

Mr Subramoney was vice-president of Media Workers' Association of South Africa's Natal branch when he was served with his three-year banning and house arrest order last December.

Industry on the Witwatersrand 1902-1910.' (Ph.D. thesis, University of South Africa, 1969), p. 30; and Reeves, J.A., 'Chinese Labour in South Africa, 1901-1910' (M.A. thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, 1954), p. 23.

(13) The Mining Industry. Evidence and report of the Industrial Commission of Enquiry, with an appendix. (Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, 1897). This is henceforth abbreviated to MIC 1897.

(14) Ticktin, D., 'The Origins of the South African Labour Party 1838-1910', (Ph.D. thesis, University of Cape Town, 1973), v.1, pp. 77-79. See also South African Typographical Journal, (SATJ) 1893 ff.; Amalgamated Engineers Journal, 1903-1905; South African Review, 25 Oct. 1902, p. 118, article by T. Ratcliffe.

Tragedy: bannings slammed

from page 1

go to hospital. It is frightful."

Another said: "This highlights the deficiency in the banning system, whereby even in an emergency a man simply cannot bring himself to break the order. It is absolutely appalling — inhuman."

The lawyers did not want their names published.

Professor J D van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand and vice-president of the Lawyers Human Rights Association, said: "This emphasises again the abhorrent nature of banning orders as such."

"It is frightening to note that such radical infringements on the freedom of movement of individuals are totally dependent on arbitrary powers entrusted to members of the executive branch of Government," he said.

Members of the Bar Council would not comment officially because, they said, the full facts of the case were not apparent from the way it was reported.

5, q.27, evidence of Dr L. Irvine.

v.1, p.23.

286, file 240V, No. 2, article by H.F. Marriot.

103, 111, qq. 754, 934-936, evidence of J. Richard (miners).

q.640, evidence of A. Bayler.

op. cit., p.5; Ferguson, M., and Scott, W.,

'Measures for Preventing the Formation of Dust, and Precautions Designed to Prevent Persons Inhaling Such Dust as may be formed, and the Regulations relating thereto,' in IIOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 4, p. 5.

(40) Oliver, T., Diseases of Occupation; from the Legislative, Social and Medical Points of View (London 1908) p. 279.

M., 20 Nov.

Government Mining

of the Government

Transvaal Laws
of 1903, Section

Child tragedy: bannings slammed

By Marion Duncan

An outcry against the arbitrary nature of banning orders came today after banned Natal journalist Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, whose five-month-old daughter died, was unable to break his restrictions to take her to hospital.

The little girl, Vishna Subramoney who suffered from respiratory failure, was rushed to hospital on Monday night by a neighbour in the Verulam district of Durban.

Her condition deteriorated while her father telephoned local police and a magistrate to get permission to break his banning order.

Mr Subramoney is under partial house arrest and restricted to his home from 7 pm to 6 am.

His daughter died on Wednesday morning without her father.

He had received permission from Durban magistrate Mr Purvis to leave his home on the Monday night, but by that time his daughter had already been taken to hospital.

Lawyers particularly are upset at the circumstances.

Six members of the Transvaal Bar contacted for comment this morning condemned banning orders outright. Said one: "This man was obviously so afraid of breaking his ban, and of what would happen to him, that he wasted valuable time trying to get permission to

To Page 3, Col 3

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

(28) Katz, E.N., A Trade Union Aristocracy: A History of White Workers in the Transvaal and the General Strike of 1913 (Johannesburg, 1976,) p. 360.

(29) Jacobson, D., Fifty Golden Years of the Rand, 1886-1936 (London, 1936), pp. 51 ff; Payne et al, op. cit., p.43; Jeppe, C.W.B.,

(46) ZAR Witten, Law 12, of 1898, par.52; Transvaal Laws Dealing with Mines Works and Machinery Regulations, 1903, par. 56.

(47) Irvine et al, op. cit., p.6; Payne et al, op.cit., p.6.

(48) Oliver(a), op. cit., p.379.

Gold Mining on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1946), v.1, pp.23ff; Irvine et al, op. cit., p. 5, make the statement that it can safely be said that the dust was not injurious. Cf. Feather, C.E., and Koen, G.M., 'The Mineralogy of the Witwatersrand Reef', Mineral Science and Engineering, v.7, No 3, July 1975, pp. 189-198, who describe the composition of all the ore-bearing rocks, both outcrop and deep level.

(30) McEwen, A.F., 'The Nature and Source of Dust in Mine Air, together with a brief reference to those operations which Produce Dust' in IIOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 2, p. 5.

(31) Jeppe, op. cit., v.1, p. 147; Payne et al, op. cit., p. 4.

(32) Payne et al, op. cit., p. 4.

Indian banned again

CT 20/2/81 (328)

MARITZBURG. — An Indian businessman and civic leader, Mr A S Chetty, was served with a five-year banning order at his home here yesterday.

The order bars him from receiving visitors other than his son and daughter-in-law, from attending any gathering, social or political, confines him to the magisterial district of Maritzburg and keeps him under house arrest between 6 pm and 6 am and at weekends.

The order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, is the second to be served on Mr Chetty in eight years. In 1973 he was served with a banning order which expired in 1978.

Mr Chetty is chairman of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress, Maritzburg Housing Action Committee and the Platoon Action Committee.

Mr Chetty's banning order expires in December 1985. — Sapa

April 1981 aan die effektebesitters wat op die datum van sluiting van die oordragboeke geregistreer is, betaal sal word:

6½ Persent Plaaslike Geregistreerde Effekte, 1995.
7 Persent Plaaslike Geregistreerde Effekte, 1985.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 6 Persent, 1981.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 8,15 Persent, 1981.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9½ Persent, 1985.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 10 Persent, 1996.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 10,35 Persent, 2001.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. 355

20 Februarie 1981

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET 54 VAN 1972)

TOEPASSING DEUR PLAASLIKE BESTURE: ADELAIDE, JAN KEMPDORP, SOMERSET-OOS EN WELKOM

Ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, magtig die Munisipaliteite van Adelaide, Jan Kempdorp, Somerset-Oos en Welkom hierby kragtens artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet 54 van 1972), om binne hulle onderskeie regsgebiede en deur hulle behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes en behoudens die verstreking van sodanige opgawes en verslae in verband met die uitvoering van of handeling kragtens die Wet as wat ek verlang, die toepaslike bepalings van genoemde Wet ten opsigte van enige artikel wat onder die bepalings daarvan ressorteer, uit te voer.

Opmerking.—Gratis monsters toegestaan ingevolge artikel 23 (4):

Adelaide: 15.
Jan Kempdorp: 13.
Somerset-Oos: 14.
Welkom: 91.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 310

20 Februarie 1981

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring 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:

be paid to the stockholders registered at the date of closing of the transfer books:

6½ Per Cent Local Registered Stock, 1995.
7 Per Cent Local Registered Stock, 1985.
Internal Registered Stock, 6 Per Cent, 1981.
Internal Registered Stock, 8,15 Per Cent, 1981.
Internal Registered Stock, 9½ Per Cent, 1985.
Internal Registered Stock, 10 Per Cent, 1996.
Internal Registered Stock, 10,35 Per Cent, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. 355

20 February 1981

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT 54 OF 1972)

ENFORCEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES: ADELAIDE, JAN KEMPDORP, SOMERSET EAST AND WELKOM

I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, in terms of section 23 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), hereby authorise the Municipalities of Adelaide, Jan Kempdorp, Somerset East and Welkom to enforce, within their respective areas of jurisdiction and through their duly authorised officers and subject to the furnishing of such returns and reports regarding the implementation of or action taken under the Act as may be required by me, the applicable provisions of the said Act in respect of any article falling within the provisions thereof.

Note.—Free samples allotted in terms of section 23 (4):

Adelaide: 15.
Jan Kempdorp: 13.
Somerset East: 14.
Welkom: 91.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 310

20 February 1981

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
Joseph Tiholoe.....	5702 Zone 2, Pimville, Soweto.....	28/1/81	31/12/83
Phillip Mtimkulu.....	651 Senaoane, Soweto.....	28/1/81	31/12/83

(322) (530)
**Banned man
loses bail** 28/2/51

A 22-year-old banned man was taken into custody yesterday in the Johannesburg Regional Court after his bail of R200 was cancelled.

The magistrate, Mr T J la Grange, heard that Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa, restricted to Krugersdorp, was arrested in Ermelo on February 14.

The prosecutor, Mr A R van Veen, said it was clear that Mr Ntlokoa intended leaving the country.

Durban banning

RDM 28/2/81
POLITICAL REPORTER

328

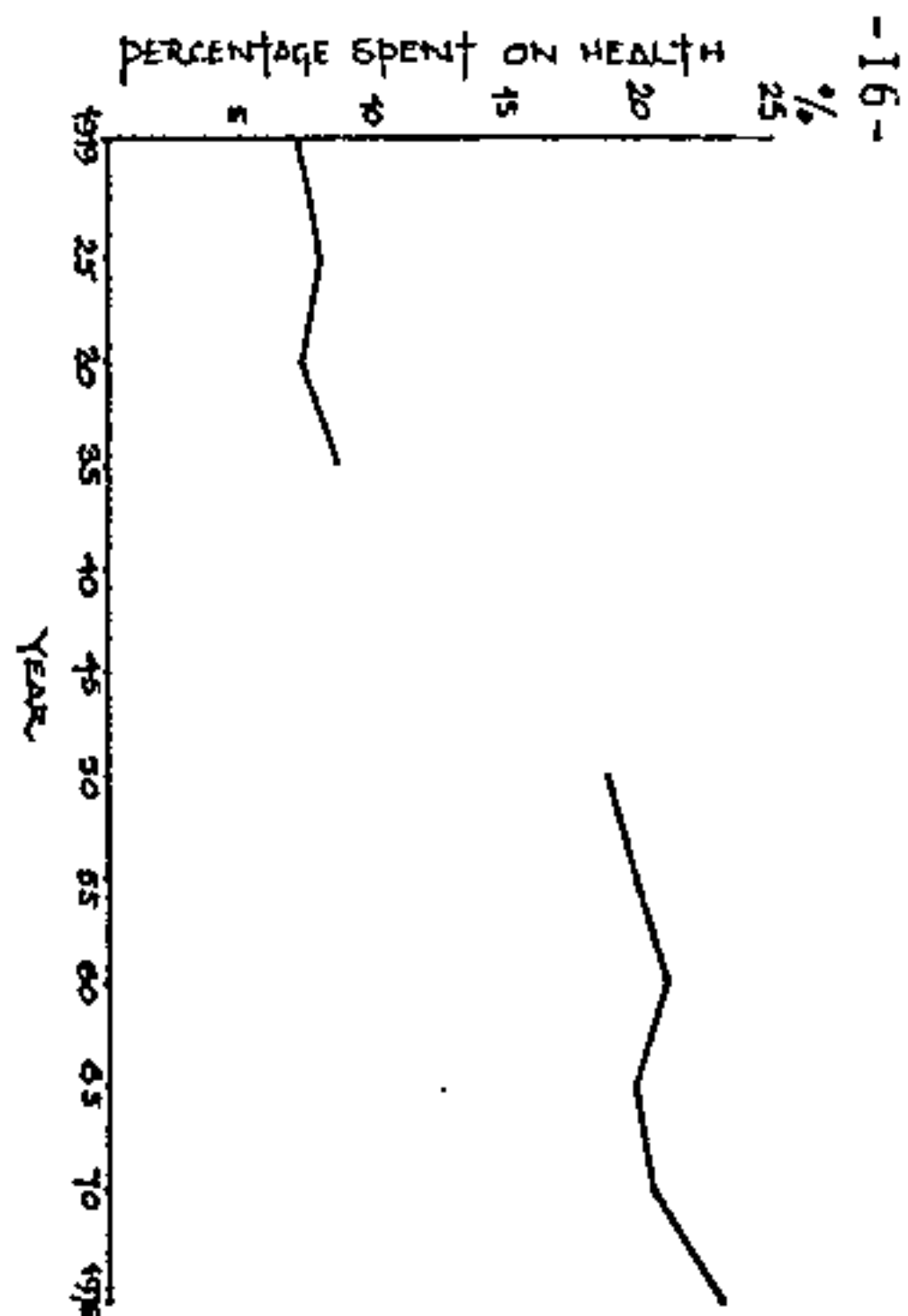
A FIVE-year stringent banning order was yesterday served on a prominent Natal politician, Ms Florence Mkize.

Ms Mkize, whose married surname is Mswane, has been placed under house arrest between 6pm and 6am on weekdays, and over weekends in terms of the Internal Security Act.

She is restricted to Lamontville township and the Durban magisterial area and has to report to a police station weekly.

Meanwhile a former Wilson-Rowntree worker, Mr Danile Tokwe, has been detained, the head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A P van der Merwe, confirmed yesterday

GRAPH 12
PROPORTION OF TOTAL PROVINCIAL
BUDGET CONSUMED BY HEALTH
EXPENDITURE



VI. PLANS 1976-1985

The department of mental health estimated its capital requirements to be R123 million for the period 1975-1985. This is for the erection of new and the repair and expansion of old mental hospitals.

the following table:

		atives		Cost (R)	Cost/Bed (R)
			25m		12 300
			2,5m		4 800
			0,5m		3 500
			78,5m		7 170
			123m (12)		Average

328 DD
Maqina
25/3/81
detained

NEW BRIGHTON — The banned New Brighton playwright and founder member of Roots cultural organisation, Reverend M. Maqina, was detained yesterday afternoon by the security police, according to his wife, Sindiswa.

Late last night the charge under which Mr Maqina was detained could not be established. — DDR

2 700 of the 13 660 beds to be created are earmarked for the 'homelands'. The R123m constitutes a nine-fold increase over the capital expended between 1948 and 1977. Between 1948 and 1977 only R13,1m was spent by the department on capital works.

12. Details of the remaining R162m were not available.

• / ...

TABLE B
CAPITAL WORKS
1948 - 1985

Period	Amount (R)
1948-1952	00-00
1953-1958	923 000-00
1959-1963	4 791 000-00
1964-1968	1 113 350-00
1969-1977	6 355 000-00
Projected 1975-1980	13 174 350-00
1980-1985	59 320 000-00
	47 160 000-00
	123 000 000-00

Plans drawn up in 1965 for the Matroosfontein project (13) were estimated at R62m; in 1973, the estimate was R24m, and in 1976, the estimate was R48m. Projects estimated at R50m in 1972 were re-estimated at R110m in 1976. Thus the projected capital needs of R123m for the 1975-1980 period can be expected to escalate, to a figure approaching R200m by 1985.

VII. TWO PROBLEMS

The development of mental health facilities in South Africa has been marked by two features, i) the chronic overcrowding crisis and ii) the racially biased distribution of facilities.

13. Matroosfontein has since been renamed Mitchell's Plain.

• / ...

Fired ^{24/3/81} Amnesty chief ³³ to write book

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Cosmas Desmond, recently dismissed as British director of the human rights organisation, Amnesty International, will write a book about the organisation.

He was commissioned to do this by Penguin Publishers before his dismissal and this request has not been rescinded.

In the meantime, his white-collar trade union is investigating whether Mr Desmond's case should be referred for appeal to an industrial tribunal on the grounds of unfair dismissal. If such a tribunal were to make findings in Mr Desmond's favour, it is possible he could demand to be re-instated. Otherwise, he could claim financial compensation.

Last night Mr Desmond, a former Roman Catholic priest who was banned and house arrested in South Africa, said he was not sure if he wanted the job with Amnesty back, even if it were possible.

"The meeting confirming my dismissal at the weekend was a shambles. This is only one indication of the shambles within the organisation. The staff are split, the council split and the membership is also split."

Asked if his unfortunate experience with Amnesty might colour his writing about it, Mr Desmond said it would reflect on his attitude towards the way the organisation was run but not as to the merit of its work.

Mr Desmond was the subject of an Amnesty campaign when he was under house arrest in South Africa.

Seventy-eight workers (60%) had no animals grazing
on the farmers' land. Donkeys and
forbid workers to them. Donkeys and
to and from the for
than sheep, goats, not be kept separate
tended to interbreed farmers' own animals
Where the workers cattle, the farmers
superimpose the work or shearing time at
probably mostly to spread of disease,
workers.
The table below animals among those
ept them.
button of grazing
forms a free service to
flocks from the
This was
If animals. This was
(them) at dosing, dipping
attend to them (or
to keep goats, sheep or
the farmers said, could
flocks and herds and
ce the quality of, the
Asked if his unfortunate experience with Amnesty might colour his writing about it, Mr Desmond said it would reflect on his attitude towards the way the organisation was run but not as to the merit of its work.

(v) Grazing rights.

are reasonably accurate.

FORMER SOUTH AFRICAN PRIEST IS STUNNED BY HIS SHOCK DISMISSAL

LEEDS — The political and personal storms which led to the sacking of Cosmas Desmond, a director of the British section of Amnesty International, are set to boil over.

The former Franciscan priest, who was under house arrest in South Africa for four years, declared himself "amazed, shocked and in a state of confusion" over the dismissal.

Amnesty announced this week that the decision to sack Mr Desmond was taken after the executive council received a report from an independent commission of inquiry headed by former Solicitor-General, Mr Peter Archer, QC.

Details of the report will be published after Amnesty's annual meeting is held this weekend and are expected to trigger a major row.

The report deals with one day last month when a strike was threatened over the refusal of two women to work for people promoted by Mr Desmond.

But trouble first began in the

Cos Desmond row all set to boil over

S. Express 22/3/81

328

16

By CHRIS BYE

British section of Amnesty last September when Mr Desmond decided to reorganise a staff made up of volunteers and professionals. According to sources within the group, the need for reorganisation was accepted, but Mr Desmond's methods were unpopular.

As the dispute grew more bitter, it led to an occupation of the building, a partial strike, and several resignations.

Mr Desmond said he had seen the Archer report that criticised him and other people still in their jobs. He alleges that it takes no account of the previous two years of his directorship, during which Amnes-

ty's fortunes had continued to improve. He felt he was being made a scapegoat.

Acting director Mr Derrick Roebuck said: "On the basis of some of the findings of the report, the executive council resolved to dismiss the director." He would not elaborate until after the report was published tomorrow.

A former chairman of the British section, Mr Jacques Berthoud, has prepared a statement for the annual meeting which hints at part of the problem. It blames the council for failing to support the director.

"It is now generally accepted that in the past the council was guilty of seriously neglecting co-ordination work. This year several of the consequences of this neglect came home to roost.

"Unless the director's function is clearly and unambiguously defined, it will lead not only to the unhappy employee but also the employers will be made ineffective."

The arguments appear to be both personal and political. There is a clear personality clash between some members of staff and one or two promoted by Mr Desmond. There are also political differences over the role of the expanded British section, which has taken Amnesty into new campaigning activities, organising concerts and shows as promotional and fund-raising events.

The organisation has also become involved in more general political activities as well as sponsoring individual prisoners.

A socialist who left the priesthood to marry, Mr Desmond, aged 45, was appointed to the R17,000-a-year job in May 1979.

He left South Africa after death threats to his family.

appointment of this Commission, and the Department of Native Affairs agreed that a Committee of Doctors, including L.G. Irvine and D. Macaulay, should investigate and report on

number those cases of uncomplicated silicosis in the secondary stage.

The increase in incidence of coexistent pulmonary tuberculosis was attributed to the fact that over 70 per cent of miners were South African born

watersand since 1912 - and if the incidence rate remains constant over a period of years, incidence thereafter will depend almost entirely on the numbers of working miners. (140) All these variables having been accounted for, it was calculated that by 1929 the incidence rate was one third of what it had been in the period 1912 to 1916. (141)

The figures for 1928 to 1929 (and those for the years immediately preceding this period) showed that the average incidence and prevalence of silicosis per annum had dropped considerably since 1903 to 1912, during which time prevalence had remained virtually unchanged. This was particularly true of the New Rand Miners. In the period 1928 to 1929 New Rand Miners constituted 8 360, or 54.5 per cent of the total white mining work-force of 15 333. During that year this group produced 42 cases of simple silicosis. The Old Rand Miners had to be divided into two groups, those who had only worked on the Witwatersrand and those who had working experience elsewhere. The former, although a declining numerical group, comprised 5 672, or 37 per cent of the work-force, and contributed 270 cases of simple silicosis. Two factors must be considered in comparing this group with the New Rand Miners. First, these Old Rand Miners had not been subjected to the compulsory restraints of preliminary and periodic examinations or to the benefits of working only under improved mining conditions. Second, although the incidence of primary silicosis was comparatively far lower amongst the New Rand Miners than this group of Old Rand Miners, it must be remembered that many of the former had worked for thirteen years or less on the mines, a considerably shorter length of time on average than the latter, and it was anticipated that incidence amongst the New Rand Miners might increase with a corresponding increase in their working years. Finally, the second group of

numbered 1 301 miners, or 8.5 per

Former SA priest fired by Amnesty

RDM 18/3/8

328
16

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Cosmas Desmond, the former Roman Catholic missionary priest in South Africa who was banned, has been dismissed from the human rights organisation, Amnesty International.

He had been director of the British section for two years.

Mr Derek Roebuck, who is acting director in Mr Desmond's place, has declined to give the reasons for the dismissal.

He would say only that it took effect on Saturday after a council meeting of the British section received a report from an internal commission of inquiry.

It was decided to dismiss Mr Desmond on the basis of the findings.

I understand, however, that some members of Amnesty resented staff changes made by Mr Desmond, and complained

that he was "intransigent" and "heavy-handed."

Some of the staff went into "dispute" through trade union channels. The union involved is one concerned with clerical, technical and supervisory staff.

Mr Desmond was to see the union this week about his own position.

Other causes of friction were disagreements about the role of Amnesty, and whether it should be a small movement operating within proscribed areas or a broadly-based mass movement.

I understand that Mr Desmond felt that it should widen its scope. It has 17 000 members at present.

During the time Mr Desmond was director, Amnesty conducted human rights campaigns concerning Guatemala, Chile, Zaire, East Germany and Russia — and is now giving its attention to South Korea.

Many people in Britain speak

highly of Mr Desmond's efforts — but others say he antagonised staff unduly.

He is best known in South Africa for his campaign against the Government's resettlement programme at Limehill in Natal, where he was a missionary.

After leaving the ministry and marrying, he continued his campaign against the forced removals of Africans to areas where, he claimed, insufficient provision was made for them.

After the publication of his book, "The Discarded People", he was banned and house-arrested.

Mr Desmond was born in Britain, and three years ago he and his family left South Africa to settle in London.

I understand that he will now write a book about Amnesty and its human rights work throughout the world.

The post of director is to be advertised.

No. 545

13 Maart 1981

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 107/1 R VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 107/1 R 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 ingereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

No. 545

13 March 1981

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 107/1 R OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107/1 R 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
Saravanan Chetty.....	36 Kingston Road, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	18/2/81	31/12/85

between
crition
Squatter
November 1977 AND
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he
cantly
isparity

1.

INTRODUCTION

There is a lack of data on the comparative nutritional status of rural and urban communities in South Africa.

The need for this data is particularly evident in Cape Town from whence many families are returned to the Bantustans under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. In 1977 the homes of 21 000 people in the squatter areas of Modderdam, Wexogenot and Unibell were demolished in order that they should return to their places of origin. The likely effect of such a move on the health of these people was unknown.

The community of Crossroads is threatened with demolition before the end of 1978. It therefore appeared important to conduct a survey of the nutritional status of the children of Crossroads and compare them with a similar group in a rural setting.

2.

RDM 10/3/81

Mayet gets 50 days, suspended

(228)

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former journalist, Zubeida Mayet, was given a suspended jail sentence of 50 days by the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday for breaking her banning order.

The sentence was suspended for 18 months by Mr A Barlow.

Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, pleaded guilty to attending a meeting at Jiswa Hall, Lenasia, last October 19.

She was banned for five years in December 1978. In terms of her order she is restricted to the Johannesburg area and may not attend any gatherings.

Yesterday she admitted attending the meeting in Lenasia, held to commemorate the banning of the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) and other black organisations on October 19, 1977. She was an office bearer of the union.

She said she believed at the time she was entitled to attend such a gathering. She added that she now admits not being entitled to and failed to show the care and circumspection required of her in believing she was entitled to.

At the time of her banning, Mayet was the deputy chief sub-editor of the Voice.

SOWETO 10/3/81 328

Mayet is sentenced



Zubelda Mayet

A FORTY-TWO-YEAR old former journalist, Mrs Zubelda Mayet, was yesterday found guilty of contravening her banning order by a Johannesburg regional court magistrate.

She was sentenced to 50 days imprisonment, suspended for 18 months by Mr A H Barlow.

Mrs Mayet, a mother of eight, admitted that on October 19 last year she attended a gathering at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

She told the court that at the time she believed she was entitled to be at the service which was advertised as a prayer meeting.

Banned student appears in court

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday reserved judgment on Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa, the banned Kagiso student charged with breaking his banning orders.

Ntlokoa, a former executive member of the Young Christian Workers (YCW) appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday. Judgment will be given on Thursday.

He appears before Mr F Z Kryneaw and is defended by Mr J Suttner, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana.

Evidence led in court was that Mr Ntlokoa had on Sunday October 19 last year contravened his banning order by attending an illegal gathering, and being in a school building in Kagiso.

Captain P Coetzee of the Security Police had earlier told the court that he had found Mr Ntlokoa addressing people in a classroom at the St Mary's Catholic School and that Mr Ntlokoa had also drawn up the agenda for that day.

Sister Mary Bernard, of the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso, said she had asked Mr Ntlokoa to draft a programme for that day as they were going to have a meeting at 11 am and had also asked him to borrow a tape recorder as this was going to be a youth meeting. She said she would not have allowed Mr Ntlokoa to attend the meeting as he was restricted.

When the police arrived, the meeting had not as yet been held. Mr Ntlokoa had instead just arrived, bringing the tape recorder and the programme to her.

In argument Mr Suttner told the court the definition of a gathering was not clear as Mr Ntlokoa had not actually attended the gathering, but had merely brought the recorder and the programme. He said that he was on school premises, but a school cannot be regarded as a school over weekends.

(328)

10/3/81

Sowetan

378
9/2/87 31m

Guilty of ban breach

Court Reporter

A 42-year-old journalist, Mrs Zubeida Mayet, was today found guilty of contravening her banning order by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate.

She was sentenced to 50 days' imprisonment, suspended for 18 months by Mr A H Barlow.

Mrs Mayet, a mother of eight, admitted that on October 19 last year she attended a gathering at the Jiswa Centre, Lenasia.

She told the court that at the time she believed she was entitled to be at the service which was advertised as a prayer meeting.

GENERAL NEWS

Steyn wants Govt to relax gag on Sisulu

RDM 7/3/81 (129) B28 (243)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media has asked for a temporary relaxation of the banning orders imposed on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former leader of black journalists, to enable him to appear before the commission.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in an interview yesterday that the commission had written to the Minister of Justice making the request to allow Mr Sisulu to testify and for his submissions to be published by the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn also disclosed he had invited the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) to send representatives to appear before the commission.

He said that if permission was received from the Minister of Justice, he would invite Mr Sisulu to appear.

Mr Sisulu, former news editor of Sunday Post — one of two newspapers effectively shut by the Government recently — was president of Mwasa when he was banned for three years under the Internal Secu-



ZWELAKHE SISULU
... under three-year ban order

rity Act last December.

So far, Inkatha representatives have been the only blacks to appear before the commission.

But Mwasa is unlikely to accept the commission's invitation. Its senior vice-president, Mr Charles Nqakula, said yes-

terday: "We have not yet received the invitation. When we do, our executive will have to discuss it."

"But our standpoint is clear — we cannot accept the temporary lifting of banning orders for the system to pursue its selfish ends. The banning restrictions on all our people must be unconditionally lifted and the banned newspapers must first be unbanned before we would even consider giving evidence or advising our former president to do so."

After restriction orders were served on Mr Sisulu, four other Mwasa officials were also banned. They are Mr Phil Mtinkulu, Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, Mr Mathata Tsedu and Mr Joe Thloloe.

In its submission to the commission, Inkatha sharply criticised some Mwasa members. Mwasa also came in for criticism from the editor of Beeld, Ton Vosloo, in his submissions.

Mr Sisulu cannot be quoted because of his banning order. The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, could not be contacted for comment last night.

328. C. Herald 7/3/81

He's not a criminal, says wife

I AM not ashamed of my husband now being banned for the second time because he is not a criminal. I am proud of him and can walk with my head high.

So says Mrs Saras Chetty whose husband, Mr A S Chetty, a Maritzburg estate agent and civic leader, was served with a five-year banning order last week. A banning order for a similar period expired in 1978.

It is believed that Mr Chetty's recent condemnation of the Republic Festival celebrations led to the order being served upon him.

Mrs Chetty, a teacher, spoke last week of her anguish since Wednesday afternoon. Her two daughters and sons are shocked at the banning.

'Family life will lose its warmth with my husband not being able to attend any social functions including parties in his own house.

'I will experience loneliness again like I did the last time when my husband was banned. No more will we be able to go to the cinema together or visit friends and relatives.

'Life will be difficult but my family gains strength from the fact that my husband is making a sacrifice,' Mrs Chetty said.

'The spirit in my husband to fight for the liberation struggle will never die because his whole life is centred around the fight for freedom. If the spirit dies, then he will also die. His physical and mental life is enveloped in the struggle.'

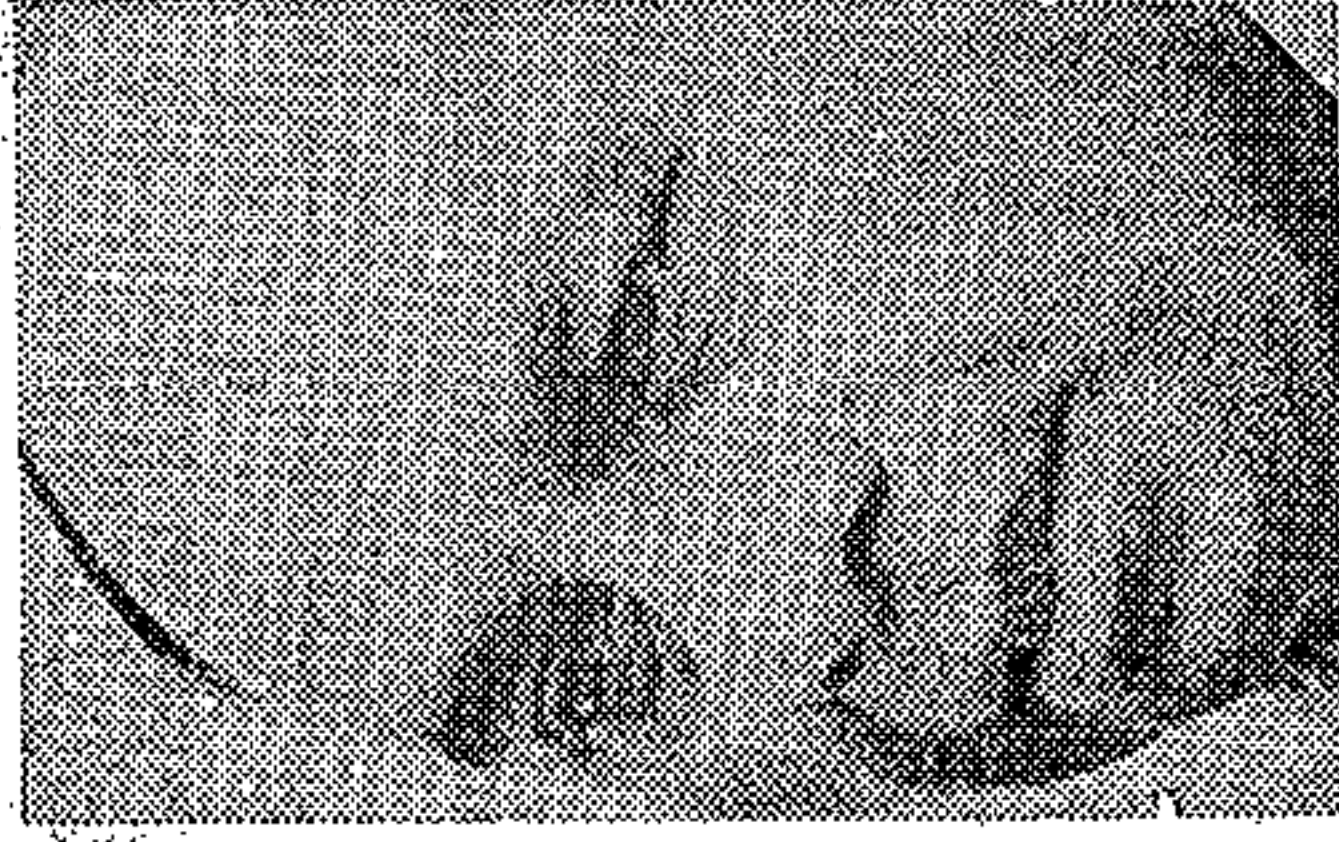
Mrs Chetty said the ban 'is much more severe than the previous one because now he has to report to the Mountain Rise police once a week.'

RESTRICTED

Mr Chetty was not restricted to the magisterial district of Maritzburg during the term of his previous banning.

Now he is. He may not leave his house between 6 pm and 6 am over weekends and on public holidays. Besides his children, wife, daughter-in-law and father-in-law, Mr T M Padayachee, a physical consultant is the only other person who may visit Mr Chetty.

Mrs Chetty suffers from severe attacks of hayfever. Her children do not live at home — and her husband cannot leave home at night and during weekends — so she will have difficulty reaching a doctor in an emergency, she said.



● MR A S CHETTY — banned for a second time.

The table shows that 21 workers (16 percent) earn R10

a week or less; 72 workers (55 percent) earn R15 or less and

108 workers (83 percent) earn R20 a week or less.

Average payments to African workers were R15,49 a week and

to Coloured workers R14,65. Agricultural census data give the

following comparable figures:

TABLE 19

Numbers employed and total payment (in cash and in kind) by race and magisterial district, four magisterial districts, 1972-73

Coloured regular workers:

District	Number employed	Average payment (cash plus kind), (R per week)
Beaufort West	977	8,03
Fraserburg	572	7,72
Graaff-Reinet	1 022	6,06
Middelburg	446	7,40
total	3 017	7,21

African re

District

Beaufort We

Fraserburg

Graaff-Rein

Middelburg

total

SOURCE: Rel

Ag

The

Banned Durban bookseller leaves South Africa

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN bookseller, Mr Govindsammy Reddy, 36, whose banning order was due to expire later this year, left South Africa at the weekend.

Mr Reddy, who obtained an MA in history from North-Western University in Chicago, distributed books for Raven Press of Johannesburg from 320 West Street, Durban.

He was banned under Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 for five years in January 1977 and the banning order was to expire on December 31 this year.

Mrs Kasturi Reddy, his

wife, said last night that she did not know when, or how, her husband had left the country. He had telephoned her on Sunday.

A close friend of Mr Reddy, Mr Niel Lewis, said: 'I think that Govin was afraid he would be banned again. He was struggling to make a living and only earned between R50 and R60 a month.'

At the time of his banning, Mr Reddy was a research officer for the Institute of Race Relations.

A spokesman for the Security Branch in Durban said yesterday he had not heard that Mr Reddy had left South Africa.

estimates of total

Report No. 06-01-10.

roduction,

Week

t (cash plus kind),

3285

51 Nov 26/81

443

328

435

Union seeks backing for banned seven

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) has appealed to local organisations to support an international day of protest against the banning of seven black South African journalists.

The call by Cusa — an

important black trade union body — is in response to a "day of action" planned for later this year by the International Federation of Journalists.

The organisers aim to highlight the "intolerable

persecution by the South African authorities of black journalists," and the "day" will include pickets outside embassies, public meetings, the distribution of leaflets and publicity in union journals.

Seven black journalists

are currently subject to banning orders issued by the Minister of Justice. They include the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and three other members of the Mwasa executive committee.

In a statement released today, Cusa refers to the "strong protests" it lodged against the most recent spate of bannings, which took place last December and January.

In keeping with this stand, it called on local bodies to pledge their support for the "day of action," and to "suggest ways in which they would wish to support the campaign."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 757

10 April 1981

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10(1) 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:

328

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 757

88 7541

10 April 1981

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10(1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10(1) 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:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Florence Grace Mwanje née Mkhize.....	4166 Msane Resort, Lamontville, Durban.....	27/2/81	31/12/85

3. It seems that all groups which reach a certain degree of poverty cannot support co-ops. Maxwell Klayman in an article on the Moshav in Israel writes of the new type of Moshav for settlers i.e. Moshav Olim; "The average size of farm was small, and there were fewer means of production than in the older moshavim. This meant a smaller output and turnover. Many members did not farm their plots. If the village co-operatives were to perform the services of the older moshavim the farming settlers could not meet the costs of the services from their relatively small output. Because of the tight financial situation the co-operatives could not pay their members on time. This induced the settlers to sell their produce to private traders for immediate cash payments. Thus a vicious circle was created whereby the position of the co-operatives was further improved." (7)

Banned from gatherings

PRETORIA. — Mrs Florence Grace Mswane, (nee Mkhize) has been prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice by the Department of Justice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Mrs Mswane's address is Msane Resort, Lamontville, Durban.

Notice of the prohibition was delivered to her on February 27 this year and the prohibition expires on December 31, 1985.

All the people I interviewed who were not using the dairy cited lack of labour as the reason.

2. Mhlauli and Nkalitshane said migrancy was the Amathole dairy's biggest problem. Nkalitshane said that because the numbers of people using it fluctuated they could never become strong (he said a big problem was that many people had no milk in winter). Mhlauli stressed the fact that marketing is important and said that if a man becomes a migrant to get money, there is nobody to sell his milk.

These problems are obviously general ones for small scale reserve projects. Norman Reynolds writes of another small scale dairy scheme near Zwelitsha. "During the life of the scheme there has been considerable change in the economic condition of the members families. Without any device to allow the

members to retain a financial stake in the co-op, members at times opted out of the scheme for indefinite periods. Migration and death in the family are probably the two major factors. Apparently such actions have been common enough to threaten the efficiency of the scheme. It must certainly have made it difficult for the scheme to supply milk regularly and it must have hampered the co-operatives ability to sell in the best markets."

3. People who have other sources of income have an important advantage over those who rely solely on the dairy. They can hire labour, or they can fit the dairy jobs in with other activities all of which together add up to provide an adequate income. This happens particularly in Amathole where some people were allocated Full Economic Farm units with rehabilitation (these farmers may utilise their time well between cultivating fields, keeping small stock and working in the dairy. Combined these activities may generate a decent income while none of them alone could provide enough to live off).

Only for people with enough cows to guarantee a reasonable income would the time and labour spend herding and milking be justified. (Again if a market could be established). Because nearly all the people in the dairies have very few, very low quality cows, it seems that the dairies can only provide a supplementary source of income to those who already have some security, rather than the sole source of income for the very poor.

4. Here one must note the exceptions of Alfred Bukula of Inkomo and Freddy Mhlauli of Amathole. Both are particularly successful in the dairies and yet both of them are comparatively poor. Mhlauli has a pension but the dairy is his main source of income. Bukula has no other cash income, but his income from the dairy is now second highest to that of N.M. He attributes this to the fact that his cows are particularly good and he has concentrated on improving their quality.

3.4 CONCLUSION

One must remember that these two projects are pretty exceptional in Umhlaba, and also, that while Umhlaba's classified as a pastoral area, with emphasis on cattle rather than cultivation, these are the only two dairies.

C. Herald 11/4/81

Man fined R50 for hindering police

A LENASIA, Johannesburg, man was last week convicted of hindering the police in arresting the banned former journalist, Mrs Zubeide Mayet, at a meeting commemorating the banning of several black organisations on October 19.

Mr A Chetty, a 35-year-old systems analyst and former research officer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was fined R50 (or 25 days' imprisonment).

Mr Chetty was charged with obstructing the police by hindering them in arresting Mrs Mayet for contravening her banning order by attending a meeting at the Jiswa Hall in Lenasia on October 19 last year.

Mr Chetty pleaded not guilty and said he had not known the men were from the Security Police. They had not said so or shown their identification.

HOSTILE

In their evidence, Lieutenant A Uys and Sergeant J Pietersen said the crowd at the meeting had been 'hostile' and 'inflamed'. Mr Chetty denied this, saying the meeting was essentially a prayer meeting and no one had been hostile.

The magistrate, Mr J Louw, said there were discrepancies in the evidence of both the State and the defence witnesses but that Captain W Minnaar and Lieutenant Uys had made a favourable impression.

the real growth of GDP was 2,6% p.a. (9)
 These statistics are summarised in table 2.4:
 Table 2.4: Growth Rate of Ethical Drug market compared
 with that of GDP (1970 - 77)

	GDP	Ethical Drugs
Growth rate (real)	% 2,6	8
Growth rate (current prices)%	11,1	17

In summary, then the market is small, but has grown rapidly in the last decade. Given that the growth trends are likely to continue in the future, even more powerful reasons exist for analysing the behaviour of the industry. It is the aim of this paper to provide such an analysis of the industry in as unbiased a manner as possible.

(2.3) The Manufacturing firms within the Industry:

Because of the extent of diversification within the drug industry, the exact number of firms active in the S.A. market is not known, but is probably about 95. However, 50 firms account for 97% of the market. (10)

The market is not highly concentrated, with the market shares of the top four firms ranging from 3,6 - 6,9%. This can be compared to the motor industry, for example, where the shares of the leading four firms typically range from 11,7 to 15,9%. (11) In line with world patterns, the local industry has an oligopolistic market structure.

The S.A. drug industry, and particularly the ethical drug industry, is characterised by a high degree of foreign ownership. In the drug industry as a whole S.A.-owned concerns now number 50% of the firms, but in volume terms foreign-owned companies still dominate the market.

... /

In the ethical market foreign firms are even more dominant, accounting for 86% of ethical sales. Table 2.5 shows this: (12)

Table 2.5: Number and ownership of firms dominating the market for ethicals, 1975

	No. firms in top 50	Market Share
American	21	39,2%
British	11	18,8

'Refugee' Reddy to rewrite history books

By BEV MORTIMER

A BANNED Durban academic, Mr Govan Reddy, has applied for refugee status in Zimbabwe, where he has been offered a job rewriting the country's history books.

Mr Reddy, 36, is probably the first South African to apply for refugee status direct to Zimbabwe, which has not yet formulated a policy regarding political refugees.

He arrived in Salisbury on Monday from Swaziland, where for the past month he had been staying in self-imposed exile.

A delegation of top Zimbabwe officials met Mr Reddy at the airport. He had arrived in the country without immigration papers but was allowed in after 45 minutes in which top officials, including Cabinet Ministers, are believed to have conferred with immigration officials.

Mr Reddy has been offered several jobs in the education field - including that of rewriting Zimbabwe history books.

He holds a master's degree in African studies from Northwestern University, Chicago, and was a research assistant at the Institute of Race Relations and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress when he was banned for five years in December 1976.

Mr Reddy is not, however, the only South African refugee in Zimbabwe.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, has disclosed that a number of refugees from the Republic had already entered Zimbabwe.

He told newsmen that Zimbabwe would not be deterred from accepting refugees from South Africa by the recent raid into Maputo by Pretoria.

(3.1) The Role of Profit in Industry:

The precise role of profits in the economy has long been a source of confusion to economists. Some have held that profits are a predictable return for risk, while others maintain that profits are a windfall or residual amount left over for the entrepreneur.

The two views imply a major difficulty. If profits are

... /

said that doctors examine better, or that people went because they could treat anything. If people were convinced that the clinic sisters could be quite sure what was wrong with them, that they would be referred to a doctor if necessary, and that if the clinic could not heal and had not referred them, the doctor would also be unable to help; then the clinics would be able to function as an effective screening device, and allow doctors to use their scarce skills where most needed. As it is people tend to go to the doctor for what they feel to be more serious ailments, but this is less efficient as a screening method than if done by someone with clinical competence.

The above provides an argument why nurses should not only be allowed to diagnose, but should be trained for it. More could also be done by the nurses: e.g. providing medicine for hypertensives.

iii) They provided a curative service more readily available to a large proportion of the population; at 20c the fee was within reach of everyone. 'Old age pensioners from Zwelitsha would visit the clinic rather than the doctor because it was closer. Waiting time was generally less than at a doctor. They also provided cheaper access to doctors - if referred from clinic, their consultation was free.

iv) Some attenders thought it was the best source of treatment, (especially for family planning and children's ailments). This was partly because clinics provide the option of consulting a feminine health worker, but an alternative option is always appreciated where there is little choice of facility.

v) There are more black nurses than black doctors. For black patients it was an advantage to be treated by someone of similar language, and possible cultural background, although a gap between the middle-class well-educated nurses and most of the black patients was apparent. The

. / ...

clinics are therefore a large step in the process of decentralising and bringing comprehensive health care closer to the people.

10. There was a lack of preventive and conservative dentistry in the Valley, but mentioned this. It seemed to eyes.

11. There was a general lack of the chronically ill (where 'cure') for white as well as at home; and extreme cases away. The Valley was in a mode some home nursing was done mainly for whites, but there Tiersdorp, though there are particularly when not living to experience neglect.

12. Indigenous healers were as well as traditional birth information could be collected of their services. Divided physical sickness, but with ships with neighbours, spouse Indigenous healers seemed to

in Tiersdorp than in the Sund blacks; perhaps this owes something to the lack of alternative accessible facilities; perhaps also different acculturation. However in both areas it seemed that a distinction was made between 'African' diseases and others, which could be cured by normal medicine. There are some signs that TB has 'moved', or is still in the process of moving from one category to the other, at least in professional circles. The diviner who lives close to the Sunland doctor transfers patients with infectious diseases

. / ...

Refuge in Zimbabwe for banned SA man

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Banned former Durban research worker Mr Govin Reddy has been granted political asylum by the Zimbabwean Government, according to a local report.

Mr Reddy worked for the South African Institute of Race Relations before being detained with other black leaders after the Soweto riots in 1976. He was banned in Decem-

ber of that year and fled to Swaziland in March this year.

He arrived in Zimbabwe this week, apparently the first South African to gain political asylum here after the Zimbabwe Government's announcement of an open-door policy for anti-apartheid refugees.

Mr Reddy was a prominent figure in the Indian community in Durban.

Asylum in Zimbabwe for banned SA man

C. Herald 25/4/81 (362) 328

SALISBURY. — Banned former Durban research worker Mr Govin Reddy has been granted political asylum by the Zimbabwean Government, according to a local report.

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He arrived in Zimbabwe

last week, apparently the first South African to gain political asylum here after the Zimbabwe Government's announcement this week of an open-door policy for anti-apartheid refugees.

FLED

He was a prominent figure in the Indian com-

munity in Durban and brother-in-law of Security law attorney Mr Shun Chetty who fled South Africa in early 1978.

Mr Reddy, who has an MA degree from an American university, is seeking a job with the local Ministry of Education, according to sources close to him.

Banned priest to lead Catholic bishops

328
SOWETAN
6/5/81

FATHER Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who is banned, has become the first black to be appointed general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

Father Mkhathshwa was served with a five-year banning order in June 1977, following his arrest and detention without trial in August 1976 until the end of that year, according to a statement issued by Archbishop Denis Hurley in Pretoria yesterday.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Soshanguve near Pretoria and house arrested between 6pm and 6am daily. When 16 community organisations were banned in October 1977, he was one of numerous persons detained without trial at Modderbee detention centre until March 1978.

He grew up in Barberton, where he was ordained priest in 1965. Between 1971 and 1973 he studied at the University of Louvain in Belgium, where he gained a BA in philosophy and a masters in theology.

Father Mkhathshwa has been secretary of the Commission for Ecumenism, general secretary of the Inter-territorial Meetings of Bishops of Southern Africa, secretary of the Commission for Justice and Peace as well as an executive member of the World Federation for Biblical Apostolate.

He has also made an important contribution to the expansion of the depart-

By MONK NKOMO

ment of development and the commission for social communications.

"Experience at the secretariate during this time has indicated that though the banning order of Father Mkhathshwa is a severe restriction on his freedom of movement, he is able to cope with essential duties in a highly efficient manner," said Archbishop Hurley.

The statement added that while Archbishop Fitzgerald was president of the SACBC, he protested strongly against the detention without trial of Father Mkhathshwa and had made persistent and repeated efforts to have the banning order lifted.

Archbishop Hurley told SOWETAN yesterday that the banning of Father Mkhathshwa was "unjust and iniquitous".

"To have justice there must be a proper charge, a proper case, a proper hearing and a proper sentence imposed by a trained judicial officer," he said.

"I am delighted to have a man of his calibre to serve the church," he added.

The statement also said: "Efforts to have the banning order lifted have



Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, banned leader of Catholic Bishops Group.

resulted in some slight modifications. For instance, Father Mkhathshwa will no longer be required to sign the 'parole book' every week. And he has now been officially allowed to reside in the presbytery of his

church in Soshanguve. Further endeavours will have to be made to achieve complete success."

Sister Brigid Flanagan has been appointed associate general secretary of the SACBC.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Banned publisher to get master's degree

Staff Reporter

THE banned founder of Ravan Press, Mr Peter Randall, will receive a Master of Education degree at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Randall, who works in the university's education department by special permission of the Minister of Justice, was banned in late 1977.

His dissertation for the degree traces the development of the English private school system in South Africa.

Mr Randall, who may not be quoted, founded Ravan Press in 1973 and was the only SA publisher invited to last year's International Book Fair in Frankfurt.

He received a passport only two days before he was due to leave.

He will ask for permission to publish his dissertation.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

BANNED MEER CHARGED AGAIN

Tribune Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Natal sociologist Fatima Meer has again been charged with breaking her banning order.

The summons, served on Mrs Meer recently at her Burnwood Road home in Durban, details four counts of alleged contravention of the order imposed on her in July 1976 under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Two of the counts allege that on February 18, 1980 and October 30, 1980 Mrs Meer had absented herself from the magisterial district of Durban and on the



Fatima Meer

same dates was "within a place or area which constitutes a college, school or other educational institutions, namely Thembalishe Tutorial College and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre, Inanda, Verulam."

The summons allege that by doing this she had infringed her banning order.

Mrs Meer will appear in the Regional Court, Durban, on Friday to face the charges. This is the second time she has been charged with contravening the restrictions imposed on her.

The senior sociology lecturer was charged in December, 1977 for attending a social gathering.

For this offence, she and her son-in-law, Baptiste Marie, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

The Regional Court conviction was later set aside on appeal.

The Attorney General of Natal has lodged an appeal against this decision of the Natal Provincial Division. The hearing at the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein, will be on May 26 this year.

Mrs Meer's five-year banning order is due to expire on July 31 this year.

Author charged on four banning counts

By GEORGE MAHABEER

MRS Fatima Meer, South African sociologist and author, will appear in the Durban Regional Court next Friday, charged on four counts of contravening her banning order — which expires on July 31.

The summons served on Mrs. Meer, who holds the post of senior lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal, alleges that she contravened her order on February 18 and October 30 last year by absenting herself from the magisterial district of Durban.

Mrs Meer was served with the banning order on July 22, 1976, restricting her to the Durban area.

Allegations

The State alleges that on February 18 and October 30 she was at an educational institution, the Thembalishe Tutorial College, or alternatively at the Arts and Crafts Centre in Inanda.

Mrs Meer faces four separate counts of contraventions.

Previously, she and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, appeared in the Durban Regional Court after being charged with attending a social gathering on December 22 1977 at the home of art critic Andrew Verster.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

The conviction and sentence were taken on appeal.

In the Natal Supreme Court, Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Shearer upheld the appeal.

They found that prohibition on attending social gatherings in the banning order was void because of vagueness.

The attorney-general of Natal has now appealed against the Natal Supreme Court judgment.

He obeys the laws of God

FATHER Smangalis Mkhathshwa has an articulate opinion on most major issues, but the only way members of the public will ever find out what he thinks is by talking to him, one at a time.

That's a riddle, but then, Father Mkhathshwa, appointed this week the first Black general secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference, is banned.

He can't talk to this newspaper. He can't, even as an important person within South Africa's Catholic Church, have his views published.

But fortunately his associate general secretary, Sister Brigid Flanagan, and he are on good intellectual and theological terms, Sister Flanagan says.

In terms of his banning order, visitors cannot even sit with Father Mkhathshwa when the good Sister is around — three is a crowd in terms of his restrictions.

The law required that Sister Brigid and I sat in the parlour of the Bishops' Conference headquarters and he in a nearby office.

Father Mkhathshwa, an ebullient man, the only Catholic priest at present banned in South Africa, is also under house arrest, an awesome restriction of freedom.

Frequently the interview was light-hearted. The association between Father Mkhathshwa and Sister Flanagan is close, by virtue of the job they share and the faith they follow.

Perhaps they don't agree on everything, but if they don't, the law forbids me from reporting it.

In her soft Irish brogue, Sister Brigid said: "Banned or not I can assure you he still manages to work. I have seen him. He's a parish priest and a parish priest would never bow to the laws of the land before the laws of God. None of us would."

"He must be with his people. He's a pastor. It's the Government's problem, not his."

Being a parish priest, according to Sister Brigid, means the priest must be with his people on Sundays, preaching at his church to a congregation who expect to hear him say from the pulpit: "..."

I asked Father Mkhathshwa if this preaching was breaking the law and he said: "..."

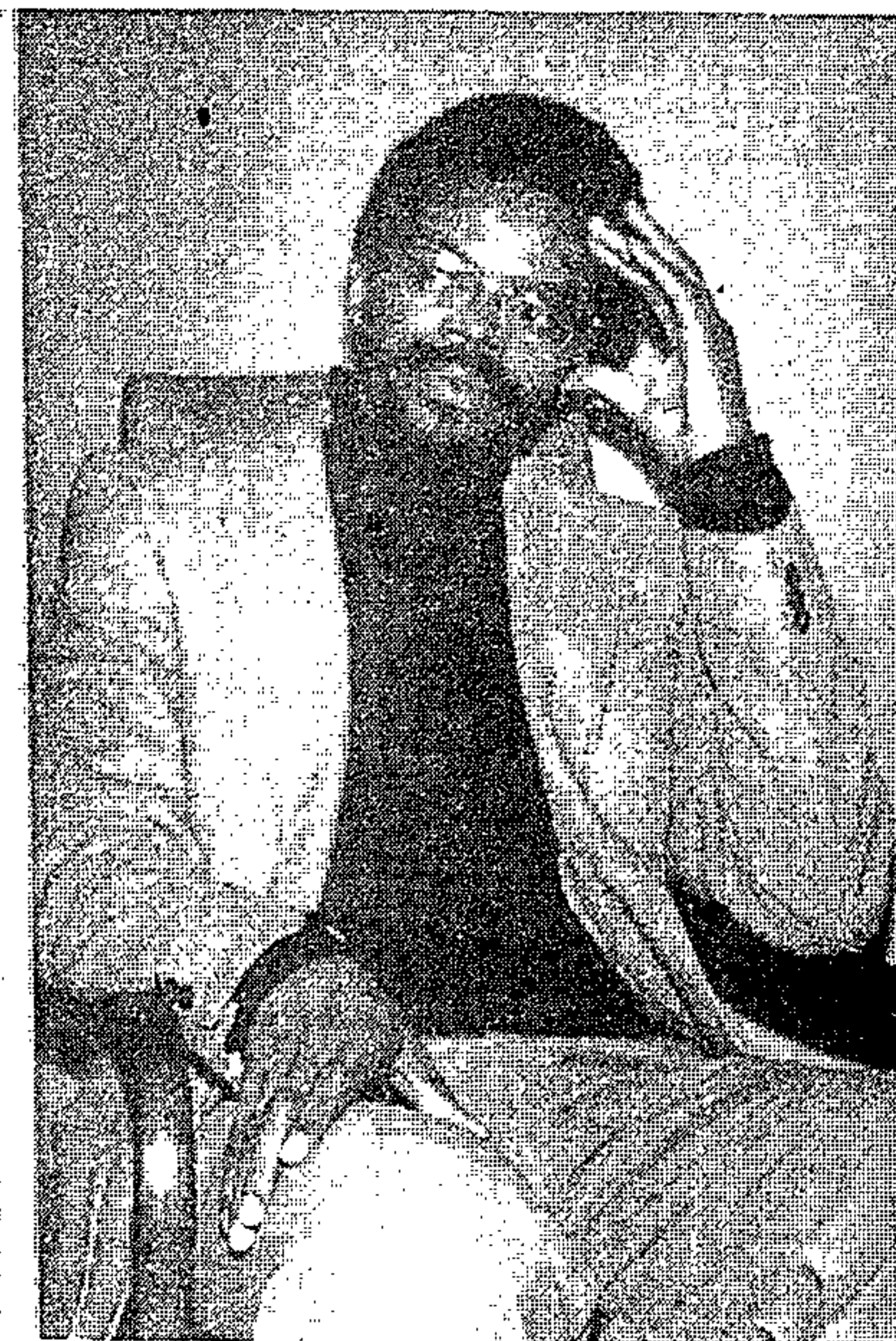
He spoke of his commitment to the church and said: "...!"

"My commitment is to my church, my faith," said the Sister with the whacky sense of



THE
Peta Thornycroft

PAGE



● Sister Brigid Flanagan... assists the banned Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa.

Only in SA could this have happened

328

28

S. Express 10/5/81

humour.

During the interview — as I darted in and out of rooms — I also asked if he would break the restrictions of his house arrest order (which means he is confined to his home from 6pm to 6am every day and from Saturday mid-day to Monday morning) should a parishioner need the last rites during out-of-bounds time, and he said: "..."

But the Sister said: "Well, what would you do if you were a parish priest?"

I asked about his two lengthy sessions of detention without trial, the confiscation of his passport and other Security Police experiences and he said: "..."

Sister Brigid said: "Who knows why people are banned? They came for him the last time before dawn."

The smiling Sister, who often lapsed from good natured humour to deep thought, said she

understood from colleagues these arrests took place at 5am. How is he going to run this demanding job, with the need to make public statements, organise seminars, many of which will be out of the magisterial district of Pretoria which means he won't be able to attend them, and attend night meetings in connection with the Bishops' Conference, when he is restricted to his home at night?

He said: "..."

But Sister said: "Oh don't worry about that, we'll get around everything. I'll make any public statements that become necessary and we know the bishops will continue to press for the lifting of all the restrictions on him."

A month ago he was given permission to conduct parish council meetings in Soshanguve, according to Archbishop Dennis Hurley.

Not that he ever stopped,

Sister Brigid said. But she told me he had been caught recently at one of those meetings, and charged with breaking his banning order, but the charges were dropped.

He also does not have to sign a parole book at a police station once a week and he was also given permission to move to the presbytery attached to his church after he received Wit Kommando type threats, which were reported to the SAP in Pretoria.

Archbishop Hurley said he was refused permission to attend the recent funeral of Bishop Zwane of Swaziland, a close relative, a longstanding friend, and a fellow student.

Today is the 25th jubilee of Bishop Reiter of Witbank, where the banned priest was ordained. Normally Father Mkhathshwa would have been there, but according to Archbishop Hurley, he will be absent, because it is out of the

magisterial district of Pretoria. "We will miss him. I shall be there for this celebration."

I asked Father Mkhathshwa whether he had applied for permission to attend this ceremony. He said: "..."

Just this week the British Broadcasting Corporation telephoned the headquarters of the Bishops' Conference asking him for an interview in connection with his appointment and the recent Bishops' Conference rugby boycott call.

"It would have been against the law for him to speak to them, so we referred the BBC to Archbishop Hurley," Sister Brigid said.

And talking about rugby brings a gleam to the eye of the fragile looking Sister, who entered the church in Southern Ireland at 19: "How can my people even consider coming here, for goodness sake. The Irish were an oppressed people, and so they should understand the suffering of millions of people in this country. And it is against the wishes of the Catholic Church there, and the government."

One tenth of South Africa's Christians are Catholics and the majority of them are Black. Father Mkhathshwa's

appointment is in line with the church's endeavour to have a more representative executive in line with its policy on multi-racialism.

I asked whether in their views South Africa was a Christian country, all things taken into consideration.

Father said: "...". She said: "There are some good Christians here and we are supposed to have freedom of speech and movement. We are told this is a Christian country." But she sighed when she said that.

But she immediately afterwards listed the present conditions under which her "boss" lives — unable to move from his house at night — a man who may not be with more than one person, forbidden from travelling out of the magisterial district of Pretoria, unable to write anything for publication, including parish newsletters, he may not go to a court of law or any school, or move to any Black area except the one in which he lives.

But he has an important job now, which because of his special circumstances will demand ingenuity. However, he has the charming Sister to share the load. It's a load complicated by banning orders

'We were courteous'

N. MERCURY 16/5/81 328

Security Branch major tells of meeting Meer

Court Reporter

AN INDIAN major in the Security Branch and Mrs Fatima Meer, the banned University of Natal sociologist, had been courteous to each other when the major allegedly found Mrs Meer breaking her banning order, a Durban Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mrs Meer, who is confined to the Durban area and may not enter any educational premises apart from the University of Natal where she is a lecturer, has pleaded not guilty to four counts of breaking her banning order.

It is alleged by the State that on February 18 last year she illegally visited the Inanda area and also visited an educational institution — the Thembalishee Tutorial College and/or the Arts

and Crafts Centre at Inanda.

It is also alleged by the State that she repeated a visit to the Inanda area on October 30 last year and again visited the tutorial college and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre.

Found

Appearing for Mrs Meer, Mr I Mohammed, SC, said the defence would be based on a theory that the banning notices served on Mrs Meer were invalid.

Maj Joseph Benjamin of the Security Branch told the Court that on February 18 last year he had gone to the Gandhi settlement at Phoenix in the Inanda area.

On his arrival he had found Mrs Meer getting into a car. There were two black women in the car.

'Before she drove off I stopped her — and she asked: "Did you come to

arrest me."

'I told her she was out of her area and visiting in the Inanda district and that she had contravened a restriction order.

'She said she thought Phoenix was in the Durban area.'

Maj Benjamin said he and Mrs Meer were courteous to each other while discussing the matter. Neither had shown hard feelings.

Lt Victor Raju of the Security Branch said that on October 30 last year he had gone to the Gandhi settlement and had stopped at the tutorial college in front of the Arts and Crafts Centre.

Permission

'I found the accused's car parked there,' he said. Going in search of Mrs Meer, he had found her in a classroom with two black men. She was talking to

them about a partition situated in the room which needed repairs.

'I asked her whether she had permission to be at the settlement and she told me she did not need permission to be in the area. I warned her a charge of contravening her banning order would be investigated. Mrs Meer left the settlement shortly afterwards,' Lt Raju said.

Mr D Delomoney told the Court he worked at the Town Treasurer's office in Umzinto but had formally been principal supervisor at the tutorial college. He said on February 18 last year he had seen an orange Volkswagen in the area of the Gandhi settlement, parked outside the Arts and Crafts Centre.

Inspect

He had seen Mrs Meer standing next to the vehicle with two black women.

He was having accommodation problems at the college and had asked Mrs Meer, who had hired him originally, to inspect the classroom. He said he had needed a bigger classroom.

No students were present when he had spoken to Mrs Meer. Mrs Meer had made arrangements for him to have a bigger classroom.

The hearing was adjourned until July 23.

Mr J Gar appeared for the State.

RDM 13/5/81

Pressmen: PM gets union plea

London Bureau

LONDON. — The president of the Institute of Journalists, one of Britain's two trade unions for journalists, has appealed to Mr P W Botha on behalf of four banned colleagues.

Mr Graham Jones, in a recent letter, urged Mr Botha to use his influence "either to have the banning orders lifted or to have them brought to trial so that they may answer any charges against them. The mandate given to you by the voters endorses your declared intention to deal constructively with the problems of your country's future.

"Seen from Britain, these four journalists appear to have been put under the constraints of banning orders for their part in forming a trade union and for reflecting in their journalism the aspirations of their fellows," the letter said.

The four are Mr Phil Mtimkulu, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mr Marimuthoo Subramoney and Mr Joe Thloloe, all office-holders in the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Tutu banning likely, says report

SOWETAN Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu is being subjected to a "vicious campaign of personal vilification and harassment" by the South African Government, with the assistance and collusion of other black leaders in South Africa.

This has been reported by the American National Council of Churches in a memorandum which has been read into the Congressional record by Representative William Gray.

Mr Gray, a liberal Democrat is a member of the House Sub-committee on Africa and an outspoken critic of South African Government policy.

The NCC said that on at least three occasions pamphlets containing vicious attacks on Bishop Tutu's personal integrity, his honesty and the representative nature of his public position had been distributed in Soweto and other parts of South Africa.

These pamphlets were focussed on the black community, but similar efforts were being mounted in respect of the smaller white community.

During a protracted SABC news analysis programme, film clips of statements made by Bishop Tutu while in America were "extracted and re-edited so as to provide out of context responses to questions posed by a news commentator".

The NCC says "reasonable speculation" led to the conclu-

sion that the South African Government, with the assistance of the black leadership was preparing the way for an "escalated containment" of the articles and statements of the South African Council of Churches, or of Bishop Tutu — or both.

A possible next step would be the declaration of the SACC an "affected organisation", which was tantamount to banning or to placing the Bishop personally under a banning order.

"In personal conversations the Bishop has indicated that should such an action be taken, he would defy that order. "The consequences of such a response would mean trial or imprisonment."

BLISTERING ATTACK

The memorandum goes on to quote in full Bishop Tutu's reaction to a "blistering attack" by the SABC's commentator, Chris Saunders.

Drawing his colleagues' attention to the memorandum, Mr Gray said if the Reagan administrator was seriously interested in supporting individuals who advocated peaceful change, he should urge the South African Government to reinstate the Bishop's passport and to refrain from taking any further action against the churchman.

"The confiscation of the Bishop's passport and the threat of banning which hangs over his head is one indication of the increasing oppression of the apartheid regime.

"Unfortunately our foreign policy actions and statements over the last few months have only encouraged such actions by South Africa.

"To call South Africa a 'friendly country' and one which we



Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . campaign of vilification and harassment

should support, as President Reagan has done, can only serve to convince the South Africans that their dehumanising policy of apartheid is not only supported but condoned by this government".

Meer advocate to fight validity of banning order

S. Tribune 17/5/81 328
Tribune Reporter

A Johannesburg advocate caused a stir in the Regional Court, Durban, this week when he gave notice that he would contest the validity of the banning order served on University of Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, who is defending Mrs Meer on four charges of contravening her banning order, said he would contend that the banning notice was invalid and that it had no force in law.

This is believed to be the first time that an entire banning notice served on a person is being challenged in court.



Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, with Mrs Fatima Meer

Surprise

There were expressions of surprise on the faces of many in the multi-racial crowd in the gallery as Mr Mahomed gave notice of his intentions.

In opening the defence case, Mr Mahomed said he would also contest that the Gandhi Phoenix Settlement was outside the magisterial district of Durban.

He would also dispute that Mrs Meer was at an educational institution at the times she is alleged to have broken her banning order. Mrs Meer would, however, admit that she was at the Phoenix Settlement.

Mrs Meer, 52, is facing four charges of contravening the five-year banning order imposed in July, 1976, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Two of the charges allege that on February 18, 1980, and October 30, 1980, Mrs Meer had absented

herself from the magisterial district of Durban and on the same dates was "within a place or area which constitutes a college, school or other educational institutions, namely Thembalishe Tutorial College and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre, Inanda, Verulam".

The State alleges that by doing this she infringed her banning order.

Mrs Meer has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

One of those who gave evidence for the State at the trial on Friday was Major Joseph Benjamin of the Security Police.

Contraveed

He told the magistrate, Mr J. Trengove, that when he arrived at the Phoenix Settlement on February 18, 1980, he saw Mrs Meer getting into an orange Volkswagen. He told Mrs Meer that she had contravened her banning order

by leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

Major Benjamin said Mrs Meer told him the authorities wanted to get Phoenix into Durban and not that she said they wanted to get Phoenix out of Durban, as Mrs Meer's defence counsel contended.

Mr Mahomed asked Major Benjamin to produce the notes of his conversation with Mrs Meer and asked for a short adjournment.

When the court resumed, Major Benjamin said his earlier evidence was incorrect because of a misunderstanding.

He said a transcript of a tape-recording of the conversation he had with Mrs Meer showed that she said the authorities wanted to cut off Phoenix from Durban.

Under further cross-examination, Major Benjamin admitted that the only thing about the conversation with Mrs Meer of which was certain was

that she told him she was in Durban and that he told her she was in the magisterial district of Inanda by being at the Phoenix Settlement.

Visited

Mr Vindappa Delomoney, Umzinto Town Board treasurer, who also gave evidence for the State, said while he was a supervisor of the Thembalishe College Mrs Meer visited the college but took steps not to enter the classroom while students were there.

Mr Delomoney said that even on the day she is alleged to have entered the classroom, she had not done this but had stood at the door to speak to him.

The trial continues.

Mr Mahomed, assisted by Mr C. Mailer and instructed by C. Sewpersadh and Company, appeared for Mrs Meer. Mr J. Garr appeared for the State.

major political processes, the general political dispensation of South Africa has numerous negative social, psychological and economical consequences that (indirectly) contribute, in certain areas, to an unsatisfactory quality of life. Examples of this is the implementation of the Group Areas Act, the existence of job reservation and separate facilities, etc.

A very important and well-known contributory factor in the development and especially the perpetuating of this poverty is the housing situation. A disturbingly large percentage of the Coloured population is inadequately housed. This has a very serious effect on both the social functioning of families and physical and mental health of the community.

Within such a situation of institutionalized poverty it is inevitable that there will be numerous negative consequences, on both the individual and community level.

Some of these are easily noticeable, e.g. a high criminal rate, broken family structure, a high illegitimate birth rate, poor labour performance, and alas, a high incidence of alcohol and drug abuse.

Any effort to build a theoretical construction about the incidence and aetiology of problem drinking in the Coloured community shall have to utilize insights and concepts from the different academical disciplines involved in alcohol-related research.

On a societal level, as has been demonstrated, certain fac-

tors can be identified that are conducive in creating alcohol problems insofar that a high level of anxiety must be channeled and maintained.

This anxiety must be channeled in a life tolerable. With the lack of facilities and leisure-time or nity, the abuse of liquor becomes a phenomenon, with its tranquillizing effect well known.

Because of the continuous basic level, informal normative behaviour, is virtually eliminated of fatalism, despair and don't tal strains, create a climate with the result that the consumption of liquor is not seen as deviant, generally accepted and effective.

It can be postulated that the lower working class, and of materialistic and social rest of the population of Coloured inferiority, insignificantly true for adult male and status within the family to a large extent on material

The situation of the Coloured

conductive in creating alcohol

AN Indian major in the Security Branch and Mrs Fatima Meer, the banned University of Natal sociologist, had been courteous to each other when the major allegedly found Mrs Meer breaking her banning order, a Durban regional court heard on Friday.

Mrs Meer who is confined to the Durban area and may not enter any educational premises apart from the University of Natal where she is a lecturer, has pleaded not guilty to four counts of breaking her banning order.

It is alleged by the State that on February 18, 1980 she illegally visited the Inanda area and also visited an

educational institution namely the Thembalisha Tutorial College and/or the arts and crafts centre at Inanda.

It is also alleged by the State that she repeated a visit to the Inanda area on October 30 last year and again visited the Tutorial College and/or the arts and crafts centre.

She has pleaded not guilty.

Appearing for Mrs Meer, Mr I Mohamed SC said the defence would be based on a theory that the banning notices served on Mrs Meer were invalid.

Major Joseph Benjamin of the Security Branch told the court that on February 16 last year he had gone to the Gandhi Settlement at Phoenix in the Inanda area.

On his arrival he had found

Mrs Meer getting into a car. There were two black women in the car.

"Before she drove off I stopped her — and she said did you come to arrest me?"

I told her she was out of her area and visiting in the Inanda district and she had contravened a restriction order.

"She said she thought Phoenix was in the Durban area.

Major Benjamin said that he and Mrs Meer were courteous to each other while discussing the matter. Neither of them had shown hard feelings. — Sapa.

Meer in court over banning

'Ban on Meer not valid' — advocate

C. Herald 23/5/81 (328)

DURBAN. — A senior Johannesburg advocate caused a stir in the Regional Court, Durban, last week when he gave notice that he would contest the validity of the banning order served on University of Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, who is defending Mrs Meer on four charges of alleged contravention of her banning order, said he would contend that the whole banning notice was invalid and that it had no force in law.

This is believed to be the first time that an entire banning notice served on a person is being challenged in court.

In opening his case Mr Mahomed said he would also contest that the Gandhi Phoenix Settlement was outside the magisterial district of Durban.

He would also dispute that Mrs Meer was at an educational institution at the times she is alleged to have broken her banning order.

Mrs Meer would, however, admit that she was at the Phoenix Settlement.

Mrs Meer, 52, is facing four charges of alleged contravention of her banning order imposed on her in July 1976, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

One of those who gave evidence for the state was Major Joseph Benjamin, of the Security Police.

He told the Regional Court magistrate Mr J Trengrove that when he arrived at the Phoenix settlement on February 18 1980 he saw Mrs Meer getting into an orange-coloured VW.

He told Mrs Meer that she had contravened her banning order by leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

Major Benjamin insisted that Mrs Meer had told him that the authorities wanted to get Phoenix into Durban and not that she had said they wanted to get Phoenix out of Durban as Mrs Meer's defence counsel contended.

Mr Mahomed then asked Major Benjamin to pro-

duce the notes of his conversation and asked for a short adjournment.

When the court resumed Major Benjamin changed his evidence.

He said a transcript of a tape-recording of the conversation he had had with Mrs Meer showed that she had said the authorities wanted to cut off Phoenix from Durban.

Under further cross-examination Major Benjamin admitted that the only thing he was certain about the conversation he had had with Mrs Meer was that she had told him she was in Durban and that he had told her she was in the magisterial district of Inanda by being in the Phoenix Settlement.

The trial continues.

Beyers Naude... the Afrikaner who turned away from the laager to find a spiritual home across the colour line

S. Tribune
24/5/81 #
328

By KIM KNIGHT

FOR a moment in Johannesburg this week apartheid stood still as Dr Beyers Naude joined with about 20 domestic workers in drinking the blood of Christ.

It's his way of living with his conscience and the minister who conducted the communion service in the black Dutch Reformed church understands how he must feel.

For the banned Dr Beyers Naude there's no place in the white Dutch Reformed church, according to Dominee Frikkie Conradie.

So Dr Naude became a sort of "honorary black," a member of the Alexandra congregation of the black Dutch Reformed church. And that's why he was standing last Sunday in a large church hall in Parkhurst and worshipping with a group of people who were mostly domestic workers.

"He's just like another man, not like a white man," said Miss Wilhemina Mthobeni, 54, who has been a domestic worker since 1943.

"We've got a spirit, all of us. He's just about the same place where I am," said Miss Lettie Molwantwa.

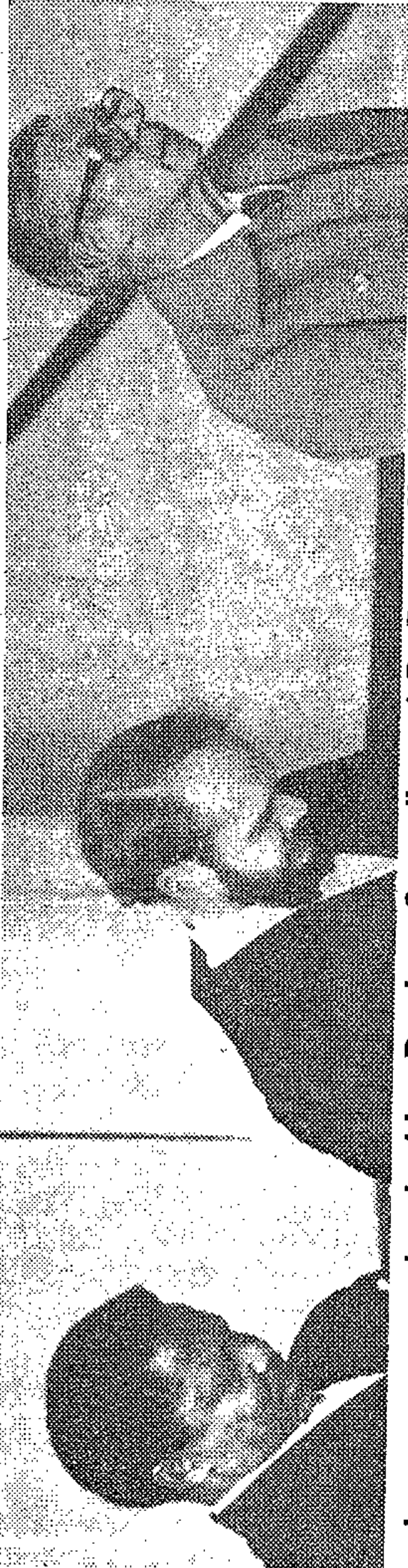
In one sense maybe, but there's a big difference for as the church service ended and the chit-chat took its place Dr Beyers Naude melted away.

As a banned man he is automatically denied the warmth of that after church talk.

A short while before he had stood with other worshippers in the simple "pew of hope." At his side was the New English Bible. He'd specially brought it along knowing that one of his fellow worshippers struggled with Afrikaans.

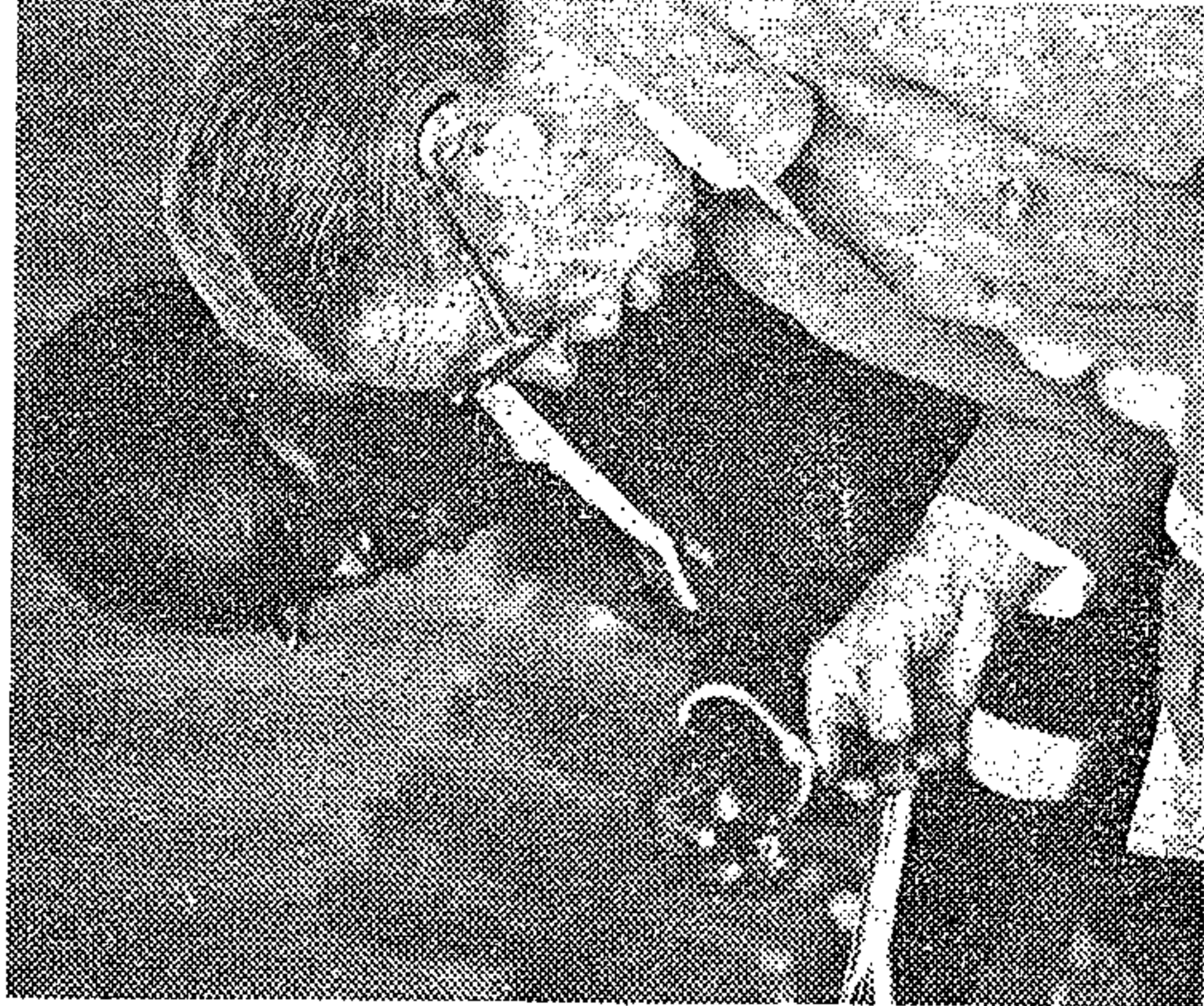
And so he stood. A pale figure, as grey as the suit he wore and yet at times full of life as he burst into Sotho songs.

There was no music but the songs of praise filled the hall.



In prayer . . . a church elder, Dominee Conradie and Dr Beyers Naude

The day apartheid stood still



Taking communion . . . Dr Beyers Naude and another worshipper

was the minister, Mr Conradie. A definite man who told me "racism is from the white side" and who preached on apartheid.

His message was clear — apartheid is against the Bible concept of community and Christian fellowship.

And it was into this background, with the domestic workers, one with a child strapped on her back, that Dr Beyers Naude slipped with ease.

He joined the congregation in March, 1980.

Most Sundays he becomes just like another domestic as he joins with them in worshipping God. The Afrikaner who turned away from the laager to find a spiritual home across the colour line.

The service is informal. Mr Conradie was burgled a while back and the congregation had collected some money for him and his wife "to buy you something to dry your tears with".

There's stomping and clapping as the congregation file past their minister, shaking hands and dancing with joy.

The service is held in Parkhurst for the benefit of its members who work in the area, mostly as domestics. The heart of the congregation is Alexandra — an "out-of-bounds" area to the banned Dr Naude.

I asked Mr Conradie how he felt about the lone Parkhurst parishioner who'd turned on tradition and he said: "I am very very happy because the more white people who do that the more we have a future for the church."

"It is for me a sign of hope. It shows you have a future in South Africa when we can pray together and live together."

But for Dr Beyers Naude the togetherness is always measured by law.

Validity of Meer banning fought in court

By GEORGE MAHABEER

THE "validity and authenticity" of a banning order are being challenged in court for the first time.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, a senior advocate and also a judge of the Supreme Court of Botswana and a judge of the Appellate Division of Lesotho and Swaziland, caused a stir in the Durban Regional Court this week when he appeared for renowned sociologist and author Mrs Fatima Meer, who is charged with four counts of contravening her banning order.

He told the court he was to challenge the validity and authenticity of the five-year banning order served on Mrs Meer on July 22 1976.

The case is being watched with interest by lawmen throughout South Africa who regard it as something of a test case.

Mr Mahomed, in outlining the defence case under the new Criminal Procedure Act, said he would challenge the "validity and authenticity of the banning order served on Mrs Meer and purporting to be signed by a person describing himself as Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, and further purporting to place restrictions on her".

Charges

Mr Mahomed has also told the court that while Mrs Meer will admit she was present at the Gandhi settlement, she would deny that she had been out of the Durban magisterial area or that she was at an educational institution. The State has alleged that on February 18 last year she illegally visited the Inanda area and also visited an educational institution — the Thembalishe Tutorial College and/or the arts and crafts centre at Inanda. It is also alleged that she repeated a visit to the Inanda area on October 30 and again

visited the college and/or the centre.

Mrs Meer is confined to the Durban area and may not enter any educational premises apart from the University of Natal where she is a lecturer. She has pleaded not guilty to the four counts of breaking her banning order. Maj Joseph Benjamin of the Security Branch told the court that on February 18 last year he went to the Gandhi settlement at Phoenix in the Inanda area.

On his arrival he found Mrs Meer getting into a car.

"Before she drove off I stopped her and she asked: 'Did you come to arrest me?'"

"I told her she was out of her area, visiting in the Inanda area, and that she had contravened a restriction order."

"She said she thought Phoenix was in the Durban area."

Maj Benjamin said he and Mrs Meer were courteous to each other while discussing the matter. Neither had shown hard feelings.

Lt Victor Raju of the Security Branch said on October 30 last year he went to the Gandhi settlement and stopped at the tutorial college in front of the arts and crafts centre.

"I found the accused's car parked there," he said. Going in search of Mrs Meer, he found her in a classroom with two black men. She was talking to them about a partition in the room which needed repairs.

Permission

"I asked her whether she had permission to be at the settlement and she told me she did not need permission to be in the area. I warned her that a charge of contravening her banning order would be investigated. Mrs Meer left the settlement shortly afterwards," Lt Raju said.

A senior member of the Natal Bar said Mr Mahomed's argument will be watched with keen interest.

"To the best of my knowledge this is the first time ever that the validity and authenticity of a banning order is being challenged."

"Mr Mahomed is a very senior counsel and has had wide experience as a judge. If he could convince the court that the banning order is not valid, it would cause severe repercussions," said the lawyer.

The hearing was adjourned to July 23.



MRS FATIMA MEER
Well-known sociologist

Ev. Post 26/5/81

Banned

PE man

sentenced

Post Reporter

MR MOKI CEKISANI, 39, of Walmer township, banned for five years in October, 1979, was today sentenced in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court to two months imprisonment, suspended for three years, for breaking his banning order.

He pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing in a district court and was remanded for sentence today by a regional magistrate, Mr W L Visser.

At the earlier hearing he said he had taken a sick neighbour to the Dora Nginza Hospital on Easter Sunday. Among other things his banning order confines him to the magisterial district of Walmer.

Mr H Fischat appeared for Cekisani.

Judgment reserved in appeal on Meer ruling

Appeal Court yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Rabele, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Cille. Mr H G Klem, SC for the Attorney-General, submitted the Supreme Court had erred in holding that the description of a social gathering in the notice issued by the Minister of Justice — in terms of Section 9(1)(b) of the Internal Security Act was void because of uncertainty.

Mr Klem submitted that in order to test whether an administrative decree was reasonably clear, the test must be directed at the contents of the decree and not its consequences. In the appeal was heard in the

process of interpretation, it was the duty of the court to avoid, if possible, the conclusion that the notice was too vague to be effective. The law demanded reasonable, not perfect, lucidity.

The fact that cases might arise in which it would be difficult, perhaps extremely difficult, to decide whether a gathering fell within or outside the scope of the prohibition was not, by itself, a reason for holding that the prohibition was not reasonably clear.

The court had to take into account the comprehension and intelligence of the individual to whom the order was addressed.

In view of the context of the prohibition and its objects, it was evident the court had to accept Mrs Meer was a person of above average intelligence — she was an internationally known sociologist.

It was submitted that the legislature had intended to confer on the Minister drastic powers to inhibit social contact between the respondent and others, if he was satisfied the respondent was furthering the objects of communism or was endangering the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

drawn between "social gatherings", "political gatherings" and "educational gatherings". The prohibition applied only to an intentional gathering of people and to intentional attendance at such a gathering, not a casual or chance meeting.

However, in the notices the Minister had not sought to define the term "social", and consequently, it had to be interpreted in its ordinary, accepted meaning, as used in the expressions in the notices.

A non-social gathering would be classified as a "social gathering" for the purposes of the prohibition in question when an appreciable degree of social intercourse took place at such gathering.

It was submitted that the prohibition would not cover the person's family gatherings or attendance at company meetings or meetings of other organisations like a parent-teacher association, provided social intercourse there was incidental activity.

However, the person would be attending a "social gathering" as soon as he deliberately chose to remain present realising that the "customary cup of tea to quench the thirst" had developed into an occasion like "a tea party."

Mr I Mahomed SC, with Mr

C R Maller, for Mrs Meer and Mr Marie, submitted that the appeal should be dismissed and that Paragraph 2(a) of the relevant notices served on them was invalid in law on three counts:

○ It was void for vagueness; ○ Properly construed, the social gathering prohibited in terms of the paragraph was not a particular gathering, or any gathering of "any particular nature, class or kind" within the meaning of Section 9(1)(b) of Act 44 of 1950;

○ The paragraph was of no legal effect because it was unreasonable and therefore invalid on the basis of the common

law applicable to subordinate legislation and administrative acts.

Mr Mahomed said that in the definition of a crime there should be a high degree of rigidity.

Where it was not possible to ascertain in what cases the prohibition began and where it ended, the notice containing the prohibition was void for vagueness.

In the present case the judges in the Provincial Division had stated that, with all their training and experience, they were at a loss to know exactly what the restriction orders served on Mrs Meer and

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In the present case the judges in the Provincial Division had stated that, with all their training and experience, they were at a loss to know exactly what the restriction orders served on Mrs Meer and

was in substance no such category. It was a reference to a relationship common to most gatherings in civilised societies.

Instead of limiting himself to a gathering of a particular nature, class or kind, the Minister had addressed his mind to a particular kind of relationship — a social relationship — common to most civilised gatherings.

For this reason the relevant paragraph was ultra vires the powers of the Minister.

Mr Mahomed also submitted that the effect and implications of the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were such as to render them invalid in law on the grounds that they were "manifestly unjust" or, alternatively, involved oppressive or gratuitous interference with the rights of those subject to them that could not be reasonably justified. — Sapa.

Banned man disappears

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Mohammed Essop, disappeared two months ago from Rondepoot, where he was restricted.

Reports this week say Mr Essop, a former Johannesburg medical student, has arrived as an exile in Zimbabwe.

Mr Essop was accused in 1971 as a conspirator, and was jailed for five years after being found guilty in a marathon Terrorism Act trial.

He was banned and restricted to Rondepoot after his release in 1977.

27.6.81 (335) 1000

Security laws: at least 152 detained

A total of 161 people are currently known to be banned and another 152 people detained without trial in terms of South Africa's security laws, according to the research department of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The most widely publicised detentions in recent weeks have been those of Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, the head boy of the C J Botha High School in the coloured area of Bosmont, Mr Aziz Jardine, and three prominent trade unionists, Mr Joseph Mavi, Mr Sisa Njukelana and Mr Dumile Makanda.

Also detained last week were three officials and a member of a union whose members have been on strike in Port Elizabeth, the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union (Macwusa). They are the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makanda, its national organiser, Mr Arnold Didiza and an executive member, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi.

Most detainees are being held in terms of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for renewable 14-day periods of detention. However, it is common practice for detainees under this Act to be redetained in terms of the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act, both of which provide for indefinite detention without trial.

Under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, detainees

To Page 3, Col 3

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of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Affected by security laws

from page 1

are held incommunicado and without access to any reading material except the Bible.

Figures kept by the SAIRR show that the number of people banned in terms of the Internal Security Act has increased marginally since November 1979 from 156 to 161.

The most common re-

strictions imposed by banning orders are:

• Written or spoken statements of a banned person may not be quoted.

• The banned person is required to resign from any public organisation.

• He or she is forbidden to attend any public gathering.

• He or she is restricted to a specified magis-

terial district.

Prominent figures currently subject to banning orders include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, veteran civil rights activist, Mrs Helen Joseph, churchman Dr Beyers Naude, and the president of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

US fears for banning of Boraine

Political Staff

THE possible banning of the detained president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, caused grave concern among the team of United States negotiators who held talks with the Government on South West Africa this week.

It is understood that the Assistant US Secretary of State, Mr William Clark, and his party were keenly aware of the detention of Mr Boraine and other leaders, including the Transvaal student leader, Mr Aziz Jardine, before the talks began.

* * * There was concern that the South African authorities might not be fully attuned to the embarrassment which action against prominent student leaders would cause the Reagan administration internationally and at home while it was leading a new Western initiative on SWA.

CONTACTS

It is believed that some members of the US party were concerned that the issue might overshadow the SWA talks and encourage opposition in the US and elsewhere to the administration's friendlier approach towards South Africa.

Mr Boraine is widely known in the US and has many contacts in the US student community. His detention has already been reported prominently and has evoked sharp criticism.

American student leaders have claimed that the US administration's new approach to South Africa had encouraged the Government to take high-handed action against opponents who it could not successfully prosecute in court and who had committed no breach of law.

They have also argued that the US should be promoting those beliefs which were fundamental to the American system such as freedom of the individual and freedom of speech.

Fears have been expressed that the Government has already decided to ban Mr Boraine and was holding back on the announcement until the US team had left the region.

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Banning keeps him out of work

By G R NAIDOO

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner and detainee under the Internal Security Act cannot take a job ... because the Minister of Justice will not relax some of the stringent conditions of his banning order.

Mr Russell Maphanga, who has a child, is living on charity.

An action by him against the Minister of Police for R10 000 for alleged assault by police while he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act in July 1977 is pending.

Mr Maphanga was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, kept at Modderbee prison in 1977 and subsequently released.

Factory

He was banned in February 1979. In terms of his banning order, he was prevented from entering Indian, white, coloured and black residential areas, except Umlazi, a township on the outskirts of Durban.

He was also prohibited from entering a factory.

Mr Maphanga's lawyers sought permission from the magistrate at Umlazi to allow him to be interviewed by the owner of a factory in an Indian area. Permission was refused.

The prospective employer was willing to employ Mr Maphanga. Mr Maphanga's lawyers applied to a magistrate for permission to enter an Indian area and also to enter a factory.

Permission was refused by the magistrate and then Mr Maphanga's lawyers applied to the Minister for permission.

Last month, the Minister, through the head of ministerial services, replied that he was not prepared to grant such permission and added that Mr Maphanga was at liberty to seek employment not in conflict with his banning orders.

Before his arrest and subsequent imprisonment on Robben Island, Mr Maphanga was employed as a driver by the railways and after a period of detention worked for a wholesaler as a driver.

He has been out of work since July 1977. He has not received any grants from the State.

We also asked about what steps were taken to safeguard adults in the household against misfortune and illness. Only about one in five African housewives reported that they took no particular steps. One-quarter used rites centering on the ancestors, and a further one in ten reported the use of African medicines and African traditional practitioners such as the *isangoma* and *inyanga*. Over one-quarter used doctors with western training, while one in 12 said they relied on Christianity plus some African practices. This means that over two-fifths of the housewives reported that they used traditional practices either alone or with some other means for safeguarding the adults against misfortune. Amongst Indians, two-thirds mentioned the observance of religious rites and duties, and/or the use of religious charms as a means of safeguarding adults against illness and misfortune. Less than one in eight mentioned specifically the resort to a doctor — that is a western medical practitioner — to prevent illness and misfortune.

Some Africans and some Indians were quite convinced that there are certain kinds of illness and misfortune with which a western medical practitioner cannot help. Amongst the African housewives, only one-quarter disagreed with the statement that there were special kinds of illness and misfortune which western medical practitioners cannot understand and cannot cure (that is *ukufa kwabantu*.) While half actually agreed with the statement that there were such illnesses, a quarter were not sure. About half of the housewives reported that at some stage or another they or a member of the household had consulted an *inyanga* and a much smaller proportion — one-tenth — said they had consulted an *isangoma*. Amongst Indians 55% of the housewives interviewed agreed that there were certain kinds of illnesses and misfortune which a western medical practitioner cannot help. Nonetheless two-thirds of the households apparently had a western medical practitioner (usually an Indian) to whom the family turned when illness occurred.

While we have commented on the importance of religion in health practices and beliefs of Indians, it is interesting to note that three-fifths of the Africans said that at one stage or another they had asked a prayer group to pray for them or a member of their family in a particular situation. Illness is one of the anxieties of African life, given the high infant mortality rate and death rate, higher than that for whites, or Indians.

It is Fernandez's (1967) contention that certainly at least some of the religious groups, such as the small Zionist Groups, provide security and support for Africans in a threatening urban environment, and help the individual to cope in stressful situations. Illness is one of these situations.

We cast the net wider towards the end of the interview and asked to what extent the families concerned had at any stage consulted doctors or been to hospitals. Amongst Africans, four-fifths of the housewives

said that they had themselves been to a clinic or taken family, while almost nine-tenths said that at some stage had made use of a hospital. In both cases the main reason for what were essentially physical rather than psychological complaints. Nine-tenths said that they had at some stage consulted a G.P., and half said that they had a G.P. of their own. Amongst Indians, a similar position was found to find that three-quarters of the African housewives or someone in the household had been an in-patient probably very often this was for a confinement. Again far the biggest proportion of informants or close relatives a hospital at one time or another.

It is disturbing to note that three-tenths of one and half of the Indian women reported that they or patients stopped taking medicine once they felt better, rather than the whole course. This suggests that doctors must impress need to complete a full course of treatment, regardless of whether the patients feel so improved that they do not need to take the medicine for a further period of time.

In conclusion, while the results outlined here point to extensive use of western medical practitioners and clinics and hospitals, nonetheless religious and traditional belief systems and practices in regard to illness obviously form an important part of the behaviour of both African and Indian households in Durban. I suggest that this finding has implications not only for community health work, especially health education, but also for the training of medical practitioners, who need to obtain insight into the traditional worldviews and practices of their typical patients, and

Award for banned Mwasu man

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — Mr Zvelakwe Sisulu, banned president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, is to be given a R7800 human-rights award in his absence in Houston, Texas, on Saturday.

The award is being presented by an ecumenical church organization, Rothko Chapel, to Mr Sisulu and 11

others from Africa, Latin America, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr Enoch Duma, a former Mwasu member now studying in the US, will receive the award on Mr Sisulu's behalf.

The awards are presented to people who have worked for social justice and been victims of human rights violations, a spokeswoman said yesterday.

Banned man CT 16/16/81 328 to be charged

A FORMER acting president of the South African Students' Association (SASA), who was banned last November, is to be charged with working outside the magisterial district to which his five-year banning order confines him.

Mrs Mayroonisa Hamdulay, wife of Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay, 25, said last night from their Rylands Estate home that two security policemen visited her husband at Maitland Sheet Metal Works, where he has been employed as an engineering technician for just over a week, at 10.30am yesterday.

They handed him a letter warning that charges were being laid in connection with his being outside his magisterial district of Wynberg, with entering factory premises without the permission of the Minister of Justice and with working on factory premises without the minister's permission.

The policemen had then given her husband one hour's notice in which to return to the Wynberg magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay was banned in terms of Section 10 of the

Internal Security Act. In terms of his banning order, due to expire on October 31, 1985, he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and may not enter any residential area except Rylands Estate, Athlone and Lansdowne.

Mrs Hamdulay said her husband intended applying for permission to continue working at Maitland Sheet Metal Works.

He was the breadwinner in a family of 11, which included their two children, his three school-going sisters, two university student brothers and aged parents, and it was important that he begin work again as soon as possible.

In a statement issued last night, SASA expressed its "abhorrence of all laws that entitle the government to detain people without any recourse to court, and entitle them to ban people at will without giving any reason".

"In fact, Jamalludien has been placed in a prison unofficially — his home being his prison — without any official justification given. The man has been denied the right to fend for his family and to support them."

Wits SRC chairman banned for 5 years ^{Star 18/6/81} (32)



Mr Sammy Adelman . . . served with a five-year banning order today.

Wits University Students Representative Council chairman, Mr Sammy Adelman, has been banned. The five-year banning order was served on him today.

This action against the controversial student leader follows a day of drama in which the chairman of the Black Students Society, Mr David Johnson, was detained and three Cabinet Ministers issued a strong warning to Wits to discipline those involved in the events surrounding the anti-Republic Day demonstrations.

Colonel Hennie Muller,

chief of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, confirmed that the five-year banning order was served on Mr Adelman today by members of his squad.

A stunned Mrs Bella Adelman, mother of the student leader, said she had only just heard the news and was too shocked to talk about it.

The banning of Mr Adelman comes after several detentions of student leaders by Security Police in recent swoops after unrest and demonstrations on various university campuses.

Most widely publicised

detention in recent weeks has been that of Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine who is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Other student leaders detained are Mr Azhar Cachalia and his brother Firoze, members of the Black Students Society of the University of the Witwatersrand.

They were picked up at their home on June 10 and are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which entitles police to hold them for periods of up to 14 days without a

court appearance. The period may be extended at the request of the Minister of Police.

Coloured student leader from the C J Botha High School in Bosmont, Aziz Jardine is also being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Security Police have also detained Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of The Sowetan.

Police headquarters in Pretoria today confirmed Mr Mazwai is being held in terms of security legislation, but would not disclose the specific Act under which he is detained.

to prevent damage to the grapes, leaves around each bunch
"Blare break" - in order to give each bunch additional space and
vine trellises

"Late opvleg" - the shoots of the vines are tied onto the

major activities in the pre-thinning period are as follows:
the thinning operation which will be discussed separately. The
(although a few farmers begin a little earlier) culminating in
various phases of this preparation generally begin in mid-November
standard which meets with the requirements of the DFB. The
tasks, all of which are necessary if the crop is to be of a
Preparation of grapes for export involves a number of distinct
Pre-thinning Preparation

included in the text may be found in Table 4 overleaf.
variations in some detail. Much of the statistical information
the farm to any great extent. We focus on each of the seasonal
the peaks necessitating the recruitment of labour from outside
fluctuations are different from apple farming, with only one of
(altitude). As we shall see the length and amplitude of the
seasonal fluctuations, from the cultivation of wine grapes
involves entirely different processes, and thus different
grape industry. It must be emphasized that table grape farming
labour for another kind of fruit farming - the table (or dessert)

Outcry over crackdown on students

CT 17/6/81

(328) (B12A) (Ba) (80)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Widespread anger has followed the banning of student leader Mr Sammy Adelman and the arrest of a trade unionist, Mr Thami Mazwai, as the government's crackdown on student and trade union leaders continued yesterday.

Mr Adelman, president of the University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council, was yesterday banned for five years and Mr Mazwai, the national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was arrested on Wednesday night under security legislation.

Yesterday afternoon nearly 100 torch and placard-bearing students held a demonstration along Jan Smuts Avenue and Empire Road but scattered when riot police arrived.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that Mr Mazwai, who is news editor of the Sowetan, had been arrested in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

But later last night, the directorate said he was being held under "security legislation".



Sammy Adelman

Emotional scenes

After the nine-page banning order had been served on Mr Adelman at his home yesterday morning, there were emotional scenes at the SRC offices when colleagues were told of the terms of the order.

Several members of the SRC then held an emergency meeting with the university's vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis.

Professor Du Plessis barred the press from the meeting and refused to allow pictures to be taken.

Widespread condemnation has greeted the banning and arrests.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said yesterday on her return from an overseas trip: "It is very depressing to come back to the old strong-arm, bullying tactics of the government against young people who are understandably incensed at the lack of any movement towards meaningful reform in South Africa."

'Neurotic'

● The PFP's spokesman on education, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The state, in its neurotic reaction to any persistent and effective dissent, has once again demonstrated its readiness to gag its opponents."

"Countless young people of all races have been plunged into a twilight existence by brutal state methods which would be more at home behind the Iron Curtain than in a country which professes to be strongly anti-communist."

"One thing is clear though — no amount of bannings or restrictions or detention without trial will dampen the dedication and spirit of those who work for a just society."

● Independent black and non-racial trade unions yesterday united to condemn the detention of union officials.

A statement noted "with anger" the detentions and called for the detainees to be released "with the least possible delay".

Sixty-four union officials and members are currently in detention — 57 are being held in the Ciskei and seven

are being detained by the South African Police.

● The National Union of South African Students — whose president, Mr Andrew Boraine, is still in detention, said: "We are angered by the news of yet another banning."

"History has shown that the removal of leadership has not silenced protest or removed grievances — the same will be shown to be true about students."

● The University of Cape Town SRC passed a motion last night condemning the banning of Mr Adelman and the detention of Mr Boraine and of the chairman of the University of the Witwatersrand Black Students Society, Mr Dave Johnson, and BSS members Mr Firoz Katchalia and Mr Azur Katchalia "in the strongest possible terms" and expressing its solidarity with them.

● In a joint statement, the Wits SRC and BSS said: "We reject this attempt to stifle us — our democratic aspirations will not be curbed by the illegal and heavy-handed action of a repressive government."

● Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, described Mr Adelman as "a responsible student leader and a good law student" and said: "I find the banning order imposed on him an arbitrary display of State authority which can only be described as despicable and deplorable."

● The chairman of the Senate Academic Freedom Committee at Wits, Professor Jonathan Suzman, described the banning as a "scandalous action and an act of administrative tyranny".

● Dr D J Thomson, chairman of the university's Academic Staff Association, said the association "deplores the arbitrary banning of Mr Adelman and the detention without trial of senior members of the Black Students' Society".

Meanwhile police have confirmed the detention under security legislation of Mr Johnson, who was detained on Wednesday afternoon.

Aug 19/68 (328) **'Dirty work'**

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

expression of opposition to the status quo was due to individual leaders. The banning of Mr Adelman and detention of Sowetan news editor Mr Thami Mazwai would not silence protest or remove grievances.

Dr Stuart Saunders, principal of UCT, said: 'The University of Cape Town has already instituted disciplinary procedures in regard to the damage to the festival bunting.'

'Behaviour of this kind is not tolerated on the University of Cape Town campus. It must be emphasised that a very small number of students were involved.'

Professor N D Clarence, of the University of Natal, Durban has declined to comment until the council has met to discuss the matter.

already expensive livestock. It is not only during training that sacrificial slaughtering is of importance, but throughout the life of a healer he or she has to prepare sacrifices to appease the ancestral spirits.

It is impossible to estimate the annual turnover involved in indigenous healing practices and related activities and commodities. However, it certainly exceeds six figures. Even if these economic considerations do not indicate anything else, it certainly points out just how viable a concern the practice of indigenous healing is. It must certainly rate as one of the most underrated business concerns in the country today.

APR 19/6/81

(328) (344)

Bannings: Courts criticised

Political Staff

THE latest controversial spat of bannings and detentions has been strongly condemned by the leaders of opposition political parties, academics and students with calls for a halt to executive action by-passing the courts.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, warned that unless the Government started with real and fundamental reforms it could not hope to improve the situation within South Africa.

Arbitrary bannings and detentions would not solve the problems and unless the Government 'departs from its official ideology demonstrably we face a depressing time ahead.'

Vause Raw

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said his party was opposed to 'arbitrary executive action by politicians' and called for any preventive action to be handled by courts — sitting in camera if necessary.

Professor D J du Plessis, vice-chancellor of the university of Witwatersrand said: 'In my view the banning of the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Sammy Adelman, and the detention of the chairman of the Black Students' Society, Mr David Johnson, constitutes a loss to our country.'

Wise

'During prolonged negotiations with them over the past few weeks, I found them wise beyond their years with unquestionable leadership qualities and an earnest concern for a just solution to their country's problems.'

'South Africa would be better served by discussions with them than by the harsh treatment now meted out to them.'

The party leaders also commented on the arrest under security legislation of Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the newspaper, the Sowetan, and national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Grievances

Dr Slabbert said: 'It looks as if we are going through another cycle that the Government has been following since 1976, with the arrest and banning of leaders — instead of dealing with major grievances — and students and young urban blacks being the favourite whipping boys.'

The Government, in by-passing courts and using powers of arbitrary arrest,

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

In their evaluation of hospital care, doctors said that hospitals no longer in operation and with very little criticism. cared for in Simon's Town Hospital and at Day Hospital was regarded as having been a especially by the less mobile elderly and disturbances is seen as an unjust punishment for the not wholly unprovoked excesses of

Finally, competence is evaluated by the people on the basis of their own experience and the accounts by others of their experiences. Competence is judged in terms of the way that the patient is examined, by the effectiveness and the specific treatment recommended by the doctor and, in the case of inpatients, by their total impression of the hospital. When they are being examined, the people evaluate the doctor in the terms which we have already discussed above, but they also expect thoroughness and a reasonable search for competence to complement their self-diagnosis, unless their purpose is

the quality and qualifications of their private doctors, but at another they see them as boys who grew up in front of us in Simon's Town" and find it easier to talk to men who conform to their image of greying wisdom. A woman doctor who delivered the mothers as well as the children then being treated

The hospital serving the area is False Bay Hospital, formerly located at Simon's Town but now on the outskirts of Fish Hoek near the main road to Ocean View. To the people it is "Fish Hoek Hospital" as opposed to "Simon's Town Hospital" or "The Cottage Hospital". As a general hospital it handles any case, including maternity cases, from Ocean View, but transfers some specialist problems to the bigger hospitals at Wynberg and Grootte Schuur. From our small sample of twenty families however, patients had attended Red Cross, Rondebosch and Somerset general hospitals, three maternity hospitals in Cape Town, Valkenberg Mental Hospital, the S.A. Navy sickbay (which caters for the families of serving men), Retreat Day Hospital and, until it was closed after being damaged in the 1976 disturbances, Ocean View Day Hospital.

For reasons of economy, the vast majority of patients go to the local surgeries and to the nearest hospital but every family interviewed had had experience of at least two private practitioners, and most had visited three or four different doctors in the past decade. In addition to the Day Hospital and False Bay Hospital, most families had had contact with Grootte Schuur and many with one or two others as well. From their personal experiences, often traumatic, and from the accounts given by their friends and relations, our informants were in a good position to make comparisons between doctors and between hospitals.

Cynics have remarked that doctors bury their mistakes - an erroneous insight, for the grosser errors live in the memories of their kinsfolk.

HIRSCH

Mr Herbert Hirsch, leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, said today the Government could restore some confidence in its ability to rule if it charged or released detained people and lifted banning orders. The Government's credibility gap grew ceaselessly as it used its draconian powers merely to stifle political opposition, Mr Hirsch said in a statement. 'It is further testimony to the Government's growing realisation of its own incompetence in failing to produce policies which will ensure a peaceful and economically sound future for South Africa. As demonstrated during the recent general election, it is unable to resolve the real issues facing this country because it is split in its own ranks. Differences between Dr Andries Treurnicht on the one hand and Mr Ben Schoeman and Mr Fanie Botha on the other, evoke no positive leadership from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.'

JOURNALISTS

'The South African Society of Journalists strongly condemns the arrest of Mr Mazwai,' Mr John Allen, the society's president said today.

that when they do call him, he will come. The most popular doctor in Fish Hoek is Simon's Town men who have known something of the problems of being "non-white". The people feel that they should understand the financial problems of the poor, and be tolerant of slow or late payers. Both clearly use their experienced judgement in the delicate area of moderating or waiving fees. "Beta demands money before he treats you." "Beta doesn't demand cash first," informants assured us. Because they are brown, greater sensitivity is demanded, if not expected, and judgements are sharp.

The Government's act was destructive and every time authoritarian laws were used to harass journalists and unionists in this way, it struck a blow at respect for the law. 'We call for the immediate release of our colleague and we assure his family of our support at this time,' Mr Allen added.

the available services felt that it was probably quicker to take emergencies to Wynberg than risk the delays at Fish Hoek at night.

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Understanding, beyond zoological expertise, is also a major consideration. One of the valued aspects of using a private doctor is that one knows the person on the other side of the consulting room door. It is difficult to build up a relationship of trust in a system where the continuity of a personal friendship is replaced by a folder passed from one technician to another. We have observed that implicit in the behaviour and attitudes of the people is a concept of a total person, all of whose components must be "right" if good health is to be sustained. The same value is shown in their assessment of their doctors. "Beta knows how to talk to you." "Delta understands you - takes his time over you - answers all your stupid questions." "I only went to Beta once - you can't talk freely with him." It is more than "bedside manner", and it is communicated by more than mere speech.

"Respect", a term often used by Ocean View people, conveys almost as much as "understanding" in this context. For Simon's Town people particularly, respect was what characterised relationships between white and brown, rich and poor, Christian and Muslim. The indignity of the removals to Ocean View and the lack of respect shown for them as decent people, hurt many as much as the physical loss and the subsequent additional costs of living. In the relationship between patient and doctor, the former is very vulnerable - quite literally exposed. Sensitivity to that position of power and self-discipline against abusing it, are essential in the doctor, and "respect" vital to the relationship. Having examined a teetotal church leader, a hospital doctor told him that he would have to "respect" him.

has created another disturbing development.

The average person in the street is becoming blunted to the need to maintain the rule of law and is beginning to accept such events as normal instead of asking why the people affected are not being charged in a court of law.

Instead the response seems to be: "They must have done something wrong."

The simple test is, if there was another totally hostile government in power, would we all still accept the validity of such powers of arbitrary arrest with the same degree of equanimity?

Mr Raw said that if preventive action was necessary to protect the security of the State this should be done by a judicial officer of the courts.

We totally condemn the practices of incitement and hooliganism evident in recent times and believe those responsible should be brought to court to feel the full punishment of the law as a deterrent to others.

If legal loopholes prevent prosecutions of incitement leading to disorder they should be closed so that the public can see those guilty punished as criminals and not made into political martyrs.

HIRSCH

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JOURNALISTS

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Understanding and respect are sustained in part by the ability of the patient to identify with the doctor. Both the doctors who have surgeries in Ocean View are Simon's Town men who have known something of the problems of being "non-white". The people feel that they should understand the financial problems of the poor, and be tolerant of slow or late payers. Both clearly use their experienced judgement in the delicate area of moderating or waiving fees. "Beta demands money before he treats you." "Beta doesn't demand cash first," informants assured us. Because they are brown, greater sensitivity is demanded, if not expected, and judgements are sharp.

Familiarity is clearly double-edged. On the one hand, it eases the relationship when values and problems need not be articulated because they can be taken for granted. This is particularly true among the poor who are not verbally adept when confronted by a "highly educated person" like a doctor. On the other hand, as we have observed in the matter of fees, familiarity is correlated with a demand for higher standards in the personal relationship. Thus the Muslim doctor is judged more sternly by his co-religionists than by the non-Muslims - some clearly having confidence in his personal commitment to them as Muslims, others feeling that he falls short of the ideal. Older people clearly identified with the elderly doctors who did sessions at the Day Hospital, and bitterly mourn their departure with its closing. At one level they recognise

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Star 19/6/81
Adelman.

(328) (377)
'a loss to

our country'

▶▶ From page 1

gal and heavy-handed action of a repressive government" and at least 100 students gathered along Jan Smuts Avenue last night, holding torches aloft in a silent vigil of protest and commiseration.

A joint statement issued by the Black Students' Society, whose leaders David Johnson and the Cachalia brothers have been silenced through detention, and the Wits SRC said: "We reject this attempt to stifle our democratic aspirations. We call on all freedom-loving South Africans to denounce this action and call for the unconditional release of all detainees."

Banning of Adelman 'a loss to our country'

Academics and students alike have condemned the severity of the five-year banning order served on Wits SRC president Sammy Adelman yesterday.

Professor D J du Plessis, vice-chancellor of the university, said today: "In my view the banning of the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Sammy Adelman, and the detention of the chairman of the Black Students' Society, Mr David Johnson, constitute a loss to our country."

"During prolonged negotiations with them over the past few weeks, I found them wise beyond their years with unquestionable leadership qualities and an earnest concern for a just solution to their country's problems."

"South Africa would be better served by discussions with them than by the harsh treatment now meted out to them. I hope wiser judgments will prevail and that these able young South Africans will be offered an opportunity to contribute instead of being alienated and silenced."

Political Students' Union (Polstu) chairman of the Pretoria University branch of the Afrikaans student body, Mr Jan van Vollenhoven, described the banning as absurd. "I'm against banning people because they say what they feel, and be-



Sammy Adelman . . .
banned.

lieve what they feel is right. I was amazed to hear that Sammy had been given five years; it is totally absurd."

He said on the whole Afrikaans students would probably not react in the same way to the banning order because of the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus.

Professor Jonathan Suzman, chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee, also came out in strong opposition to the banning, and described it as "an act of administrative tyranny."

Wits students reacted immediately to the "ille-

To Page 3, Col 5

TABLE 7 - MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES - SERVICES OFFERED

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most of them to put in telephone lines at Tosmitswinkels Bay. The Cape Divisional Council and the Department of Nature Conservation are protesting.

The Post Office says it can overrule the objections, and it seems it will.

Surely the Central Department of Environmental Conservation should be empowered to arbitrate in a case like this?

Whales

The Economist believes the Russians are genuinely going to quit killing whales. It certainly looks like it — and that means only one country is left in large scale whaling — Japan.

Part of the reason is that whaling is becoming less profitable. It is a dying industry, dying because its basic resource has been badly depleted by overkill.

The Economist says that a statement issued in Vladivostok announ-

nue to be hunted by locals off the extreme north-east of Siberia.

Says the Economist: "The Russians and Japanese are the only two countries still engaged in large-scale whaling; together they accounted for about 70 percent of the whales caught last year under the International Whaling Commission's quota system, each catching roughly the same number. If the Russians now pull out, it leaves all fingers pointing at the Japanese."

"Over the past few years the Soviet Government has responded to its ecological lobby in a way that is the envy of its political dissidents. Its whaling activities have also come under the fierce enlightened glare of Greenpeace and other conservationist bodies which see the killing of whales not only as inhumane (which it is) and unnecessary (alternatives are easily avail-



The trails of tens of thousands of blue wildebeest polish the surface of a denuded area of the Kalahari in Botswana. The animals are forced because of 1 300 km of foot and mouth fence to trek hundreds of kilometres out of their way in search of water. Thousands have died. Now another 1 300 km of fence are planned.

The irony is that the fence segregates the cattle lands of the northern half of Botswana from the wilderness in the south — but south of the line foot and mouth is unknown. And north

of this EEC-mouth spread because birds

Wildlife authorities in more effective methods of control the interim first-hand rep are using a grader to help — a vehicle conservation.

able) but, above all, as recklessly endangering a species we still know exceedingly little about."

Opting out

I have often wondered what I would do if I opted out of urban life. Now I have found it.

Rounding up tortoises.

The Cape's Department of Nature Con-

versation has, in the last eight years, established three tortoise reserves; the Eensaaheid Reserve at Paarl (8 ha), the Hartebeest River Reserve at Matroosberg (30 ha) and the Lomans River Reserve at Witzenberg (30 ha).

During 1980, 52 geometric (Suurpootjie) tortoises were rounded up at Eensaaheid. That's one a week.

INDUSTRY

Baking & C
(P.E. Uite)

Bedding Ma
(Tvl.)

Bespoke Tail
(Witwaters)

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(Wits & Pre)

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(Tvl)

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George, N. C
E. Province,

The reconstruction and representation of the Great Trek is normally an exclusive Afrikaner affair in which the English and others "officially" took no part. Two new books help to put the record straight.

The first book is *The Reminiscences of John Montgomery*, edited by A Giffard (Balkema, R15) and it is the sixth in Rhodes University's Grahamstown Series.

When a number of Craddock farmers joined the Great Trek in 1836, Montgomery, at that time a travelling salesman or "smous," set off with the Trekkers to continue his trading — and to collect outstanding debts.

Among the first English-speaking people he came across in what is now the Free State was the Wesleyan missionary, the Rev William Archbell. Later at a meeting of missionaries at the Platberg, Montgomery was "surprised to find some Grahamstown people there

COLLECTORS' CORNER

Edited by
Neville Adlam

ied the trek and was later joined by McLuckie and James Mitchell "a lithe little fellow" from Potgieter's laager" who beat Montgomery during some boeresport "by one inch in the broad leap."

Henderson and McLuckie come into the picture later during the trek, as do R Daniel and a man called Le Mare. Montgomery also took part in the military expedition against Moselekatze and had with him in his party "a little Scotsman named McKenzie."

The second book to be reviewed here is *In the Steps of Piet Retief*, by Eily and Jack Gledhill (Human & Rousseau, R19.50), and ironically Montgomery and Retief's paths also crossed during the trek.

trek, and he was asked by Retief to accompany them to Natal. "I tried to persuade him not to go down the mountain; that Dingaan would lead him on until he (Retief) was completely in his power; that Dingaan was aware of the trek and, no doubt, dreaded the Boers, but would not show his uneasiness; that Dingaan to deceive him would agree to sell him land, and when the opportunity offered, Dingaan would fall upon him, in a country from whence escape would be difficult...."

Montgomery continues: "Retief answered: 'Montgomery, Dingaan's people are not spoilt by the English as the frontier kafirs are'."

Eily and Jack Gledhill have done an exhaustive research into Piet Retief's life and the events that

led up to his death. They say that there was some confusion about the events surrounding the death of Piet Retief. But there were three eye witnesses to the event and all three were English.

The one was the Rev Francis Owen, whose house was opposite Dingaan's royal kraal, William Wood, a 12-year-old, who had become Dingaan's interpreter and lived with the Owens and a Welsh girl named Jane Williams, who had accompanied the Owens as a servant.

It was the young William Wood who interpreted the mood of the Zulu king correctly and warned both the Owens and the Boers themselves that Dingaan was planning to kill them. The Boers replied: "We are sure the king's heart is right with

Nothing to see

... done by member. surgery, immunization programme.



A member of the Black Sash, Mrs MADELEINE LOYSON, holds a poster in protest against bannings and detentions. She was on the step of St Mary's Church, off Main Street, Port Elizabeth, when Warrant Officer H F STUMKE (left) and Sergeant J H ERASMUS ordered her to stop the protest.

Black Sash protest halted by police

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

A PLACARD protest against bannings and detentions without trial, held on the steps of a church by the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth today, was ended by police.

A Black Sash member, Mrs Madeleine Loyson, was holding a placard on the steps of St Mary's Church, off Main Street, when two policemen, who gave their names as Warrant Officer H F Stumke and Sergeant J H Erasmus, approached her.

Asked if she had a permit, she replied she was standing on private property.

The chairman of the Black Sash Eastern Cape Region, Mrs Bobby Melunsky, informed the policemen that the organisation had taken legal advice on the matter and the steps of the church were private property. The policemen said they would go and check, and would be back in 10 minutes.

They returned to say that according to the Chief Magistrate, the steps were not private property. The Black Sash had not sought permission from the Chief Magistrate and had no

permit, the policemen said.

Mrs Loyson was told to move on and her placard was confiscated. Both women had their names taken.

The police said the protest was being stopped in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The matter was now being handled by the Security Police, the women were told.

Commenting, Mrs Melunsky said: "It is a sad day for so-called democratic society when a person cannot protest peacefully. If this is not permitted, South Africa is a police state. We will not let the matter rest. If necessary the Black Sash will apply to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the police from interfering."

She said that at no stage was there more than one person standing on the steps. After a member had stood for a while her place was taken by another person. The protest was scheduled to stop at 12.30pm, but was ended at 11am when the police intervened.

Police spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

20/6/81
F. 1328
20/6/81

Banning of Indian leader 'repression'

Argus
24/6/81
HA
328

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—An outcry has followed the banning of Natal Indian Congress president, Mr George Sewpersadh, as politicians, churchmen, lawyers and community leaders condemned his second restriction order.

In a police crackdown on politicians, students, trade unionists and other activists, Mr Sewpersadh yes-

terday became the latest to be served with a five-year banning order which restricts him to his Reservoir Hills home from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and places him under house arrest at weekends.

The executive of the congress, in a statement issued last night, described the ban as 'an act of cowardice and obvious repression.'

SOLUTION

'The only solution to the problems of South Africa is a society based on the principles of the freedom charter.'

'Our president is a courageous champion of a united, democratic South Africa in which each man will have the vote.'

Reacting to the ban, the Democratic Lawyers' Association's chairman, Mr Zac Yacoob, said the legislation in terms of which Mr Sewpersadh was banned represented an untenable violation of the rule of law which cannot be countenanced by any civilised society.'

EXPIRED

Mr Sewpersadh was served with the banning order at his Verulam offices yesterday afternoon. His previous banning order expired in 1978 and last year he was detained during the school boycotts.

The secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, Mr Virgile Bonhomme, said the ban would not deter the congress movement in its fight for full democratic rights for all.

Appendix A

Cessal List of Registered Industrial Diseases

Description of Disease	Description of Occupation
Amphibian (Hockworm) in water. Other than relatives or natives.	Mining carried on underground
Anthrax	The handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins. Work in connection with animals infected with anthrax loading, unloading or transport of goods.
Arsenical poisoning.	Any work involving the use of arsenic or use of chromic and chrome salts or other materials containing chromic acids or chrome salts.

Star 24/6/51
57 Union
329 PS
detainees
(4) (186) (42)
charged
in Ciskei

By Drew Forrest

The Ciskeian authorities have laid charges against 57 trade-unionists, most of them members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

Legal sources confirmed that 36 Saawu members and former employees at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London appeared in the Mdantsane regional court last Friday.

They were arrested on June 11 and have been charged under the Ciskei's proclamation 252 with holding an illegal gathering.

Another 20 Saawu members appeared in court on Monday, where 19 of them were charged with public violence and one with intimidating workers in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Riotous Assemblies Act. They have been released on R50 bail and their cases have been postponed until July 13.

Prior to their court appearance, the men had been held for more than two months under the homeland's security laws.

Also charged was the branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha, who is alleged to have been in possession of banned literature.

Hydrocarbons poisoning by the	Manufacture or use of or contact with the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons.
Manganese poisoning	Any work involving the use or handling of, or exposure to fumes, dust or vapour of manganese or a compound of a substance containing manganese
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	Any work involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

Continued/.....

Appendix B Continued.

Description of Disease	Description of Occupation
Pathological manifestations due to radium and other radioactive substance or X-rays.	Any work involving the use of radium or other radioactive substances or X-rays.
Phosphorus poisoning	Any work involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.	Any work involving the handling or use of tar, pitch bitumen mineral oil or paraffin
Silicosis, asbestosis or other fibrosis of the lungs caused by mineral dust.	Any occupation (other than in a dusty atmosphere) as defined in the Pneumoconiosis Act 1956) in which workers are exposed to the inhalation of silica dust, asbestos dust or other mineral dust.
	Any work involving the preparation, packing or handling of trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.)
	as to Workmen's Compensation, Appendix 2, Joe Leng.

A Plan for Improved South African Medical and Vital Statistics.

By H. S. GEAR, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H., F.S.S.,
Union Department of Public Health, Pretoria.

This year has brought an unusual and yet important experience to every South African citizen in his co-operation in the most complete Census yet undertaken in this country. Though this alone makes 1936 a landmark, it has other claims to significance in the vital and medical statistical calendar. It was exactly one hundred years ago, in 1836, that the General Registry Office was established, inaugurating the first scientific collection of English vital statistics. These were eventually to provide William Farr, the greatest of all medical statisticians, with the material for his classical reports. Unfortunately our profession is all too ignorant of the genius of Farr and of the influence that through him the English vital statistical data had in arousing public opinion, firstly in England and later in other countries, to the need for sanitation and preventive medicine.

Furthermore, the death has occurred this year of Karl Pearson, one of the great intellects of our time, to whom science and medicine owe largely the great advances in the application of mathematics to biological measurement. Pearson's contributions in such fields as the measurement and interpretation of correlation and the theory of probability are fundamental, but also from him inspiration was drawn by such leading medical statisticians and epidemiologists as Raymond Pearl and Major Greenwood. In this year, then, it is appropriate that South African medicine should give some thought to a subject ever growing in importance—medical and vital statistics.

The preliminary results of the Census have been a succession of shocks and surprises, giving expression to many national and local problems which have surreptitiously developed. Statesmen, for instance, are seriously perturbed by all the implications in the shifting distribution of our European population. The "trek to the towns" has received exact description and its serious consequences have been suggested, but it may be prophesied that when the later results of the enumeration are available equally arresting phenomena will be portrayed in regard to the non-European.

That so much of the Census report should be in the nature of a revelation is indicative of the weakness of the system of demography in this country. That so many vital phenomena—births, deaths, age, sex, racial, and geographical distribution of the population—are imperfectly known is of serious consequence to statesman, scientist, and administrator. In the absence of knowledge of the birth and death rates of the non-European, guidance and control of important social forces is impossible, and the forecasting of and preparation for future national needs in such fields as labour, education, industry, and the general social system is haphazard.

That these vital statistical defects are of serious import is recognized, but in the medical sphere, equally profound forces are without definition or even unground owing to the lack of statistical data. A perusal of almost any issue of our own Journal will show the handicap suffered by South African investigators in the absence of knowledge of disease incidence and prevalence. This lamentable state of affairs has on occasions received editorial comment. Recently the writer has had cause to seek evidence of the incidence of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in South Africa, especially among her non-European populations. In the case of tuberculosis he consulted the very important publication of the South African Institute for Medical Research, the Report of the Tuberculosis Research Committee,¹ and the report of the tuberculosis survey conducted by Allan.² These two reports rank with the best epidemiological literature South Africa has yet produced, but in each, constant regret is expressed at the gaps in the fundamental vital and medical strong criticism in the Research Committee, working

"The need for 'vital' to a scientifically campaign, or, indeed, health, was stressed by the Health Department remarkable that 16 years far-reaching report by the Government and so expense, for several years make recommendations cardinal necessity for production of disease should be

These are strong words from his recent attempts concerning venereal disease th emphatic. Venereal diseases of morbidity forces in the of syphilis and gonorrhoea health and efficiency. Can we even remotely estimate the damage in the European, let alone the non-European? The native birth-rate is unknown, therefore this cannot be used to demonstrate whether gonorrhoea and syphilis, in causing sterility, fetal and infantile mortality, are dangerous influences in national growth. Death from cardiac and circulatory disease has its origin not infrequently in syphilis, but circulatory mortality does not provide any clear picture quite apart from any question as to the importance of specific aetiological agents. The damage wrought by syphilis and gonorrhoea to the nervous system and to the special sense organs cannot be estimated, as nothing is accurately known as to the incidence and distribution of nervous disease, eye disease and ear disease in the different races, classes and regions of this country.

It is evident that the public health administrator, adviser, and officer is particularly helpless in the present sterile condition of epidemiology and medical statistics. How are public health policies and preventive measures to be instituted when the problems are vague and even unknown? A military analogy may be useful. The general and staff provided with the most accurate and comprehensive intelligence of the enemy's forces, their constitution, their distribution and their probable manoeuvres, are well armed and can, with confidence, plan a campaign and state their needs in terms of aircraft, guns and man-power. Similarly the public health leader with knowledge, for example, of venereal disease incidence, of tuberculosis and its effects, of typhoid and its relation to age, sex and occupation, of malnutrition and inadequacy of food supplies, is able to develop his programme economically and efficiently. Lacking this fundamental information, his medical and health schemes can only grow fortuitously and even, in certain instances, be subconsciously

Top Indian banned

DURBAN — Mr George Sewpersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress, was banned yesterday for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

He is confined to his home in Reservoir Hills from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and public holidays and has been placed under house arrest at weekends. He is also restricted to the magisterial districts of Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Inanda.

Mr Sewpersad was previously banned for five years but the order expired in October 1978. He was president of the Natal Indian Congress before he was first banned and was re-elected president after the banning order expired.

cannot be taken every year. Even a quinquennial census does not keep pace with population changes, the estimation of which by census data alone often leads in intercalary periods to serious error. It is in gauging the accuracy of calculated figures for these years that the second source of statistical information, i.e., vital registration, is of much value. The Census numbers the population at stated intervals, but vital registration enables a continuous record to be kept of changes due to births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Yet again in South Africa the application of vital registration is woefully deficient in the almost complete absence of birth and death registration in the native populations. European births and deaths are satisfactorily chronicled, and the Census Department, in maintaining a constant effort to secure efficient certification of the cause of death, provides

This paper, published over forty years ago, has been reprinted in full in this collection of conference papers.

The comments made then are still applicable - possibly even more so as he anticipated the issues relevant to the health needs of today.

the underdevelopment of the society as a whole".²⁵ This process of differentiation was accelerated by specific government legislation and also by the restrictions which, while they applied to all blacks, tended to affect the poorest most quickly.

Discussing the class of successful farmers that emerged, Bundy writes, "The Glen Grey Act contributed to the definition of that class; to the overlapping of the categories of bureaucrat and well-to-do peasant, to the enjoyment by the headmen and their favourites of the choice land, to the circulation of

with the system of farming-on-the half".²¹

"Tomlinson records (p. 84) that in 1938 a scheme for the subsidised purchase of ploughs, harrows, planters and cultivators by black farmers was introduced 'and considerable use was made of it until it was discontinued in 1947'. Among those who objected to such schemes was former Prime Minister Strijdom who complained in Parliament that, 'If the Government went on in this way, blacks would soon cease to be labourers and become farmers, with disastrous effects on white farming, where the problem was already serious'".²²

Colin Bundy has shown that between the 18 end of the century a class of black peasants emerged and then declined, who, in their generally at least as good as white farmers period and in many instances, better.²³ black areas only degenerated to its present as restrictions were placed on blacks, and provided with more services. Bundy cites²⁴ the main factors against black farmers as:

- 1) Lack of land
- 2) New goods to buy "which gradually became necessary to subsistence", i.e. captured market.
- 3) Disadvantageous terms of peasant/trader relationship
- 4) Relative ease of access of white farmers to the market.
- 5) There being no investment in black areas (lack of credit and capital).

The early period when some blacks became good farmers was a period of rapid class differentiation. "(The) success of a large stratum of peasants is not only compatible with, but it is a predictable feature of,

Bannings don't have 'general support'

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE South African Government lacked the support of the majority of its citizens and was forced to resort to "frighteningly sweeping" security legislation to keep the country in a permanent state of emergency.

This is the view of Miss Sarah Parry in a booklet "Outcasts from Justice", published by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The booklet deals with the consequences of banning orders under the Internal Security Act.

Banned people suffered direct disabilities and others which were the indirect, insidious and inevitable consequences of banning orders which have been described as a "civil death", Miss Parry said.

"All the disabilities and inconvenience suffered by a banned person are also experienced in varying degrees by his family," Miss Parry concludes that banning is effective and is here to stay.

In the booklet's preface, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre, Mr Harold Rudolph, a senior law lecturer, and Prof Johan van der Vyver of the law department at the University of the Witwatersrand, said they hoped South Africans would read the booklet.

"And consider whether a legal system which permits such inhumanity to man is compatible with our confessed allegiance to Western values."

"In one location 3 out of 1000 stock owners held 70% of the sheep and 50% of the cattle. Some of the councillors had as many as 3000 sheep and most had 200 sheep and 50 cattle." (This was in 1953)²⁸

Edward Brett outlines the process of class formation in East Africa: the pattern he describes is equally applicable to the South African reserves. "The indigenous bourgeoisie emerged initially on a regional basis, within each area this group was recruited from the rich peasant families which had been able to afford secondary education; this generation was then able to move into positions in the bureaucracy, the co-operative movement and petty trade. It then became the leadership

What hits a banned person is that he or she commits a crime by doing what other people do ordinarily. This is how one formerly banned person summed up the insidious effects of a banning order.

Today well over 170 people live with the daily restrictions of a banning order which affects almost every aspect of their lives, Sarah Parry writes in her study of the consequences banning orders have on the lives of many South Africans.

Student leader Sammy Adelman, black journalists Zwelakhe Sisulu, Joe Thlooe and Phil Mtinkulu are just a few of the more recent young South Africans who wake up each day to the horrors of "civil death," as one parliamentarian called it.

The disabilities suffered by a banned person — the inability to enjoy a full social life, disruption of work, the requirement to report regularly to the police, to be home punctually at 6 pm each day — have been all the heavier on the hundreds banned by the State (1358 people in the 28 years up to 1978) because they have usually been very active, energetic individuals with deep concerns about social and political issues.

"What angered me was the almost deliberate attempt, in the way they phrased the banning order, to prevent me from working at what I wanted to do — and also the petty little acts of violence. That also angered me," says Author Achmed Dangor, who was banned between 1974 and 1978.

Commented once-banned Natal trade union worker Halton Cheadle: "You have police moni-

Outcasts from justice. This is what Ms Sarah Parry of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, called those banned under South Africa's security legislation, in her study of the consequences of banning, which analyses the Internal Security Act and also focuses attention on the human condition of the banned. Anthony Duigan and Carolyn Dempster report.

Horror of beings sentenced to 'civil death'

Star 25/6/81
(328)

toring you all the time. They used to arrive at five in the morning; they used to arrive at twelve at night. They were watching all the time so it made it very tense."

Several banned people are sure their phones are tapped and suspect their homes are bugged, but they shrug it off, Ms Parry writes.

The "doyen" of the banned, Mrs Helen Joseph, who has had four banning orders served on her since 1957, has faced almost continual surveillance and harassment at times.

When she was placed under house arrest in 1962 the police came to

her house every night for the first three weeks, Ms Parry writes.

Don Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, has been banned for the past seven years. Three times he has been charged with contravening his banning order but never convicted.

Then there are the frequent raids. One Easter weekend the police came to his house five times. Or there has been the midnight raid, the banging on the door, the torches shining, the rough search through the house, sleeping children wakened.

No, the police, says Lt-Col Leon Mellet, public relations officer for the police, are very humane about banned people. The

banned are not necessarily criminals and are not treated as such. The object of the banning order is simply to prevent the person from continuing with his former activities, he explains in Ms Parry's booklet.

Many of the banned have suffered victimisation that has ranged from the annoying to the frightening. Mrs Joseph has been the butt of hoax deliveries of tons of sand or crates of liquor. Then there have been the obscene phone calls and threats of "I'll kill you."

Bullets have been fired at her house and now she has a bulletproof window in her bedroom. Don Mattera and Ach-

med Dangor have also had the threats, shots fired and a car being tampered with.

Then there is the loneliness that grows alongside the official isolation. "I remember walking down the street and seeing people who used to invite me to organise poetry readings or address meetings," said Mr Dangor.

"They'd see me and they'd cross the street and walk on the other side. The banning order made me very sceptical about people. These feelings arise as friends reject you, the leper."

There is always the possibility of a banned person's friend being asked to make a statement

about a forbidden visit or illegal gathering; or being given the difficult choice of turning state witness in betrayal of a friend or, of going to jail for refusing.

Some people, in terms of their orders, have been confined to tiny houses or flats under 24-hour house arrest, forbidden to receive any visitors and have had to seek special permission to communicate with their wives or husbands when both spouses have been banned.

The vagueness of the Internal Security Act and the provisions under which people are banned make it virtually impossible for the banned not to break the law.

"There was no way you

could live without people coming to see you," said Mr Cheadle. "Of course you had to break the law. We used to close all the curtains, close all the doors."

Not one of the banned or formerly banned people interviewed by Ms Parry managed to retain his job once he was banned, although Mr's Joseph kept hers until her banning orders were made more severe in 1966.

Another threat hanging over the heads of the banned is the permanent loss of the right to vote — the result of a 1969 amendment to the Electoral Consolidation Act, which provides that any person convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act (now the Internal Security Act) and sentenced to prison without the option of a fine would be permanently disfranchised, writes Ms Parry.

Once Mrs Joseph forgot to report to the police as ordered and spent a few days in jail as a result. She has now been barred for life from voting.

In Ms Parry's booklet a summary is given of various court cases that have taken place as a result of banning orders broken or challenged.

The overall impression is one of some of the country's top legal brains giving up many man hours to wrestle with problems like what was in the Minister's mind when he spoke of a "social gathering."

"We are at a loss to know exactly what the appellants' banning orders required them to shun," two judges commented in one case.

Banning is absolutely effective, said Mr Cheadle. "While you're banned you're finished. You get completely removed. You can't participate."



must be practical. This, together with the complexity of the entities being measured, means that it is only possible to measure a proportion of the variables which determine the totality of either competence or quality. Quality, in particular, has to be limited to process, since studies of outcome are too difficult to be done routinely. Nevertheless, to be able to measure even a proportion of these important variables is a useful advance.

All these instruments are in the manager's guide. Many of them serve several purposes. They are useful for evaluating the existing state of services—for making a "service diagnosis." They show managers and teachers what their workers or students might attain. In this they serve as management targets and educational objectives. They also act as teaching aids and have a useful educational effect on staff at many levels.

"Master Microplans"—Their Adaptation and Implementation

Conventional or macro health plans are absolutely specific for a particular place and period, in the sense that a health plan for Zambia, for example, cannot be transferred to Liberia, even though the planning principles may be the same. Microplans, on the other hand, promise to be widely transferable with only minor modifications between all countries with similar socioeconomic conditions. For example, even before its publication, there have been requests for the adaptation of the child care microplan to such diverse countries or regions as Nigeria, the Amazonian region of Brazil, Spanish America, and Costa Rica. Such potential flexibility makes it possible to create a series of master microplans for local adaptation. Because the technology appropriate to the periphery of the health services in developing countries is limited, and because microplans are internationally adaptable, the required series of master microplans is finite. Once they have been made, there would be no need to make any new ones. All that would be required would be to keep the existing ones up to date as technology changes. We do not propose to discuss the exact microplans that might be necessary, since it is difficult to be sure what the boundaries of a particular microplan should be until the attempt is made to create it. Nevertheless, the entire technology at the level of the district hospital and below could probably be contained in 10 master microplans.

The great opportunity of a master microplan is that it provides a means of applying the enormous amount of time and expert opinion needed to obtain the necessary excellence by getting every detail right. Excellence is required in multiple dimensions for a variety of components over the whole width of the microplan. The most necessary aspect of this excellence is practicality, or how easily and how well its components work. In view of the inevitable constraints on its adaptation and implementation, a master microplan has to be of such high initial quality that it remains at least partly effective when inadequately adapted, imperfectly translated, and indifferently implemented.

Manpower difficulties are a considerable obstacle to microplanning. Most of the world's schools of public health are still macro oriented, whereas the most important micro level skills are clinical. Even those which are not are seldom considered part of public health. For example, although some students take courses in educational

methods, they do not learn how to write a health care manual. Hence, few public health staff members have the necessary skills, even for making adaptations. It is perhaps significant that this paper comes from the first institution in any developing country devoted specially to health services research and development where a full-time staff can devote itself to microplanning.

The implementation of a microplan requires considerable effort on the part of a ministry and its district medical officers. For this reason it is suggested that microplans should be implemented one at a time in the districts, a different one each year. Since microplans take several years to adapt, a ministry should have several in different stages of implementation at any one time. In this way waves of improvement can flow

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government's crackdown on the leadership of the Natal Indian Congress continued this week when a stringent five-year banning and house arrest order was imposed on the NIC president, Mr George Sewpersadh.

And yesterday colleagues and political opponents of Mr Sewpersadh condemned his banning.

Unmarried Mr Sewpersadh, 45, first banned between 1973 and 1978 when he was prevented from attending gatherings, was served extensive new orders on Tuesday, confining him to his home between 6pm and 6am on weekdays, and throughout weekends and public holidays.

He is also confined to the Durban-Pinetown-Inanda area, although he is allowed to continue practising as an attorney at his office in Verulam, north of Durban.

In addition, usual restrictions such as being barred from other black areas and from premises occupied by specific institutions have been included in his order.

The banning coincides with

the revival in the past two years of the NIC, which has been in the forefront of a number of campaigns: against increased rents and rates in Natal, against the Government-created SA Indian Council (SAIC) and against Republic Day festivities.

A political opponent of Mr Sewpersadh, Mr Yellan Chinsamy — leader of the Reform Party in the SAIC and vice-chairman of the SA Black Alliance — said yesterday he was very disappointed by the ban, and particularly the house arrest.

"Mr Sewpersadh is a very harmless man, a passive man. He is not a man the Government should doubt would do anything unreasonable. He was merely carrying out his duties and the assignments of the community he is involved with."

Mr M J Naidoo said the NIC condemned the banning and silencing of a man "dedicated to freedom, justice and equality for all, and we have decided not to replace him with a new president or an acting president."

Mr Naidoo said the NIC believed the banning was "intimi-

datory", but that it would not deter the organisation from carrying on with its work.

"It seems the banning was a result of our involvement in political and quasi-political issues involving the community. A hidden motive could be the fact that the SAIC elections are coming nearer (in November), and it is possible the Government wants to intimidate us because we are involved in the anti-election campaign."

The president of the SA Council on Sport, Mr Morgan Naidoo — who recently served a five-year banning order himself — said: "The banning must be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

"Mr Sewpersadh is a man who has the respect of the people he worked with, and to deprive him of his liberties only because of his courageous stand for justice and freedom for all South Africans must be seen as the action of a frightened system."

The acting president of the University of Durban-Westville SRC, Mr Brits Hansjee, said Mr Sewpersadh was committed to the democratic principles embraced in the Freedom Charter.

be less fortunate. Sewpersadh developed form simultaneously rather than piecemeal. The workers treasured their manuals, badly printed though these were, and used them both in the clinics and in their private practices, referring to them where necessary in front of their patients. Although not quantified, this is likely to have been a very valuable achievement. The politics of the project were critical. The master microplan was prepared by a

Govt slaps another ban on Sewpersadh

Education Reporter
A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student made a one-person protest on De Waal Drive against student harassment without interruption from police yesterday.

The SRC projects committee mounted the protest calling for the release of detainees and an end to student harassment by police on Monday.

On Tuesday the Security Police removed banners displayed on the summerhouse and confiscated placards.

Yesterday Kathy Boraine stood her whole vigil from 4.30 pm till 6 pm without interference from the police.

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(76)

Lone UCT student in vigil

windows and calling 'com-
mie' and women, particu-
larly, stick out their
tongues at us!' a student
said.

The protest will continue
today and tomorrow.

PROTEST

In a statement about the
continuing protest the SRC
said: 'While the focus of
the protest is against State
harassment of students it
is also in protest against
the State attempts to use
the university to do their
dirty work for them.'

We find it distressing
that as a result of State
pressure a UCT student
should have been singled
out by the university ad-
ministration and fined for
the burning of Republic
Day bunting.

The SRC condemned the
Rhodes University princi-
pal's action in giving
security police information
about students and en-
dorsed the National Union
of South African Students
call for principals to make
their stand publicly known.

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Star 26/6/81 (328) (37) (817)

Free them all, Tobias tells Govt

Professor Phillip Tobias of the University of the Witwatersrand, yesterday called on the Government to release detained students and "remove the causes of student protest — not the protesters."

He told a protest meeting of medical students in Johannesburg he was not speaking on behalf of Wits' Faculty of Medicine or as a senior representative of the Senate on the University Council but in his personal capacity.

"In the last month the Government has been responsible for a series of actions against student leaders at this university and elsewhere — of draconian severity, of appalling insensitivity and of intimidation, menace and

vindictiveness.

"Late in May, Andrew Boraine, the courageous president of Nusas, was detained.

"Today, a month later, he is still in detention.

"No charges have been brought against him, no accusation made.

"He has simply been rubbed out, eliminated from the scene.

"No-one knows when he will be allowed to surface again or whether his detention is punitive, preventive, or simply vindictive, or intended to intimidate other student leaders and your national union."

Professor Tobias said three weeks after Mr Boraine's detention, three black students of the university were detained un-

der the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are Mr Davis Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, Mr Azhar Cachalia, vice-chairman of the BSS, and his brother, Mr Firoz Cachalia, past chairman of the BSS.

"That was on June 17.

"Once again, as has happened so often in the past, the agents of the Government pounced at a time when students were on the verge of examinations and least able to react.

"Meantime, the schoolboy Aziz Jardine had been held without trial and so had several black trade unionists and journalists."

"It began to look as

though the Government's campaign against those who were most vigorously opposed to its policies was as insatiable as it was unjust."

On June 18 the president of the SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman was served with a five-year banning order.

"The government has intruded, harshly and indecently, into an area where civilised authorities elsewhere refrain from encroaching.

"Once more the authorities have shown their extreme intolerance of criticism and opposition, with a display of indefensible 'kragdadigheid' and mean, bullying tactics," he said. — Sapa.

Students condemn State

The University of the Witwatersrand's Black Students' Society has strongly condemned the "vicious attacks" the State has launched against democratic people fighting for freedom in the country.

In a statement read yesterday at a protest meeting of medical students in Johannesburg, the BSS

said: "We wish to pay tribute to our fallen heroes and those still alive who are banned, detained and in exile.

"Seeing that today is the eve of the anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, we wish to affirm our commitment to the struggle for democracy." — Sapa.

Star 27/6/81 (328) 379 'Desperate' Sash keep night watch

The Black Sash organisation last night staged an all-night vigil "in tribute" to banned and detained people in South Africa.

The 6 pm to 6 am gathering was addressed by about 30 speakers, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of Black Sash, and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, who opened the meeting with

an inter-denominational service.

In a Press statement last night, Black Sash said it felt "quite desperate about the flooding spate of bannings and detentions."

Peaceful protest, said the statement, had become a crime.

"We wish to place on record our strongest possible opposition to a Government that rules by force, that arbitrarily

silences all dissent, that by-passes the courts of the land, and that itself shows scant respect for due legal process and the rule of law."

The vigil, at the Black Sash offices in Johannesburg, was held "in silent tribute to those students, journalists, trade unionists and others who are currently in detention and suffering under banning orders," said the statement.

During the vigil, Bishop Tutu said no solution was possible in South Africa until all political prisoners had been released, the banned were unbanned, and the exiles had returned.

Until these people were freed from the shackles of oppression, South Africa would never be free.

And, unless blacks were freed, whites could rest assured that they (the

whites) would not be freed.

Bishop Tutu condemned detention without trial and urged the Government either to charge or release the victims of discriminatory laws.

The laws were similar to those applied by Hitler in nazi Germany. However, he was happy that there were whites who showed concern in eliminating the laws.

Personal care.

This implies the recognition with his own genetic inheritance and his own attitudes. "The major interest in people. Handling goes a unique attitude to their is important whether its original. It is important to the doctor because it is an interesting discipline patient-oriented medicine and diagnosis.

Personal care also implies must be a doctor to guide the patient and to take the responsibility for threatens this fundamental role of hospital, in the health team approach to the specialist and becomes his requires that the doctor should in illness and distress.

Under personal care one misunderstood subject of the doctor this often means the easy charm and academic colleagues it is equal quality in any doctor. However, the honesty, concern, acceptance, in our relationship with our patient

which he can use professionally. He will practise in co-operation with other colleagues, medical and non-medical. He will know how and when to intervene through treatment, prevention and education to promote the health of his patients and their families. He will recognise that he also has a professional responsibility to the community.

Confusion exists between the disciplines of community medicine and general practice. Community medicine is concerned with the determination of health priorities of the population by epidemiological means. General Practice is a clinical discipline of which the essential unit is the consultation. The nature of the consultation and its significance is found in the words of Sir James Spence, 1960. "The real work of a doctor is only faintly realised it is not an affair of health centres, public clinics, operating theatres, laboratories, or hospital beds. These techniques have their place in medicine, but they are not medicine. The essential unit of medical practice is the occasion when, in the intimacy of the consulting room or sick room, a person who is ill or believes himself to be ill, seeks the advice of a doctor whom he trusts. This is the consultation and all else in the practice of medicine derives from it."

Arising out of the definition is the concept of patient care in which is illustrated the attitudes of general practice. We speak of four types of care which are related and interdependent - personal, continuing, primary and holistic.

Two come out of shadows of banning orders

29/6/81 (328)

By Carolyn Dempster

The five-year banning orders served on Mr Peter Randall, publisher, and the Rev Cedric Mayson in 1977 were withdrawn by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, today.

In a statement the Minister said although the restriction notices were only due to expire on October 31 1982 "I have now again reviewed the cases of Mr Randall and Rev Mayson and have decided to withdraw their restriction notices."

"The cases of individual persons subject to restrictions are constantly kept under review and adjustments are made in accordance with changing circumstances."

Mr Randall, past publisher of Ravan Press and director of the "Study Project on Christianity in an Apartheid Society," said today it would take "quite a lot of adjustment" to get back to a normal way of life after



Mr Peter Randall

four years of being banned.

"I think the worst thing about being banned was the effect on my family life. I was unable to take the kids away on holiday, even attend functions at their schools. There was the uncertainty and insecurity about my job."

Mr Randall was fortunate in being offered a job by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1977, but for six months

was "housebound" while the Minister decided whether he could take up the job.

"Obviously I am going to have to watch what I say, but the withdrawal of the restrictions does nothing to remove my abhorrence of the system of bannings and detentions," he said today.

The Rev Cedric Mayson, when banned, was editor of the Christian Institute magazine, Pro Veritate. His banning order forbade him to publish or write any material, or address any gathering — effectively truncating his career and life's work as a minister.

At the age of 50 he suddenly had to find some other means of supporting himself, his wife and his family.

He was not available for comment today.

Other prominent churchmen banned at the same time were the Rev Beyers Naude, the Rev Brian Brown and the Rev Theo Kotze.

them the insights available today through recent work in the social sciences, so that many staff still pass on to students a purely physical approach to clinical work.

2.7.

Comments on the Lack of Education, and Poverty of Black Patients

more popular if he is known to be a man who gives injections. There are two main ways that doctors said they handled this type of patient. Only 7% said that they never ever gave an injection that was not required by the physical state of the patient. The rest said that they gave the appropriate treatment, and where the patient very strongly wanted an injection and seemed to believe a treatment would not work without it, then they gave a vitamin injection as well if the relevant treatment did not include an injection.

Again and again doctors reported that they were frustrated by the problems and limitations imposed on their work by the poor education, ignorance of health matters, and sheer grinding poverty of the majority of the Black populations in South Africa. Part of the problem is that the traditional knowledge of health matters of Africans is largely or entirely inappropriate for the dietary patterns possible in an urban environment, and that their socio-cultural background has provided them with an inadequate knowledge of hygiene and matters of preventive steps. From this point of view probably most of the Blacks in South Africa need health education. Also of course the problems of poverty exacerbate the whole position, and make it even more critical that the families should be able to make the best use of their limited resources when it comes to nutrition and related health matters.

As I see it, during his training the medical student should be exposed to the different techniques of both individual and mass education, and be aware of the different ways in which one can try to modify attitudes and behaviour, so that in both individual patient and also community situations he can make wise decisions as to how to try to do something about the problems of ignorance, and some of the effects of poverty. Motivating people to change their patterns of behaviour is most important in the South African health context, and yet I wonder how much effective education in this area is given

WHAT hits a banned person is that he or she commits a crime by doing what other people do ordinarily. This is how one formerly banned person summed up the insidious effects of a banning order.

Today well over 170 people live with the daily restrictions of a banning order which affects almost every aspect of their lives, Sarah Parry writes in her study of the consequences banning orders have on the lives of many South Africans.

Student leader Sammy Adelman, black journalists Zwelakhe Sisulu, Joe Thloloe and Phil Mtimkulu are just a few of the more recent young South Africans who wake up each day to the horrors of 'civil death', as one parliamentarian called it.

The disabilities suffered by a banned person — the inability to enjoy a full social life, disruption of work, the requirement to report regularly to the police, to be home punctually at 6 pm each day — have been all the heavier on the hundreds banned by the State (1358 people in the 28 years up to 1978) because they have usually been very active, energetic individuals with deep concerns about social and political issues.

'What angered me was the almost deliberate attempt, in the way they phrased the banning order, to prevent me from working at what I wanted to do — and also the petty little acts of violence. That also angered me,' says author Achmed Dangor, who was banned between 1974 and 1978.

Commented once-banned Natal trade union worker Halton Cheadle:

'You have police monitoring you all the time. They used to arrive at five in the morning; they used to arrive at twelve at night. They were watching all the time so it made it very tense.'

TAPPED

Several banned people are sure their phones are tapped and suspect their homes are bugged, but they shrug it off, Ms Parry writes.

The 'doyen' of the banned, Mrs Helen Joseph, who has had four banning orders served on her since 1957, has faced almost continual surveillance and harassment at times.

When she was placed under house arrest in 1962 the police came to her house every night for the first three weeks, Ms Parry writes.

Don Mattera, a sub-editor on the Star, has been banned for the past seven years. Three times he has been charged with contravening his banning order but never convicted.

Then there are the frequent raids. One Easter weekend the police came to his house five times. Or there has been the midnight raid, the banging on the door, the torches shining, the rough search through the house, sleeping children awakened.

No, the police, says Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, public relations officer for the police, are very humane about banned people. The banned are not necessarily

The horror of being banned

Argus 29/6/8 (328)

criminals and are not treated as such. The object of the banning order is simply to prevent the person from continuing with his former activities, he explains in Ms Parry's booklet.

Many of the banned have suffered victimisation that has ranged from the annoying to the frightening. Mrs Joseph has been the butt of hoax

husbands when both spouses have been banned.

The vagueness of the Internal Security Act and the provisions under which people are banned make it virtually impossible for the banned not to break the law.

'There was no way you could live without people coming to see you,' said Mr Cheadle. 'Of course you had to break the law. We used to close all the curtains, close all the doors.'

BANNED

Not one of the banned or formerly banned people interviewed by Ms Parry managed to retain his job once he was banned, although Mrs Joseph kept hers until her banning orders were made more severe in 1966.

Once Mrs Joseph forgot to report to the police as ordered and spent a few days in jail as a result. She has now been barred for life from voting.

Banning is absolutely effective, said Mr Cheadle.

'While you're banned you're finished. You get completely removed. You can't participate.'

deliveries of tons of sand or crates of liquor. Then there have been the obscene phone calls and threats of 'I'll kill you.'

Bullets have been fired at her house and now she has a bulletproof window in her bedroom.

Don Mattera and Achmed Dangor have also had the threats, shots fired and a car being tampered with.

Then there is the loneliness that grows alongside the official isolation. 'I remember walking down the street and seeing people who used to invite me to organise poetry readings or address meetings,' said Mr Dangor.

'They'd see me and they'd cross the street and walk on the other side. The banning order made me very sceptical about people. These feelings arise as friends reject you, the leper.'

There is always the possibility of a banned person's friend being asked to make a statement about a forbidden visit or illegal gathering; or being given the difficult choice of turning state witness in betrayal of a friend or of going to jail for refusing.

Some people, in terms of their orders, have been confined to tiny houses or flats under 24-hour house arrest, forbidden to receive any visitors and have had to seek special permission to communicate with their wives or

Boraine freed, banned

CT 30/6/81

329
328
327

Staff Reporter

NUSAS president Andrew Boraine was released from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday and served with a five-year banning order when he arrived at his home in Cape Town last night.

On his release yesterday, after four weeks of detention, Mr Boraine was met by his father, Dr Alex Boraine, the PFP MP for Pinelands.

Father and son, escorted by a security policeman, Captain Andre Boukes, were flown by army aircraft from Pretoria to Cape Town.

Dr Boraine said last night that Captain Boukes, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr H.J. Coetsee, served the order on his son after their arrival at their Rondebosch home.

Mr Boraine will be restricted to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for five years.

Order

The order, in terms of sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibits him from entering any factory, black area or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by him.

He is also not allowed to be in the company of more than one person at a time or to attend any social or political gatherings.

He will however be allowed to complete the courses for which he is presently registered and for this purpose will be allowed to be on the premises of the University of Cape Town.

Dr Boraine last night warned the government that each time they detained without trial and each time they banned those who dissent from their racist and unjust policies, they actually encouraged disrespect and

disregard for the law.

He said the tremendous joy of his son's release was tempered by the severity of a banning order which effectively gagged a young man who had demonstrated his concern for a democratic future for South Africa.

'Vicious'

"Bannings and detentions without trial are vicious and those politicians who have conspired to inflict this upon so many South Africans must accept full responsibility for the consequences," he said.

"I hope very deeply, as I know my son does too, that



Mr Andrew Boraine

others who have been detained will be released immediately.

"I am totally convinced that the desperate measures of the frightened men in government will only succeed in bringing about their own collapse. You cannot imprison or ban the spirit of justice," he said.

Dr Boraine said that Nusas had been under attack for years but he had no doubt that it would continue to challenge the status quo and to serve the best aspirations of all students in South Africa.

Mr Coetsee was not available for comment last night.

ST 30/6/87 (32)

Banning of two withdrawn

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has withdrawn the restriction notices of Mr P R Randall and the Rev C Mayson.

In a statement issued here yesterday, he said the two men were restricted on October 19, 1977 for five years. Their restriction notices were due to expire on October 31 next year.

"The cases of individual persons subject to restrictions are constantly kept under review and adjustments are made in accordance with changing circumstances.

"I have now again reviewed the cases of Mr Randall and Rev Mayson and have decided to withdraw their restriction notices," Mr Coetsee said.

Mr Randall, past publisher of Ravan Press and director of the "Study Project on Christianity in an Apartheid Society", said it would take "quite a lot of adjustment" to get back to a normal way of life after four years of being

banned.

In an interview soon after he received his withdrawal notice yesterday, he said he was "obviously" pleased about the withdrawal, especially for his children.

"I could possibly accept the action taken against me, but why should my family have suffered too," he said.

Mr Randall was offered a job by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1977, but for the first six months of his banning he was "housebound" while the minister decided if he could take the job.

Mr Mayson was editor of the Christian Institute magazine Pro Veritate. His banning order, issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, forbade him to publish, write or print any material or address any gathering, effectively truncating his career and his ministry.

He was unavailable for comment yesterday. — Sapa

Boraine will not allow banning to destroy him,

that an "Irishman" will argue about anything.

Dr. J.O. Pearson, Tb. Control M.O.,
The Divisional Council of the Cape.
18 - Aug. - 1978.

H (400mgm./day)	0,37c.
S (1gm/day)	7,77
R (450mgm/day)	109,71c (R1,10)
E (1 200mgm/day)	16,86c
Et (1gm/day)	4,48c
I.N.A.T. (300/150) 1,04c	



Andrew Boraine

Political Staff
DR ALEX BORAINÉ, MP for Pinelands, said today that his son, Nusas president Andrew Boraine, was determined to live as normal a life as possible under the grotesque five-year banning order served on him.

The order, placing a series of restrictions on Mr Boraine's day-to-day life, was served on him yesterday after his release from four weeks of detention.

Dr Boraine and his son, escorted by a security policeman, were flown to Cape Town by military aircraft yesterday from Pretoria where Andrew had been held in prison under the Internal Security Act.

An early visitor at their home today was the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, who had also visited Andrew in Pretoria Central Prison.

Dr Boraine, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, said today: 'I am utterly convinced that Andrew will not allow this banning order to destroy him. He will not allow it to defeat or embitter him. He will endeavour to live as normal a life as possible.'

The banning order, in terms of section 6 and 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibits Mr Boraine from entering any factory, black area or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, or of being addressed by a trained person on the university campus.

Although the order did not specify if Dr Boraine assumed the prohibition on being with more than one person at a time did not apply to his family as such and that 'we won't have to talk to him one at a time at home.'

'No matter how grotesque the banning order is, I assume it will not deprive him from his family,' Dr Boraine said.

Often outside people regard a banned person as a leper, but Andrew will not allow this to defeat him.

Dr Boraine said Andrew would return to the house in Observatory, which he had been sharing with several other students. He had his own room, but would not be able to have meals with more than one person at a time.

Although the banning order did not state it specifically, Dr Boraine assumed that his son would not be excluded from church services.

Dr Boraine continued: 'I believe banning has no place in South Africa and is indefensible. It smacks of fascism rather than the normal adherence to the rule of law.'

'It judges sentences and condemns people without trial and without any rebuttal whatsoever. I believe it is counter-productive and must be resisted in spite of the State's persistence in following this course of action.'

● Banning shameful — Suzman page 3.

Conclusions.

It is hoped that these few pointers will initiate discussion concerning the relative expenses, those of running costs, as against purchase price/capital costs for the argument, to me, seems very much similar to that of the buying of a jet engine.

Streptomycin, Strep. (S).	1 gm./3ml. R11,61 per 100. 5 gm./15ml. R38,85 per 100.
Isoniazid, INH, (H)	100mgm. 11 cents per 100. 300mgm. 26 cents per 100.

Purchase Cost of Drugs.

The following purchase prices are being used in this discussion.

(4.2) Direct operating costs

Since no separate input costs are kept for outpatient departments, the comparison of expenditure can only be crudely estimated. In Table 4.2 the notional average cost per outpatient attendance is shown by input category. For Groote Schuur, Woodstock and Smerners West Hospitals, the figure is biased upwards because the total expenditure is divided as if all patients treated were outpatients, so the overheads of all specialized equipment, depreciation and

maintenance of large buildings and the labour costs are attributed to outpatients into the calculation. amount of these costs is, cost figures. The total of the other hospitals for pharmaceuticals, which Hospitals. All Provincial drugs may be prescribed at drug stocks. Hospitals keep a list is approved and held equivalents. Group A, tea Prescribed drugs which are experimental and considered specially after ap medical superintendent.

National per patient expenditure
Day Hospitals: Expenditure

Total outpatient attendances (Schedule b)

Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records
Calculated total units (Schedule 5/3)
on the assumption 3 outpatients cost the same as one inpatient.

Schedules refer to Director of Hospital Services Report 1975.

Table 4.2. ESTIMATED

EXPENDITURE

PERSONNEL

CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

Provisions

Cleaning

Pharmaceuticals

Medical/Surgical/Radiological

Workshop Maintenance

Materials

Printing and Stationery

Miscellaneous

sub-TOTAL

NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

(Furniture & apparatus)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Transport - Officials

Transport - Patients

Transport - Goods

Repairs and Maintenance

Services

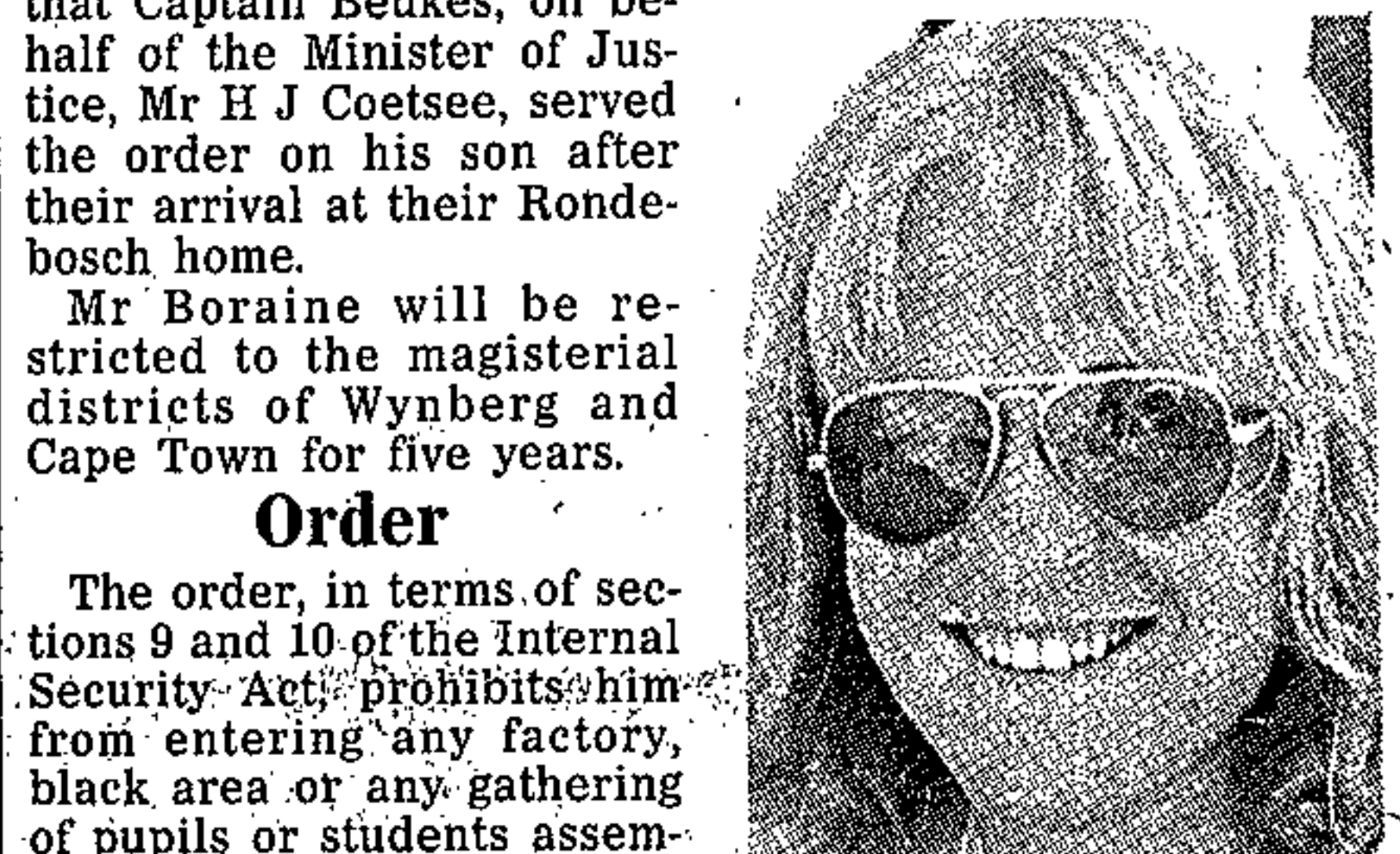
Miscellaneous

sub-TOTAL

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

disregard for the law. He said the tremendous joy of his son's release was tempered by the severity of a banning order which effectively gagged a young man who had demonstrated his concern for a democratic future for South Africa.

Mr Andrew Borraine
others who have been detained will be released immediately. "I am totally convinced that the desperate measures of the frightened men in government will only succeed in bringing about their own collapse. You cannot imprison or ban the spirit of justice," he said. Dr Borraine said that Nusas had been under attack for years but he had no doubt that it would continue to challenge the status quo and to serve the best aspirations of all students in South Africa. Mr Coetsee was not available for comment last night.



Order
The order, in terms of sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibits him from entering any factory, black area or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by him. He is also not allowed to be in the company of more than one person at a time or to attend any social or political gatherings. He will however be allowed to complete the courses for which he is presently registered and for this purpose will be allowed to be on the premises of the University of Cape Town. Dr Borraine last night warned the government that each time they detained without trial and each time they banned those who dissent from their racist and unjust policies, they actually encouraged disrespect and

CT 30/6/81
Borraine freed, banned

Staff Reporter
NUSAS president Andrew Borraine was released from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday and served with a five-year banning order when he arrived at his home in Cape Town last night. On his release yesterday, after four weeks of detention, Mr Borraine was met by his father, Dr Alex Borraine, the PFP MP for Pinelands. Father and son, escorted by a security policeman, Captain Andre Beukes, were flown by army aircraft from Pretoria to Cape Town. Dr Borraine said last night that Captain Beukes, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, served the order on his son after their arrival at their Rondebosch home. Mr Borraine will be restricted to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for five years.

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CT 30/6/81
Borraine freed, banned

6,10	0,37	0,017	0,022	0,042	0,291	0,101	0,123	0,994	0,013	0,038	0,319	0,097	0,207	0,32	3,60	WEST	HOSPITAL - SOMERSET	HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND
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ded 31st December, 1975.

Former Terror Act prisoner Sibongile among them

PUPILS BANNED

Sausekon 1/7/81
328
328



Sibongile Susan Mthembu

FORMER SOWETO high school student and Terror Act prisoner Sibongile Susan Mthembu was among four others slammed with banning orders yesterday.

And community leaders and organisations condemned "arbitrary" Government action yesterday after the banings.

In a spate of Government action which started as early as the early hours of yesterday morning, banning orders were served on several people on the Reef, including two Wits University brothers, Azar and Firoz Cachalia.

They were released from security detention under Section 22 of the

By WILLIE
BOKALA

General Laws Amendment Act yesterday. The students were members of the University's Black Students' Society (BSS). The two brothers were released yesterday and given five year banning orders.

Also banned was Mr Andrew Borraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), whose order was served on him after his

release from four weeks of detention this week. He has been banned for five years placing a series of restrictions on his day-to-day life.

The banning orders are in terms of Section Nine and Ten of the Internal Security Act, prohibiting entry into any factory, or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by them.

Sibongile, the girl who was once described by a Circuit Court judge as "exceptionally intelligent", was served with a three-year banning order yesterday morning restricting her to the Zola township of Soweto, and banning her from taking part or attending social

gatherings, learning institutions and leaving the magisterial area of Johannesburg.

Sibongile was freed from prison in May this year after serving two of her six years imprisonment sentence for Sedition in 1979. She was sentenced to six years — four of them suspended for five years — by a Kempton Park Court at the end of the marathon SSRCI trial which ended in May 1979.

Her brother, Mr Khlehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said yesterday that the banning did not come as a shock to the family

To Page 2

COMMENT

For whom the ban rolls

Sawebur

1/7/81

328

ONCE again the fury of banning has been unleashed on the weary populace by a Government that has made bannings and the dreaded detention without trial the norm.

Yesterday several young people were slammed with banning orders. Some of them had just been released from detention. But this time one of the victims was the son of a Member of Parliament and it is ironically quite cheering to see and hear the widespread outrage this has caused.

We are not suggesting there is anything wrong with the widespread publicity the banning of Mr Andrew Boraine has caused. We are in fact quite happy that this has happened because it means the spotlight is put on an evil that many of our people have had to suffer silently for years.

Some people had the fond delusion that the P. W. Botha administration would signal the birth of a new age of reform. Some had even hoped that these dreadful acts that are surely not part of a civilised society would at least be scrapped.

Our hopes were dashed before they were born, for not only does the leopard never change its spots, but the Reagan administration stiffened the back of conservatism from Pretoria to Jerusalem.

Our conservative Government, shackled by all sorts of syndromes from guilt to fear, is typical of the military breast-beating, high-stepping conservatives the world over. Their ritual is usually summarised by: no talk, no standing around, no negotiating or other unmanly displays - just belt the opposition.

It may make sense to others, but we are afraid in SA this is courting very serious trouble.

If we were part of this administration we would have cautioned restraint. For the mere fact that so many people, black and white, came out against Republic celebrations seems to signal antagonism to governmental action from all sectors of the population.

The Government is rubbing salt into these wounds. For now all South Africans, be they black or white, can expect to feel the heel of repressive legislation as soon as they fall foul of the status quo.

The attack on the civil liberties of one is an attack on the liberties of all. South Africans who have been looking on with benign distaste at the more drastic legislation will no longer have the luxury of simply looking on. We are, and all of us will soon be, in it up to our necks.

Those other nationalities who have never suffered as we blacks have - and we include Chinese (or Taiwanese), and whites - will soon learn that draconian legislation knows no favourites.

A living wage is out of reach for banned persons

A sub-standard way of life...

ACCEPTING work below their qualifications has become a way of life for many banned people.

Three are Pat Horn, Judy Favish and Jeremy Baskin, all of whom have just four months before their five-year banning orders expire.

They were banned in 1976 in a nationwide crackdown on trade unionists, lecturers and students.

Among others were Debbie Budlender, a former SRC member at the University of Cape Town; Mary Simons, a former lecturer at UCT; her sister, Tanya Simons, a former librarian at UCT; Willie Hofmeyer, formerly of the Wages Commission at UCT; Graeme Bloch, ex-editor of Varsity, and Wilma van Blerk, who worked for the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Gideon Cohen a UCT student at the time, and Eric Abraham, a correspondent for overseas papers, are believed to have fled the country.

Elijah Loza died in detention.

RECEPTIONISTS

Prevented by their bans from teaching, both Miss Horn and Miss Favish work as receptionists. Mr Baskin, a BA graduate, opened a bookshop in Observatory.

In spite of having had a fair share of problems including a Supreme Court fight over unemployment benefits, Miss Horn, a BSc student and former teacher at Athlone High, is considered luckier than some banned people, her husband, Mr Mike Morris, said. She was single when she was banned and had no financial obligations.

At the time, she worked as a literacy trainer at the Institute for Industrial Training in Durban and had to live on a pension. The ban quit that

'Every job that she applied for had about 200 other applicants. And when you're banned, you stand no chance against such odds,' her husband said.

It eventually became so tough that she moved to Johannesburg where she was offered a computer programming job. Permission to leave Durban was given by the authorities.

PRECEDENT

In 1979 she married and moved to Cape Town where after a number of unsuccessful attempts trying to get a job with a computer firm, she turned to typing and has worked as a receptionist typist since then.

Like many other banned people, her first problem was with unemployment benefits.

She took her case on appeal in the Supreme Court. Although the court's decision came two years later, with the benefits having already been paid out, it set an important precedent.

Mr Baskin battled for three years to find work before finally giving up and in desperation opened a book shop.

In the first 18 months all he could find was an odd job as a cook in the pizza restaurant before a sympathetic organisation offered him a clerical job.

Former literacy teacher Judy Favish had an even rougher time.

Last year she received a six-month suspended jail sentence for leaving the Cape Town area to walk in the Kirstenbosch gardens, apparently to get emotional relief after hearing her uncle had died.

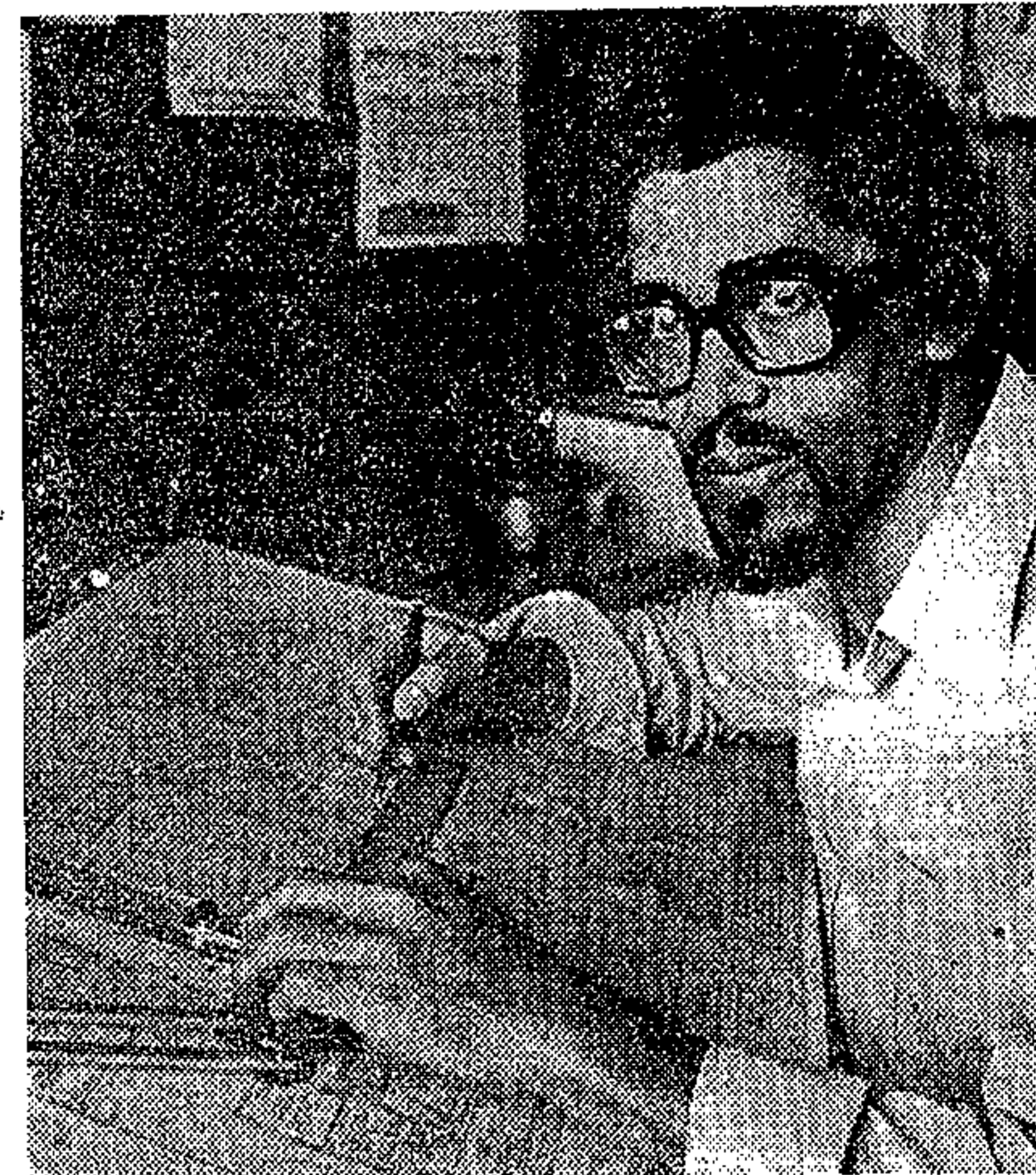
The ban put an end to her teaching career. So she tried nursing but was refused permission to do the course.

After being unemployed for spells of four to eight months, she was forced to take clerical and receptionist jobs.



Pat Horn

BANNED former student leader Mr Achmat Cassiem, right, who is prevented from teaching, now drafts architectural plans in his kitchen — the only place he can find to work in the one-roomed flat in which he is under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am.



Unemployment benefits refused

AFTER years of endless job-hunting problems, banned former student leader Achmat Cassiem has been told he can't get unemployment benefits.

About a year ago, Mr Cassiem's application to visit his sick mother in District Six and to enter city libraries to do research for his MA was turned down by the Minister of Justice.

He is confined to the Wynberg magisterial district and the main purpose of his application was to get permission to apply for several jobs as a draughtsman in Cape Town.

Unemployment benefits were refused because he had not worked for 13 weeks in the past year. 'But how can my husband help it if the State decided to detain him for more than seven months last year?' his wife Mrs Fatima Cassim, asked.

A BA honours graduate, he was first banned in 1969 and again 1979.

At the time of his second ban, he was teaching at Westridge High School, Mitchell's Plain.

Now, in terms of his banning order, he is allowed to teach only his own children.

Even self-employment holds few possibilities for Mr Cassiem.

An innocuous landscape painting could be construed as illegal.

His order prohibits him from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any document which includes a book, pamphlet, record, list, placard, poster, drawing, photograph or picture.

Architectural plans are, in fact, the closest he can come to expressing himself artistically.

He has been offered several private jobs to draw plans for homes but can't find the space to set up his large drawing board in his one-roomed flat in Hanover Park.

A small makeshift board with the kitchen table as the base now forms his work-top — that's between cooking and meal times, or when everyone else is asleep.

Consulting clients also poses problems since the only visitors he is allowed are his stepmother, mother-in-law and doctor.

He turned to architectural work in 1970 after having 48 job applications turned down.

He had just been released from Robben Island where he served five years for sabotage. On his release he was served with a five-year banning order.

But, prompted by plans to marry and set up his own home, he set about looking for a job. His matriculation certificate and a BA, both obtained while on Robben Island, were of little help and the best job he could get was as a learner draughtsman. It paid R65 a month.

In 1974 his first banning order expired and he

obtained his honours degree, opening the way for him to teach.

Making ends meet has been a bitter struggle for the family of five. Mrs Cassiem no longer works at the creche near their home, having to look after their six-month-old son Zubair.

She estimates her husband has earned from his own sweat about R100 in the past two years — and there's nothing that demoralises him more than living on charity.

How do they keep going?

'Neighbours, friends, relatives and even people we don't know drift in with groceries, food or clothes and agencies help with the rent and money,' Mrs Cassiem said.

Last Labarang (the Muslim festival of Eid) someone came to fetch the children to take them for a drive. When they returned they all had new outfits.

But with unemployment rife in Durban in 1977, she was forced to work as a waitress and a medical receptionist.

Engineer cannot work in his trade

THE only breadwinner for a family of 10, Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay is at home without a job. A toolmaker, he faces the daunting prospect of seeking work outside his chosen career.

He was removed from his last job by the Security Branch and his wife, Mrs Mayroonisa Hamdulay, sees little chance of his getting another job at an engineering firm.

He is alleged to have broken his banning order by working outside the Wynberg area, to which he is restricted, and entering factory premises without permission.

Two security policemen visited the Epping factory where he worked and gave him an hour in which to leave. He was told he would be charged.

The firm made out his wages and holiday pay and advertised for a replacement.

"They are a high production factory and cannot wait until my husband gets permission. He doesn't really blame them," Mrs Hamdulay said.

Last year he lost his job at a Landsdowne firm.

After two-and-a-half years service was told to leave without any reasons being given.

He has to support his aged parents, two brothers at university, two sisters at School and another who is sick and can't work as well as his wife and two children.

His wife, a shop assistant, gave birth to a daughter, Hameeda, three weeks ago and cannot work at the moment.

Boraine ban: Widespread condemnation

Staff Reporter

NEWS of Andrew Boraine's five-year banning has raised a storm of protest nationwide.

Church groups, student representatives, politicians and academics were among those who condemned the banning yesterday.

A Nusas official said from Durban, where the union's national council meets today, that Andrew Boraine would continue to be an example of a leader with courage and commitment.

A statement by Nusas said: "Andrew has joined the ranks of silenced leaders in South Africa. We are filled with anger at the news, coming as it does, shortly after the anniversary of the signing of the Freedom Charter. "But it is nothing more than we expected from a regime such as this one."

Democracy

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, asked: "What right does South Africa have to be considered among the democracies when student leaders such as Andrew Boraine are banned without any recourse to the courts of the land?"

The chairman of the UCT Senate Academic Freedom Committee, Mr L G Abrahamse, endorsed Dr Saunders's statement.

The chairman of Friends of Nusas (Fons), Sir Richard Luyt, said: "To muzzle student criticism in this way will never stifle its purpose, nor will it solve any of the country's problems."

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Cape Town branch of the Civil Rights League, commented: "The administrative punishment of a banning order is necessary because he is not guilty of any crime, yet effective in preaching the practical love of our neighbour."

Anger

Sarah Cullinan, president of the UCT SRC, said: "Andrew Boraine's banning can only increase the anger felt by South African students at the continued arbitrary state and police action against those fighting for change in this country."

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, said the Institute continued to condemn banning orders placed on people without them being brought to trial.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said: "Banning student leaders puts South Africa into the worst category of authoritarian regimes."

The South African Council of Churches general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: "The behaviour of the

authorities merely exacerbates the unease and tension in our land."

Dr Alex Boraine said yesterday the banning had crippled Andrew's plans for the future.

"He has two more years to complete his degree, but only has permission to study for the rest of 1981. He had thought of doing honours at Wits University or studying overseas, but all that is ruled out now."

A qualification at the end of the nine-page banning order stated that none of the restrictions would prevent Mr Boraine from attending his courses of study. "I assume he can go to the library as this is part of his study."

Andrew returns to his house, which he shares with two others, in Observatory today.

● From Johannesburg, a correspondent reports that the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) said: "We condemn the action against Andrew Boraine, Sibongile Mthembu and the Cachalia brothers. We see it intimidatory tactics, but that will not dampen the spirit of resistance in this, the year of the youth."

8 organizations

● Eight Wits student organizations condemned the state action — the SA Student Press Union, the Students' Voluntary Service, the Commerce Students' Council, the Students' Africa Movement, the Economic Research Committee, the Catholic Society, the Students' Education Society and the campus newspaper, Wits Student.

● The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has sent two telegrams to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The Rev Howard Kirkby said: "I want to state emphatically that this whole system of detention without trial is by Christian standards, abhorrent, cruel, inhuman and unjust. I ask for an urgent review."

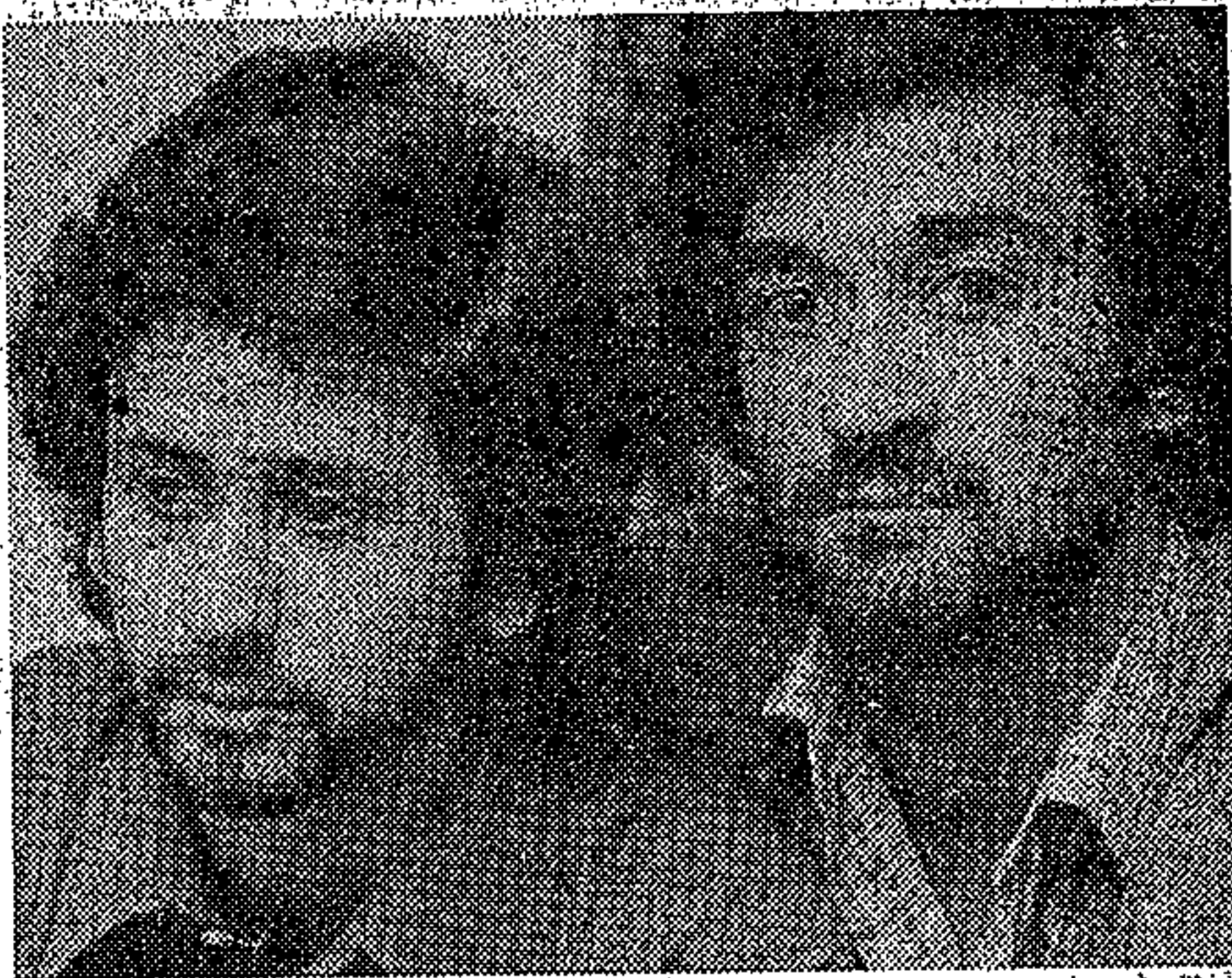
No confidence

● The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said: "One can have no confidence in the authorities' actions, because people are released just as inexplicably as they are detained or banned."

● The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Ntato Motlana, said: "It does seem the government is determined to remove from the face of South Africa all opposition to its racist policies."

● See leading article, page 12

Black students latest victims of bannings



Banned yesterday ... Wits students Mr Firoz Cachalia, left, and his brother Azhar.

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

BANNING orders were served on three black students yesterday, bringing to six the number of people banned in the past two weeks, and at least 165 the total number now restricted under the Internal Security Act.

Those banned yesterday are Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, who finished serving a two-year jail sentence on May 9 after being convicted in the Kempton Park trial of the "Soweto SRC 11", and Mr Azhar Cachalia and his brother, Firoz.

The Cachalias, students at the University of the Witwatersrand, were banned for five years each, while Miss Mthembu, a student at Turret College, was banned for three years.

The latest bannings came after restriction orders were imposed on Mr Samray Adelman, president of the Wits SRC, Mr George Sewpersadh, president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr Andrew Boraime, president of Nusas, and several trade union leaders were detained.

Widespread condemnation from anti-Government organi-

sations followed the bannings, which confirmed speculation that another major crackdown on anti-National Party dissidents was looming.

Miss Mthembu, 25, sister of the president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Khehla Mthembu, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district and Zola township in Soweto.

She was among those convicted in the 1979 trial of 11 members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, which was banned in 1977.

The Cachalia brothers were detained three weeks ago and released yesterday.

Mr Azhar Cachalia, 25, a law student, was vice-chairman of the Wits Black Students' Society this year. Mr Firoz Cachalia, 22, an honours student in industrial sociology, was chairman last year.

Their father, Dr Ismail Cachalia, is vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee.

He said: "Our whole family is shocked. Detentions and banning without trial have no basis in law."

● See Page 3

PLANNING
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Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Saunders condemns bannings

Chief Reporter

THE principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr S J Saunders, said yesterday in a reference to damage done recently to Republic Festival flags at UCT that "inappropriate actions of this kind" would not be tolerated on the university campus.

"But it is also unfortunately true that the reaction to legitimate student protest has often been excessive, and I would question the wisdom and the justice of detaining student leaders without trial, and of banning students without any reason being given or any recourse to the courts being available.

"This is surely completely unacceptable."

Dr Saunders, speaking at a lunch meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said for a university to be able to function properly it needed to maintain its autonomy and "its right to follow the truth wherever it leads it.

"And it needs to defend its freedom as an academic institution when it is threatened, no matter from what quarter the threat may come.

"If it fails to do so, it will cease to be a university, and the whole of society will be impoverished."

Angry protests follow student bans

Staff Reporters

ANGRY protests have followed the bannings of black and white students this week.

Mr Firoz Cachalia, 22, an honours student in industrial psychology, and his brother, Azhar, 25, a law student, were banned yesterday for five years. Miss Sibongile Mthembu, a founder member of the banned South African Students' Movement, was also banned.

On Monday, Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students was banned for five years.

The vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, yesterday protested "in the strongest terms" against the banning of Mr Boraine.

"What right does South Africa have to be considered among the democracies when student leaders ... are banned without any reason being given and without any recourse to the courts?" he asked.

"Students have the right to protest against the wrongs they perceive in society, as do other citizens, provided such protest is within the law."

The Nusas executive said Mr Boraine had "joined the ranks of the silenced leaders in South Africa".

The SRC and the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand said: "The real grievances and aspirations of the suppressed majority will not be quelled by the vicious acts of a desperate State."

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) said the spirit of resistance would not be damped by the bannings.

The bannings were also condemned by the Azanian People's Organisation, whose president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, is the brother of Miss Mthembu.

In Johannesburg, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the council was appalled at what appeared to be a total onslaught against anyone who criticised or opposed apartheid.

The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has sent two telegrams to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, condemning the bannings as "abhorrent, cruel, inhuman and unjust".

Meanwhile, about 25 Christian ministers and church workers in Durban have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, deploring the detention of the Rev Sol Jacobs.

A University of the Witwatersrand student from Mofolo, Mr Mgiyi Thomas Mdhuli, was reported to have been detained for questioning by police yesterday morning.

However the Police Directorate of Public Relations said it could not confirm the detention.

Krugersdorp Town Council has halted donations to the University of the Witwatersrand to "punish" students for the recent flag-burning incident.

But the acting president of the Wits SRC, Mr Jeremy Clark, has attacked the move as

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

FINE ART

BUILDING
(Continued)

**QUANTITY
SURVEYING**

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
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in any year of study.
P C Key

**The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize**
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von During

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
promise at the end
of the year.

**Unbanned
minister
off to UK**

Religion Reporter

The Reverend Cedric Mayson, the churchman whose banning order was withdrawn this week, leaves South Africa today for a visit to Britain.

Mr Mayson, editor of the Christian Institute's Pro Veritate journal until his banning in October 1977, will visit his 83-year-old father.

The banning order served on publisher Mr Peter Randall in 1977 was also withdrawn this week.

**URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING**

Bannings: students Star 1/7/81 react angrily

Wits University students reacted angrily to the banning of black student leaders Firoz and Azar Cachalia yesterday.

The two brothers were issued with five-year banning orders immediately upon their release from a period of detention in terms of security legislation.

In a joint statement, the Wits Student Representative Council, the Black Students Society and the National Union of SA Students said: "Firoz

and Azar Cachalia have joined those who have been silenced.

"The real grievances and aspirations of the suppressed majority, which Firoz and Azar most ably represented, will not be quelled by these vicious acts of a desperate state.

"We will continue to fight side by side until our liberation comes, and this ongoing intimidation will not deter us."

Firoz, past chairman of the BSS, is an honours student, while Azar is a first-year law student.

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PLANNING
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K Strong

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II : A R Low Keen

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Cape Chapter of Quantity
The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Sibongile Mthembu reads her banning order issued this week.

For Sibongile her freedom has gone once again

By SAM MABE

381
328
Sawetlan
2/7/81

WHEN Sibongile Mthembu was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in 1979, she had been found guilty of sedition in an open court of law at the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court.

Then, Sibongile (24), younger sister to Azapo's president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, was one of the 11 former members of the now banned Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) charged with sedition and conspiracy to commit terrorism.

Several State witnesses were called to testify against the accused and at the end of the trial which lasted for seven months, Sibongile was one of the four who were jailed for between two and four years.

On May 9 this year Sibongile was set free.

But her freedom was shortlived. On Tuesday this week, exactly 51 days after her release she once again had contact with the Department of Justice.

In a document delivered at her Zola, Soweto home by two white and one black policemen, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, informed her he was satisfied she engaged in activities calculated to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

She is banned for three years.

Until May 30, 1984, it will be illegal for Sibongile to be outside the township of Zola where she lives, outside the magisterial district of Johannesburg, or to be

quoted without permission from the Chief Magistrate.

She cannot attend gatherings of a social, political or cultural nature. She cannot be in the company of more than two persons or address a group of students, without permission.

The first time Sibongile's illegal actions were stated and challenged in an open court of law. This time only the Minister of Justice knows the activities that are said to endanger the maintenance of law and order.

The sedition trial of the 11 students, including Mr Sechaba Montsitsi, once president of one of the most powerful student organisations to have existed in South Africa, did not start without incident.

A day before their appearance on September 18, 1978 a prayer service was held at the Holy Cross Anglican Church, in Orlando West, Soweto, to protest against their appearance.

Students dressed in school uniform marched in the streets chanting freedom songs and shouting revolutionary slogans. Several cars were stoned in the vicinity of the church not far from where the June 16, 1976 riots started.

A Putco bus was hijacked and driven into the school premises of Orlando West High School where it was set alight. A South African Breweries truck was also set alight. The students dispersed when police arrived at the scene.

rainbow headed opposition realignment

Content — The president has sent the students have extended the ban- in increas- and trade including Cachalia Sibongile member in African and of the Repre- may her- slanted on his nation- was one insible for, ment of a racial op- olities.

He began his career in stu- dent politics as a first-year arts student in 1978 — a time when the left on the Univers- ity of Cape Town campus was facing its biggest ever chal- lenge from right-wing stu- dents.

In a landslide victory which heralded a new era in student politics at UCT, the group of nine students with whom Andrew stood for elec- tion captured the top nine positions on the Students' Representative Council.

The following year, he was elected external vice-presi- dent of the SRC.

His predecessor was Laura Levettan, banned in 1978 for five years.

Soon after his second elec- tion to the SRC, he was unanimously elected Nusas president at their annual congress in Durban.

His election came at a time when the union was emerg- ing from the shock waves of massive state action against it in the early 70s. Nusas had been through an intense cri- sis followed by a period of introspection when it centred its activities on the "white" campuses, aiming to educate students on their role in present and future South African society.

The first real challenge to this period of introspection came in 1980, which saw a massive resurgence of high- profile left-wing activity un- seen since 1976 and the late 60s and early 70s.

The "Release Mandela" campaign and 1980 school and university boycotts mo- bilized students on a broad, non-racial front in some of the most electric mass meet- ings and student rallies seen since 1976.

Andrew Borraine was at the forefront of much of the ac- tivity, touring the English- language campuses where his name on a mass-meeting poster became a crowd-pull- er.

His impassioned speeches inspired left-wing and liber- al students and earned him the grudging respect of the right — who admired him for his approachability and pop- ularity and hated him for the ever-increasing support he won for the left.

At the height of the 1980 strife, on June 16, he was de- tained by security police in Durban soon after address- ing a commemoration meet- ing on the local campus.

He spent eight weeks in solitary confinement, first at Caledon Square in Cape Town and then in the cells at Parow police station.

Upon his release, he worked even harder towards his ultimate and often stated goal — a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

He was re-elected to the Nusas presidency in Johan- nesburg at the end of 1980, and immediately the union began consolidating gains made towards non-racial co- operation with a broad front.

This year, he became the first white student leader to break the barrier existing between white and black stu- dents when he addressed an Anti-Republic Day meeting at the University of Durban- Westville.

And at Wits University he shared a platform with re- presentatives of the Con- gress of South African Stu- dents; the Azanian Students' Organization, the Black Mu- nicipal Workers' Union and the South African Allied Workers' Union — an un- heard-of event a year ago.

It was undoubtedly this new co-operation between black and white groupings on a non-racial, democratic basis which the government most feared — especially after a long period where the philosophy of black con- sciousness had ensured that black and white would re- main largely separate in their political activity.

Andrew Borraine repre- sents for many the new type of student in South Africa — outspoken in his commit- ment to fundamental change and rallying widespread sup- port for the democratic cause espoused by Nusas and its allies, both black and white.



Andrew Borraine

Student leader freed as protests mount

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A BLACK student leader, Mr David Johnson, was released from detention on Wednesday after being held for two weeks, but protests against the spate of bannings and detentions continued to gain momentum.

Mr Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society (BSS) at the University of the Witwatersrand, was held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for up to 14 days' detention.

On his release from John Vorster Square, he said he had been questioned primarily about the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus and about the activities and funding of the BSS.

No police comment could be obtained yesterday.

Last Friday 10 black students at Wits were also detained in a pre-dawn police swoop. Later one of them, acting BSS leader Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, said he had been questioned about the flag-burning incident during anti-Republic Day protests.

Two of Mr Johnson's BSS colleagues, Mr Azhar Cachalia and Mr Firoz Cachalia, were banned earlier this week on release from detention. A Soweto student, Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, was also banned.

A telegram on behalf of 300 Johannesburg citizens has been sent by the Black Sash's Mrs Joyce Harris to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. It followed a night vigil held in the city.

The telegram called on the Prime Minister to urgently:

- Rescind all bannings and detentions;
- Stop all punishment without trial and
- Restore habeas corpus and the Rule of Law.

The telegram added: "Punishment of overt protest and dissidence destroys the fabric of democracy, encourages violence and results in the law of the jungle."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on human rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "We have re-entered the McCarthy era where people's lives are wrecked by arbitrary action of the Government without recourse to the courts of law."

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"This display of barefisted strength by the Government will disgust every South African who understands what the Rule of Law is all about, and will dismay even those countries abroad which were looking hopefully for change in South Africa."

"Worst of all is that these actions will create an almost irrevocable climate of hostility between the races."

In a statement condemning the bannings and detentions, Inkatha's chairman of strategy and publicity, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "Miss Sibongile Mthembu, in particular, has already served her jail sentence. The powers that be should note that such jackboot actions are not only unacceptable, but remain completely indefensible in the eyes of the voiceless people of South Africa."

Mr Thula added: "The call is: charge or unban and release our people."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "The Government is on the rampage again."

"It does seem the Government is determined to remove from the face of South Africa all opposition to its racist policies."

"It is only prepared to listen to (Ciskeian Chief Minister Lennox) Sebe and his kind."

"We condemn this unnecessary over-reaction. The Government needs to speak to such people as it has acted against. It can learn nothing from Sebe and his kind."

QUANTITY SURVEYING

FINE ART

(Continued)

BUILDING

Charter - 'compass of our struggle'

Sowetan 3/7/81

328

By SOWETAN Reporter

FEROZ Cachalia is short and slightly built. After three weeks in detention he is looking a little haggard; he has grown a beard and lost a significant amount of weight since his arrest. He is articulate, outspoken and passionate in his hatred of this country's political system.

His elder brother, Azhar is quieter and more thoughtful in his manner. He is handsome and looking healthier, also sporting a three-week-old beard.

These two brothers, aged 22 and 25 respectively, were leading figures in the Benoni Students Movement (BSM) and the Black Students' Society (BSS) at Wits University in the last few years.

On Tuesday they were released after three weeks of detention and interrogation under security legislation and both banned for five years.

On Wednesday afternoon, 24 hours after their release, the two of them were too relieved to be out of detention to be concerned with their bannings. They were enjoying their relative freedom.

But as the afternoon passed and they discussed it with their family, they gradually began to realise the adaptations they would have to make to cope with five years of stringent restriction. Gloom spread through the house.

The ban restricts them to the magisterial district of Benoni, except to attend university where Azhar is doing a law degree and Feroz an honours degree in industrial sociology.

But even at university they will not be allowed to speak to more than one other person at a time or communicate with other banned persons, such as the recently banned Sammy Adelman who is in Azhar's class. They have, however, been given special permission to communicate with each other.

RESTRICTIONS

They will not be allowed to attend any gathering or belong to any organisation. Azhar will even be forced to give up his regular game of soccer.

Their father, Dr I Cachalia, was shaken. "My sons will be 27 and 30 when this ends," he said. "The best years of their lives will be gone."

Dr Cachalia described his son's background that led to their politicisation and their determination to fight apartheid.

Unable to gain entry into medical school in South

... banned in the prime of their youth because of their commitment to a better life for their people.'

Africa, Dr Cachalia went to study in England where his sons were born.

On their return they were refused citizenship for over ten years, despite the fact that their parents were forced to move out of Brentwood Park under the Group Areas Act," Dr Cachalia said.

"We had grown to love the area, but we were moved to Actonville where we saw very poor conditions.

"For a long time the community was held in a degenerate, isolated situation and the people were voiceless, demoralised and unorganised.

"We saw the immediate manifestations of apartheid — an acute housing shortage caused by the removals and the terrible deterioration in education when it was taken over by the Indian Affairs Department," he said.

"Azhar was one of the first batch of students to fall under the Indian Affairs Department and he remembers



The Cachalia brothers — Azhar (25) (left) and Feroz, (22) — who were banned this week after being released from detention.

the immediate drop in the pass-rate and increase in the drop-out rate.

"It was also clear that the only people who benefited from the situation were those who collaborated with the Government. The community was held hostage by a corrupt clique of collaborators who were exploiting the situation," Dr Cachalia said.

NO POLITICAL RIGHTS

"But above all they came to see that it was because the people had no political rights that they could do nothing about it and this is the context in which they became radicalised."

Not long after the student uprising of 1976, "which had a great impact on them," the BSM was formed and Feroz and Azhar were members.

BSM was intended to simply collect money for bursaries and tuition schemes but it soon took on a political role, confronting the political problems of the Actonville community.

In 1977 the two Cachalias were amongst 13 BSM members who were arrested while distributing a pamphlet calling on students to stay away from school on June 16. They were held for a week.

BSM has grown significantly since then and is now an accepted and influential body in the Actonville community.

The brothers also became involved in BSS on the Wits University campus. Feroz served as a vice-chairman of the organisation and, in 1980, was elected chairman. Azhar

was the vice-chairman this year.

Their leadership saw BSS blossoming from a small clique of black students aligned to the black consciousness movement to a powerful organisation of 1200 students who take the Freedom Charter as "the compass of our struggle."

The Cachalia family has long been associated with opposition to apartheid and the two brothers are proud of a rich family tradition of political struggle that goes back three generations.

Their great-grandfather, A M Cachalia, was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and took a leading part in his early passive resistance campaigns.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

His two sons, Malvi and Yusuf, continued the tradition. They were both active from the 1946 Defiance Campaign through the 1950's as members of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Yusuf Cachalia served on the Joint Planning Council that orchestrated the 1952 Defiance Campaign in conjunction with the ANC.

Malvi Cachalia later went into exile where he worked for the ANC in Botswana and India.

Feroz and Azhar's father, Dr Cachalia, is at present vice-chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee opposing participation in government-appointed bodies.

But with the tradition of resistance comes State persecution and the family has known generations of arrests, bannings and exile.

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity

Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

Is Award

t who has shown
se at the end
ear.

Will banned Boraine be called up?

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Will Nusas presi-
dent Mr Andrew Boraine,
banned for five years under the
Internal Security Act, be called
upon to complete his interrupt-
ed two years' national service
in the South African Navy?

Able Seaman Boraine owes
the SADF slightly less than a
year of national service duty
and thereafter eight training
camps.

But in view of the five-year
ban his national service obliga-
tions "will be reviewed from
time to time", according to a
statement yesterday by Lieu-
tenant-Commander Richard
Stephen, Public Relations Offi-
cer for the Navy.

He said Mr Boraine applied
for deferment after a year in
the Navy because he wanted to
study. His application was
granted although he still had a
year to complete.

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

THE FIVE YEAR LEPERS

328
5 Times 5/7/81



SIX PEOPLE HAVE BEEN BANNED IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT

A STROKE of an official pen this week condemned a young man to the life of a leper. For five years, Andrew Boraine will walk alone.

While his contemporaries are going to parties, travelling around the world, visiting friends — Andrew, 22, will watch them come and go, but may not join them.

For this week, Andrew was banned for five years.

By the time he is released from the restrictions of the banning order, he will be 27 — too old to recapture the brightness and freedom of youth.

In the meantime, the party is over for Andrew.

When his family and their friends gather for the weekend braai, a birthday celebration or just a fireside chat — Andrew won't be able to be there.

When the boys grab a quick pint at the local, or pile into a car to watch a cricket match — Andrew can't go along.

Visiting Andrew in the tiny house near the University of Cape Town which he shares with other students was a weird experience.

When I arrived he was talking to a friend, so he led me through to his bedroom where I sat on the bed and waited for the visitor to leave.

This was not discourtesy on Andrew's part — in terms of his banning order, he is not allowed to have more than one visitor at a time.

He is a tall, lean and blond young man, with a quiet manner and an attractive smile. He is modest, articulate and friendly — the sort of boy-next-door every mum would like her daughter to marry.

When the friend left, Andrew and I sat on the stoep in the sun for a while. It was Andrew's

CASE 1

NAME: Andrew Boraine
POSITION: President of the National Union of South African Students
CRIME: Never convicted of any crime
VERDICT: Banned for five years

suggestion — he is rather pale because he hasn't been in the sun for over a month.

When the photographer arrived to take his picture, the farcical aspects of the situation were resumed. I had to walk away, because the three of us together constituted "a gathering".

Solitary

Andrew, the eldest son of Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, was released on Monday after 34 days in detention.

This was his second stint in prison — last year he was held for 58 days without being charged.

On his release from Pretoria Central prison, where he had

been held in solitary confinement, Andrew was issued with a banning order which restricts him to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for the next five years.

He may not visit a harbour or an airport. He may not address any meeting or be quoted. He may not leave the prescribed area, and he may not visit any factory, an office containing a printing press or any black or coloured township.

But the restriction which will affect his daily life the most is the one which forbids him to be in the company of more than one person at a time.

"Some of the restrictions are hazy, but we have established that he can attend his church, or a theatre or cinema, and he can take a companion with him, but he must not speak to

more than one person at a time," said Dr Boraine.

Dr Boraine spoke out against the treatment which his son has received.

"For two weeks I didn't know where my son was. During that time he had no access to his parents, a lawyer, a doctor or a minister of religion.

"This government has perfected a system of inferring guilt by smear tactics.

"To this day, they have found nothing with which to charge Andrew — and I know that he has done nothing wrong at all.

"His biggest sin is that he is a very effective student leader — and since he has been president of Nusas, much of the old separation between white and black students has been breaking down.

"He is totally opposed to violent revolution, and is dedicated to co-operation between people of all races.

Severe

"He is a very good student, who gets excellent results. He could have gone to university and spent his time enjoying himself. Instead, he preferred to devote his spare time to promoting human freedom rather than black or white freedom," he said.

Another severe blow to Andrew will be his loss of income. The terms of his restriction order will make it difficult for him to find work.

Dr Boraine said that his son, the eldest of four children, had always supported himself through university.

"He has never taken money from me, and we are worried



AZHAR CACHALIA . . . BANNED

because he still has two years to go until he has finished his studies.

"Until he took on the Nusas job, he worked at various jobs to keep himself going, but now it is going to be very difficult for him to earn.

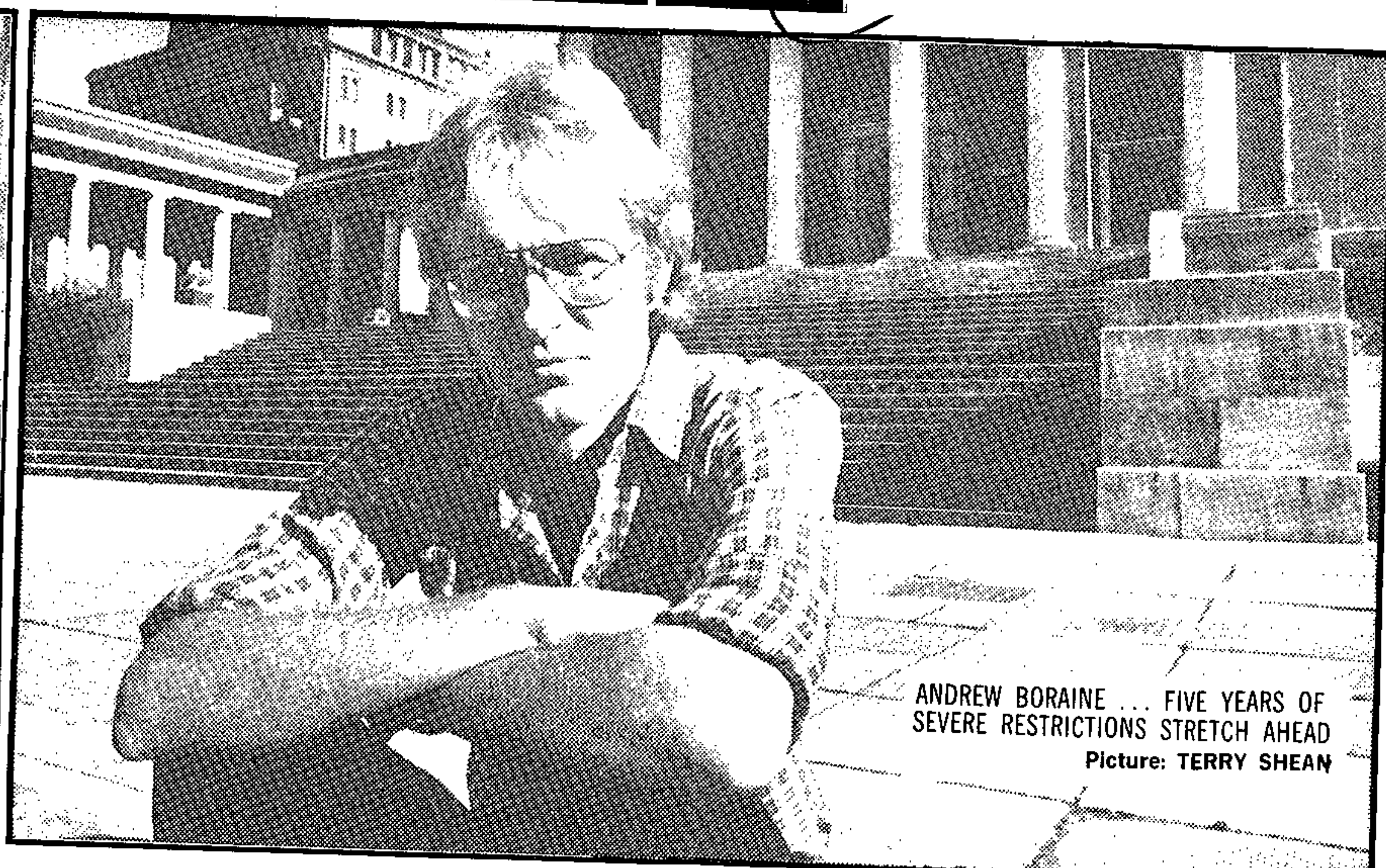
"First of all, people are wary of employing someone who is banned. Then, even if he finds somebody who is prepared to give him a job — he has to get permission before he can accept it.

"I should imagine that most of the jobs available to students, such as serving in a steakhouse, or a store, would be closed to him now," he said.

Dr Boraine said his son had wanted to do further research and study at another university, either in South Africa or overseas, once he had graduated.

"But this will be out of the question now, and I don't know how badly his long-term career prospects will be affected by this dreadful action," he said.

This week, Andrew Boraine was back in Cape Town, trying



ANDREW BORAINÉ ... FIVE YEARS OF SEVERE RESTRICTIONS STRETCH AHEAD
Picture: TERRY SHEAN

... HERE ARE THREE OF THEM, CONDEMNED TO SILENCE

TWO young students set out this week to walk a long road. The road is five years long. And they must learn to walk it alone.

Azhar Cachalia and his brother Firoz, students at the University of the Witwatersrand, were served with five-year banning orders after they were released from detention.

Banned on the same day was Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, who only last month finished serving a two-year sentence imposed on her in the Kempton Park trial of the Soweto SRC 11.

On Wednesday, the day after the banning, the father of the banned Wits students, Dr Ismail Cachalia said:

"I do not think they have yet realised what this will mean in their lives. The full realisation is still to come. And so many young men are worse off. My sons are at home, others are being held in a jail."

The brothers are allowed to continue their studies in the courses for which they have registered this year. They are allowed to communicate with each other.

Firoz, 22, one of the youngest of South Africa's banned, is also allowed to carry on his part-time job in Johannesburg every Thursday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Apart from that, both are forbidden to leave the Benoni magisterial district or to visit any black township except Actonville where they live.

"These detentions and banning orders actually have no basis in law. They are silencing young people of vision. This vision should not be snuffed out," said

CASES 2 & 3

NAMES: Azhar and Firoz Cachalia
POSITIONS: Officials of the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand
CRIMES: Never convicted of any crimes
VERDICTS: Banned for five years

Dr Cachalia, who is vice-chairman of the Transvaal anti-SA Indian Council Committee.

Azhar, 25, was this year elected vice-chairman of the Wits Black Students' Society.

In the same law class is Mr Sammy Adelman, banned president of the Wits SRC. But they may not talk to each other.

Midnight

Firoz, an honours student in industrial sociology, was chairman of the BSS last year.

The brothers were taken from their double-storey home at midnight on Wednesday, June 10 by seven security policemen.

Both were held for two weeks under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and then redetained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

vent him marrying.

"It only prevents him marrying more than one woman at a time," said Dr Cachalia, wryly.

His brother, Mr Yusuf Cachalia, was banned for 25 years, with his wife Amina, who was banned for 15 of those years.

The Cachalias are an intense, closely knit, happy family. A daughter Shenaz is 16 and at high school. A third son, Shiraz, 20, is a medical student at Wits.

Proud

Shiraz is proud of his brothers. He said: "It is hard to see the reason behind the banning of my brothers because they are dedicated to the cause of democracy for all South Africa's people."

A student friend of the Cachalias, who is a member of the BSS, said he already felt pressure on him to resign. He has a bursary from a private company to study engineering.

"They told me: 'We do not want to live your life for you, but if you are associated with the BSS you may be detained or banned. Your studies would be affected, and your marks would drop. Then it would be difficult for us to justify sponsoring you.'"

The effects of a banning order are summed up in a study issued by the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at Wits. The writer, Miss Sarah Parry quotes once-banned Natal trade unionist Halton Cheadle. He says:

"Banning is absolutely effective. While you're banned you're finished. You get completely removed. You can't participate."

Wilmar Utting

... a new life-style for ... of opening the Nusas ... conference in Durban ... Thursday, he was sitting in the rented house he ... with other students.

... was to have given the ... address at the Law ... ence which is being held ... University of Cape Town ... but now he will be to attend the event.

... home in Rondebosch, ... before leaving on a visit ... Dr Borraine said ... was prepared to abide ... banning order — except ... it threatened his family

... absolutely refuse to con- ... leaving Andrew in an- ... while we are having ... with our other children. ... will not allow anything ... our family life — if ... breaking the law by ... our son in the family ... then we will break the ... said defiantly.

Maureen Barnes

**You can ban
the student
leaders, but
you can't ban
their ideas**

328

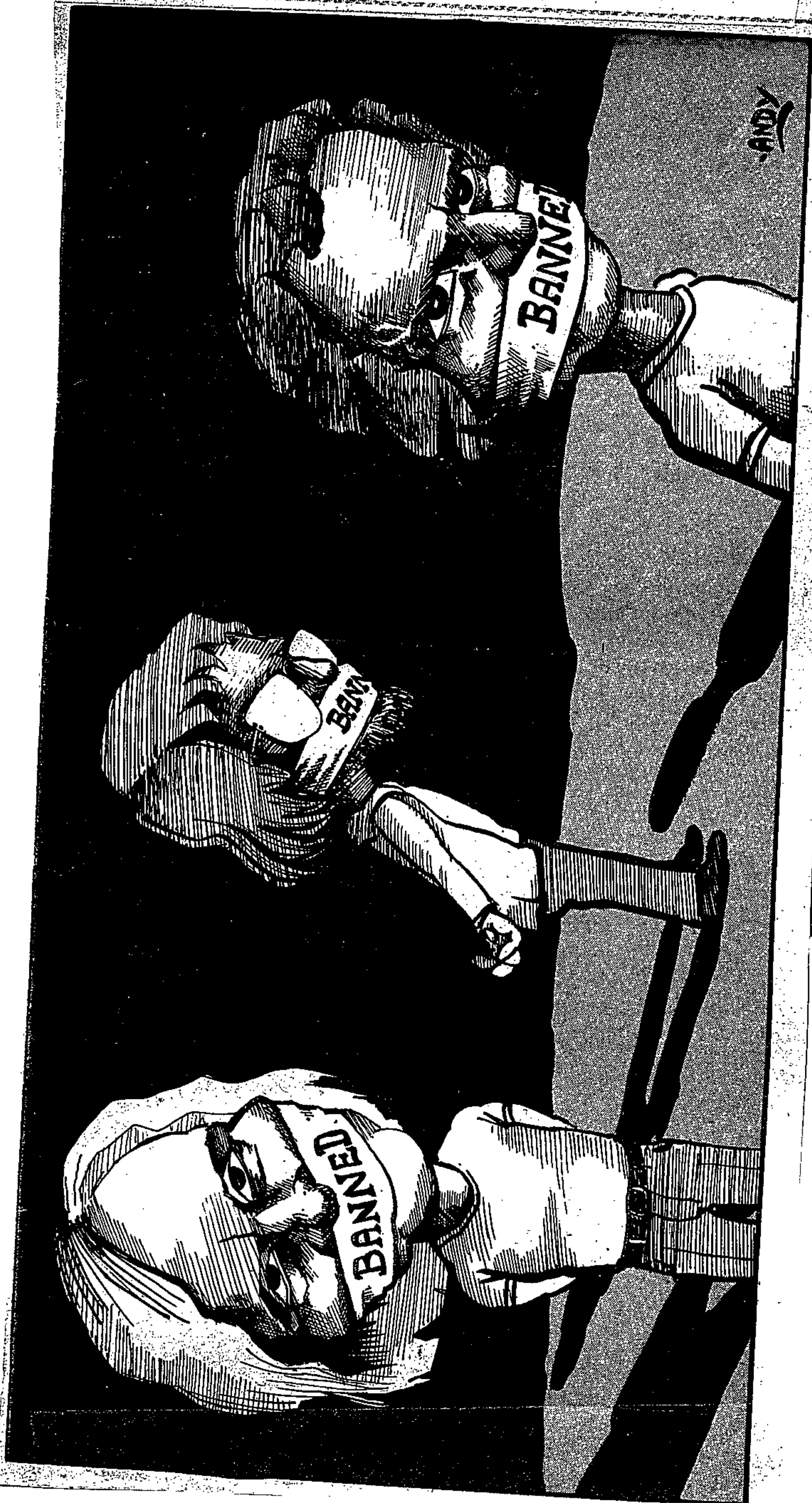
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6/4/81/328



By DAVID WELSH

ONCE again the Government is on the warpath against universities and student leaders.

Numbers of students have been detained, six leaders have been banned and serious threats have been made to compel universities to 'discipline' their students and to make their facilities available for the celebration of occasions like the recent Republic festival.

These hostilities have been directed against English-medium institutions, but the official displeasure voiced against the dissident Afrikaans student organisation Polstu forms part of an overall pattern.

Pointedly

Polstu has been pointedly warned not to have dealings with 'ANC-inspired' black organisations, and it has been banned from the Potchefstroom and Pretoria campuses.

The reasons behind these actions can be analysed on several different levels, beginning with immediate factors and proceeding to underlying, more deep-seated causes.

There can be no doubt of



the real anger that was generated by the flag-burning episode at Wits and the burning of a festival symbol at UCT. However much the universities distanced themselves from these actions and promised disciplinary proceedings, it seems that the Government could not let an opportunity pass of taking a few swings at one of their traditional foes.

Moreover, university-bashing is a relatively cost-free way of throwing a few bones to the right wing.

At another level the banning of the president of Nussas, Andrew Boraine, and other student leaders probably reflects the real fear that a new nonracial student alliance was emerging; an alliance that was committed to fundamental change and to seeking close ties with the labour movement.

With the rise of Black Consciousness in the late

1960s black and white students largely broke off communication. The student generation of the 1980s — white and black — has shown some signs of wanting to transcend the racial barrier, and even to make common cause.

Triggers

The very thought of this possibility triggers one of the deepest paranoias in the Afrikaner Nationalist — the fear of an alliance between non-Nationalist whites and blacks. In whatever form this alliance appears it can be certain to attract immediate and vigorous hostility from the Government.

Finally, and at the deepest level, I think what we have seen is another manifestation of the 'total strategy'. Eschel Rhodde may be right in claiming that this notion was concocted

as a political gimmick, but it certainly has a bite that is going to be felt in every kind of institution in the land.

Universities that are not sources of constant social criticism and spurs to social change are not doing their job properly. But this is not at all the way in which this Government sees them. Real university autonomy and a commitment to academic freedom have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

The current official conception of the universities sees them largely as conveyor belts in the production of highly skilled manpower, rather than as autonomous centres of creative and critical thought. The White Paper on the recent report of the National Manpower Commission makes this clear when it describes the 'primary task' of the universities and technicians as the training and retraining of high-level manpower.

There is, I suspect, more than a difference of emphasis here from the attitude that sees the primary task of the university as simply (yet profoundly) the search for truth. The 'conveyor

belt' approach reduces the universities to mere ciphers of the Government's will, and their autonomy becomes meaningless.

I have little doubt that the Government will use its leverage to force the universities to co-operate with its view of higher educational goals. And this view makes no allowance for institutions that are strongholds of radically critical thought.

Subsidised

Universities are subsidised to the tune of 80 per cent and more by the Government, and, in the face of this leverage, they are relatively powerless. The threat of having subsidies cut off or reduced is specifically provided for in the Universities Act of 1955, and no university council can dare ignore the possibility.

Recent threats by Ministers Horwood and Viljoen have underlined the universities' vulnerability. No doubt the Government hopes that these blandishments will force the universities to curb their 'unruly' students, and prevent the kind of behaviour that led to the break-up of Dr Koornhof's meeting at Wits before the election or the anti-

6/7/81/328

ies at the University of Cape Town

Republic Festival demonstrations.

All of this, of course, represents a massive over-reaction. Is this the result of a genuine fear of the volatility and militancy that increasingly multiracial campuses can generate? Or is it a display of *kraggdadigheid* to appease the right-wingers? Probably both these factors are present.

As the universities concerned have pointed out there is no need for the Government to coerce them into disciplining their own students. The universities themselves possess adequate

means of doing this. Heavy-handed Government intervention only hardens attitudes and inflames the collective temper of campuses.

Injustice

Likewise the banning of student leaders, apart from its inherent injustice, will have only counter-productive effects. Surely we have had enough experience of the banning system to recognise that it may put individuals out of action but does nothing to curb ideas and attitudes?

On this occasion it has

been mostly the English-language universities that have been affected, but let us try to imagine other possible permutations in state/university conflicts. What might happen, for example, if Pretoria University produced a pro-HNP SRC? Would Tukkies then also feel the lash of Government displeasure?

A more serious consideration is the long-run effect of all these invasions of individual and corporate freedoms. Apart from their destructive effects on individuals and bodies, like universities, they establish

and entrench an authoritarian tradition out of which it is hard to break.

In many respects the authoritarianism of independent black states in Africa can be interpreted as a carry-over of the inherent authoritarianism of colonial regimes.

Identical

Often the very statutes that embody this authoritarianism were simply taken over by post-colonial rulers.

South Africa runs a grave danger of witnessing the

identical phenomenon when, as inevitably must happen, a change in our power structure occurs and a government with a completely new complexion takes over.

This may be a long way off, but the kind of system we obtain will be an inheritance of the present. Universities, like many other institutions, function best when they enjoy autonomy and academic freedom. They are also important custodians of the wider liberties of society. Accordingly they should be protected and cherished, not bullied and pilloried.

872

18/7/79

'Bannings and detentions leave blacks no option'

PW IS WARNED

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329

GOVERNMENT action including bannings and detentions are now leaving the blacks no option but to fight, a highly emotional prayer meeting was told yesterday.

And by banning and detaining people who protest peacefully against Government policy, the South African regime is also showing and telling the masses that peaceful negotiations are out.

Addressing the meeting held at Evangelical Lutheran Church in White City, Soweto, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said it was worrying because it seemed the aim of the Government was to do away with blacks who spoke

By WILLIE BOKALA

against and protested publicly because they instead want the armed forces.

But, said Dr Motlana, if that is what they want then they will have war and "we warn them that nowhere in the history of the world has a minority Government succeeded in staying in power for ever.

"The message the Government is trying to deliver to the people is that they don't like these childish protests. They are in fact demanding that they can only have a gun-to-gun affair. They are saying that those who advocate peaceful changes are a nuisance. The State wants war where an AK47 meets an M16, period," he said.

After reading from verses in the Bible, Father Frank Chikane, of the Faith Mission Church, warned the Government to heed to calls made for change or face the consequences. "If

they don't see the situation as it is now, may God have mercy upon them," he said.

Mr Chikane said: "If one does not want violence and bloodshed, he talks. But if you don't talk and become stubborn then you must be prepared to face other methods. God uses whatever method to punish those who do not listen."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the meeting that the oppressed masses' struggle for freedom was just and righteous and that with God on their side nothing would stop "us from getting our freedom."

"We don't want to kill anybody but, this Government must be warned that our patience is running out. We cannot go on forever being third-class citizens in our land and our children cannot go on receiving inferior education," he said.

He said the black man was going to get his freedom. "The white man has two options. The first is whether he wants us to get there through talking or whether we get there through bloodshed and violence."

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
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For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

Student Planners Award
who has shown
at the end
I.

But in the interim Nusas has
decided to appoint Mr Jonty
Joffe its acting president.
A statement released yester-
day said: "The national council
expresses its anger at the ban-
ning of Nusas president Andrew
Boraine. Andrew has led the
national union with exceptional
ability and dedication and his
commitment will always be an
example to us."

A NATIONAL council meeting
of Nusas unanimously decided
in Durban at the weekend to
keep banned Andrew Boraine
as its 1981 president.

Staff Reporter
Boraine stays
Nusas leader
328

KDM 6/7/81

part 1 6/7/81 328

Private Schools: justifying the status quo, or source of pride?

FROM one perspective, Mr Randall's research into the private school system was a personal odyssey: he himself is a product of Kearsney College and as he freely admits, he had ambivalent feelings about private schools when he left his alma mater.

Judging from the concluding chapter of his thesis, Mr Randall is no closer to a definitive conclusion on the merits of private schools. He is still aware of both their strengths and limitations.

Mr Randall's dual view of these schools is encapsulated in two sentences in his concluding paragraphs:

● "In South Africa private schools are inevitably part of a system of institutionalised inequality," and,

● "Many of the South African private schools indeed achieve standards of excellence and their very existence may be a source of justifiable pride in the enterprise and initiative of the English community in this country."

But as Mr Randall is quick to point out, South Africa's private schools cannot be viewed as an undifferentiated whole.

His thesis focuses on the some 60 member schools of the Association of Private Schools (ASP) and the related Headmasters' Conference (HMC) — as distinct from Roman Catholic and Jewish private schools and the often despised but profitable "crum colleges".

HMC schools include some of

After publisher and educationist Mr Peter Randall was banned in October 1977, he spent much of his spare time researching South Africa's private school system — or, more accurately, an important sector of it — for an M Ed thesis with the University of the Witwatersrand.

The lifting of Mr Randall's ban last week made it legal for newspapers to quote him. PATRICK LAURENCE spoke to him about his thesis, scheduled to be published under the title "Little England on the Veld" by Raven Press.

South Africa's best known private schools: Bishops, Michaelhouse, St Andrew's, St John's, St Anne's, Roedean and so on.

"Wherever middle and upper-middle class English people have established themselves in substantial numbers, they have carried with them the loosely defined 'public school code', which... became in Victorian times the most important influence in English school education," Mr Randall writes.

It was the philosophical foundation on which English settlers in South Africa built their private schools.

Mr Randall quotes an American scholar on the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant or WASP ideals which these schools originally tried to inculcate — whether they were founded in South Africa, the United States, New Zealand or Australia.

"The traditional model that young people in independent

schools were expected to emulate was the WASP gentleman: the versatile, clean-cut, well-mannered, prudent man of affairs, who, favoured by the circumstances of his birth, plans his life and invests his time and money carefully with the goal of becoming rich, respected and influential — and a pillar of society."

Mr Randall then adds his own description.

"Along with this model went a somewhat vague conception of an English tradition in education, and a vision of Englishness compounded of playing the game, midnight feasts in the mitories, Greyfriars, Billy Bunter and the sporting life of the English landed gentry."

"It is not surprising that many private schools in the English-speaking world are set in rolling acres, in country-house type buildings...."

"They may be regarded on

the one hand as memorials to the initiative and vision of their founders or, on the other, as embodiments of class privilege."

The first private schools of the HMC-type in South Africa were essentially "Anglican or 'quasi-Anglican', but later Methodist and even non-church schools joined the inner circle," Mr Randall says.

Today, as Mr Randall notes, St Sithians College, a Methodist school near Johannesburg, is one of the biggest HMC schools for boys, while Ep-Natal, is one of the biggest for girls.

One of the themes which interests Mr Randall is the partnership which the HMC schools developed with those German, Italian, Portuguese and Jewish immigrants to South Africa who rose to become industrial and financial giants.

The association was reciprocally beneficial:

● The schools accepted the sons and daughters of the *Randlords*, as these powerful men came to be known, and helped to make them more English than the English, and thus eminently acceptable socially.

● In return the *Randlords* and their sons and daughters were accepted into the English-speaking upper class, thus helping to broaden and strengthen it.

A by-product of the symbiosis between the mining and industrial magnates and the HMC schools was the increasing financial dependency of the schools on them, Mr Randall says.

In his view, the control by the churches of "their" schools has become largely nominal. "Real" power rests increasingly with those who hold the purse strings. He notes that in the 1970s more than R10-million was raised from private sources for HMC private schools.

The role of the private schools in transforming European immigrants and their descendants into the "apotheosis of English gentlemen" leads logically to the more recent development: the acceptance in recent years of blacks by the HMC schools.

Mr Randall does not purport to know all the answers on the implications of the rise of a



Mr Peter Randall... can't decide whether private schools are a good or bad thing.

new class of private school-educated blacks.

He says it may be viewed as "either a mechanism for co-opting new recruits to strengthen the ruling elites or as an attempt to diffuse their privileges to a progressively widening social spectrum."

Mr Randall's contention that the admission of blacks may be part of a plan by the dominant whites to win over the black bourgeoisie (or part of it) should be seen in the wider context of his thesis.

Although the HMC private schools once felt threatened by the aggressive thrust of Afrikaner nationalism in the 1950s and early 1960s, that is no longer the case.

He writes: "The private schools have persisted and have reached a state of relatively comfortable co-existence with Afrikaner political domination."

He speculates whether Pretoria's willingness to first turn a blind eye to, and then to officially condone, acceptance of blacks by private schools is part of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's "total strategy," with its emphasis on widening the Anglo-Afrikaner power-base

by judicious inclusion of "responsible" blacks.

Mr Randall goes on to say that if "total strategy" fails, the outcome may be a "unitary, socialist state under black rule" — in which there would be little or no room for HMC-type private schools.

He disagrees with those who see HMC schools as strongly innovating agents for change, recalling that it was not HMC schools but Roman Catholic schools which really pioneered the path toward multiracialism in private schools.

Before the Roman Catholic schools had shown that the authorities could be defied and/or that multi-racialism would be made socially respectable, two prominent HMC schools in Cape Town — Bishops and St George's Grammar School — refused to accept the children of coloured clergymen, Mr Randall says.

"It is necessary... to dispel a common view that private schools can act as change agents in a society in which inequality and repression are so deeply-rooted in its most fundamental structures."

"The general conclusion is that schools mirror society and

do not themselves innovate change.

"The admission of black pupils to many South African English private schools from the late 1970s... merely reflected changed economic needs and changing nuances in the Government's total strategy, which needed to preserve the fundamental features of the society even where this involved some departure from its former adherence to rigid racial segregation in all areas of life."

But if private schools are not agents of change as such, they often generate a greater awareness of, and concern for, social justice at the "micro-level" in the minds of some pupils.

Describing this as a paradox, Mr Randall says: "...The children come from conservative backgrounds, but they are exposed to experiences denied to children at state schools and often emerge with a greater sense of social justice."

These experiences include discussions of issues, debates on subjects and visits to places excluded from the curriculum of most state schools.

At another, but not unrelated, level, the evolution of pri-

ate schools over the years has been marked by a steadily increasing input of South Africanism.

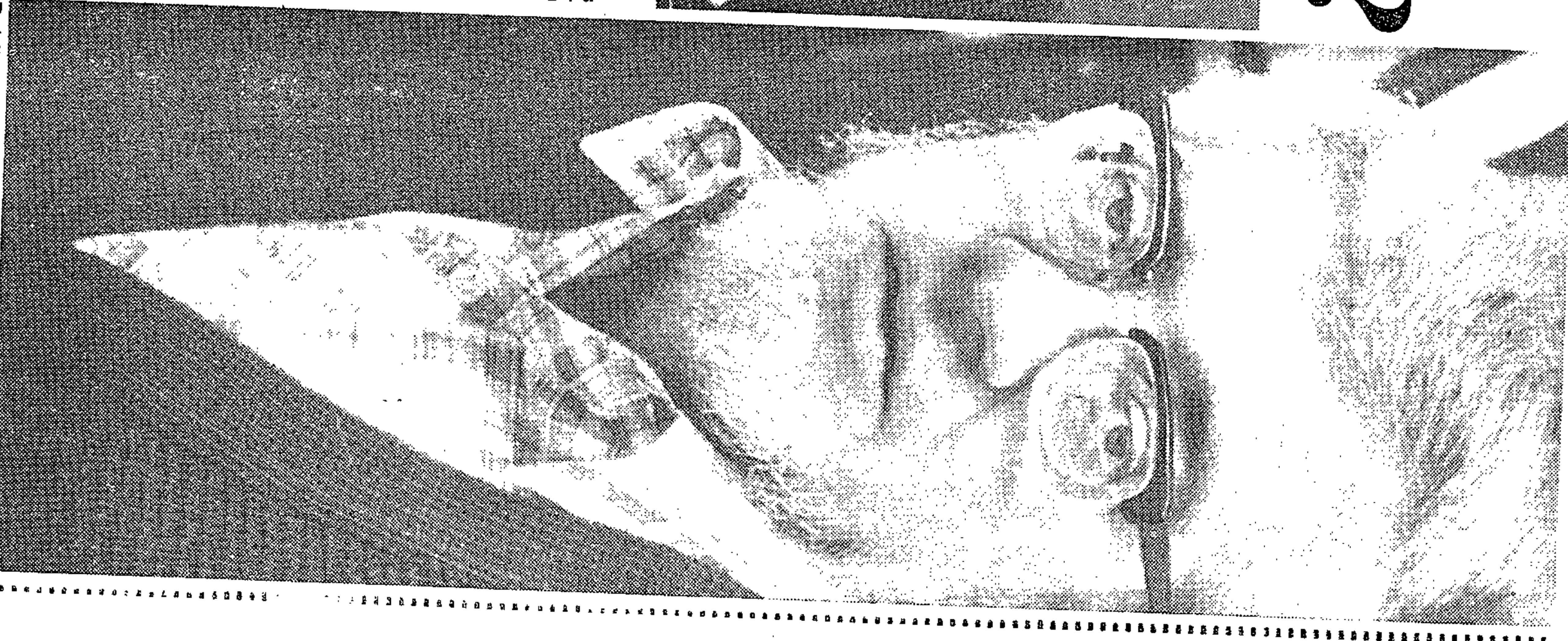
They started as near replicas of the English public school (Bishops send Baden-Powell a telegram on the relief of Magdalen which read: "Bravo to British black").

But that has changed. "They are trying to come to terms with South African realities," Mr Randall says.

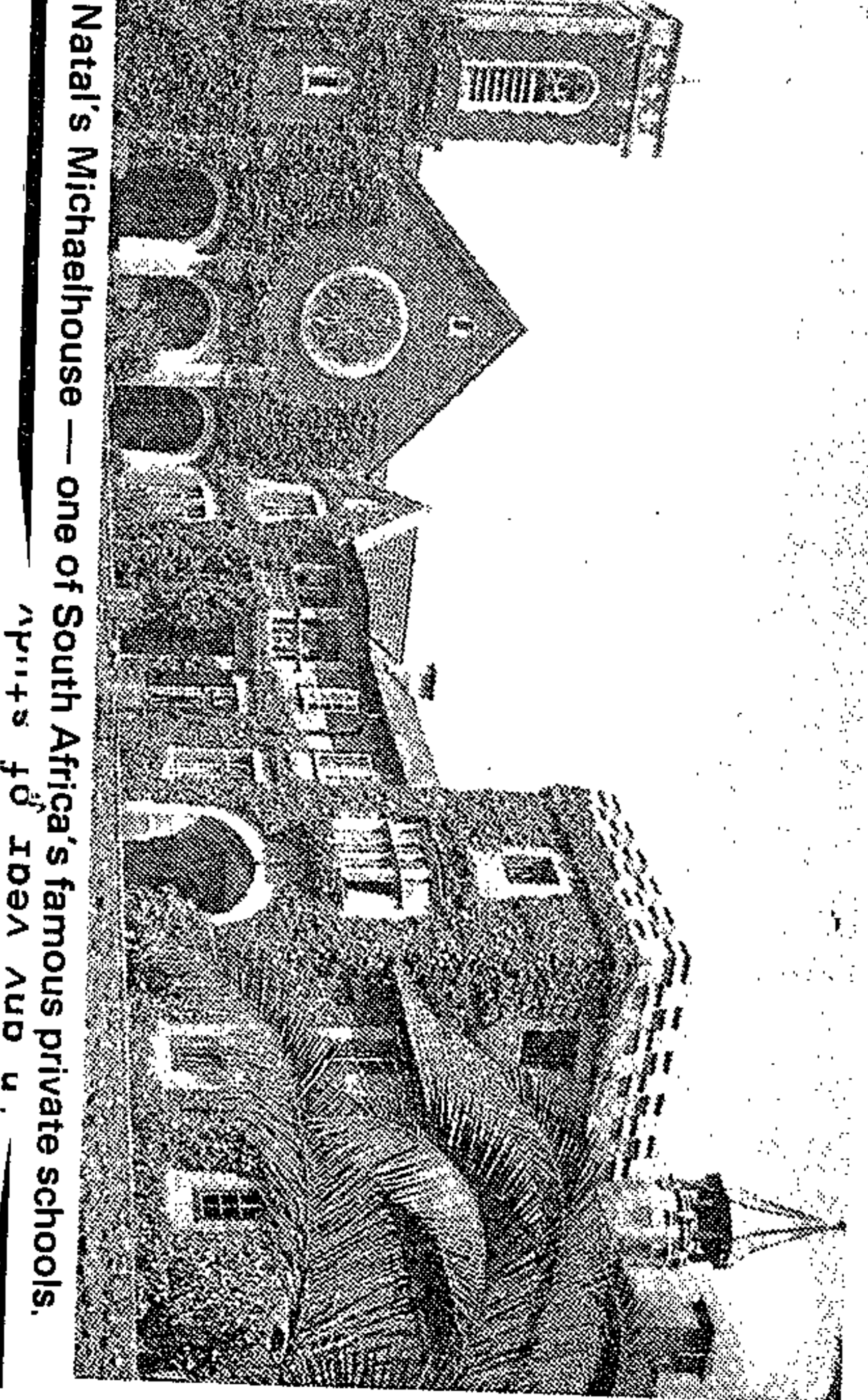
He cites as examples the introduction of African languages, the admission of blacks, the recruitment of locally-trained teachers and, now, plans to set up fully multi-racial schools.

Although a *modus vivendi* has been reached between Afrikaner nationalism and HMC private schools, Afrikaners have remained strangers in school system.

Apart from two short periods where they established their own schools to resist the Anglicisation ambitions of Lord Alfred Milner, they have largely shunned "English" private schools and retained from founding their own.



Publisher and educationist Mr Peter Randall, banned for five years in 1977, can now voice his feelings about South Africa's private schools.



Natal's Michaelhouse — one of South Africa's famous private schools.

APRIL 1981

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von Düring

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of year.

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

RPM 7/7/81
Subramoney's
(3280 314)
home searched
Political Reporter
BANNED Natal journalist Mr
Marimuthu Subramoney has
been told to report to Security
Police in Durban this morning
after police searched his home,
according to his wife, Mrs
Thyna Subramoney.
She said three Security Po-
licemen visited their Verulam
home on Friday night, saying
they were on "a routine check-
up". No police comment could
be obtained last night.
At the time of his banning
Mr Subramoney was a national
vice-president of the Media
Workers' Association of SA.

Banned writer

may be
charged

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

POLICE are investigation at least three possible charges against banned Natal journalist Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, according to his attorney, Mr Bheka Shezi.

The possible charges relate to books and documents allegedly found by Security Police at Mr Subramoney's home in Verulam last week, and to a possible contravention of his banning order.

Mr Shezi, who yesterday accompanied the banned journalist to Security Police offices in Durban, said police informed them that three of the books allegedly found at Mr Subramoney's home were banned.

They included one written by the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"The police said they were investigating possible charges under the Publications Act. They also said they were contemplating charges of Mr Subramoney having contravened his banning orders," Mr Shezi said.

Mr Subramoney did not make a statement to the police, he added.

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said that as the matter was still under investigation, the police could not comment.

Mr Subramoney was a national vice-president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa until he was banned and placed under house arrest in January.

He founded a news agency, the Press Trust of South Africa, and was a correspondent of the BBC and several other radio stations and newspapers abroad until his banning.

His wife, Mrs Thyna Subramoney, who now runs the Press Trust, said Security Police searched their house last Friday and took a number of books and documents.

who has shown
at the end
Award

best student in the
Building Construction.

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Association Prizes
Building Construction.

W Keen

Sessions

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Building Economics I,
the third, fourth &

Practice.

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Prize

of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

in any year of study.

For the best all-round student

Bell-John Prize

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Section Six for Mazwai, Sisulu

Sowetan 8/7/81

328
328
243
129

By WILLIE BOKALA

SECURITY Police have confirmed they are now holding Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of SOWETAN, and banned Mwasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Police also said charges have not yet been formulated against detained former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Mr Sydney Khotso Seatlholo, and the seven other men detained with him.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said from Pretoria that a police dossier on Seatlholo and his men is still being prepared and has not yet been sent to the Attorney-General who will decide what charges to bring against them.

Seatlholo, now chairman of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), and the seven alleged members of his executive were, according to police, arrested three weeks ago as they tried to "infiltrate" Soweto. Three of them were arrested at a house in Orlando West, together with Mr Mazwai.

The spokesman said Mr Mazwai and Mr Sisulu, who were initially held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for one to be detained for 14 days incommunicado, are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Under Section Six, one can be held until police are satisfied that he or she has responded satisfactorily to questioning.

Police are also believed to be investigating an alleged contact between Mr Sisulu and the SAYRCO men, whose organisation is based in Nigeria.

Deputy Chief of Security Police Brigadier Jan du Preez said after Mr Sisulu's detention, that he was being held for questioning in connection with the arrest of Mr Seatlholo and the other SAYRCO men.

At least

300 are

banned

or held

without

trial

328

329

By PETA THORNYCROFT

DETENTIONS and bannings preceding and following both the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa and June 16 are among the highest in the country's history of contemporary security legislation.

Only 1976 — a year of unprecedented violence and civil unrest with the highest record of detentions under present legislation — appears to exceed the tally for June this year of, on average, one detention per day.

At present, as far as can be accurately ascertained, 173 people are being detained without trial and 165 people are banned. However, figures from the South African Police claim 190 people are banned.

The final figure of people detained without trial could exceed 173 as it is difficult to determine how many are being held in homelands.

In 1980, another peak in the country's history of detentions, 768 people were held for varying periods, while 156 people were banned.

The final figures for 1981 are expected to reach an all-time high under present security legislation — a year so far marked by a lessening of violent civil unrest.

Despite the large number of people held under security legislation — and the record number living under banning orders — the first six months of 1981 have statistically been marked by little civilian violence.

In an unusual move the Government last week revoked the banning orders of two of the last three people still in South Africa who were executive members of the banned Christian Institute, Mr Peter Randall and Mr Cedric Mayson.

The only one of the original five banned 3½ years ago who is still living under banning orders is former dominee, the Rev Beyers Naude.

Banned man says he went to doctor

Post Reporter

MR LIZO GRANT PITYANA, brother of the banned self-exiled founder of the South African Students' Organisation, Mr Barney Pityana, told a Port Elizabeth Regional Court magistrate today that he went to visit a doctor for a back complaint the night he allegedly broke his banning order.

Mr Pityana was giving evidence before Mr J S Knoesen.

The State alleges he broke his banning order on Saturday, April 25.

Mr Pityana, of Stokwe Street, New Brighton, who was served with a banning order in December, 1979, pleaded not guilty at an earlier hearing.

The order restricts him to his home from 6pm on Friday to 6am on Monday.

Mr Johan Moolman, a former lieutenant in the Security Police, said he went to Mr Pityana's house at about 8.45pm and asked him where he had been earlier that evening.

Mr Pityana told him he had been to see a Dr Ntshona because he had a backache.

Mr Moolman said Mr Pityana was standing during the conversation and did not appear to be in pain.

"He appeared to be normal," he said.

Mr Pityana was charged after telling Mr Moolman he did not have permission to leave his home. Mr Pityana told the court he had suffered from a back ailment for about six years.

He said he left home about 8.30 that night to see Dr Ntshona.

He boarded a bus to the doctor's surgery but the surgery was closed when he arrived there.

Mr Pityana said he got a lift home from a person whom he knew. When he arrived at home a policeman was standing outside.

The policeman asked him where he came from and he replied that he had been to the doctor.

He said he took some tablets after speaking to Mr Moolman and the next day

have gathered so far, there
According to the facts we
from a Turkish jail
months after his escape

Broke his banning order — suspended sentence

E. Post 15/7/81
328
Court Reporter

LIZO Grant Pityana was yesterday found guilty of breaking his banning order and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended.

Pityana, brother of the banned and self-exiled founder of the South African Students Organisation, Mr Barney Pityana, appeared before Mr J S Knoesen in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court.

Mr Knoesen ruled that the sentence should be suspended until October 31, 1984, when Pityana's banning order expired.

Pityana, 34, of Stokwe Street, New Brighton, was served with banning orders during December, 1979. He was also restricted to his home every Friday from 6pm to six o'clock on Monday morning.

He was found guilty of breaking his banning order when he left his home on the night of April 25, a Saturday.

He pleaded not guilty and told the court that he went to see a doctor to be treated for backache. The doctor's surgery was closed when he arrived and he got a lift home.

When he arrived home, he saw policemen waiting for him.

The magistrate said Pityana deliberately broke his banning order, although he fully realised what the consequences would be.

No sinister actions had taken place, however, and it appeared Pityana had had a "bit of a walk around" when he left his home that night, the magistrate said.

Mr W W Pretorius appeared for the State. Mr D Chetty, instructed by Herbert Fischat and Associates appeared for Pityana.

5.

the exception rather than the rule. (21) Thomas Leggett, a consulting mining engineer, stated, 'Contract work does not greatly exceed that of average pay in my experience.' (22) After paying expenses many miner-contractors earned wages which ranged from £12 to £15 per month. (23) Mining engineers believed that single men might be able to save a little of their earnings on a wage of £1 per day, but that for married men this was not the case at all. S. Jennings contended that it was very difficult for a married man 'to make ends meet'. (24) Edward Way, manager of the George Goch mine amplified this further:

A single man can possibly save, if he saves everything possible, perhaps £100 a year. But the married man has several disadvantages. As a rule he does not get a house free upon the company's property. He has house rent to

home attacked
ON Friday night — the night her father died — Sheila Weinberg, the only white South African living under house arrest had a rock hurled through her lounge window and received two abusive phone calls.

Her father, Eli Weinberg, a former leader of the South African Communist Party, who fled South Africa in 1976 after 24 years of almost continuous banning died in Tanzania after suffering a heart attack on Friday afternoon.

His wife and possibly a daughter a margin of £18 to £20 a month of the men who live particularly amongst the families in Cornwall, so far as we know it, possibly in Cornwall. Most of the Cornishmen. (25)

Only 15 per cent had their considered that those who shown great wisdom. He overseas about the high

Wages — — — — — miners was the only attraction of the Witwatersrand, the latter view being supported by a prominent mining engineer. (26) It was the hope of earning high contract wages that kept so many overseas miners on the Rand. This occurred even after the hazard of silicosis was recognised. It was not only the fear that gradually wages of white miners would be reduced which provided one of their reasons for striking when three drills under their supervision was introduced (instead of the customary two introduced since 1897); another contention was that they were being exposed to an increased dust hazard. (27) Relatively reduced wages, increased unemployment and growing fears about the alleged incidence and prevalence of silicosis which no longer made it worth their while to remain on the Witwatersrand Goldfields were also major reasons which prompted miners to strike in 1913. (28) It has often been suggested that while the outcrop mines — many of which were of the open-cast type — were being worked,

6.

the dangers to miners from exposure to dust were minimal. This was because the rock in the rich 'free milling' surface zone (where the gold values were high) was relatively soft and damp. (29) Another reason why this type of mining was erroneously not considered to be injurious to health was that developing was performed by hand. (30) This method was considered to be free from the hazard of dust and it was believed disease only developed after 1892 when the first dust-producing machine-drills were introduced by mining companies. (31) However, even in the early stages of mining average depths, although shallow in comparison with those of later years, extended as far as 300 feet; and in certain operations very hard pyritic rock was encountered at relatively shallow depths. (32) But rock does not have to be broken by machinery to produce dust. Even hand-broken rock can generate dust in dangerous quantities, as the Report of the Miners' Phtisis Commission, 1902 to 1903, (RMPG 1903) indicated. (33) During the period when outcrop ore was being mined natural ventilation, on the whole, was probably reasonably good. But as early as 1887 vertical shafts of 100 to 300 feet in depth were being sunk. These miners tunnelled dead end underground drives along the direction of the reef, (or established cross-cuts — another kind of dead end tunnel for the creation of different levels — at right angles to the shafts) and raised and sank winzes for connecting the drives and cross-cuts and to provide ventilation, but during the construction of ^{by} ~~winzes~~ and until the connection was made with the drive or cross cut, ^{they} ~~were~~ also cul-de-sacs. This meant that hammer men drilling through rock were working in dead ends where the air was probably vitiated. (34) It is highly probable and it can be strongly argued that even in the early mines silica dust was being generated in sufficient quantities to produce a chronic, that is a slowly developing, form of silicosis, in miners. During the period 1888 to 1889 deep-level boreholes were sunk. These served to confirm that far below the surface, the reefs flattened, and in this way the continuity of the gold supply was confirmed. From this time deep-level mining commenced. (35) Solid steel, heavy bar-rigged reciprocating drills, which on the back stroke threw off fine dust in the form of shattered rock particles, were used for shaft sinking, and the other

1 000 to meet in Wits protest on bans

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

MORE than 1 000 students are expected to attend a lunchtime meeting at Wits University today to protest against the bannings of student leaders.

And yesterday — the first day of the third term — campus sources said the meeting was expected to challenge the Rightwing Students' Moderate Alliance to field candidates in next month's Students' Representative Council elections.

The meeting will be addressed by:

- Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP and father of the banned president of the National Union of South African Students, Andrew Boraine.

Warring

- Dr Ismail Cachalia, father of two banned executive members of the Wits Black Students Society, Firoz and Azhar.

- The acting Nusas president, Mr Jonty Joffe.

- The chairman of the BSS, Mr David Johnson, who was detained under security laws.

The meeting is expected to end the vacation respite between the warring SRC, BSS and SMA.

The SMA has heightened tension on campus by inviting South African and homeland leaders to speak, a move condemned as "provocative" by the SRC and BSS.

Although the SMA leader, Mr Russel Crystal, has not released any names, invitations are believed to have gone to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

The university's stalemated attempts to arrange a truce between the campus groups is expected to be discussed at meetings of the senate tomorrow and on Friday.

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ARCHITECTURE

Freedom or Capitulation is the choice

By Charlene Beltrame,
Education Reporter

"Government bannings and detentions of student leaders are clearly a warning and students will have to decide whether to capitulate or accept risks and work toward democracy," a student spokesman says.

Mr J Joffe, acting president of the National Union of SA Students, addressed about 1 500 students who jammed into the University of the Witwatersrand Great Hall yesterday to protest the bannings and detentions of student leaders.

Mr Joffe has been acting president of Nusas since its president, Mr Andrew Boraine, was last month banned for five years after being held in detention for 28 days. Mr Joffe said the message should go out that Government actions had

not scared students but made them angry and determined to continue and intensify their efforts against racism and the exploitation that stemmed from apartheid. He said the "democratic movement" (which has become the rallying call of

progressive and left-wing students in recent months) was committed to a non-racial society based on self-determination and the Freedom Charter. "South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and no government can exist unless it is

based on the will of the people." Mr Joffe also announced that Andrew Boraine and Sammy Adelman, banned Wits SRC president, had been declared honorary life members of Nusas.

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the W Cape Chapter of Quantitative Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in the courses of Building II and III in the third and fifth years respectively

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prize

For the best student in subject of Building Construction

C W von Doring

For the second best student in subject of Building Construction

K Strong

SMA accused of provocation

The rightwing Student Moderate Alliance was yesterday accused of provoking incidents such as the recent burning of the South African flag on the University of the Witwatersrand campus. The accusation was levelled by Mr Jeremy Clark, acting president of the Wits SRC.

Amid prolonged applause Mr Clark alleged that bannings and detentions of local student leaders would not have occurred had it not been

for the role played by the SMA. Mr Clark was addressing a meeting to protest at recent bannings.

"Taunting people with 'come on you coons' and 'killing kaffers is fun' led to others responding by snatching the flag away and setting it alight.

"Now they want further upheaval by bringing another Cabinet Minister to this campus after the Koornhof debacle earlier this year," Mr Clark said.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

SA is numbed by bans, says Boraine

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

SOUTH Africans had become so numbed by the frequency of banning orders that they had almost become an accepted part of life, Dr Alex Boraine, said at Wits University yesterday.

Dr Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands and father of the banned president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), was speaking to more than 1 500 students at a rally to protest the recent banning and detention of student leaders.

The rally, marked by strict security — with guards at every door and only registered students allowed in — was interrupted several times by Rightwing heckling and a walkout by a Rightwing student leader, Mr Lance Crystal.

"This is a tragic commentary on the success of brainwashing which is also characteristic of the South African way of life ... it takes a particularly shocking incident to stir the majority of comfortable and insulated white South Africans," said Dr Boraine.

"The recent spate of detentions, bannings and general harassment has, it is true, evoked some response, but in the main people have shrugged their shoulders and dismissed the victims of such arbitrary action as misfits and troublemakers."

Pressures

But if they were misfits and troublemakers, said Dr Boraine, so were "thousands of men and women throughout history who have dared to oppose the status quo and who have refused to succumb to the pressures of conformity".

Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Wits Black Students Society (BSS), said: "Sammy Adelman (the recently banned chairman of the Wits

try was meanwhile involved in research to find a way of producing paint with less dependence on petroleum products, he said.

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

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More 'misfits', please - Borrairie

THE recent spate of bannings and detentions by the government was slammed at a mass rally held at the Wits University Great Hall yesterday.

Speaker after speaker, including Dr Alex Borrairie, PFP MP and father of detained student leader Andrew Borrairie and Dr Ismail Cachalia, father of

22/7/87 By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

the brothers, Firoz and Azhar, banned last month, reaffirmed their stand on the struggle against unjust South African laws.

Dr Borrairie said in the period between 1950 and 1980 the South African government had detained more than 1000 and held them for various periods without trial.

He said most people thought the spate of bannings and detentions was of "misfits" who want to destroy law and order in the country.

If the word "misfit" meant anyone working for true law and order in the

country, "then we should have more misfits in the country," he said.

Dr Borrairie ended by calling for the detention of Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, because he was responsible for the breakdown of law and order in the country.

He said government action during incidents such as June 16, 1976 and the Langa evictions were the cause of unrest.

Chairman of the campus's black student body (BBS), David Johnson, who has been out of detention for some time, called on parents and students, both blacks and whites, to unite and "fight against the draconian laws."

He said 1981 was the year of the youths and it was up to them (youth) to stand up and fight. He attacked the Wits Students Moderate Alliance (SMA) and called them "nationalist thugs masquerading as students."

"How dare they oppose student government," said Mr Johnson.

Finally Mr Jeremy Clarke criticised the SMA for saying they want to form

an out of campus student body.

"They have got all the rights to participate in the coming election but I assure them that they will not win a single vote," he said.

Jail for E. Dat 227/0 breaking (325) banning order

Court Reporter

THE founder of the Ibandla likaMtu Church in New Brighton, Mzwandile Maqina, was sentenced today to 90 days' imprisonment (60 days conditionally suspended for five years) when he was found guilty in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court on a charge of breaking his banning order by receiving visitors at his home on May 1.

He was found not guilty of breaking his banning order on April 16.

The magistrate, Mr W L Visser, said the court could not find beyond a reasonable doubt that Maqina was guilty of breaking his banning orders by receiving or communicating with guests on April 16.

As far as the incident on the night of May 1 was concerned, the only inference that the court could draw was that Maqina did receive and communicate with guests as described by State witnesses.

The magistrate said Maqina had disregarded the restrictions on two previous occasions.

Mr Herbert Fischat (for Maqina) said he intended to appeal.

Maqina, 44, of Masangwana Street, New Brighton, was served with banning orders in July, 1977, and is restricted to his home during weekends.

Maqina was charged after security policemen, including Warrant Officer R Marx, visited his home.

W/O Marx told the court that he found several people in Maqina's house on the dates in question.

Mr A de V le Grange appeared for the State.

Bail for PE man in C. Port 23/2/87 (328) banning order ease

Court Reporter

THE founder of the Ibandla likaNtu Church of New Brighton, Mzwandile Maqina, was granted bail of R200 yesterday pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal against his conviction on a charge of breaking his banning order.

Maqina, who was served with banning orders in 1977, was convicted by Mr W L Visser and sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment.

Of this, 60 days was conditionally suspended for five years.

He appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court on

two counts of breaking his banning order.

Maqina, who pleaded not guilty, was charged after policemen from the Security Branch found people in his home in Masangwana Street, New Brighton, on April 16 and May 1.

He was found not guilty and discharged on the count relating to the incident on April 16.

The magistrate said the State had, however, proved that Maqina did break his banning order on May 1 by receiving and communicating with visitors.

Mr A de V la Grange appeared for the State. Mr Herbert Fischat appeared for Maqina.

Banned man gets death threat

OV Post 24/7/81
By BRIAN POTTINGER

328

A BANNED former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation official, Mr Mono Badela, has received a death threat from an anonymous man claiming to represent the extreme Right-wing organisation, Witkommando.

The telephone calls were apparently received at Mr Badela's New Brighton home at the weekend and yesterday. The first two calls were at 3.15am on Saturday and Sunday mornings and the third early yesterday.

Each time the call was taken by Mr Badela's

15-year-old daughter. Family members report that on the first two occasions the caller did not speak but a series of strange noises were heard.

In the third call yesterday the caller identified himself as a member of the Witkommando and warned Mr Badela's days were "running out".

Mr Badela is banned and cannot be quoted.

A police spokesman confirmed that the incidents had been reported to New Brighton police station.

8/24/2/81
 (528)
**Banning order
 case: judgment
 in December**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Judgment on an application for the discharge of a lecturer at the University of Natal, Mrs Fatima Meer (52), who has pleaded not guilty to four counts of contravening the terms of her banning orders, was reserved yesterday by Mr J Trengove in the Durban Regional Court.

The State alleged that in terms of her banning notices which expire on July 31 this year, Mrs Meer is prohibited from leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

She is also restricted from being on the premises of any educational institution except while performing her duties as a lecturer at the University of Natal in Durban.

On two of the counts Mrs Meer is alleged to have entered the magisterial districts of Inanda on February 16 and October 30 last year.

DISCHARGE

On the other two counts she is alleged to have been on the premises of Thembalishe Tutorial College and the arts and crafts centre at the Gandhi settlement near Verulam in the Inanda magisterial district on the two days.

Mr I. Mohamed, SC (for Mrs Meer) applied for her discharge at the end of the State case. The prosecutor, Mr J. Gar, opposed the application.

Mr Trengove will give his decision on December 1.

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Year Civil
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Year Chemical
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(Gold Medal)

C L E Swartz

Third Year (Silver Medal)

A H Dabrowski

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Malan Chemical Engineering
 Medals
 For the best student in each of
 the following years:-

CIVIL

CHEMICAL
 (Continued)

House
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arrest
26/7/81
felt
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beyond
the grave

By PETA THORNYCROFT

MS SHEILA WEINBERG, the only surviving child of former political prisoner, Mr Eli Weinberg, who died last week and will be buried in Dar-es-Salaam today, was refused permission by the Minister of Justice this week to leave South Africa in order to attend the funeral.

Ms Weinberg is the only White person in South Africa who is presently under house arrest.

According to Dr Tony Manning, she applied last Monday for permission to visit her mother in Tanzania for a short while, after the bereavement.

Mr Weinberg served five years in prison, was house arrested, then banned, and went into exile in 1976. He was joined by his wife Violet the following year. Mother and daughter have not seen each other for four years.

Political comment in this issue by J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by Barry Baxter, posters and design by Les Stephenson, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05		
0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42		
0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22		
0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45		
0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27		
1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93		
0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61		
399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593		

BY TICKS
CHETTY

THE whole issue of the Government's banning of people could be thrown wide open if the arguments put forward by a Johannesburg advocate in the Regional Court, Durban, this week are accepted as valid points in law.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, who is defending University of Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer on four charges of contravening her banning order, raised several new points in law which could prove crucial in determining how the State would act in future before it banned people.

Challenging the validity of the entire banning notice served on Mrs Meer, Mr Mahomed contended that:

- The then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, should have held an inquiry to determine whether Mrs Meer posed a threat to the security of the State before he banned her.

- The State should have called Mr Kruger as a witness so that the court could be satisfied that she posed such a threat.

- In terms of the Interpretation Act her banning notice should have been published in a Government Gazette.

- The notice was "void for vagueness" because it did not clearly define the boundaries for the magisterial district of Durban, to which Mrs Meer is restricted, and

- In terms of the South African constitution the notice should have been served in both English and Afrikaans.

Mr Mahomed also disputed that Mrs Meer was at an educational institution at the times she is alleged to have broken her banning order. But he admitted she was at the Phoenix Settlement — the arts and crafts workshop.

Mrs Meer, 52, is facing four charges of contravening the five-year banning order imposed in

Fatima Meer banning order too vague, 328 claims advocate

S-Tribune
26/7/81
(328)

July, 1976, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Two of the charges allege that on February 18, 1980, and on October 30, 1980, Mrs Meer had absented herself from the magisterial district of Durban and on the same days was "within a place or area which constitutes a college, school, or other educational institutions, namely The mbalish Tutorial College and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre, Inanda, Verulam."

The State alleges that by doing this, she infringed her banning order.

Mrs Meer has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Mahomed told the magistrate, Mr John Trengove, that for Mrs Meer's banning order to be valid the then Minister of Justice had to first satisfy himself that the accused had acted in a manner which was calculated to

the State had not presented evidence to show the Minister held an inquiry, the validity of the order itself was in question.

Referring to the charge that Mrs Meer had absented herself from the magisterial district of Durban, Mr Mahomed said the charge itself was "void for vagueness".

He said a person trying to establish the boundaries of the magisterial district of Durban — could only speculate about the boundaries.

"If my client looked at her order to find out where the boundaries of the magisterial district of Durban are, the order will be of no help to her."

"And even if she went to an expert, he will not be able to tell her exactly what the boundaries are. I maintain that Mrs Meer is subject to an order which is void for vagueness."

Mr Mahomed said the court would have to decide whether the whole notice was "void for vagueness".

"If it's vague, then

there is no notice, there is no prohibition against my client."

Mr Mahomed then questioned whether the notice served on Mrs Meer was a notice "within the meaning" of Section 15 or 16 of the Interpretation Act. And if it was a notice under Section 16, then the Minister had the right and duty to publish the notice in a gazette.

"We say it is an order authorised by the Internal Security Act and therefore it must be published in a gazette."

Mr Mahomed said it was necessary for the notice to be gazetted because the general public had to know about the restrictions imposed on Mrs Meer.

"The notice does not affect only her, but all the people who come into contact with her. It's not a private matter between her and Mr Kruger."

Mr Mahomed maintained that a notice served by the Minister of Justice, who is acting as a representative

in terms of the South African constitution, be issued in both the official languages.

The State maintained that the notice served on Mrs Meer was not "void for vagueness" because the accused was above average intelligence and should have been able to understand the wording of the order.

"It is not necessary for the Minister to disclose his reasons why he was satisfied," said Mr Jeff Garr, the prosecutor.

Mr Garr also argued that if Mrs Meer entered the grounds of an educational institution, she was in fact on the premises of the educational institution.

Mr Mahomed challenged this by saying: "The State has to prove she was present at an area, which constituted an educational institution."

Judgment will be given on December 1.

Mr Mahomed, assisted by Mr C. Mailer and instructed by C. Sewpersad and Company, appeared for Mrs Meer. Mr J. Garr appeared for the State.

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sa
Awarded
best cla
Drawing.
L Menga
A E & C
For the
obtaining
mark.
G L Craig

"Traditionally, courts in
South Africa have acted
as protectors of the rights
of individual citizens. The
proper administration of
justice requires that such
protection be given, even
against the executive," the
statement said. — Sapa.

In a Press release after
its annual meeting here at
the weekend, the council
says it has previously
voiced its concern and
disquiet in this connec-
tion.

PORT ELIZABETH —
The General Council of
the Bar of South Africa
— which represents advo-
cates in South Africa,
SWA/Namibia and Trans-
kei — has reaffirmed its
strong stand against ban-
nings and detentions with-
out trial.

Bannings: advocates protest

CHEMICAL

Ban order

— city

**woman
charged**

A 32-year-old woman who allegedly failed to comply with a banning order appeared in Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

Miss Tanya Anne Simons of Berkely Street, Oranjezicht, was not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

It is alleged that on April 25 last year Miss Simons failed to comply with a notice served on her in November 1976 restricting her to the magisterial district of Wynberg until October 31 1981.

She is alleged to have gone to Somerset West.

The hearing was postponed to August 31, pending the decision of the Attorney-General.

Freedom for 24 as Minister lifts ban

BANNING orders on 24 people, seven from Cape Town, were today lifted by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetzee.

There are still 140 people banned, according to records kept by the SA Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town.

Those from Cape Town whose restrictions were lifted are: Wilma Daphne van Blerk, Deborah Jean Budlender, Graeme Bloch, Frank Anthony, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Patricia Horn and William Andrew Hofmeyer.

OTHER NAMES

The others are N H Mohapi (King William's Town), V A Msauli (East London), M J Fuzile (East London), J P Nduza (East London), M F Makalima (Victoria East), M Mayekiso (Middelrif), G M Anderson (Johannesburg) and A S Desai (Durban).

S A Kubeka (Johannesburg), K Mqayisa (Port Elizabeth), N B Fihla (Port Elizabeth), I Mkhabela (Soweto), J M Mogame, A Mthetwa (Pinetown), M Ndlovu (Pretoria), J T Ntsoane and R K Matime (Pretoria).

Most of the banning orders on those in Cape Town were due to expire at the end of October.

Pat Horn, 29, of Observatory was among 27 others who were banned in 1976 in a clampdown on the trade union movement. She was originally restricted to Durban but then gained permission to move to Johannesburg before getting married and moving to Cape Town.

She said today that she was not expecting her



Patricia Horn

restriction to be lifted for another three months.

'I feel sad about the others whose restriction orders have not been lifted,' she said.

She had been doing temporary secretarial work and would now look for another job.

'It has been very difficult operating under these restrictions,' she said.

She had been harassed in her first year of being banned 'quite a bit' but not in the past four years.

Mr Willie Hofmeyer was never given reasons for his banning order, but believes it was to do with his work

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Bannings lifted

(Continued from Page 1)

on the wages commission at UCT.

'It is ridiculous that people should get banned for what are now regarded as legitimate trade union activities,' he said.

His banning order meant that he was prevented from teaching or doing research in the profession he was qualified for.

'To un-ban 24 people at the same time sounds like a propaganda exercise, but I won't complain,' Mr Hofmeyer said.

Mr Hofmeyer is working for a life assurance company as an actuarial clerk and studying for his MA part-time.

'I didn't have difficulty finding a job but wasn't able to do what I wanted to,' he said.

He, too, claimed he was harassed in his first year of being banned.

'People waited outside our house in cars and took down the car numbers of our visitors,' he said.

But in his last years he was not troubled.

'Are you telling me I'm a free man?' was the response of Mr Frank Anthony, a former teacher at Trafalgar High School, when told today that his banning had been lifted.

BEST NEWS

'It's the best news for me, but particularly so for my family who also had to endure the restriction placed on me,' he said.

Mr Anthony, who is unemployed, said he would be looking for a teaching job now that his banning had been lifted.

Mr Anthony, together with Mr Robert Wilcox, was banned in 1978 after serving a six-year term on Robben Island. He and Mr Wilcox were convicted under the Terrorism Act in Maritzburg in 1972.

Sisulu, Meer ban orders expire

328
31/7/81

THE two-year banning order imposed on Mrs Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu, wife of Robben Island life prisoner, Mr Walter Sisulu, expires today.

The banning order of another leading black South African woman, Mrs Fatima Meer, imposed in July 1976, also expires today.

Mrs Sisulu, a nursing sister for 36 years, was first banned for five years in 1964. She was served with another five-year banning order in 1969, then when her second order expired in 1974 another one for the same period was imposed,

The banning order which expires today was served in 1979 but with relaxed restrictions. She was no longer required to report to a police station on Wednesdays, could go to church and be home at any time.

Mrs Meer, a Durban sociologist and outspoken critic of apartheid, was allowed to retain her lecturing post at the University of Durban Westville. She is still waiting for the appeal judgment on her three-month sentence for contravening her banning order in 1977.

Black media workers president is banned

243 (328) (124) (195)
STAR 1/8/81

The president of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nquakula, was yesterday served with a three-year banning order and placed under house arrest by the Security Police.

And the ban on Mrs Albertina Sisulu expired yes-

terday while that of Mrs Fatima Meer was extended for five years.

Mr Nquakula, a senior reporter on East London's Daily Dispatch, was elected first president of Mwasa on June 1.

His banning means that six executive members of

the organisation have been banned since the beginning of this year.

Altogether 13 black journalists have been banned, two are in detention and several are in exile.

According to a statement released by the national executive of Mwasa, the banning has been described as "an act of cowardice by the Pretoria regime."

Mr Nquakula is a founder member of the banned Union of Black Journalists. He was that organisation's vice-president until 1977 when the Writers' Association of SA was established.

Mrs Sisulu is the wife of African National Congress leader and Robben Island prisoner Mr Walter Sisulu.

Restrictions on (328) DD 1/8/81 24 people lifted

EAST LONDON — Banning orders on 24 people were lifted yesterday — including five in the Ciskei.

Among them is Mrs Nohle Mohapi, of Zwelitsha, whose husband, Mapetla, died in the police cells at Kei Road on August 5, 1976.

Mrs Mohapi was served with a restriction order on December 18, 1978. Her restriction would have expired on December 31, 1983.

Others are: Mr Vusumuzi Mutyanti Msauli, of Mdantsane, who was restricted on April 3, 1978. His restriction would have ended on April 30, 1983.

Mr Mxolisi Jackson

Fuzile, of Mdantsane, who was restricted on November 11, 1977. The order would have expired on November 11, 1982.

Mr Matthews Mfengu, of Alice, who was restricted on April 4, 1977. His restriction order would have expired on April 30, 1982.

Mr Maxwell Mayekiso, of Dwashu, Middledrift. He was served with a restriction order on April 4, 1977 which would have expired on April 30, 1982.

Nine of the 24 were banned in 1976 apparently for their involvement in trade union affairs, and their orders were due to expire soon.

They include the former

general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, and three of his union officials, Mr Gavin Andersson, Mr Moses Ndlovu and Mr Sipho Kubeka.

Other trade unionists included Ms Vilma van Blerk, of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Ms Debbie Budlender, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Graham Bloch, all former University of Cape Town students, and Ms Pat Horn, who was employed by the Durban-based Institute of Industrial Education at the time.

A former chairman of Azapo and the Soweto Action Committee, Mr Ish-



MRS MOHAPI

mael Mkhabela, was also unbanned yesterday.

Others include Mrs Amina Desai, of Johannesburg, Mr Khayaletu Mqayisa and Nkosinathi Fihla, of Port Elizabeth, Mr Mogame Moeng, of Soweto, Mr Jackson Ntsoane of Thabanopo, Mr Radichaba Matime, of Pretoria, Mr Robert Wilcox and Mr Frank Anthony, of Cape Town.

— DDR.

DD 11881 (328)

Our joy muted say unbanned 5

CAPE TOWN — The joy of being unbanned was muted because others were not able to participate in the struggle for democratic ideals, five people whose restriction orders were lifted said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Graham Bloch, Ms Debbie Budlender, Ms Pat Horn, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Gavin Andersson said: "We were banned along with 25 others in November 1976 as part of a state crackdown on independent trade unions.

"The lifting of our restrictions nowhere takes away from the arbitrariness of such executive decisions, taken in secret without proper hearing for reasons that still remain unexplained.

"Further, we are saddened that many of those who were restricted with us, including close friends, remain under banning orders.

"There are large numbers of South Africans, restricted, detained or jailed for their political beliefs.

"Our own joy is muted by the fact that they cannot participate alongside us in the struggle for the democratic ideals in which we all believe," they said.

Others who were restricted at the same time and are still banned include: Mr Jeremy Baskin, a Cape Town bookseller, Ms Mary Simons, a University of Cape Town lecturer, Ms Tanya Simons, her sister, and Mr Chris Albertyn. Two other men, Mr Alan Aderem and Mr Jack Lewis, were restricted shortly afterwards. — DDC.

Mtshizana court move fails

DD 1/8/81 (328)

UMTATA — An application by Mrs G. N. Mtshizana, wife of the banished attorney, Mr L. L. Mtshizana, and her son, Leo Linda, for a court order preventing them from being removed to the area where he had been restricted was dismissed with costs by Mr Justice Van Coller.

The urgent application was heard in Mr Justice Van Coller's chambers yesterday afternoon. The State President, who signed the banishment order, and the Commissioner of Police were cited as first and second respondents respectively.

Advocate Joe Renene, for the Mtshizana family, argued that the order against Mr Mtshizana did not necessarily include his family. He submitted that because Section 41 of the Public Security Act, under which the order was signed, was silent on the removal of families and because the section dealt with the liberty of persons, the court should give a restrictive interpretation to the operation of the section.

Opposing the application, Advocate N.

Locke, for the respondents, said the onus was on the applicants to show the order was ultra vires, but they had not. He said the application should be dismissed.

In dismissing the application, Mr Justice Van Coller said the order clearly ordered the removal of Mr Mtshizana's wife and children.

The Mtshizana family's instructing attorney, Mr Tandwefika Dazana, said in his affidavit he had been told by Mrs Mtshizana that the security police had ordered her to leave immediately and go to the Ludidi area where her husband had been restricted. She told him that after making entreaties she was given until yesterday to vacate her house at Sterkspruit.

Mr Dazana said he had been given an understanding earlier that the order did not affect the family.

In their affidavits, the applicants claimed that they had never involved themselves in political, municipal or other matters which could have made their presence in Sterkspruit prejudicial to public interest. — DDR.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The national executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, the Border branch of the organisation and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalling, yesterday condemned the banning of Mr Charles Nqakula, acting president of Mwasa.

In a statement Mwasa's national executive said the "cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the rule of law by banning another leader of the black media workers".

"Thirteen of our members are now under banning orders, two are in jail, two are being detained without trial and several have been forced into exile.

Action condemned

"The disgraceful banning of Mr Nqakula adds to the long list of repressive action against our organisation and our people. Mr Nqakula epitomised the spirit of Mwasa, being a true son of the soil who has endured continual attention at the hands of the authorities in his courageous fight against the racists."

The executive said it pledged its solidarity with Mr Nqakula "and all other victims of the vicious regime".

"We must emphasise that this latest action by an obviously panicky clique will not deter us from our fight for the liberation

of our people and for true justice.

"In fact, the banning will serve to strengthen our resolve against racism and the oppression and exploitation of our people," the statement read.

A statement issued by the Border branch of Mwasa said: "We note with extreme horror the callous action taken against our colleague.

"A law which entitles authorities to take such drastic action on a man who is head of a family and has dependants has no place in a democracy."

The Border branch said

it had been stated "ad nauseum" that people who were banned should be brought to court.

"If the natural course of justice is circumvented we can only conclude that a banned victim is innocent.

"Such is the feeling about our colleague whom we admire and respect," the statement said.

Mr Dalling said the banning of Mr Nqakula showed the country was "sliding into violent confrontation."

"Banning orders and detentions without trial are acts of violence against individuals and will promote further violence by individuals."

Mr Dalling also accused the government, "in its desperation to maintain control," of trying to intimidate and neutralise the democratic press. The banning was evidence of two stark tragedies being played on the South African scene, he said.

The one tragedy was the attempt to intimidate the press, and the other was that the Nationalist government had thrown overboard the democratic process by using weapons of oppression in the face of the growing opposition to government bigotry and lack of reform. Mr Dalling said.

"Mr P. W. Botha and his Minister of Justice are

shown to be incompetent in the face of pressure and know only the tactics of the jackboot.

"This latest banning will augur yet further more bitterness, stronger opposition and, no doubt, more desperate measures by an embittered National Party," he said.

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, said last night he knew of no reason why Mr Nqakula should now be prevented from working as a journalist.

"He is a good reporter whose services were valued by my newspaper.

"I was, in fact, disappointed when he wrote me a letter of resignation two days ago — presumably having decided to take up another appointment.

"His resignation was accepted with regret." — DDR

Mwasa President banned

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Charles Nqakula, was served with a two and a half year restriction order here yesterday.

Two members of the local security police, Captain J. Nel and Mr Conrad Williams, served the notice under Sections 9 (1) and 10 (1) (a) of the Internal Security Act on Mr Nqakula at the security police offices after they had fetched him from the Daily Dispatch offices here, where he has work-

ed as a reporter covering Ciskei affairs.

The order restricts Mr Nqakula to the magisterial districts of Zwelitsha and King William's Town until December 31, 1983.

Mr Nqakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June this year after the previous acting president, Mr Phil Mtshakulu, was banned only two weeks after he had been elected to replace Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was banned late last year.

Under Section 10 Mr Nqakula is prevented

He is banned from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting any material designed for publication. He may not assist in the preparation of any material designed for publication either.

This effectively interrupts his career in journalism which began on a Cradock newspaper nearly 15 years ago.

He is prohibited from entering any premises of a Supreme Court or any court which falls under the Magistrates' Court

Act except if he is applying to a magistrate for an exception to any prohibition enforced against him, or if he has to attend either criminal or civil court proceedings.

Mr Nqakula may not give educational instruction to anyone except his own children and may receive only a medical practitioner for medical attendance and his father-in-law, Mr Edmund Sixaba, at his home.

He may not attend any gathering which may be deemed to endanger the security of the state or any social gathering where the

persons present have social intercourse with each other.

He may not address a gathering of students or pupils or a political gathering where any form of state or any principle or policy of the government is propagated, defended, attacked criticised or discussed.

Mr Nqakula resigned from the Daily Dispatch two days before the restriction order was served on him. It is believed he had intended taking up a new appointment in September. —DDR

Lifting of bans lauded but 140 still affected

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's lifting of the banning orders of 24 people has been welcomed — but with reservations — by Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's chief spokesman on civil rights.

Mrs Suzman said people had become so pleased at the lifting of banning orders that they began to accept them without reflecting on what these bannings meant to the rule of law in South Africa.

"For years these 24 people had to live the twilight existence of the banned person without ever having been charged in a court of law and never having been told what offence had been committed," she said.

"There are many people still banned with no opportunity to defend themselves and even unaware of the offence for which they were being banned."

There are still 140 people banned, according to records kept by the SA Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town.

The statement about lifting the bannings was released by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, as the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, arrived to officially open the session of Parliament.

In his statement Mr Coetsee said it was his policy to re-

view individually restrictions imposed in terms of the Internal Security Act and withdraw them where warranted.

Among the 24 whose restrictions were lifted were a number whose banning orders had only several months to run before expiry. The names included old Black Consciousness adherents, trade union organisers, students and members of anti-apartheid organisations.

None of the people concerned had been banned in the latest Security Police crackdown on students and trade unionists and few are prominent.

Three of the released were former members of the Nusas wages commission and one was a relative of Mr Mapotla Mohapi, the political detainee who died in custody in 1977.

Yesterday's "sudden" unbanning of some, but not all, restricted labour activists highlighted the arbitrariness of repressive State action, a spokesman for the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said in a statement to Sapa in Johannesburg yesterday.

The spokesman said Fosatu demanded that the four others "banned at the same time as those whose bans were lifted should also have their restrictions lifted".

● In addition to the 24 released from their bans yester-

day, the president of the Black Municipal Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, was released from detention in Bethal yesterday on compassionate grounds after an application by his lawyers, Sapa reports.

Mr Mavi's child of 26 days died on Thursday night and he is to attend the funeral today.

● The Durban sociologist and author, Mrs Fatima Meer, was yesterday served with two separate orders under the Internal Security Act extending her existing banning order for a further five years — a day before the expiry of her existing five-year banning order.

● The acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Charles Nqakula, was served with a 2½-year restriction order in King William's Town today.

The order restricts Mr Nqakula to the magisterial district of Zwelitsha and King William's Town until December 31, 1983.

Mr Nqakula resigned from the Daily Dispatch two days before the restriction order was served on him. It is believed he had intended taking up a new appointment in September.

His banning could be viewed as Government recognition of Mwasa's strength, Mr John Allen, president of the South African Society of Journalists, said in Johannesburg today.

	MONDA
11.15	8. Introduct: Modern Di 9. Beckett, J (JB) 12. 'Troilus a Criseyde'
2.15	1. William Bl 7. Contemporar American I (JMC)
3.15	

4	5	5	5	6	5
	JM	MTB	VHH	BSL	JMC
1. William Blake
2. Victorian Poetry
3. George Eliot and Her Age
4. Tennyson and Browning
5. Melville
6. The Nineteenth Cent
7. Contemporary Ameri
8. Introduction to Mo
9. Beckett, Ionesco
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* 12. 'Troilus and Crise					
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13. Romantic Poetry					
14. Four Romantic Poet					
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16. Thought of the Nin					
17. Charles Dickens					
18. The Novels of Thom					
19. The Problem Self:D					
20. Conrad and James					
21. W.B. Yeats					
22. D.H. Lawrence: Creat					
23. Corruption					
24. T. S. Eliot					
25. Modern Poetry: Eliot					
26. The Poetry of Frost					
27. Twentieth Century En					
28. Contemporary British					
29. Modern British Drama					
30. Saul Bellow					

**He's
now free
to leave
Pinetown**

Mrs Meer's ban continues

328 NM 1/8/81

Mercury Reporter

SOON Alpheus Mthethwa will be allowed to leave Pinetown or get together with a group of friends — for the first time, in five years.

He is one of 24 banned people whose orders the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has decided to withdraw.

Mr Mthethwa, who lives at St Wendolin's near Mariannhill, has been battling to support himself and his family because of the restrictions of the banning order.

He will now be able to look for employment outside Pinetown where he has been unable to find work.

Mr Coetsee announced yesterday he would withdraw the banning orders, imposed in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

The withdrawal notices would be served on those concerned as soon as possible.

Prof Tony Mathews, professor of law at the University of Natal, said he was always glad when the harsh restrictions of banning orders had been lifted but 'it doesn't bring about any permanent improvement in the situation'.

He said: 'The whole process of banning is an unjust and arbitrary one and what we need is a change to the law.'

The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, said he was delighted but 'what about all the other people banned or detained and what about the unjust legislation which makes banning and detention possible?'

Mrs Patty Geerdts, chairman of the Natal coastal region of the Black Sash, said she was delighted to hear of the lifting of the banning orders of 24 people.

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN sociologist and author, Mrs Fatima Meer, was yesterday served with two separate orders under the Internal Security Act extending her existing banning order for a further five years.

The banning notices were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Cape Town on July 29, 1981 — two days before the expiry yesterday of Mrs Meer's existing five-year banning order.

In terms of the order, Mrs Meer is confined to the Springfield Indian area of the magisterial district of Durban and is prohibited from entering any other area set aside under the Group Areas Act for Indians, coloureds or blacks.

Mrs Meer is also prohibited from leaving the magisterial area of Durban and the six-page banning

order repeats verbatim the long list of prohibitions which existed in the previous banning order signed by Mr Jimmy Kruger at Pretoria on July 15, 1976, when he was Minister of Justice.

She is also prohibited from attending many types of gatherings under Section 91 of the Internal Security Act, but she has been exempted by the minister to attend any gathering of students at the University of Natal, where she is a senior lecturer in sociology, for the sole purpose of instructing such students.

The order was served on Mrs Meer at her Burnwood Road, Durban, home yesterday on the eve of the Muslim celebration of Eid.

The rebanning of Mrs Meer was last night strongly condemned by the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr R Ramesar, the general secretary of the congress, said banning of outspoken leaders of the community would not help solve the country's problems. 'If the Government has anything against people, it should charge them and not simply silence them by banning them,' he said.

Banning orders on 24 lifted

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has lifted the banning restrictions on 24 people — but has imposed a 30-month banning and house arrest order on the new president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula.

At the same time, five-year banning orders were reimposed on a Natal sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, whose first five-year order expired yesterday.

The banning and house orders on Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, 63, who has been restricted since 1964, also expired yesterday. By last night they had not been reimposed.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had decided to withdraw the notices under the Internal Security Act served on the 24 people, in terms of his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

Several people received their withdrawal notices yesterday.

Unionists

Among those whose restrictions are to be withdrawn are Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, founder chairman of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), and several people involved in the trade union movement who were banned in the crackdown on unionists at the end of 1976.

The orders imposed on two other black consciousness figures, Mr Radichaba Kenneth Matime and Mr Kenneth Matime, were also lifted yesterday.

The banning of Mr Nqakula, of King Williams Town, brought to six the number of Mwasa leaders under house-arrest or banned in the past seven months, and to 13 the number of black journalists banned in the past five years.

Mr Nqakula is restricted until December 31, 1983.

In a statement yesterday, Mwasa's national executive said: "The cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the 'Rule of Law' by banning yet another leader



Mr Graeme Bloch



Miss Patricia Horn

of black media workers, Mr Charles Nqakula.

"Thirteen of our members are now under banning orders, two are in jail, two are being detained without trial and several have been forced into exile. The first authentic body for black media workers, the Union of Black Journalists, was banned four years ago.

"The disgraceful banning of Mr Nqakula adds to the long list of repressive action against our organization and our people."

People involved in labour affairs banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions are to be lifted include: Miss Vilma van Blerk, then of the Cape-based Food and Canning Workers' Union; Miss Debbie Budlender and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, then members of the Nusas wages commission; and Mr Graeme Bloch, a Cape Town student leader.

Also included are Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, general secretary, Mr Siphon Kubheka, Transvaal branch secretary, Mr Gavin Anders-

son, organizer in the Transvaal and Mr Moses Ndlovu, organizer in Maritzburg, all officials at the time of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, now affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), and Miss Pat Horn, then education officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, involved in literacy projects for black workers.

The orders of several people banned during that crackdown have since been lifted, and others have left the country.

However, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, seven people banned at the time who are still in South Africa have not had their restrictions lifted.

They are Miss Judy Favish, Mr Jeremy Baskin, Miss Mary Simons and her sister Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Chris Albertyn, Mr Alan Aderem and Mr Jack Lewis.

'Saddened'

In another statement, six people banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions have been lifted, said yesterday that this in no way detracted from the "arbitrariness" of such executive decisions, taken in secret without proper hearing, for reasons that still remained unexplained.

"We are also saddened that many of those restricted with us, including close friends, remain under banning orders."

"Our own joy is muted by the fact that they cannot participate alongside us in the struggle for the democratic ideals in which we all believe."

The full list of those whose restrictions are to be lifted:

Vilma Daphne van Blerk, Deborah Jean Budlender, William Andrew Hofmeyer, Graeme Bloch, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Frank Anthony, Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi, Vuvumuzi Attwell Msauli, Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, Jack Phambukile Nudsa, Matthews Mfengu Makalima, Maxwell Mayekiso, Gavin Michael Andersson, Patricia Horn, Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai, Siphon Andries Kubheka, Khayaletu Luckyboy Mqayisa, Nkosinathi Benson Fihla, Ishmael Mkhabela, Mogame Josiah Moeng, Alpheus Mthethwa, Moses Ndlovu, Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane and Radichaba Kenneth Matime.

● The president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, was yesterday released from detention in Bethal on compassionate grounds.

He was released after his lawyers had made an application with the Department of Justice yesterday morning following the death of his 26-day-old infant on Thursday night. He will attend the burial today.

Mr Mavi is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

elements of a three-dimensional

PAGE:

SECTION:

THE Government has removed banning orders on 24 people - but a 20-month banning and house arrest order was imposed yesterday on the new president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Charles Nkomo.

At the same time, five-year hanning orders were reimposed on Natal sociologist Mrs. Matima Meer, whose first five-year orders expired yesterday.

The banning and house orders on Mrs Albertina Sisulu, 63, who has been restricted since 1964, also expired yesterday. By early last night they had not been reimposed.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said he had decided to withdraw the notices, under the Internal Security Act, served on the 24 people in terms of his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

Among those whose restrictions are to be withdrawn are Mr. Ishmael Mkhabela, founder chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and several people involved in the trade union movement who were banned in the massive Government crackdown on unionists at the end of 1976.

The orders imposed on two other black consciousness figures, Mr Radichaba Kenneth Matime and Mr Kenneth Matime, were also lifted yesterday.

The banning of Mr Ngakula, of King Williams Town, brought to six the number of Mwasa leaders placed under house arrest banned in the past

By AMEEN AKMALI WAZA
and ELIAN DE VILLIERS

seven months, and to 13 the number of black journalists hopped in the past five years.

Mr. Joe Thibodeau, former president of the now-banned Union of Black Journalists, Mr. Phil Msimkulu, Mvusa's acting president after Mr. Sisulu's banning, national executive member Mr. Marimuthu Subramoney, and branch official Mr. Mathatha Tsedu were all banned and placed under house arrest for three years.

Mr Ngakula is restricted until December 31 1983.

People involved in labour affairs banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions are to be lifted include: Miss Vilma van Blerk, then of the Cape-based Food and Canning Workers' Union; Miss Debbie Rudlender and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, then members of the Ntutas wages commission; and Mr Graeme Bloch, a Cape Town student leader.

Also included are former officials of the Metal and Allied Workers Union Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, general secretary, Mr Siphso Kibeka, Transvaal branch secretary, Mr Gavin Andersson, organiser in the Transvaal and Mr Moses Ndlovu, organiser in Maritzburg, and Miss Pat Horn, then education officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, involved in literacy projects for black workers.

The orders of several people banned during that crackdown have since been lifted and others have left the country.

But, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, seven people banned at the time who are still in South Africa have not had their restrictions lifted.

They are Miss Judy Flavish, Mr Jeremy Raskin, Miss Mary Simons and her sister, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Chris Albertyn, Mr Alan Adereim and Mr Jack Lewis.

Mrs Meer is currently involved in a court case challenging the validity of the orders first imposed on her in 1976.

Mrs Sisulu, mother of the banned former Mvasa president and wife of Mr Walter Sisulu, the ANC leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island, lives in Orlando, Soweto.

In a statement yesterday, Mwasa's national executive said: "The cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the rule of law by banning yet another leader of black media workers, Mr Charles Nqakula.

The trade union movement expressed its "outrage" at the bannings, and condemned them as attempts to silence the trade union movement.

The full list of those whose restrictions are to be lifted is:

Vilma Dabhoi van Blok, Deborah Jean
 Ruffender, William Andrew Hofmeister, Grace
 Bloch, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Frank Anthony,
 Nehemia Polansky, Mohajer Vahumuzzi Attwell,
 Msaadi Mxolisi Jackson, Fuzizi, Jack Phambu-
 lile Mntshu, Martin Matthews, Margie Makala Ma-
 Maxwell, Mayhew, Gavin P. Michael Anderson,
 Patsara Hara, Amina Suliman, Nagdoo, Dnsini,
 Ephra Anders, Kibekha, Khayalantu Luckyboy,
 Anayusa Mkonothini, Barsou, Biba, Ismael,
 Mkhahela, Mngato, Josiah, Moeng, Alphous,
 Mithethwa, Moses Ndlovu, Jackson, Thabadi,
 Msoane and Radebeba, Kenneth, Mntate.

Mwasa chief's ban will be invalid when Ciskei gets independence

Sunday Tribune Reporter 4/8/81 (243) (328) (139) (475) (48)

THE banning order slapped on the acting president of the Media Workers' Association, Charles Ngakula, will be invalid when the Ciskei becomes independent.

Professor John Dugard, who have precedents of this when Transkei became independent in 1976. I cannot recall names off-hand but I think ad-

new banning order." Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, has reacted angrily to the banning. He said he was not prepared to leave matters there.

Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a Ciskeian.

Mr. Ngakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, was served with a 24-year banning order this week.

Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4,

Chief Sebe said: "I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they have banned a brilliant and fair-minded journalist and I am not prepared to leave matters there."

"Ngakula reported truthfully and fairly. This was especially true during the Biko affair and the

1976 riots, which of course no black man condoned. "He contributed to that situation by reporting correctly and factually with balanced views."

Ngakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June after acting president Phil Mtinkulu was banned. He was served with

December 31, 1985. It also puts an end to his four-nalistic career, which began on a Cradock newspaper nearly 15 years ago.

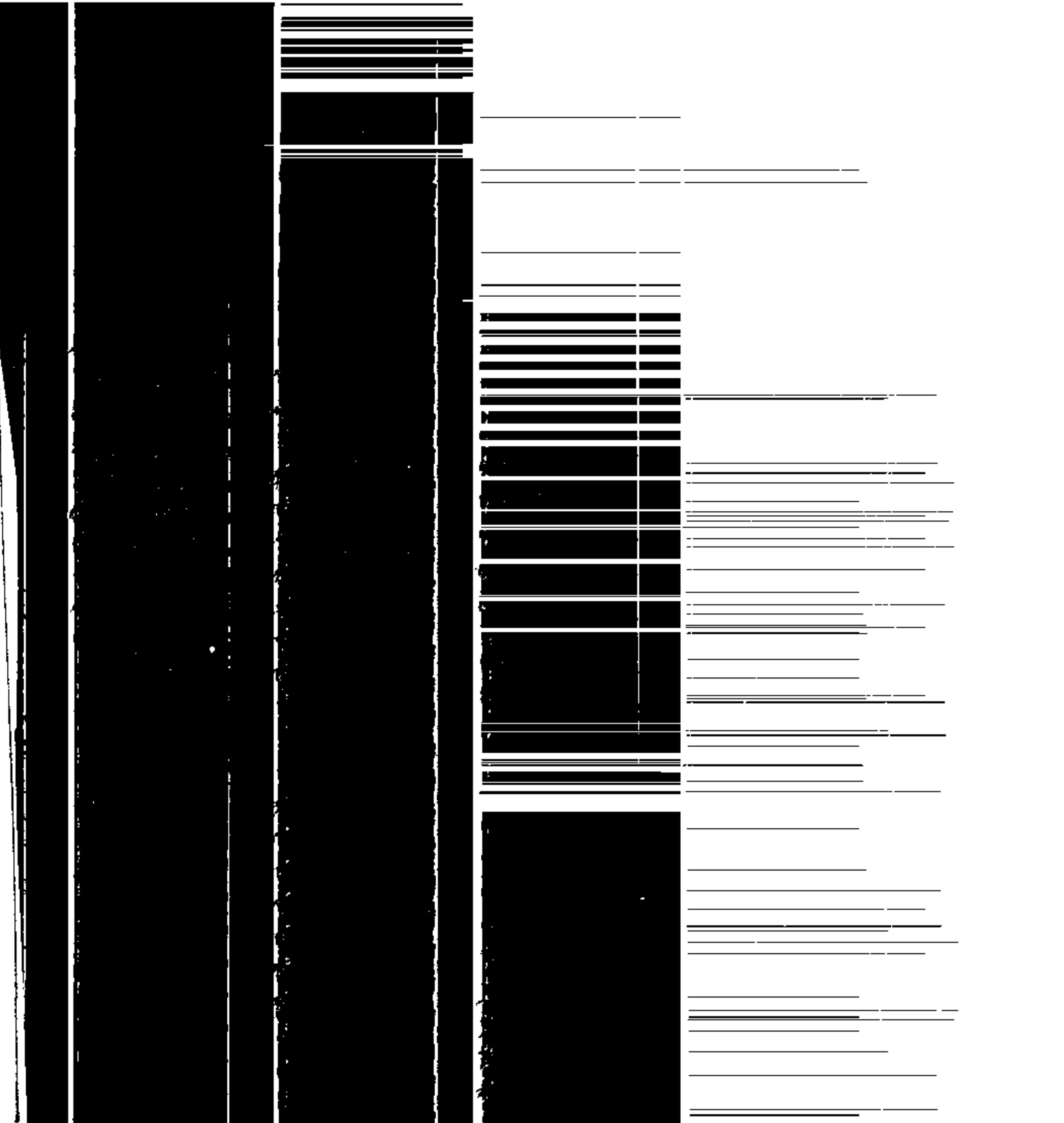
Charles Ngakula is the third head of Mwasa to be banned in the past eight months. Zwelakhe Sisulu was banned late last year

and is in detention under security legislation.

Phil Mtinkulu was banned January, only weeks after he had been elected acting president.

Other members of Mwasa who have been banned are Joe Tholoe, Marimuthu Subramoney and Mathata Tsakudu.

There was hope and despair yesterday in the two households of the Governments political opponents.



During the six months 7th February to 6th August Analysis of these gripes shows that once again "top scorer. About one quarter of gripes fell under fifth was about other malfunctions (Open Shop, Another fifth was about batching of printouts, an receiving continuous attention.

The remainder of the gripes were about a wide va wants a clock in the User Area. We did have one Another user objected to a class booking of the facility primarily for use by classes. Another SMOKING rule in the STN was not being observed. Or the manpower to police the STN all the time. Circumstances it is up to the users to police it individual bookings of STN terminals.)

Another user complained about the fact that printout (e.g. by the RESUME command) enjoy priority in th printouts generated by batch runs even though shorter. Batch-generated printouts can stay in the busy times because the demand-generated printout priorities are controlled by the operating system considered but are not imminent. However the improve markedly as a result of the installation of printer in the STN on 13th August.

GRIPEs

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In the Orlando West, Soweto home of Albertina Sisulu, wife of Robben Island political prisoner, and ANC leader Walter Sisulu, there was a ray of hope when Mrs Sisulu's fourth banning expired without renewal.

"Its the first time I am free after 17 years and I will be visiting my husband on Robben Island on Christmas and New Year Day. But I would have been a happier day if my son Zwelakhe was released from detention to share this moment with us, the 63-year-old nursing sister said.

And there was despair at the Burnwood Road, Clare Estate home of Durban sociologist, Fatima Meer who has been banned for the second time for five years.

Her daughter, Shamim Marie, wife of the banned Bobby Marie, said: "It is a blow to us which means five more years of restriction and police harassment for my mother. One of the 24 people whose banning orders were lifted is a veteran Transvaal Congress figure, Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai of Lenasia.

Nqakula banning 'an act of cowardice'

THE president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, a journalist, has been banned for three years and placed under house arrest.

He is the second Mwasa president to be banned. His predecessor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, now in detention, was banned early this year. This brings the number of black journalists now banned to 13.

Two black journalists are still in detention, and several others are in exile. *Sowetan* 3/8/81

The ban on Mrs Albertina Sisulu expired on Friday, that of Mrs Fatima Meer was extended for five years.

Bishop Desmond Tutu reacted to the banning of the Mwasa president by criticising the Government on its action against black journalists.

He said: "It looks as though the authorities don't want to learn that by banning people you are

BY LEN KALANE *3/8/81*
not banning thoughts.

A statement released by the national executive of Mwasa, described the banning as an "act of cowardice by the Pretoria regime".

Mr Nqakula is a founder member of the banned Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) since 1973. He was a vice president in the UBJ until 1977.

Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, has reacted angrily to the banning. He said he was

not prepared to leave matters there.

Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a Ciskeian.

Mr Nqakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was served with a 2 1/2-year banning order this week.

Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4, Chief Sebe said: "I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they

have banned a brilliant and fair-minded journalist and I am not prepared to leave matters there.

"Nqakula reported truthfully and fairly. This was especially true during the Biko affair and the 1976 riots, which of course no black man condoned.

"He contributed to that situation by reporting correctly and factually with balanced views."

Nqakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June after acting president Phil Mtimkulu was banned.



Mr Charles Nqakula.

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President of the
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Bishop Desme
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He said: "I
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New Meer ban 'does not help problems'

THE renewed banning
of Durban sociologist
and author, Mrs
Fatima Meer, would
not help solve South
Africa's problems, the
head of the Natal
Indian Congress, Mr R
Ramesar said.

Mrs Meer, has been
served with two separate
orders under the Internal

Security Act extending her
existing banning order for a
further five years.

Mr Ramesar, the NIC's
general secretary, aid
banning of outspoken
leaders of the community
would not help solve the
country's problems.

"If the Government has
anything against people it
should charge them and not
simply silence them by
banning them," he said.

The banning notices were
signed by the Minister of
Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee,
in Cape Town on July 29 —
two days before the expiry
today of Mrs Meer's
existing five-year banning
order.

GATHERINGS

In terms of the order, Mrs
Meer is confined to the
Springfield Indian area of
the magisterial district of
Durban and is prohibited
from entering any other
area set aside under the
Group Areas Act for
Indians, Coloureds or
blacks.

Mrs Meer is also
prohibited from leaving the
magisterial area of
Durban. She has been
exempted by the Minister
to attend any gathering of
students at the University
of Natal, where she is a
senior lecturer in
sociology, for the sole
purpose of instructing such
students.

The order was served on
Mrs Meer at her Burnwood
Road, Durban, home on the
eve of the Muslim
Celebration of Eid. — Sapa.

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NORMAN NGALE
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MILITARY

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eza Mahaule in
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the gutting of Uncle
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SOWETAN tutorials

Week's diary

Tomorrow:

Science Std 8

Answers Biology
Std 10

Wednesday:

Maths Std 9

Answers Maths
Std 8

Thursday:

Science Std 10

Answers Science
Std 9

You can add space
and privacy to your
home in just 15
minutes with a

12. * 'TROILUS AND CRISEYDE' - CHAUCER Mon. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer: Mrs. N. H. Farquharson

The course will examine historical, philosophical, formalistic, and psychological approaches which include the medieval traditions of love and medieval Christian teaching. There will be an examination of Chaucer's fundamental convictions, his intellectual background and the Romances leading to 'Troilus and Criseyde'.

Prescribed Books:

Robinson, F.N: The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (OUP) p/b

Recommended Books:

Kaminsky, A.R : Chaucer's Troilus & Criseyde and the Critics (Ohio U.P)
 Spearing, A.C : Criticism and Medieval Poetry (Arnold)
 Brewer, D.S. : Chaucer (Longmans) p/b
 Spearing, A.C. & T.E.(eds): Poetry of the Age of Chaucer (Arnold)

TERM II.

A. PERIOD OPTIONS

13. ROMANTIC POETRY

Lecturer : Mr. T. J. Boxall

This course will be an introduction to the English Romantic poets. A selection of poems from the works of Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats will be studied in detail and attention will be given to the poetic and philosophical traditions which can be traced through them.

Prescribed Books:

Texts will be drawn from the English II compulsory course set works and from the Norton Anthology.

b) Certain seminars will be set aside for the specific purpose of comparing the two writers under the headings

tradition and spontaneity
 'free verse', and
 the definition of culture.

c) Reference will be made to the major critics and to essays by Eliot and Lawrence themselves, which focus on poetic issues.

Prescribed Books:

Eliot, T.S. : Complete Poems (Faber)
 Lawrence, D.H : The Complete Poems (Heinemann or Penguin)
The shorter Penguin collection of
Selected Poems, ed. Sagar, may be used,
in which case regular reference should
be made to the Complete Poems which will
be on Short Loan in Jagger Library.

24.

THE

a)

b)

Banned daughter not at funeral
 4/8/81
 SOWETAN REPORTER

MR. Eli Weinberg, the former Johannesburg professional photographer and member of the banned Congress Alliance who died in Tanzania on July 18 was buried last week - but his daughter Sheila was refused a passport to attend the funeral in Dar es Salaam.

Ms Sheila Weinberg, lives in Johannesburg and is banned. Mr Weinberg left South Africa after being active politically and lived in exile for many years. A memorial service will be held in Khotso House on Wednesday between one and two pm. Those who knew him and others who were friends are asked to attend the service.

Pres

Frost, R : Selected Poems, ed, Ian Hamilton (Penguin)
 Dickinson, E : The Complete Poems, ed. T.H. Johnson, (Little, Brown) p/b

25.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH POETRY

Lecturer : Mr. M. M. Carlin Mon. 3.15 p.m.

This option will cover poetry in the British Isles for the whole period excluding the last decade. Most time will be given to Yeats, Eliot, the poets of the Great War, and poetry after the Hitler War. The poetry of the Thirties will also be considered.

Prescribed Books:

(see page 15)

There are many tragic tones in the banning of Charles Ngakula but I believe the worst is the sad loss of such a capable man to journalism.

In a profession bugged by many controls, Charles had stood out as a shining example among his colleagues for his professional ability in separating self convictions from professional practice.

His success in the Ciskei is but one of many proofs that the man put his professional duties above self interest.

The average black journalist knows only too well that writing about homelands in South Africa at present is like walking a minefield.

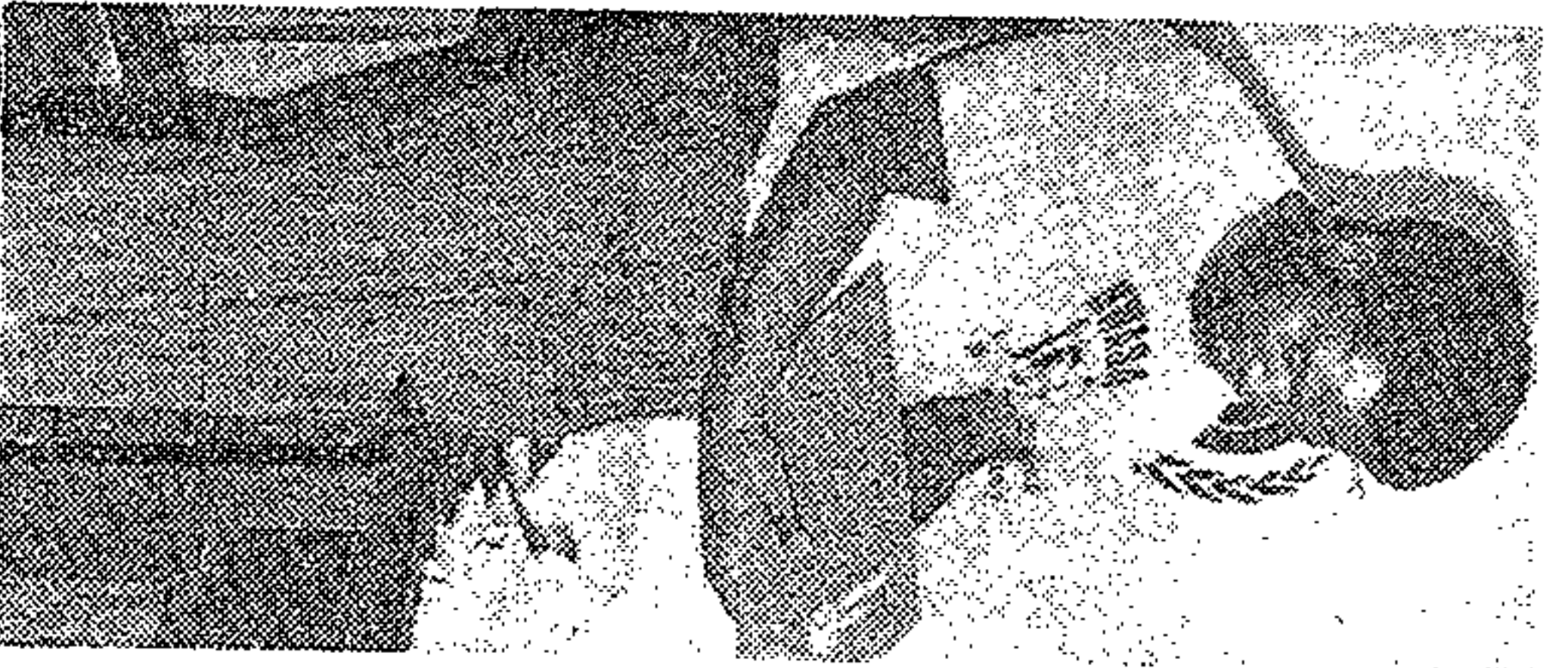
Problem No. 1 is that in Africa rulers do not take kindly to any reports that show the men at the head of affairs in an unpleasant light.

The second is that black journalists are in the firing line of what many do not realise to be a growing problem — the fact that in South Africa there are two divergent views, one black and one white.

Compounding this problem is the fact that these views seem to be moving further apart.

What is fact to black in his ghetto might be regarded as fiction to whites. The unfortunate aspect of it all is that this permeates newspaper columns in a manner the less informed may find hard to believe.

Charles Ngakula's success in his decade of



Charles Ngakula packs his belongings at the Daily Dispatch office, King William's Town, after being served with a two-and-a-half-year restriction order.

Journalism in the Ciskei shows more than average merit when one considers these obstacles. A lesser man would have been got rid of long ago.

What, made him successful? I believe the answer lies in the man's personality.

Charles is a strange mixture of hard work and an uncanny desire to enjoy life to its fullest. Tied

Ngakula: man of conviction

By LESLIE XINWA,
Daily Dispatch
staff reporter.

close to this is a calculating mind which cuts out subjective analysis of facts even to the extent of doubting his personal stand.

But when you get down to him you will find he stands out as a man of conviction whose incisive mind cuts out all dubiousness about what he believes in.

It is hard to describe where he was most successful in the many fields in which he was involved.

In rugby administration he rose to be the national secretary of the South African African Rugby Board and I cannot recall a time when we journalists had a better working understanding with the top administrative official of this now defunct body.

As a writer — something many will know covers a field wider than most journalists — Charles could sit overnight to produce several short stories or even a short novel.

Sometimes information was gleaned from minor conversations he had in the field of journalism. More will be known about his work when writing in South Africa gets out of

the strictures of our divided society.

It's hard to put a finger on what his main hobbies are. For a man whose outlook on life is one of full enjoyment, having a special interest is just not part of his make-up.

But his love for music — from pop to classics — and reading stands out above all others.

Charles lives in Mount Coke and for many years he has not been able to find accommodation in Zwelitsha in spite of efforts to assist, even from the Ciskei Government.

Once he was offered a flat in Zwelitsha but he preferred his Mount Coke wood and iron shack where he has a generator which supplies electricity — and I suspect the main reason for this is that he should have the best contraptions for his music and light for reading.

In spite of everything, the Ciskei Government

would certainly want Charles unbanned because he had come to be the man they could turn to at any moment.

There were times when he was called to the Chief Minister's office late at night and one of the reasons for efforts to get him accommodation in Zwelitsha was that it was costly to send a driver to Mount Coke every time there was an urgent report government wanted to get to the press.

But Charles' other achievement was his involvement in journalist organisations — something that obviously earned him the banning order.

It all happened by chance. When Joe Tholoe was detained during his term as national president of the now banned Union of Black Journalists, Charles as vice president, had to fill in.

I remember one night in September, 1977, when we

booked into a Durban hotel for the national congress of UBJ.

We spent a good part of the night moaning about the conditions we found ourselves in after paying a fair amount for our accommodation.

But in between Charles was preparing his presidential address for the next day. And what an address it was! From that day I thought some of our colleagues from up north realised the Cape could produce some leadership.

He fell into a similar position when the president of the Media Workers Association, Zwelakhe Sisulu, was banned last year.

Which brings me to another point about the order served on Charles and restricting him until December, 1983.

It is unusual that orders are not made to run for two, three or five years and the fact that his runs for two years five months is an indication that the decision to ban him was taken last year — at the same time as other leaders of Mwasa were banned. Somehow it was held over until last week.

And the fact that a highly-placed Ciskei Government politician told me last December he had asked the South African security police to lay off Charles, leads me to this deduction.

It's sad that Charles is cut off from writing but there is always the consolation that great minds cannot be destroyed this way.

Act used

against 97

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n you couldn't go there -
other and I to go down and
out. When we got there,
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eks used to go by - about
we'd got any payment of
to go to an attorney and

THE ASSEMBLY — A
total of 97 people were at
present restricted in
South Africa under the
Internal Security Act, the
Minister of Justice, Mr
Coetsee said.

Replying to a question
by Mrs Helen Suzman
(PEP Houghton) yester-
day, Mr Coetsee said 36 of
these people had left
South Africa.

In answer to another
question by Mrs Suzman,
the Minister said he had
not yet received the re-
port of the Commission of
Inquiry into Security Le-
gislation. — Sapa.

That was after my father died ... we had Africans stay-
ing there and we had a lot of trouble with them.

As lodgers?

Answer: We had some Africans staying in Eaton Place. When we
gave up Eaton Place, the area became coloured and we
had a house and then we had a tendency to have Africans
staying in some of the places, as well ...

Question: Were you aware of any African people in District Six
at that time?

Her father added to the properties in District Six, as did her
brother, so that they had a good living from rentals. As for
the other people there, "quite a few Malays acquired property"
but "coloured people - not very many". The Malays were "also
sort of an enterprising race". In those days, she observed, it
was very different from now because there were no "promulgated
laws" to prevent the free transfer of property between the
races. Most of her parents' tenants were "coloured", but there
were some white families also. After the Bailens left Eaton
Place, this area "became coloured", and following Mr Bailen's
death, in 1927, this property was let to an African tenant.

Eaton Street house to the schools of their choice. "This is
the way of progress", she averred, "moving out of one area into
another".

Storm over banning laws

Argus 6/8/81

328 329

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday drew a storm of protest from Opposition speakers in the Assembly from a remark they interpreted as indicating that certain detainees were held for 'cooling off' in the interests of security.

The row erupted over a remark made by Mr Coetsee in the heated third day's debate on the censure motion, when he replied to an attack on laws allowing bannings and detentions without trial.

Defending the detention of Mr Andrew Boraine, son of the PFP MP for Pinelands, Mr Coetsee said Mr Boraine's initial period of detention had been deemed necessary in the interests of public order and to give him an opportunity to 'cool off.'

Callous

The remark provoked vehement interjections from Mr Brian Bamford (PFP, Groote Schuur), who said the action was callous, and that Mr Coetsee was not worthy to be a Minister. The Minister would 'live to regret' the remark.

Strong reaction came, too, from Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), who described Mr Coetsee's statement as 'astounding'.

'In what system of law has a Government the right to put people in prison so that they can be cooled off?' he said.

The subject was first introduced into the debate in mid-afternoon by Mr Harry Pitman (PFP, Pinetown), who highlighted the case of Mr Boraine, detained in 'solitary confinement' in 1980 and again this year.

Mr Pitman said Mr Boraine had been detained in circumstances far worse than those permitted to be meted out to the most callous criminals.

He was detained under the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Act which denied him the right to advice from lawyers, communication with his family and a fair trial.

'Yet if he is a terrorist why was he called up for national service in June this year? Is the Minister of Defence playing fast and loose with the security of our country?' said Mr Pitman.

He questioned why, if Mr Boraine was a security risk, he had never been charged — after his release he was 'not even charged with a parking offence.'

South Africa's security legislation was not being used as an anti-terrorist measure, but to create



Mr Kobie Coetsee

terrorism. It was being applied to students, not to create peace but to encourage violence.

'It is the bullying method of an arrogant regime,' said Mr Pitman.

Mr Coetsee began his reply with a personal attack on Mr Pitman.

He said Mr Pitman had made himself guilty of stating a number of inaccuracies outside the House, one of which was so serious that it harmed South Africa and played into the hands of the African National Congress.

He said Mr Pitman had told the world that Nelson Mandela was suffering from cancer on Robben Island, and had implied that this had occurred because of maltreatment.

Mr Coetsee said he had Mr Mandela examined by a specialist who found he was not suffering from cancer.

Mr Coetsee said 'subversives' were detained as

a preventive measure — this was preferable to allowing them to infiltrate society.

The criteria for detaining people were instances where they had incited students, disrupted necessary services, indulged in boycotts, incited damage to property, and similar actions, on behalf of subversive elements.

Referring to Mr Boraine's having been called up for national service, Mr Coetsee said this was done because 'if we let people escape doing their duty on these grounds, imagine what a climate of behaviour we would create.'

Abuse

Mr Coetsee said the PFP, as the official Opposition, was at liberty to criticise the Government, fight it at the polls and propagate its policies, but no one should be at liberty to 'stoke the fires of revolution.'

When Mr Dalling entered the debate he said he believed the detentions and bannings imposed by the Government could be described as 'no more than the abuse of judicial executive power.'

'Not only do we know the law is bad, but we have the strongest doubts about its being impartially applied,' he said.

We acknowledge with gratitude grants from
the Harry Oppenheimer Institute for
African Studies, University of Cape Town,
which made possible both the holding of the
Third History Workshop and the publication of these papers.

97 restricted under Security Act

6/8/81 328
A TOTAL OF 97 people were at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton). Mr Coetsee said that of these people, 36 had left the Republic. In reply to another question by Mrs Suzman, the minister said he had not yet received the report of the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into security legislation.

DD
6/8/87
328

Sash protests tomorrow

EAST LONDON — Black Sash will be holding a lunch hour stand to protest against bannings tomorrow in front of the City Hall.

The organiser of the stand, Mrs Nora Squires, said one woman would stand at a time.

"Bannings are always evil and a banning is that much worse when it destroys a person's livelihood as in the case of Mr Charles Ngakula," Mrs Squires said.

"Bannings don't affect only the person involved, they affect all of us because we allow them to continue.

"Our silent acceptance of bannings and detentions without trial is tantamount to condoning them.

"If we continue to allow the government to deny one person's liberty without trial, we are all at risk." — DDR

Nusas leader detained 'to cool off'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nusas leader Mr Andrew Boraine was detained to "cool off", the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament yesterday.

He was immediately attacked by Mr Dave Dalling, chief Opposition justice spokesman, who demanded to know: "In what system is the government given the arbitrary right to put people in prison to cool off?"

Earlier the government had been strongly criticized by another Opposition justice spokesman, Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Maritzburg North, who said Mr Boraine had been held in circumstances in which not even the most "ghastly" criminals and killers were held.

No opportunity

But, Mr Boraine had never been charged and had been released from detention without any explanation for why he had been held or any opportunity to refute the information on which he had been held.

The laws under which he had been detained were originally intended for dealing with terrorists on the border.

"Is Mr Andrew Boraine a terrorist. If he is, why is he being called up for national service?" asked Mr Pitman.

If he was a terrorist, was the Minister of Defence not playing "fast and loose" with the country's defences, or was the Minister of Justice playing "fast and loose" with the security legislation.

South Africa had an independent judiciary and the government should see that people were tried, rather than treat the country's judges with contempt.

When this happened, people were entitled to say

that the laws were not being used to oppose terrorism, but to create terror.

The government would not take these cases to court because it knew they would be thrown out of court.

Mr Coetsee said that the action against Mr Boraine had been taken on carefully assessed information and was in the best interests of South Africa and good order.

"It was felt that he should be given an opportunity to cool off," said Mr Coetsee.

Interjection: "Where do you go to cool off?"

'Climate'

Mr Coetsee rejected suggestions that he had acted callously and heartlessly and said that "preventive" action was sometimes better. The authorities had to ask themselves what would happen if they did not act.

There were many ways in which the State could be undermined and people did not have to show their hand till the last minute and could not be tried for their thoughts.

He hoped that Mr Pitman did not want to suggest that people should not be called up for national service because of their activities.

"You can think what sort of climate that would create," he said.

Mr Dalling retaliated and said that most of the people who had been detained during the recent unrest had been in solitary confinement. The minister denied that he had acted callously but "the law of bannings and detentions in itself is callous".

"The government's attitude towards bannings and detentions is no more than a gross abuse of executive power," he said.

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I'm attending to ban on Nqakula says Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The banning of the Ciskei-based acting president of the Media Workers Association of SA, Mr Charles Nqakula, is receiving the attention of the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Mr Nqakula, a Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two and a half year banning order by two members of the local security police last week. Chief Sebe said he might discuss the banning

with the Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetsee. He also indicated that the order would not be reimposed when the Ciskei attained independence on December 4.

The banning of Mr Nqakula without consultation with the Ciskei was "a slap in the face" for the Ciskei nation.

"It would have been just ordinary courtesy to inform our men but they did not know anything about it," Chief Sebe said.

"The Ciskei nation feels

that if the Republican government felt it necessary to take such drastic steps against this man something serious must be happening.

"This would affect the Ciskei as well as South Africa. We would be the first to suffer. Yet our intelligence knew nothing of this and were not informed.

"I will raise the matter with higher authorities in no uncertain terms. Nobody who is decent can let this go."

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said the Ciskei would have no alternative but to lift the ban.

"If this man is dangerous we are not aware of his danger. If liaison between the Ciskei and South African security forces had been professional and we had been told of the reason for the banning, we would be aware of his dangers.

"The Ciskei will have no alternative but to lift the ban after independence," Brig Sebe said. — DDR.

Editorial opinion, page 10.

BBC goes to great lengths to interview banned Andrew

1/5/81
328
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The Star Bureau

LONDON — BBC Television's main news bulletin last night screened a strange pantomime involving Mr Andrew Boraine, the banned Nusas leader whose father, Dr Alex Boraine, was yesterday ordered out of Parliament.

Because, in terms of his banning order, Mr Boraine may not speak to more than one person at a time, a BBC news team in Cape Town went to what seemed to British viewers extraordinary lengths to interview him.

Viewers were first shown a cameraman asking Mr Boraine to stand at the foot of the terraces

leading to Jameson Hall on the University of Cape Town's campus.

Then, leaving his equipment running, the cameraman walked away so the Nusas president could be joined by a reporter who until then had been explaining what was happening while a second camera filmed the scene from a distance.

● Britain's national newspapers today published full versions of the expulsion of Dr Boraine from Parliament over remarks he made in defence of his son.

The Financial Times, in a leading article today, says that anyone who had hoped for "clear evidence

of the South African Government's promised reforms of its apartheid system" must be disappointed by the debate at the reopening of Parliament.

"It was an obvious opportunity for Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, to spell out his plans for the next five years . . . instead not a single new Government initiative has been proposed," the editorial says.

IN THE HOUSE

Inquiry a Witch-hunt — Borraine

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Dr Alex Borraine (PFP, Pine-lands) yesterday described a commission of inquiry as a witch-hunt and was ordered out of the Assembly when he refused to withdraw the remark.

The incident happened during a speech by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, who minutes before had detailed the government's reasons for detaining and then banning Dr Borraine's son, Andrew, president of the National Union of South African Students.

Mr Le Grange said he considered Andrew Borraine to be a security risk and later added that Dr Borraine himself was one of those responsible for introducing to South Africa elements which were among the major causes of trouble in the country today.

"He helped to form the University Christian Movement, which was instrumental in importing black socialism and black power to this country from the United States.

"He knows what I am talking about because there was a commission of inquiry into the whole business."

Interjecting, Dr Borraine described the commission's work as a witch-hunt.

After refusing to withdraw the remark, Dr Borraine was ordered to leave the Assembly.

Mr Le Grange said insinuations made by Mr Harry Pitman (PFP, Pinetown) about Andrew Borraine's detention forced him to deal with the matter.

Mr Le Grange said it had

been insinuated that Andrew Borraine had been held in solitary confinement as a criminal would be punished.

Locking up the student leader alone for 58 days was not the same as solitary confinement, he said.

"If he was alone in a cell it was not in the sense that he was in solitary."

He also said accusations that Andrew Borraine had been held under conditions which would not be applied to the worst of criminals was untrue.

"In terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, a magistrate must visit detainees at least once every fortnight and in addition he is visited once every hour by the sergeant on duty, once a day by the station commander and also by divisional commissioners."

It was true that for periods of time the family of detainees were not allowed to know where relatives were being detained but this was because it would only be natural for parents to then go to the place where their children were being held and plead to see them.

Defending the security laws, Mr Le Grange asked whether members of the opposition expected that nothing should be done about people stirring up trouble among workers in places like Port Elizabeth.

"Does the Opposition expect that when we have not got enough evidence to arrest and get a conviction in court but know that somebody is inciting people, we must just allow them to go on doing so?" demanded Mr Le Grange.

No. 1682 7 Augustus 1981
BESONDERHEDE AFGEKONDIG INGEVOLGE ARTI-
KEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VE-
LIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat
ingevolge artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van Wet 44 van 1950
uitgereik is, word hierby ingevolge artikel 10ter van
genoemde Wet afgekondig.

Besonderhede van sodanige kennisgewings wat voor of
op 30 Junie 1981 verval bet of ingetrek is, is weggelaat.

No. 1682 7 August 1981
PARTICULARS PUBLISHED IN TERMS OF SECTION
10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950
(ACT 44 OF 1950)

The following particulars of notices issued in terms of
section 5 (1) (e) or 9 (1) of Act 44 of 1950, are published
hereby in terms of section 10ter of the said Act.

Particulars of such notices which expired on or before 30
June 1981 or which have been withdrawn, have been
omitted.

A. BLANKES/WHITES

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel inge- volge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing verval Date on which notice expires
Abraham, Eric Antony	31 Johnstraat/Street, Mowbray, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/11/81
Adelman, Samuel Elias	5a Quincestraat/Street, Sunnyside, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/6/86
Adrem, Alan Arnold	25 Scottstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	31/3/82
Adler, David	205a Jan Smutslaan/Avenue, N. Town Noord/Noth, Johannes- burg	9 (1)	29/2/83
Albertyn, Christopher James	121 Ridgeesingel/Crescent, Berrydaleweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Andersson, Gavin Michael	847 Langlaaple Deep, Crown Mines, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Areinstein, Jaqueline	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Overport, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/8/83
Arenstein, Rowley Israel	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/10/85
Baskin, Jeremy Michael	23 Grantstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/81
Bloch, Graeme	9 Wolmunsterweg/Road, Rosebank	9 (1)	31/10/81
Boraine, Andrew Michael	12a Alfredstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	30/6/86
Brown, Brian Joseph	133 14de Straat/14th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Budlender, Deborah Jean (nou/nou Hof- meyr)	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/81
Cohen, Gideon Denys	128 Belvedereweg/Road, Claremont, Wynberg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Curtis, Jeanette Eva	11 Chairwood Mansions, 32 Webbstraat/Street, Yeoville, Johan- nesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Favish, Judith Shamith	29 Kitchenersstraat/Street, Woodstock	9 (1)	31/10/81
Hofmeyr, William Andrew	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory	9 (1)	31/10/81
Horn, Patricia	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Berea, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Joseph, Helen Beatrice May	35 Fannylaar/Avenue, Norwood, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/6/82
Kotzé, Theodore	1 Tasmanweg/Road, Claremont	9 (1)	31/10/82
Lévetan, Laura Jean	4 Kinkleweglaan/Kinkle Way Avenue, Nuweland/Newlands, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	30/11/83
Lewis, Jack Phillip	Allendale, Grahamstad/Grahamstown	9 (1)	31/10/81
Mathews, John Edward	67 Kitchenerslaan/Avenue, Kensington, Johannesburg	5 (1) (e)	31/12/82
Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers	26 Hoylakelaan/Avenue, Greenside, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Nettleton, Clive James Lee	55 10de Straat/10th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	9 (1)	29/2/83
Russell, David Patrick Hamilton	9a Mountainweg/Road, Claremont	9 (1)	31/10/82
Schoon, Louis Marius	45 Rutlandweg/Road, Craighall Park, Johannesburg	5 (1) (e)	30/9/81
Simons, Mary	1 Queens Place, Queenstraat/Street, Mowbray	9 (1)	31/10/81
Simons, Tanya Anne	121 Rochestersweg/Road, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/81
Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian	23 Andersonstraat/Street, Goodwood	9 (1)	31/10/81
Walker, Abraham Richard	25b Excelsiorstraat/Street, Pietersburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Weinberg, Sheila	11 Plantationweg/Road, Gardens, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Woods, Donald James	61 Chamberlainweg/Road, Vincent, Oos-Londen/East London	9 (1)	31/10/82

B. NIE-BLANKES/NON-WHITES

Anthony, Frank	266 Voortrekkerweg/Road, Kraaifontein	9 (1)	30/4/83
Badela, Sipho Arthur	2 Limbaweg/Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Bhengu, Moses	952 Jubulaylaan/Drive, Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/8/82
Bhengu, Siegfried	Mazambaneni, Nkandla	9 (1)	30/9/84
Botha, Tozamide	33 Mankayistraat/Street, Zwijde, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Cachalia, Firoz	1475 Dellairstraat/Street, Actonville, Benoni	9 (1)	30/6/86
Cachalia, Azhar	1475 Dellairstraat/Street, Actonville, Benoni	9 (1)	30/6/86
Cassiem, Achmad	36 Soetwaterhof/Court, Downwoodweg/Road, Hanover Park, Wynberg	9 (1)	31/12/84
Cekisani, Bonisile Jacob	A126 Wesleyanstraat/Street, Walmer, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/10/84
Chetty, Saravanan	36 Kingstonweg/Road, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/12/85
Chiloane, Abel Tiphoko	C842, Gebied Zone 11, Seshego	9 (1)	30/6/83
Ciliz, Delase	1667, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84
Daniels, Edward Joseph	165 11de Laan/11th Avenue, Kensington, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	30/11/84
Desai, Amina Suliman Nagdee	12 Haroldstraat/Street, Roodepoort	9 (1)	31/1/83
Diale, Nelson	Masemoladorp/Village, Nootgedacht, Nebo	9 (1)	31/5/83
Dyani, Malcolm Mbonisi	79 Dangazelastraat/Street, Duncan Village, Oos-Londen/East Lon- don	9 (1)	31/12/83
Essop, Mohamed Salim	10 Smallstraat/Street, Roodepoort	9 (1)	31/10/82

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel ingevolge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing vervalt Date on which notice expires
Fihla, Mxosinathi Benson	1 Masupastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Fuzile, Mxolisi Jackson	F2219, Fenheid/Unit 11, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/1/82
Gasa, David Siponono	D1187, Umlazi	9 (1)	30/11/81
Ham Tulay, Jamalludien Shaik Ahmed	37 Arbastraat/Street, Rylandslandgoed/Estate, Athlone	9 (1)	31/10/85
Hassim, Kader	7 Belmont-ingel/Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	30/4/85
Isaacs, Sedick	41 Burnswep/Road, Soutrivier/Salt River	9 (1)	30/9/84
Issel, John James	36 Kraisingel/Crescent, Rocklands, Mitchell's Plain	9 (1)	31/10/83
Jana, Devikarani Priscilla	6 Woodpeckerstraat/Street, Lenasia, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/8/84
Jones, Peter Cyril	80 Musiclaan/Avenue, Macassar, Somerset-Wes/Somerset West	9 (1)	28/2/84
Jordaan, Michael Mathew	11 Molenaarsstraat/Street, Eldorado Park	9 (1)	30/4/83
Kgokong, Mpotseng Jaimis	682 Mpelastraat/Street, Dube, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Kubeka, Siphio Andries	145 11de Laan/11th Avenue, Alexandra	9 (1)	31/10/81
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina	G923, kwaMashu, Durban	9 (1)	31/2/82
Mabasa, Lybon	4223 Chiawelo, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Madaka, Mbuyiselo	3821 Njolistraat/Street, kwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/12/83
Maharaj, Sathyandranath Ragunanan	Woonstel/Ekt 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamagiriweg/Road, Merebank, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu	Fly, Victoria-Oos/East	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Malgas, Ernest	F1, Blok/Block 45, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie	Perseel/Lot 802, Swart Woonbuurt/Black Village, Brandfort	9 (1)	31/12/81
Mangena, Mosibudi Aaron	Huis/House 2134, Mahwelereng, distrik/District of Maserong	9 (1)	31/10/83
Manzi, Gladys	J1505, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/2/84
Mapanga, Bekizwe Russell	G627, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84
Maphumulo, Msizeni	Inanda	9 (1)	31/3/84
Maqina, Mzwandile Ebenezer	136 Masangwanastreet/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/82
Marie, Baptiste	7 Atomicentrum/Centre, 275 Sparksweg/Road, Clarelandgoed/Estate, Durban	9 (1)	31/5/82
Marimuthu, Marimuthu	30 Mimosastraat/Street, Lotusville, Verulam	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mashaba, Tukuza Andrew	4146 Chiawelo, Soweto, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/9/81
Matime, Radichaba Kenneth	64 Malopestraat/Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/5/83
Matshoba, Nikiwe Deborah Felicity	2500 Kagiso, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mattera, Donald Francisco	48 Sneeubergstraat-Oos/Street East, Eldoradopark, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/83
Mayekiso, Maxwell	Dwaxhu, Middledrift	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mayet, Zubeida	14 Northern Place, Lenasia	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mazibuko, Fanyana Daniel	5010 Gebied/Zone 5, Fimville	9 (1)	31/7/83
Mazibuko, Thandisizwe Mphiwa	771 Dube, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mbilini, Andrew Mzwandile	1 Guzanawoonstelle/Flats, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/1/84
Mdleleni, Horatius	458 Mofolo-Suid/South, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Meer, Fatima	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Springfield, Durban	9 (1)	31/7/81
Meer, Rashid	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Mfethi, Phindile	7049 Motloungsel sie/Section, Katlehong, Germiston	9 (1)	31/5/82
Mji, Diliza	1069 13de Laan/13th Avenue, Clermont	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mkhabela, Ishmael	4225 Chiawelo, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mkhatshwa, Mangaliso Patrick	No. F 1916, Mahopane-Oos/East	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mkunqwana, Monde Collin	NU7-E3169, Mdantsane	9 (1)	31/3/83
Mlinda, Fikile Edgar	481 Ginsberg, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/1/84
Moeng, Mogame Josiah	1335 Tladi, Soweto, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mohapi, Nobuhle Hilary	2023 Gebied/Zone 10, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey	7652 Odenda-Weg/West, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Moonsamy, Kisten	Huis/House 27, Weg/Road 120, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Moremi, Ntsizi Elijah	8338, Gebied/Zone 7, Sebokeng	9 (1)	28/2/83
Moroe, Kgophu Isaac	Theronville 418, Bethlehem	9 (1)	30/11/83
Motsau, Nkutsone Petrus	7155 Phuthaditjhaba, Witsieshoek	9 (1)	30/4/84
Mputlwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mputlwana, Nandisile Flavour	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mqavisa, Khayalethu Luckyboy	157a General Dindasweg/Road, Zwile 1, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	30/11/83
Msaoli, Vusumzi Attwell	NU4-C7073, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/4/83
Mswane, Florence Grace (née Mkhize)	4166 Msaneoord/Resort, Lamontville, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/85
Mthethwa, Alpheus	819 St Wendoline's sendingstasie/Mission, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Mthembu, Sibongile Susan	2201B Zola-Suid/South, Soweto	9 (1)	30/5/84
Mtimkulu, Phillip	651 Senaoane, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mtintso, Ethel Tenjwe	739 Leightonville, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/12/81
Munsamy, Govindsamy (George Naicker)	4 Falconstraat/Street, Ixarstan, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Naidoo, Moorogiah Danabathy	203 Scala Mansions, 1 Mansfieldweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/5/82
Nathaniel, Immanuel Gotlieb	125 12de Laan/12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Valvisbaai/Bay	9 (1)	31/5/82
Nchabeleng, Petrus Mama Gase	Mankwatsane, Apel Selukhune	9 (1)	31/5/83
Ndlovu, Moses	Inadi, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Nduza, Jack Phambukile	Mdantsane	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Ngakane, Lucas	582 Moletsane, Soweto	9 (1)	30/4/83
Ngubeni, Michael	752 Brownstraat/Street, Paballelodorp/Township, Upington	9 (1)	30/9/83
Nkondo, Ephraim Curtis	99 Atonbergweg/Road, Eldorado Park, Uithreiding/Extension 2, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/83
Ntlokoa, Lawrence Jonas	504 Motshepesstraat/Street, Kagiso, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	31/8/83
Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi	Mphahlele, Thabamopo	9 (1)	30/9/82
Nxasana, Bekisisa Harold	E85, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/82
Phakathi, Mapheto Jane	Q5957, Mamelodi, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/3/82
Phantsi, Themani Shadrack	28 Boogstraat/Street, Santaville, Graaff-Reinet	9 (1)	30/4/82
Phungula, Helia	L1208, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel inge- volge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing verval Date on which notice expires
Pitvana, Beauty Nosidima	44 Sandlastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/82
Pitvana, Lizo Grant	59 Stokwestraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/10/84
Pitvana, Nyameko Parney	41 Sandlastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/83
Oene, Dumile Daniel	4 Fergusonweg/Road 1, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Pachidi, Kenneth Ilako	553 Orlando-Oos East, Soweto	9 (1)	31/1/83
Rambally, Ashlatha	1 Swallowweg/Road, Colenso	9 (1)	30/11/83
Ramgobin, Ela	15 Leninyrvaan/Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/9/81
Ramgobin, Mawolal	295 Leninyrvaan Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/9/81
Ramokopa, Sedupe Josiah	7846 Orlando-Wes/West, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Ramphela, Aletta Mamphela	Zanemphelo Community Health Clinic, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/5/82
Reddy, Govindsamy	Woonstel/Flat 1, 292 Weststraat/Street, Overport, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Sehume, Thabo Vincent	68 Modisakengstraat/Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/5/83
Sewpersadh, Chandender	109 Battersea/avenue, Reservoir Hills, Pinetown	9 (1)	30/8/86
Sisulu, Albertina	7372, Orlando-Wes/West, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/1/83
Sisulu Zwelakhe	7372 Orlando-Wes West, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Sithole, Fana George	C700, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/81
Sokupa, Silumko Solomon	1732, Gebied/Zone 7, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Stofile, Kentridge Mongezi	27 Palestraat/Street, IvaThema, Springs	9 (1)	31/5/82
Tinol, Mohamed	1 Anaralstraat/Street, Azandville, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	31/12/81
Tiri, Mandisi Patrick	7 Segastraat/Street, IvaNobuhle, Uitenhage	9 (1)	30/11/83
Tlholoe, Joseph	5702 Gebied/Zone 5, Pinville, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Tryon, Terrence Russell	Huis/Louse 27, Esperanza Estate, Umzinto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Tsedu, Mathatha Godfrey	3662 Gebied/Zone 11, Seshego	9 (1)	31/12/83
Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac	6156 Mookistraat/Street, Orlando-Oos/East, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Tshume, Pulo	17 Mpesistraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Vandayar, Reggie Pakiry	131 Ferste Laan/First Avenue, Greyville, Lenasia, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/83
Variava, Sadecque Mohamed	3782 Flamingostraat/Street, Lenasia	9 (1)	30/11/83
Venkatrethnam, Surinayan Kala	15 Jakarandaweg/Road, Mohani Heights, Durban	9 (1)	30/4/83
Wilcox, Robert Cedric	7 Albertstraat/Street, Disprivier/River, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/4/83
Zani, Thamsanga Robert	2433, Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/6/82

No. 1683

7 Augustus 1981

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring 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:

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
Azhar Cachalia	1475 Dellair Street, Actionville, Benoni	30/6/81	30/6/86

No. 1683

7 August 1981

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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

No. 1651

7 Augustus 1981

GROND VIR DIE AOPENNING VAN KLEIMS OOP VERKLAAR

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake het kragtens artikel 41 (1) van die Wet op Myne, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), verklaar dat die grond wat voorheen gehou is as Eleims, waarvan besonderhede in bygaande Bylae verskyn, vanaf 09h00 op die 26ste dag van Augustus 1981 oop is vir die aopenning, ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van Hoofstuk VI van genoemde Wet, van kleims vir edelmetale of onedele minerale, na gelang die grond vir edelmetale of vir onedele minerale geproklameer is.

(18/5/3/7)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No. 1651

7 August 1981

LAND DECLARED OPEN FOR THE PEGGING OF CLAIMS

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, in terms of section 41 (1) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), declared that the land previously held as claims, details of which appear in the Schedule hereto, shall be open as from 09h00 on the 26th day of August 1981, for the pegging, in terms of the provisions of Chapter VI of the said Act, of precious metal claims or base mineral claims, depending on whether the land has been proclaimed for precious metals or for base minerals.

(18/5/3/7)

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1661 7 Augustus 1981

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBOD IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
Cedric Radcliffe Mayson	19 St George's Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg	29/6/81
Peter Ralph Randall	16 The Valley Road, Westcliffe, Johannesburg	29/6/81

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1661 7 August 1981

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

No. 1662 7 Augustus 1981

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 verbod is om byeenkomste by te woon:

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
Samuel Elias Adelman	5a Quince Street, Sunnyside, Johannesburg	18/6/81	30/6/86
Andrew Michael Boraine	12a Alfred Street, Observatory, Cape	29/6/81	30/6/86
Sibongile Susan Mthembu	2291b Zola South, Soweto	30/6/81	30/5/84

No. 1662 7 August 1981

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:

No. 1663 7 Augustus 1981

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 verbod is om byeenkomste by te woon:

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
Firoz Cachalia	1475 Dellair Street, Actonville, Benoni	30/6/81	30/6/86
Chanderden Sewpersadh	199 Battersea Avenue, Reservoir Hills, Pinetown	23/6/81	30/6/86

No. 1663 7 August 1981

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 the 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:

Banned people named

PRETORIA — There are 174 people on the list of banned list published in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Of these 35 are white and 139 belong to other race groups.

Included on the list of banned or restricted white people are Mr. Andrew Boraine, the son of the PFP MP, Dr. Alex Boraine, the University of the Witwatersrand's SRC chairman, Mr. Samuel Adelman, the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, and arch-critic of the Government, Mrs. Helen Joseph.

Also on the list are Mrs. Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, and the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr. Zwelakle Sisulu.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Scrapping of banning urged

SV Post 8/8/81

328

NOT many people are familiar with the exact wording of a banning order. I quote from my son, Andrew's, banning order: "Whereas I, Hendrick Jacobus Coetsee, Minister of Justice, am satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger the maintenance of public order. 1. . . followed by a long list of restrictions.

If we are to accept the logic of the Government, then it is actually the Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister and all his Cabinet who should be banned! For it is this Government which is the biggest threat to public order in South Africa.

It is their laws and their actions which cause the law itself to be called into disrespect. Every time they transgress the rule of law, they encourage the opponents of their action to disrespect the law.

That is why they have become a risk in our society and by their own logic should be either detained or banned, or both.

If this is considered an exaggeration, then I would point, as a single example, to the 1976 uprising which began in Soweto and spread throughout many areas of the country.

The Cillie Commission makes it abundantly clear that one of the major factors in bringing about the riot which resulted in more than 500 deaths was the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools. We had warned the Govern-

The detention of Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) was the subject of controversy in Parliament this week. Replying to Opposition condemnation of the move, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, said he had been detained to "cool off". After his recent release from 58 days in detention — he was immediately served with a five-year banning order. In this article, his father, Mr ALEX BORAINÉ, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, argues that the Government should rather spend its time banning discriminatory laws.

ment, as did many others, time and time again, that there was deep resentment about this, but all our warnings were totally ignored.

Further, what really is at the heart of school boycotts which we have experienced in recent years? Surely the inferior education which is a direct responsibility of a government which has been in power for 33 years.

It is also a voice of anger and protest against the general system which for so long discriminates against people on the grounds of race and colour.

I suggest that the one underlying factor which is at the heart of protest, dissent and worse, is the policies of this Nationalist Government.

It is for that reason that I accuse them of being the biggest threat to public order in South Africa. And so long as they are in power, so long will peace be absent from our land.

However, I am not prepared to allow this Government to bring me down to their level. Therefore, I will not call for a banning order to be placed upon the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

But I do call for a banning order on every inhuman action which belittles and derides the human dignity of a single South African, young or old, black or white, rich or poor.

The disgusting and disgraceful action taken against black residents in Langa and Nyanga in the Western Cape last week

is but a single example of the heartless and reckless incidents which are a suppurating sore on the face of the South African society.

I call for a banning of economic exploitation; the banning of the Group Areas Act; the banning of race classification and the Separate Amenities Act. In short, the banning of any law or custom which degrades people on the grounds of race, colour, sex or class.

In particular, I will call for the banning of detention without trial and the banning of banings!

Finally, I want to issue two warnings. First, a warning to all who may become discouraged and despondent. We must not be silent in the face of

actions which have silenced many of our friends, family and colleagues.

We must resist the temptation to give up, to throw up our hands in despair because in doing so, we betray the very people who have dared to risk on behalf of us all. Further, we dare not allow the brutality of our system to brutalise us.

We must not lose our commitment to a strong and caring love which does not polarise, but acts as a call and a force for action. To continue despite oppression and apparently limitless abuse of power takes courage and commitment. It will also take hard work, organisation and discipline.

I also want to warn this Government that each time it acts arbitrarily and viciously against an individual or against a group, it brings polarisation and confrontation nearer.

It solves nothing — in fact it compounds the divisions and tensions within our society. I warn this Government that if it refuses to negotiate honestly and fearlessly with the true representatives of all South Africans, it can only lead South Africa down the road to civil war.

I warn this Government that time has nearly run out — that negotiation between accepted leaders to bring about a just society is inevitable. The only choice is whether it comes before or after war.



Dr ALEX BORAINÉ, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands

Little joy in freedom

C. Herald 8/8/81

328

THE joy of the 24 people who had their banning orders lifted

last week, was muted by the fact that there are large numbers of South Africans restricted, detained or jailed for their political beliefs.

The lifting of our restrictions in no way takes away from the arbitrariness of such an executive decision made in secret without a proper hearing and for reasons that still remain unexplained.

Further, we are saddened that many of those restricted with us, including close friends, remain under banning order.

There are large numbers of South Africans restricted, detained or jailed for their political beliefs. Our own joy is muted by the fact that they cannot participate alongside us in the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa, they said.

Three other people from Cape Town were unbanned. They are Wilma Daphne van Blerk, Frank Anthony and Cedric Wilcox.

Most of the banning orders were due to expire in October.

This was said in a joint statement by six of those unbanned by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, last week.

They are Graeme Bloch, a former member of the University of Cape Town Student Representative Council, Debbie Jean Budlender and Willie Hofmeyer, who were on the Wages Commission, literacy teacher Patricia Horn, and two unionists with the Transvaal Metal and Allied Workers' Union, Gavin Anderson and Sipho Kubheka.

The six said in their statement they were banned in November 1976 as part of a State crack-

down on independent unionists.

LEVEL + STANDARD ORDER QUANTITY

ators

(000.2 +)

STANDARD ORDER QUANTITY

MINIMUM CONSUMPTION x MINIMUM

ators

TIME)

(NORMAL CONSUMPTION x AVERAGE LEAD-

$$= 2 \text{ 400 Flight Indicators} = (60 \times 20) \times 2$$

$$\text{MINIMUM STOCK LEVEL} = \text{MAXIMUM CONSUMPTION} \times \text{MINIMUM ORDERING TIME} \quad (a)$$

- (a) Minimum stock level
- (b) Re-order level
- (c) Maximum stock level
- (d) Average stock level

Determine:

Normal production is 40 aircraft per week
Minimum production is 20 aircraft per week
Maximum production is 60 aircraft per week
Economic Ordering Size has been fixed at 2 000 Flight Indicators per order.
Delivery lead-time is 2 to 4 weeks.

A company manufactures electronic flight indicators for the aircraft industry. 20 flight indicators are required per aircraft. Aircraft production data is as follows:

EXAMPLE 1

to live in the open, because of a shortage of disease made it le-classes to give those some measures for the nt the spreading of the those who had already ound the town, some ts and eventually a erect temporary accommo- d dwellings on Green Point that there was a limit to lying overcrowding. 27 wn Council had not shown o pay for better sani- so showed no inclina- stfully prevented the ion of working class been collected, 29 and m of Cape Town" would are not moulded on The Green Pointers e supervision, beyond hat other fear of the presumably, police gests that there might ity of lower class rices. 33

ief Committee to come he "genuinely distressed", e role normally played on 16th August had lost to families, and f public charity. 35 out of middle-class t their condition was f 11th September asserted

C. Herald 8/8/81
Writer
banned:
Another
term for
Fatima

THE president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngula, was served with a banning order last week.

Mr Ngula's banning brings to six this year the number of black journalists banned swelling the total to 13 the number of black journalists banned with two still in detention.

News of the banning drew widespread condemnation from political leaders and churchmen who described the latest crack-down as a further demonstration of the infringement of human freedom.

AND AGAIN

Durban academic Mrs Fatima Meer was served with another five-year banning order on the expiry of her previous order.

The order signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, under Section 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act which takes effect from today and expires on July 31 1983, restricts the senior sociology lecturer at the University of Natal to the Springfield Indian area.

The order further prohibits her from absenting herself from the magisterial district of Durban and also from entering any African, Indian or coloured group area in Durban, although no such restrictions apply to a white group area in Durban.

Mrs Meer is also not allowed to be on any premises which is a university except the University of Natal where she lectures.

She is also prevented from a large variety of gatherings and here again an exception is made of any gatherings of students assembled on the premises of the University of Natal, Durban, for the sole purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by her in the execution of her duties as a lecturer at the university.

to help their economic state-
 in shacks, or in overc of housing. 24
 "laws" would remedy thi necessary in the short laws a little help.

The Town Council had be protection of the city, disease, including the fallen victim. Whitewa attempts were made to c lazaretto established. 2 dation for the inhabita demonstrated that it wa the lengths the Council The householder represel any inclination to vote tation and the residents tion to shoulder the bur appropriation of the Con houses. 28 A total of 7 the fear had been expres be put on the Common, 30 the severest type of soc stressed that the Common the gaslight area, point middle-classes, crime. 32 and gaslight could have also have been the belie housing would adversely

Concern was sufficient into being providing le essentially an extension by the church. 34 A Tor noted the fact that bre that there was cause for However, the lower class criticism. The implicat their own fault. The Ca that:

Amazing wedding of the unbanned lovers



Debbie and Willie Hofmeyr ... "Your own jailer" Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

By RIC WILSON

THE bizarre story of how two banned people got engaged and married was told for the first time this week.

Now that their restriction orders have been lifted, Debbie and Willie Hofmeyr, both 26, can speak of their amazing courtship, wedding and honeymoon.

The Cape Town couple told how:

- A third person had to convey the marriage proposal — because they weren't allowed to talk to each other.
- Government approval had to be sought for the wedding invitation list.
- They had to check in and out at police stations on their

brief honeymoon.

"It was bizarre — that's the only way to describe the ridiculous farce that surrounded our wedding under the restriction laws," said Debbie.

Debbie and Willie, banned in the November 1976 crackdown for their involvement in labour affairs, were among 24 people who were given back their freedom last week.

Unhappy

In their first interview, they said that when they were banned they had just moved into a new house which they were sharing with another per-

son in the Cape Town suburb of Observatory.

"I ended up making the proposal of marriage through an intermediary," laughed Debbie.

"Previously, we had spoken only vaguely of getting married.

"Then we were banned — and because Willie's parents live in Pinelands, we found ourselves restricted to different magisterial districts.

"The same week we were banned, I got a mutual friend to go to Willie and ask him to marry me, as this seemed to be the only way we could continue our relationship.

"Technically, even the proposal was illegal because banned people are forbidden to communicate in any way."

wedding."

Government approval was also needed for the honeymoon.

"We wrote to the magistrate, who contacted the security police, and they agreed to let us go to Hermanus for a weekend," said Willie.

It was a brief honeymoon in a friend's seaside cottage — with the law keeping an eye on the newlyweds' movements.

They had to report to Woodstock police station when they

left Cape Town on Friday night, and again at Hermanus police station when they arrived at the seaside resort several hours later.

"I suppose they wanted to make sure we didn't get lost on the way," Debbie said wryly.

"On Sunday night, we reported at Hermanus police station to say we were leaving, and again at Woodstock to let them know we were home."

Unlike most newly married

couples, they pursued a lonely life, unable to see more than one person at a time.

"Luckily, we were regarded as a single banned person, so that enabled us to be in the company of at least one other person," said Debbie.

"In a way it stifled our lives, but the isolation has also brought us closer together as a couple.

Restriction

"Now we are trying to catch up and readjust, but it feels strange. You are always looking over your shoulder and thinking: 'What restriction am I breaking now?'"

"That's what is so pernicious about being banned — you become your own jailer."

Racing comes to the

Churchman's refugee plan

S. Times 9/8/87
Sunday Times Reporter

THE Rev Sol Jacob, a Methodist minister who was held in detention for 45 days, said yesterday that he would not be put off his plan to minister to South African refugees living in neighbouring countries.

Mr Jacob, who was detained in Maritzburg with a number of other community leaders, was released on Thursday without being charged.

He was originally held in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act but was later detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Shortly before his arrest Mr Jacob was in the process of organising church services for refugees living in South Africa's neighbouring states.

He had recently returned from a visit to camps in Zimbabwe, South West Africa/Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

The Medical Officer of Health for the City gives slightly higher figures: 27

Rate of mortality %	Total cases to date		Total deaths to date	
	All races	Male	Female	
48.6	739	536	203	359
47.6				255
51.2				104
34.4	189	408	65	233
57.1				61
43.0				142
	European	Coloured	African	

Town was almost past, gives the following:

plague bulletin for the week ending 14th September, when the epidemic in Cape ever issued, exact figures are scattered and difficult to obtain. The official charged from hospital on 27th November. 26

last patient was identified on 21st October 1901, and the last person discharged from hospital on 27th November. 26 Because no official report was the end of April and the beginning of May, with 32 to 33 deaths a week. The admitted to hospital, although the largest number of fatalities occurred at The plague reached its peak in the week ending 16th March when 81 cases were

explaining the fluctuating pattern of the disease. 25 followed in ten to fourteen days by a rise in the number of cases, partly

headway. Thereafter, he noted that a rise in temperature was regularly had been present in Cape Town for some time but until then had made little he believed, were favourable to the development of the plague bacillus, which highest rainfall for that month since 1845, being recorded. These conditions, to the unreasonable weather, for January had been unusually cool and wet, the 21st May. Professor Simpson attributed the progress of the disease partly later the pneumonic type also appeared, 38 cases having been identified by numbers and virulence. The earlier cases had all been the bubonic form, but The incidence of plague was small at first, but it gradually increased in

would be foolish to suppose trouble with a long spoon. 24 unsited for the purposes of breeding spots of plague. Still, it added, "it Eastern, which is to say, it contains a vast number of people and places not grave possibilities, for Cape Town is an old town and it is in some particulars African News warned, "The prospect before the city and district is not without



Women protest^{DD} against injustice^{10/8/81} ³²⁸

The poster reads, "Stop Banning". The woman standing behind it wears a black sash. Her face is set, her head held high.

She is one of the four members of the Black Sash who, during Friday's lunch hour, began one of what they hope to be a series of peaceful protests against injustice in this country.

At 12.30 pm the first woman took up her lonely post on the steps of the City Hall. In fifteen minutes time she would be relieved by another of the members. This routine would continue until the last of the lunchhour crowds had dispersed at 2.30 pm.

"We hope to make people more aware that by allowing the government to rob others of their freedom, they stand a good chance of losing their own," said Mrs Nora Squires, chairperson of the Black Sash, Border Region.

Soon after making this statement from her place on the City Hall, steps, Mrs Squires was verbally attacked by a young, well-dressed man who called out to her, "That should be stop bombing, not stop banning — you old bag".

But, in spite of the occasional jibe, all four women — Val Viljoen, Sylvia Hagerty, Kitty Cooper and Nora Squires — insisted that the response had been "mainly positive".

"Nobody passes that doesn't notice," said Mrs Cooper.

Though Mrs Viljoen did point out that the group was "disappointed by the childish way some people responded to the protest".

The Black Sash's plans for the near future include a possible involvement with the Duncan Village problem.

"We hope to put out a booklet describing just one family from Duncan Village, giving details of their hopes and aspirations".

Incidentally yesterday, August 9, was the anniversary of the first mass women's political protest meeting when 15 to 20,000 women converged on Pretoria to camp in the grounds of the Union Buildings and present a petition signed by tens of thousands of people against the 1952 extension to African women of the hated pass system.

Within 18 months most leading members of the federation had been banned and as a result the organisation was rendered more or less inoperative.

"Our silent acceptance of bannings and detentions without trial is tantamount to condoning them" Mrs Nora Squires, chairwoman of Black Sash, was one of the four members who staged a protest on the City Hall steps during the Friday lunch hour".



MRS MOHAPI . . . wants commemoration.

Unbanned Nohle Mohapi tells of frustrations

DD
12/8/87
328

ZWELITSHA — The first thing Mrs Nohle Mohapi spoke about when she gave her first press interview in more than two years as a banned person was her husband's death in detention.

Mr Mapetla Mohapi died five years ago this month at the Kei Road police station. He had been a Terrorism Act detainee since July 17, 1976.

Mrs Mohapi, 30, who was unbanned just over two and a half years since her banning in December 18, 1978, said she would have made arrangements for a fifth anniversary commemoration of her husband's death had her banning order been lifted earlier.

"I do not know what prompted the ban in the first place, nor do I know what has influenced a change of heart by the South African Government," she said.

Mr Mohapi was buried at his Herschel home in Transkei.

In terms of her banning order, Mrs Mohapi was unable to visit his grave.

The last time she visited it was in December 1979, when she was granted permission to attend his tombstone unveiling.

"I wish to go to Herschel as soon as possible at least to place some flowers on the grave and also have

talks with my in-laws to see what can be done about a commemoration service," Mrs Mohapi said.

Police claimed Mr Mohapi, a black consciousness colleague of Mr Steve Biko, who also died in detention just over a year after Mr Mohapi's death, had committed suicide by hanging himself with two pairs of denim jeans.

Mrs Mohapi challenged this claim at both the inquest court and the Grahamstown Supreme Court, where she was claiming damages from the Minister of Police following her husband's death.

Both courts found no one could be held liable for Mr Mohapi's death. None of the courts made a finding on the suicide claim.

Mrs Mohapi's greatest frustration during her ban was inability to get work.

She said: "Employers are generally hesitant to engage a banned person, which frustrated me." k

She was forced to take small jobs at times," and I had no bargaining power at all, often agreeing to ridiculous remuneration."

She is looking after her two children, Mothiba, 7 and Konehali, 5, who was born a few months before her father's death. Both attend school. — DDR.

DD 12/8/81 703 328 148 317

Mtshizana held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — A former East London attorney, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, who was banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June, was yesterday detained in the Ciskei.

Mr C. Boyce, of Mdantsane, who was present when Mr Mtshizana was detained, said two Ciskei Central Intelligence Services men entered the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, and told Mr Mtshizana they had a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Xaba said late yesterday that his private secretary had confirmed this.

"I heard from my private secretary that Mr Mtshizana was there and wanted to see me," Mr Xaba said.

"I was surprised because I knew him to be under banishment in Transkei."

He said the secretary informed him he had been taken away by security men.

"I did not speak to him — something I was sorry about because although he had not made an appointment to see me I would have liked to speak to him."

Mr Boyce claimed Mr Mtshizana had gone there by appointment arranged through a Durban contact.

He had hoped to see the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe.

"He was told Brig Sebe was busy in a meeting and when he arrived at the Chief Minister's office he was told Chief Sebe was away and was referred to Mr Xaba."

Mr Boyce claimed the men who arrested Mr Mtshizana said they were acting on instructions.

Brig Sebe was not available for comment last night.

The man alleged to have made the appointment, Mr G. M. Mxenge, would not comment last night. — DDR.

174 12/8/81
Banned 328

6. The authorised capital consists of preference share of R1 each. on or before 1st July 1982, at
 7. The debentures are secured by 1st January 1984. Interest at
 8. Accounts receivable includes a the current year.
 9. Land and buildings, situated on a cost of R151 500.
 10. Stock of finished goods has been valued on the same method as in previous years. This method is the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the F.I.F.O. basis.
- PRETORIA — A total of 174 people are under banning orders in South Africa, according to official government statistics. Recently, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told Parliament that 97 people had been banned, but since then, new orders were served on a number of students and union leaders.
- of R1 each and of 60 000 7% Redeemable debentures at the option of the company were issued during the year.
- ings, and must be redeemed at par on 1st January and 1st July.
- provisional tax payments made during
- were purchased on 1st March 1973, at

REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare the income statement of Nablon Limited for the year ended 31st December 1981, so as to show only the information specifically required to be shown in Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 61 of 1973, as amended.
- (b) Prepare the balance sheet at 31st December 1981, so as to comply with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 61 of 1973, as amended.

You need not assume any additional details but must prepare the above statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Db 13/8/81 (22) (328) (103) (100)
Sebe silent on Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday declined to comment on the detention of Mt Louis Leo Mtshizana, the former East London

attorney banished to the Maluti area by the Transkei Government in June.

Brigadier Sebe confirmed that seven men from Mgwali, who were detained last month, had been released. — DDR

primary school, the *collège d'éducation secondaire*, technical education, university.

Each of these schools has its own buildings, teachers and traditions to avoid it: the young person, must stay on it more or less. If he crosses over, he is judged and classified along this particular track and the educational system as a whole.

unless they conform to what is expected from him along the track he has set out on. The contents and methods being fundamentally distinct from each other, it is very difficult, and unusual—let us admit it—to pass from one track to another. Consequently this is above all an orientation through defeat.

As to the passage from the educational system of the young to that of adults, it is even more difficult. First of all, because if there exists a system for the young, as yet there is none for adults—a large number of adult institutions having no connection with the 'schools'—and because, on the other hand, even when adults receive training in national educational institutions, there is scarcely any continuity. In general, when adults want to begin studying again for diplomas, they are unable to turn to account what they have already learned: as the examinations are of the 'all or nothing' type, an adult of 20, for instance, who five years earlier failed the examination, is in practice obliged to pass everything again, thus to prepare everything afresh. It is the same for a holder of the *certificat d'aptitude professionnelle* who would like to prepare another one: the 'tunnel' track system obliges him to re-learn everything.

Thus, everything happens as if there were two educations, one for the young and one for adults, provided in various independent establishments and having no connection between them.

What suggestions for the future?

Although the idea of genuine continuity prohibits separation of education of the young from that of adults, I shall separate them here in order to make my suggestions clear.

1. A genuine continuity in the educational system for the young presupposes:

a) *Continuous guidance, with the student's participation, in terms of his own choices and abilities.* This suggestion represents a very free choice based on three considerations and principles:

First principle. Rather than 'learn everything', it is better to go into several areas thoroughly (I have intentionally avoided the word 'subjects'). To the extent that general education is not only the acquisition of knowledge but also the development of abilities (such as self-reliance and creativity), learning how to handle the tools and means of self-development (expression, analysis, synthesis, observation, etc. . . .) and finally, learning languages, thorough study in one area should be much richer than ill-

Whether he consulted Chief Sebe or the Ciskeian Government before serving a restriction order on Charles Ngakula; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Justice):

I do not consider it in the public interest to make known whom I did or did not consult in such cases.

movements earn him no credit unless they conform to what is expected from him along the track he has set out on. The contents and methods being fundamentally distinct from each other, it is very difficult, and unusual—let us admit it—to pass from one track to another. Consequently this is above all an orientation through defeat.

Nqakula: Minister refuses to comment

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr Roble Coetsee, has refused to say whether he consulted the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, or the Ciskeian Government about the banning order served on Mr Charles Nqakula, the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa). Mr Coetsee told Parliament yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman, (PFP, Houghton): "I do not consider it in the public interest to make known who I did or did not consult in such cases."

This command has exactly the same effect as pressing the <EOF> key on the keyboard or <CONTROL D> of the terminal. It must only be entered after the accounting information following an @FIN statement has been printed.

4.42. @TERM

the file F will be deleted after printing has taken place.

@SYM F. <CR>

or

@SYM F. <CR>

Print the contents of a PRINT\$ file on the line-printer. The format of the command is as below:

4.41. @SYM or @SYM

This diverts normal terminal (or printer) output to a file for later examination or printing on the high speed printer by means of the @RESUME command (see earlier section).

4.40. @SUSPEND

The userid and acc-no of the started run will be assumed to be that of the of the run starting it, and no passwd will be required in the runstream of the started run (see earlier section).

@START F.E <CR>

or

@START F. <CR>

Initiate a run whose control stream is contained in a file F or element F.E the format of this image is as below:

4.39. @START or @START

are rejected. When n is 0 the skip count is reset from its previous value. The command is used with break procedures to avoid a lot of printing on the terminal (see 3.9) The result is that the next n lines are not printed on the screen.

Portrait

Is Aziz a gentle

soul — or a

security risk?

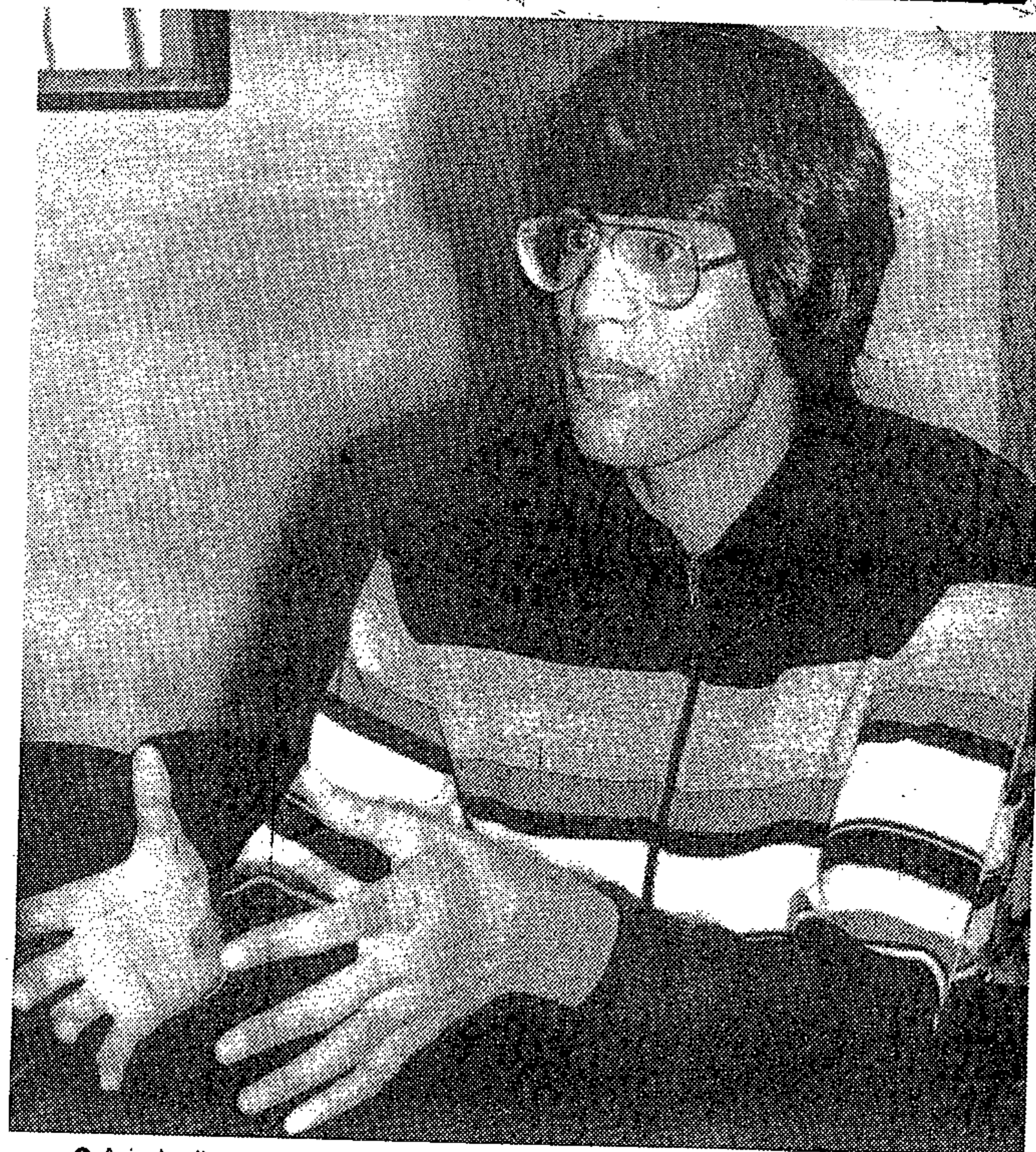
S. Express

16/8/81

328

a protester

By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI



● Aziz Jardine... solitary confinement did not put his passion for justice on ice.

HE DOES not look or sound like a fire-eater. He is 18, bespectacled, softspoken, mild-mannered.

People who say they know him describe him as kind-hearted, caring, committed to justice, a born leader.

But the authorities obviously feel they know a different person — the sort of person that the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, describes as a security risk or a rabble-rouser.

The sort of person who should sometimes be locked up to cool off — for his own good or the good of the country.

This week Aziz Jardine, the student leader detained during the height of the anti-Republic protests and boycotts, came

back from the cooler, swearing that he had not been cooled off at all by his detention.

He came back to a tumultuous welcome at his Bosmont, Johannesburg, home after 75 days in jail, 14 of them in solitary confinement.

Aziz says he is unrepentant and that, if anything, the detention has increased his determination to involve himself in "community issues".

"If the idea of my detention was to cool me off, I think it failed dismally.

"If anything, the detention has made me more determined, angrier. It's disgusting just to be thrown in there and kept in a cell. It's a cowardly action on the part of the authorities. Cowardly, because they can't confront me with

any evidence which can stand up in court."

Aziz, the "baby" in a family of 15, is not, in the eyes of his friends, anybody's idea of a rabble-rouser, or a security risk, as the Minister of Police labelled detainees in Parliament recently.

"I think the Minister has been misinformed by his officials," he says in a measured tone.

SRC president and headboy at C J Botha High School where he is a matric student, Aziz's detention led to widespread unrest in the Coloured townships.

Students marched and stayed away from school and the Coloured townships were virtually sealed off by the army as the police conducted house-to-house raids for school children.

This led to an outcry by community leaders and allegations of indiscriminate action and brutality by the police.

Dockets with allegations by residents of assaults were sent to the Attorney-General last week and his decision is awaited.

"I don't like to see people being injured or baton-charged, but I think my detention was good in that it opened people's eyes. It made them bitter.

"It's also a nice feeling to know that the students accept my leadership."

He says there could have been no trouble had the police not interfered with a group of students who were studying in the school's laboratory in defiance of the Republic celebration holidays.

"The police told us to leave the school premises because we were trespassing. It was laughable! How can pupils trespass the grounds of their own school?"

When the students refused to leave, the police locked the door and threw in teargas canisters. Then they went in with sjamboks and batons.

Brigadier T J 'Rooi Rus'

Swanepoel, Divisional Inspector for the Witwatersrand, said at the time that the pupils threw bottles and debris at police who had been called in to remove them.

"The pupils were asked to leave the school and they refused. More police were called and the pupils threw things at them," Brig Swanepoel said then.

Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, refused to comment.

Aziz was arrested with about 20 other students.

At the Newlands Police station, he says, his name was written in capital letters and he was separated from the other students. He was taken to John Vorster Square where he was held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

After 14 days he was transferred to Modderbee, where he was kept for two months under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

About the detention he said: "The whole thing is disgusting... frustrating.

His aim is to get students involved in community issues. Aziz went to school this week

and addressed the students — the constitution of the SRC which has been accepted by the principal empowers him to address meetings even during school hours.

Mrs Fatima Jardine, obviously proud of her son, said he had always been a quiet person, not given to rabble-rousing.

"As a child, he didn't like toys or sweets. He would always save the pennies we used to give him. He was different from my other children."

The Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Methodist Church, said Aziz was committed to working for justice in South Africa.

Aziz has been involved with the establishment of a nursery school in Bosmont since the beginning of the year and Mrs R Abrahams, who is responsible for the nursery school, spoke highly of him.

Aziz will be back in his school uniform tomorrow, back at school. He says he wants to prove a point.

"I want to prove to all those doubting Thomases that it can be done. Students can be involved in community issues and at the same time be successful in their studies."

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
11.15	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB) 14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC) 33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (RCB)	23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (EJB) 27. Modern British Drama (MMC) 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JFC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM) 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson (REK, NHR) 29. Introduction to Old English (JvdW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	15. Coleridge etc. (JB) 16. Charles Dickens (MTB) 28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (IEG) 35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGG, JEH)	19. Conrad & James (GNC) 31. William Langland's <i>Piers Plowman</i> (JvdW) 35a. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGG, JEH)
2.15	32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (NHR) 34. The Quest (REK)		17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM) 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson (REK, NHR) 29. Introduction to Old English (JvdW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	15. Coleridge etc. (JB) 16. Charles Dickens (MTB) 28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (IEG) 35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGG, JEH)	
3.15	18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics (JSC) 25. 20th Century English Poetry (MMC)		20. W.B. Yeats (DGG) 26. Contemporary British Poetry (IEG)	21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC) 22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)	

COMPULSORY SECTION	A selection from the literature of the 19th & 20th centuries.	Instruction	Examination Equivalent
YEAR-LONG OPTIONS	Middle English Literature	2 lectures weekly	1 paper
HALF-YEAR OPTIONS	* Development of the English Language	1 lecture) till 1 tutorial) June	½ paper
LONG ESSAY (either term)	Options in the period, in Language options, in General topics, and in Middle English Literature.	weekly seminar (Maximum enrolment 20)	1 paper
	Topic of student's choice	consultation	½ paper

FLEES TRANSKEI, HELD IN CISKEI

BLACK attorney Louis Mtshizana, who had been placed under house arrest in Transkei in June, was arrested last week in the Ciskei, well informed sources said.

The sources said that Mtshizana had fled Transkei and was about to ask for political asylum in the Ciskei. He had phoned a Ciskei deputy chief minister, the Rev. W. Xaba, to make an appointment but was arrested when in his office.

The sources also said the head of the "Ciskei Central Intelligence Services", Brig. Charles Sebe, had confirmed the detention.

Sawabu 17/8/8!

NOTES:

- Each student sits at least the equivalent of one half-year option and the full-year Students who do more than the minimum in which they do best.
- A long essay, written with help from place of, and counting as the equivalent title is chosen in collaboration with registered with the department at the than one Long Essay may be done each
- Half options are examined at the end Failure to submit a Long Essay by the attendance at an examination.
- The Development of Language examination one part at mid-year, or an essay the first term to count towards the final
- Two essays will be required in the one-third of the relevant paper. Of the Half-Year Options and will count precisely how much they count is determined. The Middle English essay counts one
- A student in English II may take a provided there is space in the seminar and the lecturer concerned and the Head of Department approve.
- One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.
- Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year a year-long language option, or two of the asterisked seminar options in language should have been taken.
- Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take ONE of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), TWO, in the second term.

Nqakula 13th to be held

The head of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula (34), who was banned last Friday is the 13th black journalist to be restricted.

Mr Nqakula, a journalist for 11 years, has also been placed under house arrest from 7 pm to 6 am on weekdays and for entire weekends.

Since he can no longer practise his craft, he has lost the income he used to support himself, his wife and his two small children.

Mr Nqakula was elected acting president during Mwasa's annual congress in May to replace Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the president, who was banned during his term of office early this year.

At the time of his banning, Mr Nqakula was a senior reporter on the political staff of the East London Daily Dispatch.

His three-year banning order prohibits him from attending any gathering.

He may not leave the magisterial district of King William's Town without the chief magistrate's permission.

He is not allowed to enter any educational institution, a trade union building or a printing and publishing house.

entirely opposed to them...because they constitute a bulwark against Bolshevism... The difference between us and those parties is reform and revolution". 131 But it was not only the reformist organisations that the League would not ally with, it was actually every party: "The revolutionary socialist must be self-reliant and avoid all alliances with any other class or party as he would avoid a plague". 132

Following this negative attitude towards alliances of any kind, the League and its ideologues made perfectly clear that their opposition to parliamentarism was not a principle but a tactical move, and nothing more. Their explanation was that parliament

...in the initial stages of capitalist, machinery used plus value, and a farce. 133 ganda platform, either, troved the consciousness of the workers 'the machines'. 134 and participate in indus-

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Internal Security Act

5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister

of Justice:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during the first six months of 1981; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 30 June 1981?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

	section 5(1)(e)	section 9(1)
(a)	0	11
(b)	0	2
(c)	0	8

83

(2) No.

(3) 148 notices in terms of section 9(1) and 9 notices in terms of section 5(1)(e).

WEDNESDAY

TUESDAY, 13 AUGUST 1981

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A lease may be defined as "an agreement conveying the right to use assets for a stated period of time in return for a series of payments by the lessee to the lessor". Ownership of the asset vests in the lessor, while possession and use of the asset rests with the lessee. A lease is therefore a means of acquiring the use of an asset, with all the benefits deriving from it, without the necessity of finding the purchase price to acquire outright ownership of the asset. As it is the use which is made of an asset which generates profit, rather than the mere fact of ownership, it will be appreciated that leasing gives considerable flexibility to businesses wishing to make use of capital assets. Consequently, leasing has grown immensely in popularity in recent years. The fact that the lessor has ownership while the lessee has possession of the leased asset raises certain accounting problems for both lessor and lessee. It is probably fair to say that it is more urgent for accountants to address the problems in relation to lessees, rather than lessors - while there is a significant number

.../2

Mrs. Fatima Meer: banning orders

83. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether Mrs. Fatima Meer was recently served with new banning orders; if so, (a) how many orders were served on her, (b) what are the terms of such orders and (c) for what period has she now been banned;
- (2) (a) when was Mrs. Fatima Meer banned for the first time, (b) what were the terms of her original banning order and (c) what is the total length of time spent by her under banning orders;
- (3) whether Mrs. Fatima Meer has been (a) charged and (b) convicted in a court of law of any criminal offence not related to the contravention of banning orders; if so, what were these charges?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) If the hon. member is referring to

notices issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950 the answer is yes.

- (a) Notices in terms of sections 9(1) and 10(1)(a) of the Internal Security Act, 1950.
- (b) and (c) The terms of the notices and the period are set out in the report in terms of section 15 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 which was Tabled in this House on 14 August 1981.
- (2) (a) On 1 November 1954 for two years.
- (b) In terms of the provisions of section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 she was prohibited from attending gatherings.
- (c) From 1 November 1954 to 31 October 1956; and from 22 July 1976 to 31 July 1981.

(3) No.

Bannings:

Sentences

Agus 20/8/81 (328)

reinstated

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court today upheld an appeal by the Attorney-General of Natal against a judgment of the Natal Supreme Court that set aside the convictions and sentences of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie of Durban, for contraventions of their banning orders.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years, for attending a social gathering in Durban on December 22 1977.

NATAL JUDGMENT

On November 11 1980, Mr Justice D L L Shearer and Mr Justice J M Diccott found that the terms of paragraph 2(A) of the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie in terms of Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act were void on the grounds of uncertainty.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice R Rumpff, with the concurrence of four other judges, reinstated the conviction and sentence imposed by the regional magistrate.

The Chief Justice said that from the evidence it appeared clear that Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had indeed attended a social gathering. This was not denied.

FACTUAL

The concept 'social gathering' was a factual, not a legal concept. It had a common meaning. In the judgment of the Natal Supreme Court this was recognised in essence.

Notwithstanding the assumption that a 'social gathering' was a provable

concept, the court had concluded that the wording of the restriction was uncertain, not because the word 'also' appeared (the clause reads "... any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another") but because 'we do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged ... what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve.'

PROBABLE

The Chief Justice said that if the concept 'social gathering' was a provable concept, it was difficult for him to follow the reasoning of the lower court.

The Minister prohibited attendance at any 'social gathering' and then went further to describe that 'a social gathering' was 'any gathering' where those present also associated socially with each other.

It had also been argued that the prohibition on attendance at a social gathering was unreasonable.

SAFETY

What had apparently been overlooked was that here one was concerned with legislation that affected the safety of the State and public order.

The legislative gave the Minister the power to act drastically and the Appeal Court could not do otherwise than to accept, unless the contrary was proved, that he had done this honestly and sincerely. — Sapa.

DD 21/8/81

Mtshizana still in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The former East London attorney banished to the Maluti area of Matatiele by the Transkei Government in June, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, is still in Zwelitsha.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, would not say whether Mr Mtshizana was being detained but said they were "discussing mat-

ters".

Mr Mtshizana was arrested last week by two men in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, is still living in their house in Sterkspruit and working as a nursing sister in Mlamli Hospital. — DDR

currently executing program or operation system control statement processing. Transparent control statements are identified by the presence of @@ in columns 1 and 2.

Not all operating system control statements may be used as transparent control statements; only those shown below are valid, in addition there are special transparent control statements.

@ASC
@BRKPT
@FREE
@HDC
@MSG
@EQUAL
@START
@SYM
@USE

The following rules apply to transparent control statements:

1. They may be
2. They may be terminal key or from addition to the @ADD statement
3. Processing be completed input before statement

If the termin transparent control printing to stop

to be printed entered, after pressed.

When processing the message:

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The argument that the ban was unreasonable could therefore not be accepted. — Sapa.

"If the safety of the State or the maintenance of the public order demanded that a potentially dangerous person (as contemplated in the Act) must be kept harmless, then sound sense required that such a person must, inter alia, be prohibited from attending any form of social gathering. Social gatherings were indeed seedbeds where such a person could sow his dangerous seed."

The Chief Justice said the Minister of Justice prohibited attendance at any "social gathering" and a social gathering was any gathering where those present associated socially.

because the word "also" appeared (the clause reads "any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another") but because "we do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged . . . what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve."

Judge reverses verdict on Fatima Meer

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday upheld an appeal by the Attorney-General of Natal against a judgment of the Natal Supreme Court that set aside the convictions and sentences of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, of Durban for contraventions of their banning orders.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years, for attending a social gathering in Durban on December 22, 1977.

On November 11, 1980, Mr Justice D L L Shearer and Mr Justice J M Dugcott found that the terms of paragraph 2(a) of the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie in terms of section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act were void on the grounds of uncertainty.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice R Rumpff, with the concurrence of four other judges, reinstated the conviction and sentence imposed by a Regional Magistrate.

The Chief Justice said that from the evidence it appeared clear that Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had attended a social gathering.

Notwithstanding the assumption that a "social gathering" was a provable concept, the court had concluded that the wording of the restriction was uncertain, not

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Sentences stay in ban ruling

RDM 21/8/81

328

Costs

A HISTORIC judgment in the Natal Supreme Court last year which set aside the convictions and sentences of two people who broke their banning orders was reversed yesterday by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

Sentences of three months' jail suspended for three years which were imposed by the Durban Regional Court on Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, in 1979 were reinstated.

They were convicted of breaking their banning orders by attending a dinner party in Durban in 1977.

In November last year Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott found that the terms of the banning orders were un-

By CHRIS FREIMOND

clear and set aside the convictions and sentences.

An appeal against the judgment by the Attorney-General of Natal was upheld yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with four other judges concurring.

The Chief Justice said yesterday that from the evidence it appeared clear Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had attended a social gathering. This was not denied.

The concept "social gathering" was a factual, not a legal concept. It had a common meaning. In the judgment of the Natal Supreme Court, this was recognised in essence.

In spite of the assumption that a "social gathering" was a concept which could be proved, the court had concluded that the wording of the restriction was uncertain, not because the word "also" appeared (the clause reads "...any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another" but because "we do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged... what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve".

Difficult

The Chief Justice said that if the concept "social gathering" was a concept which could be proved, it was difficult for him to follow the reasoning of the lower court.

Yesterday's judgment said: "If the safety of the State or the maintenance of the public order demanded that a potentially dangerous person (as contemplated in the Act) must be kept harmless, then sound sense required that such a person must be prohibited from attending any form of social gathering." Social gatherings were indeed seedbeds where such a person could sow their dangerous seed.

The argument that the ban was unreasonable could therefore not be accepted.

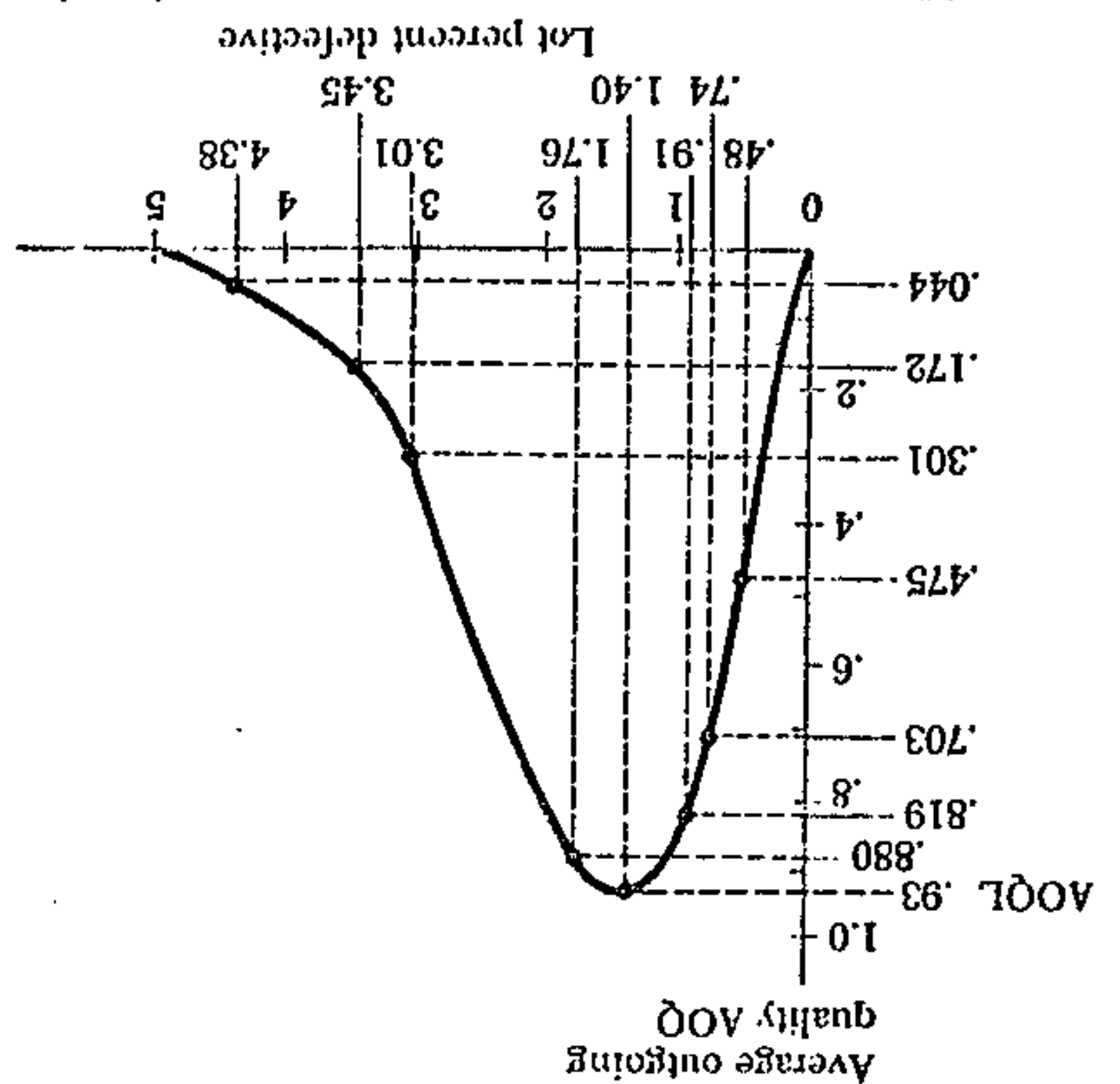
The Minister prohibited attendance at any "social gathering" and then went further to describe that "a social gathering" was "any gathering" where those present also associated socially with each other.

It had also been argued that the prohibition on attendance at a social gathering was unreasonable.

This suggests another method of choosing the scheme that, with

Table 7.7 and Figure 7.7 show AOP values. It can be seen that the AOP is 0.93%, which corresponds to 0.93% defective. In other words, no matter defective, and it will be below the average outgoing quality will be exactly 1.4% defectives.

Figure 7.7 Average outgoing quality for acceptance sampling plan $n = 205, c = 4$



regardless of the quality of the lots actual average quality attained with p in the lots submitted. If lots have p percent defective $AOP = p \cdot \text{Prob}(\text{accept} | p)$ (those rejected will have 0 defective)

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Mrs Mandela

NM 25/8/81
wins case

328
about 'visitor'

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149 187
23 358

BLOEMFONTEIN—An alleged visitor to restricted Mrs Winnie Mandela, 44, of the black township at Brandfort, had in fact been living at her home since April 5 last year as a lodger, assisting her, and had become part of the household.

This was the basis of Mrs Mandela's defence when she pleaded not guilty before Mr E T Engelbrecht in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday to contravening an order, served on her on December 28, 1976.

This restricted her inter alia to receive any visitor at any residential premises except those mentioned in her restriction order.

It was alleged that she received a visitor, Mr Mathews Malefane, between 10 p m to 10 45 p m at 802 Pha Tokele township, Brandfort, on January 17 this year.

Mrs Mandela admitted the restriction order had been served on her. Mr G Bizo, SC, for Mrs Mandela, submitted she relied on a 1976 decision in the Eastern Cape division of the

Supreme Court.

In this case — the State versus Pityana — an appeal, based on circumstances similar to Mrs Mandela's case, was upheld.

Sgt G J Prinsloo of the Security Branch gave evidence of keeping Mrs Mandela's house under observation late on the evening of January 17.

He and Const J A van der Westhuizen of Brandfort went to the house.

Sgt Prinsloo told Mrs Mandela he believed she had a visitor whom he had briefly seen when he appeared at the kitchen door shortly before, the Court heard.

'This she denied. After inspecting the house, I found Mr Malefane in the backyard under a tree. I asked for his identity documents and he failed to produce them,' Sgt Prinsloo told the Court.

He said Mr Malefane's Transkei passport and personal belongings were later handed over to him by Mrs Mandela when he re-

turned to her home.

Sgt Prinsloo said he kept Mrs Mandela's home periodically under observation. He had seen Mr Malefane before at Mrs Mandela's home on December 20 last year.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Sgt Prinsloo said he could not deny that Mr Malefane had been staying at Mrs Mandela's home since April 5 last year.

He agreed that Mrs Mandela had been acquitted at a previous trial of 12 counts of contravening her restriction order by receiving visitors.

Defence counsel applied for Mrs Mandela's discharge saying the State had failed to establish Mr Malefane was a visitor. The application was refused and Mrs Mandela gave evidence on her own behalf.

In his judgment Mr Engelbrecht said the State had failed to prove that Mr Malefane was a visitor. Mrs Mandela was acquitted. — (Sapa)

54
23 412
10 009
13 403
28
13 375
5 516
7 859
35 214
43 073
46,1c

Winnie Mandela acquitted

MRS WINNIE Mandela (44) wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, was found not guilty and acquitted in the Bloemfontein Regional court yesterday of contravening a restriction order.

An alleged visitor to restricted Mrs Mandela of Brandfort had in fact been living at her home since April 5 last year as a lodger, assisting her, and had become part of the household.

This was the basis of Mrs Mandela's defence when she pleaded not guilty before Mr E T Engelbrecht in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday to contravening the order.



NOT GUILTY: Winnie

It was served on her on December 28, 1976 restricting her inter alia to receive any visitor at any residential premises except those mentioned in her restric-

tion order.

It was alleged she received a visitor, Mr Mathews Malefane, between 10pm and 10.45pm at 802 Pha Tokele Township, Brandfort, on January 17 this year.

Mrs Mandela admitted the restriction order had been served on her.

Mr G Bizos (SC) (for Mrs Mandela) submitted she relied on a 1976 decision in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

In this case — the State v Pityana — an appeal, based on similar circumstances as in Mrs Mandela's case, was upheld.

Sergeant G J Prinsloo of the Security Branch gave evidence of keeping Mrs Mandela's house under observation late on the evening of January 17.

He and police Constable J A van der Westhuizen of Brandfort went to the house.

The door was opened by Mrs Mandela who was told the purpose of the visit, that "I had reason to assume she had a visitor, Mr Malefane, whom I had briefly seen when he appeared at the kitchen door shortly before).

"This she denied. After inspecting the house, I found Mr Malefane in the backyard under a tree. Asked for his identity documents, he failed to produce them."

He had seen Mr Malefane before at Mrs Mandela's home — on December 20 last year.

In his judgement, Mr Engelbrecht said State evidence had been given that Mr Malefane was a visitor, while Mrs Mandela said he was an occupant at her home.

Taking the evidence as a whole, the court came to the conclusion that the State had failed to prove that Mr Malefane was a visitor.

CT. 25/8/8
Visitor Winnie
Mandela freed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was found not guilty and acquitted in Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday of contravening a restriction order.

The order, restricting her *inter alia* from receiving any visitor at any residential premises except those laid down in the order, was served on her on December 28, 1976.

It was alleged she received a visitor, Mr Mathews Malefane, between 10pm and 10.45pm in Brandfort's Tokele township on January 17 this year.

The magistrate, Mr E T Engelbrecht, said State evidence had been given that Mr Malefane was a visitor, while Mrs Mandela said he was an occupant at her home.

Taking this and other evidence as a whole, the court had come to the conclusion that the State had failed to prove Mr Malefane was a visitor.

Earlier, a State witness agreed after cross-examination by the defence that Mrs Mandela had been acquitted at a previous trial on 12 counts of contravening her restriction order by receiving visitors. — Sapa

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(1) The first statement of a block data subprogram must be the BLOCK DATA

Rules:

BLOCK DATA
data initialization and specification
statements (except EXTERNAL)
END

To initialize values of labeled common blocks, at compilation time.

Function:

9.3. BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAM

A to 0.0
B to 0.0
MATRIX(1) to all blank characters
MATRIX(2) to 0
MATRIX(3) to 0

The values will be initialized as follows:

DIMENSION									
M(3)									
DATA									
A, B, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0									
M(1), M(2), M(3), M(1), M(2), M(3), M(1), M(2), M(3), M(1)									
H, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0									

Example:

Visitor charge: RDM 25/8/81 Mrs Mandela acquitted (328)

AN ALLEGED visitor to restricted Mrs Winnie Mandela, 44, had in fact been living at her Brandfort home since April 5 last year as a lodger and had become part of the household.

This was the basis of Mrs Mandela's defence before she was acquitted by Mr E T Engelbrecht in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday of contravening an order served on her in December 1976, which restricts her from receiving visitors at any residential premises except those mentioned in the order.

In his judgment Mr Engelbrecht said the State had failed to prove that Mr Matthews Malefane was a visitor.

Appeal

The State had alleged that Mr Malefane had visited Mrs Mandela between 10pm and 10.45pm at the house to which she is banished in Phatokele Township, Brandfort, on January 17 this year.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for Mrs Mandela, told the court that Mrs Mandela relied on a 1976 decision in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

In that case — the State v Pityana — an appeal based on circumstances similar to those in Mrs Mandela's case was upheld.

Sergeant G J Prinsloo of the Security Police said he had kept Mrs Mandela's house under observation on the night of January 17.

He and Constable J A van der Westhuizen went to the house.

He said he told Mrs Mandela he believed she had a visitor.

"This she denied. After inspecting the house, I found Mr Malefane in the backyard under a tree."

He had seen Mr Malefane at Mrs Mandela's house previously.

Sgt Prinsloo said under cross-examination he could not deny that Mr Malefane had been staying at Mrs Mandela's house since April 5 last year. — Sapa

WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST 1981

86. See footnote 1.
87. International, 5th July
88. Ibid.
89. Ibid., 27th September 1917
90. Ibid., Also 21st October 1917
91. Ibid., 24th January 1919, 7
92. Ibid., 23rd May 1919.
93. See A. Hunter, 'The anti-German riots in Johannesburg', unpublished Honours dissertation, H. 1064.18, 7th May and 23rd May 1917, and The Star, May 1917.
94. International, 23rd May
95. Ibid., 27th June 1919.
96. Ibid., 13th June 1919.
97. The second issue of the
98. See subsequent letters i 3.1064.18. Most issues of Bolshevik give the name of the Communist League as a fraternal organisation. See also Johns, 'The Birth of the CP', p.383.
99. See Bolshevik, 2, 6th April 1921.
100. See pamphlet, The Bankruptcy of Trades' Unionism, which appeared during the period November-December 1920 (private collection).
101. Ibid.
102. 'Why more production?', pamphlet published in Cape Town in January 1919, now in private collection.
103. 'Trade Union Notes', in Bolshevik, 1, 2, November 1919, p.2.
104. See Bolshevik, 1, 3, December 1919.
105. The same article in the Bolshevik recognised that the said trade union was both conservative and reactionary.
106. Both the Cape Times and the Cape Argus covered the proceedings of the Congress daily and even devoted editorials to the findings, discussions and resolutions passed, without mentioning the predominance of the Socialist delegates.
In March 1921, the organisation participated in the Third Congress of the Cape Town Federation of Trade Unions when its leading member, A.Z. Berman, moved a number of 'revolutionary' resolutions such as affiliation to the Third Union International (carried by 37 votes to 22), open abstention from political parliamentarism, etc. The militant elements were the dominant figures of the Third Congress once again. See Justice 267, 3.1064.18, Letter from Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, 29th April 1921, and Bolshevik, 2, 6, April 1921, p.3.

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Internal security act: review committee

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

(1) How many cases were referred to the Review Committee in terms of the Internal Security Act during the first half of 1981;

(2) whether the Committee recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so,

26 AUGUST 1981

154

(a) how many and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 4.

(2) No.

and 269,

Committee slates Meer

banning

Mercury Reporter
THE PRINCIPAL of the University of Natal in Durban, Prof Desmond Clarence, yesterday issued a statement on behalf of the academic freedom committee condemning the banning of Mrs Fatima Meer, author and senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology.

The statement said it was with 'shock and regret' that the committee learned of the rebanning of Mrs Meer, and that the 'procedure by which persons are banned makes the whole action abhorrent'.

'The banned person is not given a hearing, is not furnished with meaningful reasons and is unable to have the decision reviewed by an independent tribunal.'

The statement said although the banning order allowed Mrs Meer to continue with some of her academic duties, she was still restricted in a number of ways which impoverished the intellectual contribution she could make to the university.

For this reason the banning directly affected academic freedom, the statement said.

Mrs Meer was served with two separate orders under the Internal Security Act extending her existing ban for a further five years on July 31. This was Mrs Meer's third banning order.

DD 28/8/81
Ciskei
328
releases
Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, a former East London attorney, banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June and detained in the Ciskei three weeks ago, has been released.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said Mr Mtshizana had been released on Wednesday on instructions from the Ciskei Cabinet.

He said his release had been unconditional.

Asked whether Mr Mtshizana had applied for political asylum in the light of his banishment in Transkei, Brig Sebe said he had not.

In any case the Ciskei Government had no authority to give political asylum to anyone, he said. This authority would come only when the Ciskei became independent.

Mr Mtshizana was arrested in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei's Deputy Prime Minister, Rev. W. M. Xaba, on August 11 when he was reported to have asked to see the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who was away in Pretoria at the time. — DDR.

TOTALITARIANISM —

BANNINGS AND BANISHMENT

1/9/81 — 31/12/81

Charge

withdrawn

1/9/81
A CHARGE of failing to comply with a banning order against Miss Tanya Anne Simons, 32, was withdrawn when she appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

Miss Simons of Berkley Street, Oranjezicht, allegedly failed to comply with a notice served on her in November 1976 restricting her to the magisterial district of Wynberg until October 31 1981.

She was alleged to have gone to Somerset West on April 25 last year.

C. 11/9/8

Banning charges withdrawn

Staff Reporter

(328)

CHARGES were withdrawn against a banned City woman when she appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

Tanya Anne Simons, 32, of Berkely Street, Oranjezicht, had been charged with fail-

ing to comply with the provisions of her banning order.

The State had previously alleged that she had left the magisterial district of Wynberg on April 25 last year.

Mr J S van Graan was on the Bench. Mr F Silbert prosecuted. Mr G Schermerstedt appeared for Ms Simons.

DD 1/9/8
Ngceba
328
denies
lawyer
claim

EAST LONDON — A claim by a Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, that the Ciskei police had handed Transkei attorney Mr Louis Mtshizana to the Transkei police was denied by Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngceba.

Mr Mtshizana, who had been banished by the Transkei Government to the Ludidi area in Transkei, was released by the Ciskei police last week. He had been arrested in the Ciskei on August 11.

Mr Mxenge said his information was that Mr Mtshizana had been driven to a border post and handed over to the Transkei police.

When Mr Mxenge's claim was put to General Ngceba yesterday, he said: "That is not correct." Earlier he had said he did not know the whereabouts of Mr Mtshizana.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, refused to comment yesterday.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, was reported by friends to have been trying to trace her husband in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha at the weekend.

However she would not comment yesterday. She said her mind was too occupied with the problem to be able to say anything.

— DDR

Internal Security Act

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

11/25/81 2383 (328)
Whether he has reviewed the cases of persons who are restricted under the Internal Security Act with the view to lifting those restrictions; if so, to what effect; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The individual cases of persons to

TEMBER 1981

284

whom restriction notices have been issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950, are reconsidered when such reconsideration is indicated by the existing or changing circumstances. Since 1 December 1980 restriction notices in respect of 27 persons have been withdrawn.

- 770-79M 333
RECEIVED
19. Cass: Op. cit., page
 20. Ibid
 21. Skir: - A Canadian View
 22. Ibid, page 91.
 23. Bierman, Harold Jnr., & Dyckman, Thomas R.: "Accounting for Interest During Construction", Accounting and Business Research, Autumn 1979, page 271.
 24. Ibid.
 25. Ibid, page 267.
 26. Ibid, page 271.
 27. Hendriksen, Eldon S.: Accounting Theory, page 257.
 28. FASB 34: Op. cit., paragraph 42.
 29. FASB ED: "Capitalisation of Interest Cost", December 15, 1978, paragraph 57.
 30. Linhart, P.B., Lebowitz, J.L. and Sindén, F.N.: "The Choice between Capitalising and Expensing Under Rate Regulation", The Bell Journal of Economics and Management Science, Volume 5, Autumn 1974, page 407.
 31. Lockett, Peter P.: Op. cit., page 32.
 32. Guidance Note of Treatment of Interest on Deferred Payments, Chartered Accountant (India), October 1979, page 394.
 33. Sentrachem Limited AFS 1979: page 64.
 34. FASB DM: Op. cit., paragraph 47.
 35. Ibid, paragraph 49.
 36. National Council of Chartered Accountants (S.A.): Generally Accepted Accounting Practice : 1.001 The Disclosure of Accounting Policies, paragraph 5.
 37. FASB DM: Op. cit., page 2.
 38. Greenblo, Allan: "Pascall Fiasco", Financial Mail, April 5, 1974, page 70.

Minister refuses to relax banning order

Examples:

(1)

	L.O.G.I.C
	N.O.D.D.I
	I.F.(I)

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Koble Coetsee, has refused to relax the terms of a three-year banning order on Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.
Mr Subramoney (35) was banned in December last year under the Internal Security Act.
He applied to the Minister in June to relax the terms of the restrictions to enable him to carry out his work as a life assurance consultant more effectively.
According to his wife, Thyna, Mr Subramoney last week received a reply, saying that Mr Coetsee was not prepared to accede to the request.
Mr Subramoney is confined to his house between 7 pm and 6 am during the week, the entire weekend and on all public holidays.

In the logical IF, if I is an odd integer, the GO TO will be executed (see 3.2.4, example 2).

(2)

	L.O.G.I.C.A.L. N.P.O.S., N.O.D.D.
	N.P.O.S.(K) = K, G.T., 0
	N.O.D.D.(K) = (K/2) * 12 - K, N.E., 0, A.N.D., N.P.O.S.(K)
	I.F.(N.O.D.D.(M)) G.O.T.O.

In the logical IF, if M is a positive odd integer, the GO TO will be executed.

8.3. INTRINSIC FUNCTIONS

Intrinsic functions (built-in functions) are provided with the processor and are not written or modified by the programmer. A list of standard FORTRAN intrinsic functions is presented in Table 8-2.

DD 8/9/81
Ciskei
bans
Kadru
officials

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Two Ciskeian Government officials and executive members of the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) last week were released yesterday and banned from Zwelitsha, according to their relatives.

Mr Douglas Maku, general secretary of Kadru, and a Border cricketer, has been banished from the Ciskei. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by police, according to a relative.

Mr F. Mabece, a Kadru treasurer, was apparently driven to Whittlesea where he originally came from.

The fate of the other two detainees, the president of the Border Rugby Union and Kadru, Mr A. M. Nyondo, and the senior vice-president of Kadru, Mr A. F. Tyulu, was not known last night.

Mr Tyulu is also a government official and Mr Nyondo worked for a furniture shop here.

Mr Maku was served with an expulsion order signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, under Proclamation R252.

According to the order, Mr Maku is prohibited from being or remaining in any place whatsoever in the Ciskei.

A tenant at the government flats where Mr Maku lives said Mr Maku was brought there by Ciskeian police and told to pack his belongings.

He said Mr Maku told him he was being taken to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Maku, a senior Ciskei Government clerk, had been in the civil service since 1977.

Mr Mabece's relatives said he was taken home yesterday afternoon and told he should pack his personal belongings. Mr Mabece said he was being taken to Hewu.

Mr Mabece left behind his wife, a clerk at the Zwelitsha magistrate's offices.

The head of the CCIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was not available for comment. — DDR.

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(1975 (4
Septembe

40. Ernst &
"Capital
24.

41. Securit

42. Lockett,

43. FASB 34:

44. Included

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K &

45. Anglo-Al

2 freed
then
told to
leave

Hall (Pty) Ltd
11th and 25th

Ciskoi

Development
January 1980, page

AN OFFICIAL in the Ciskei
Government and a
clerk at a furniture shop
last night were detained
and taken to the Ciskei
Government's headquarters
in Port Elizabeth. The
clerk, who was a member of
the Ciskei Government, was
detained along with a
clerk at a furniture shop
last night.

The official, who was
detained last night, was
a member of the Ciskei
Government and a clerk
at a furniture shop. He
was detained along with
a clerk at a furniture
shop last night. The
clerk, who was a member
of the Ciskei Government,
was detained along with
a clerk at a furniture
shop last night.

The official, who was
detained last night, was
a member of the Ciskei
Government and a clerk
at a furniture shop. He
was detained along with
a clerk at a furniture
shop last night. The
clerk, who was a member
of the Ciskei Government,
was detained along with
a clerk at a furniture
shop last night.

Mr. Teale was sent to his
home town of Lady Frere
in Transvaal. He has been
in the government service
since 1969. He leaves be-
hind his wife, a teacher,
and three children. The
youngest is two months
old.

Mr. Brande is believed to
have been sent to Port Eliza-
beth.

Earlier, two other Kadru
officials, Mr. Douglas
Maku, general secretary,
and Mr. Mabece, treasurer,
who were also detained
last week, were released on
Monday. They were also
served with deportation orders.

Mr. Maku was sent to Port
Elizabeth and Mr. Mabece
to Whittlesea.

The head of the CCIS,
Brigadier Charles Sebe,
could not be contacted for
comment last night.

DDR

cit.

81
80

Schlebusch criticizes De Crespigny

LT 10/9/81
328

THE Vice-President and chairman of the President's Council, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, yesterday criticized reported statements on the immorality and mixed marriages acts by a council member, Professor Anthony de Crespigny.

Mr Schlebusch issued a statement in Cape Town referring to a report in the Burger yesterday quoting Professor De Crespigny as saying most members of the President's Council were probably opposed to the two laws.

His own opinion was that they served no purpose and should be scrapped, he was reported to have told a Unisa seminar.

Misquote?

"It is a pity, even though the member may not have been quoted 100 percent correctly, that such allegations are now being made to the outside world whilst the steering committee and certain committees of the President's Council are giving attention to these two acts," Mr Schlebusch said.

Professor De Crespigny was also alleged to have said that the constitutional committee of the President's Council did not see its way clear to deal separately with different levels of government.

"Whether the said committee had taken such a decision or not is not relevant," Mr Schlebusch said.

"The position is that more than one committee is still busy with confidential deliberations and the hearing of evidence, and that decisions, if any, cannot at this stage be made known publicly.

"For the sake of clarity it may be mentioned that the

request by the State President is explicit, namely that a final answer is required as soon as possible on the question of local and regional management," he stated.

● The number of people charged with offences under the immorality act has dropped significantly.

Over the last three years, the number of people charged under the law has dropped from 355 to 199.

But the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that although she welcomed the decline in prosecutions, the law should be repealed.

"The only way to do it is to repeal this insulting and archaic piece of legislation," Mrs Suzman said.

199 charged

Replying to a question by her in Parliament yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said that between July 1980 and June 1981 a total of 249 suspected contraventions had been investigated and 199 people charged.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards that in the 1975/6 year there had been 417 suspected contraventions of the Immorality Act investigated. This had declined to 322 the following year, risen to 363 in 1977/8, declined to 350, 169 and 249 in the following years.

The number of people charged was 316 in 1975/6. This had declined to 268, risen to 295 in 1977/8 and 355 in 1978/9 but declined to 276 and 199 in the following years. — Political Correspondent and Political Staff

By MOKONE MOLETE

A BANNED former Port Elizabeth journalist, Mr Arthur "Mono" Badela, yesterday successfully appealed against a two-month sentence imposed by the Port Elizabeth Regional Court in March.

The judgment was delivered in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, yesterday.

The sentence was imposed on Mr Badela, 41, when he was found guilty of contravening his restriction orders as laid down under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, by receiving a visitor who was not a doctor.

In the Regional Court it was stated that Mr Badela received a Mr Monde Mditshwa as a visitor on February 9.

They had met earlier in

Appeal by former reporter over ban order upheld

EV POF 11/9/81

town and when two policemen came to Mr Badela's home they found Mr Mditshwa and asked him what he wanted there. Mr Mditshwa then said: "I have come to visit him (Mono). Is he not allowed visitors?"

Mr Badela said Mr Mditshwa had come to visit his wife and the policemen

found him (Mr Badela) reading a newspaper.

In his judgment Mr Justice Howie said the State proved no more than "a visit, and that the appellant there and then stated that the visit was to his wife.

"The magistrate says in his judgment that appellant fetched a newspaper from his

bedroom, whereas Mditshwa stated that appellant already had it with him when they met earlier in the city; and therefore their evidence on a vital point was conflicting.

"The magistrate added that both policemen said the appellant did not have a newspaper when they arrived."

Mr Justice Howie said there was no evidence that Mr Badela fetched the newspaper from his bedroom.

He said the contradiction could "just as well have been a genuine indication that the appellant did not regard or accept the visit as being one to himself".

Mr Justice Howie sat with Mr Justice M P Jennet and Mr Justice A J Jennet, both acting judges. Mr Herbert Fischat appeared for Mr Badela.

Maku: rugby issue led to bans

DD 11/9/81

(328)

EAST LONDON — The King and District Rugby Union's refusal to participate in Ciskei independence celebrations and a decision to bar police or army members resulted in four union officials being deported from the Ciskei, one of the officials said yesterday.

He is the union's general secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, who was detained on August 31 by Ciskei police with Mr Amos Mbulaleko Nyondo, president of Kadru and the Border Rugby Union. Mr Albert F. Tyulu, senior vice-president of Kadru and general secretary of the Border Cricket Union, and Mr F. Mabece, Kadru treasurer.

On Monday Mr Maku was escorted to Fort Beaufort with his belongings and Mr Mabece to Whittlesea.

Mr Nyondo and Mr Tyulu were released on Tuesday.

Mr Nyondo was taken to Port Elizabeth and Mr Tyulu to Cacadu location near Lady Frere in Transkei.

Deportation orders prohibiting the men from any place in the Ciskei were signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni.

Mr Maku said three clubs from the Tshatshu area, Flying Stars, Morning Stars and Black Eagles, had told Kadru they had been approached by a man who said the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), Major-General Charles Sebe, wanted them to prepare a team for the independence celebrations.

"We told the clubs in no uncertain terms there was no way we could allow that to happen because Kadru, a sub union of Border, was affiliated to the South African Rugby Union (Saru)."

The man had also told them that Major-General Sebe wanted a reply soon as he wanted to know who was against them playing in the celebrations, Mr Maku said.

Later there had been a

dispute between a rugby player, who is also in the Ciskei army, and another Border player.

"We decided to discuss the matter at a general meeting of Kadru, but a member of the CCIS said he would take up the matter."

"At that meeting the general body decided not to allow any policeman or army member of the Ciskei to join any club in the Kadru fold," Mr Maku said.

He said it was felt that rugby players could not be threatened with arrest.

"We were then told to call at the offices of Major-General Sebe on August 27. I went the following day and told a security policeman I had been unable to contact Mr Nyondo and Mr Mabece."

"That same afternoon a security policeman accompanied me to the furniture shop where Mr Nyondo worked. Mr Nyondo was also told to report at the CCIS offices. "Mr Nyondo, Mr Tyulu, Mr Mabece and

myself went there on August 31 at 8 am. Major-General Sebe then confronted us with a letter which was one of several we had written to all our clubs to inform them of the union's decision regarding army members and policemen."

"We told him how it had come about that we had to take that decision. Major-General Sebe then accused us of trying to overthrow the government. He was very rude to us."

He said they had been taken by surprise by Major-General Sebe's attitude towards them. He instructed his men to take them to an office until he had decided what to do with them.

"Before we left he told us he would deal professionally with us. We waited until 5 pm when he told his men to remove us to the Mdantsane Police Station, where we were kept until our release," Mr Maku said.

He said their names were not written on the

detention warrant which showed only the signature of the Minister of Justice, Chief Njokweni. They had to supply their names to the police on their arrival at Mdantsane.

Mr Maku said while in detention they refused to eat any food supplied to them until their release, after which the deportation orders were issued against them.

The secretary of Saru, Mr S. E. Patel, expressed his disappointment with the Border Rugby Union's executive for not informing them of the detentions.

Mr Patel said the Saru executive would be in Port Elizabeth this weekend and would have discussions with Mr Nyondo and his colleagues who had also been detained.

Mr Patel also requested that members of the Border executive meet the Saru executive in Port Elizabeth to thrash out the matter. — DDR

Deportations: Dalling slams govt silence

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, ran into a new storm yesterday when he refused to answer questions in Parliament about the deportation of Ciskeian rugby officials.

Dr Koornhof said the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, and the homeland government "is not prepared to reply to the question".

But the chief opposition spokesman on sport, Mr David Dalling, hit back at Dr Koornhof, accusing him of trying to wipe his hands of the whole issue and of bringing politics into sport contrary to government policy.

"By persistently refusing to face up to the fact that there are millions of black South Africans who are not, and will never be, citizens of any homeland, Dr Koornhof is driving South Africa into yet another crisis.

"These rugby officials have now been kicked out of their alleged homeland, but Dr Koornhof, the responsible minister, refused to answer any questions about their rights and citizenship.

"Will they just remain a constitutional problem to be debated by academics and lawyers, but ignored by the government?"

Mr Dalling asked Dr Koornhof whether the Ciskei Government had recently

evicted from the Ciskei sports administrators of the King William's town and District Rugby Union (Kadru) whose names Mr Dalling supplied to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

If this had been the case, Dr Dalling asked where they had been evicted to, when and on what grounds.

He also asked the minister to give the nationality of the persons concerned and whatever arrangements had been made for their accommodation?"

Dr Koornhof's full reply was: "This is a matter for the Ciskeian Government and that government is not prepared to reply to the question."

Mr Dalling said: "The Ciskei is legally part of South Africa until December 4 and this government can never get rid of its responsibility for that area until then.

"Not only that, but South African taxpayers, through Parliament, will be spending millions of rands not only for that independence but for ever to keep that government system going.

"Dr Koornhof and his government have a duty to those taxpayers to explain if their money is being spent properly in the Ciskei.

"By refusing to answer questions like this the minister is conveying the impression that he and the Ciskei Government have something to hide."

Mdantsane cell hunger strike claim

DD 24/9/81
328
304
405

ZWELITSHA — The four King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) executive members who were deported early this month from the Ciskei, went on a hunger-strike for five days while they were in detention.

This was revealed in a report submitted to Kadru by its president, Mr Amos Nyondo, one of the deportees. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), after being served a deportation order on September 9.

Mr Nyondo's report was tabled at a Kadru meeting here, where it was decided the union still recognised as its executive members Mr Nyondo and other deportees, Mr Albert Tyulu (senior vice-president), Mr Douglas Maku (general secretary) and Mr Fungile Mabece (treasurer), who were detained with Mr Nyondo.

Mr Tyulu was deported to Lady Free, in Transkei, Mr Maku to Port Elizabeth while Mr Mabece was removed to the Whittlesea area in the Ciskei.

Mr Nyondo said in his report the four Kadru offi-

cials were detained by the CCIS on August 31, and Mr Maku and Mr Mabece were released on September 8, and the two others the following day.

"From noon on September 3 until our release from detention we refused to eat the food they served us, believing that that was the only form of protest we could launch against our detention," Mr Nyondo reported.

He said while they were in detention, a letter came through for Mr Maku from the Ciskei Department of Finance (where he worked as a personnel officer) which terminated his services. The letter was delivered to Mr Maku's cell on September 3, but Mr Nyondo did not say what date it bore.

Letters of termination of services for Mr Tyulu (Department of Education) and Mr Mabece (Department of Justice) were received after the men had been released.

Mr Nyondo said the four men were kept in the same cell — "after we had requested it" — at Mdantsane police station. — DDR.

Nqakula not allowed to ferry his wife

DD 25/9/81 (328) (105) (185) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500) (501) (502) (503) (504) (505) (506) (507) (508) (509) (510) (511) (512) (513) (514) (515) (516) (517) (518) (519) (520) (521) (522) (523) (524) (525) (526) (527) (528) (529) (530) (531) (532) (533) (534) (535) (536) (537) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542) (543) (544) (545) (546) (547) (548) (549) (550) (551) (552) (553) (554) (555) (556) (557) (558) (559) (560) (561) (562) (563) (564) (565) (566) (567) (568) (569) (570) (571) (572) (573) (574) (575) (576) (577) (578) (579) (580) (581) (582) (583) (584) (585) (586) (587) (588) (589) (590) (591) (592) (593) (594) (595) (596) (597) (598) (599) (600) (601) (602) (603) (604) (605) (606) (607) (608) (609) (610) (611) (612) (613) (614) (615) (616) (617) (618) (619) (620) (621) (622) (623) (624) (625) (626) (627) (628) (629) (630) (631) (632) (633) (634) (635) (636) (637) (638) (639) (640) (641) (642) (643) (644) (645) (646) (647) (648) (649) (650) (651) (652) (653) (654) (655) (656) (657) (658) (659) (660) (661) (662) (663) (664) (665) (666) (667) (668) (669) (670) (671) (672) (673) (674) (675) (676) (677) (678) (679) (680) (681) (682) (683) (684) (685) (686) (687) (688) (689) (690) (691) (692) (693) (694) (695) (696) (697) (698) (699) (700) (701) (702) (703) (704) (705) (706) (707) (708) (709) (710) (711) (712) (713) (714) (715) (716) (717) (718) (719) (720) (721) (722) (723) (724) (725) (726) (727) (728) (729) (730) (731) (732) (733) (734) (735) (736) (737) (738) (739) (740) (741) (742) (743) (744) (745) (746) (747) (748) (749) (750) (751) (752) (753) (754) (755) (756) (757) (758) (759) (760) (761) (762) (763) (764) (765) (766) (767) (768) (769) (770) (771) (772) (773) (774) (775) (776) (777) (778) (779) (780) (781) (782) (783) (784) (785) (786) (787) (788) (789) (790) (791) (792) (793) (794) (795) (796) (797) (798) (799) (800) (801) (802) (803) (804) (805) (806) (807) (808) (809) (810) (811) (812) (813) (814) (815) (816) (817) (818) (819) (820) (821) (822) (823) (824) (825) (826) (827) (828) (829) (830) (831) (832) (833) (834) (835) (836) (837) (838) (839) (840) (841) (842) (843) (844) (845) (846) (847) (848) (849) (850) (851) (852) (853) (854) (855) (856) (857) (858) (859) (860) (861) (862) (863) (864) (865) (866) (867) (868) (869) (870) (871) (872) (873) (874) (875) (876) (877) (878) (879) (880) (881) (882) (883) (884) (885) (886) (887) (888) (889) (890) (891) (892) (893) (894) (895) (896) (897) (898) (899) (900) (901) (902) (903) (904) (905) (906) (907) (908) (909) (910) (911) (912) (913) (914) (915) (916) (917) (918) (919) (920) (921) (922) (923) (924) (925) (926) (927) (928) (929) (930) (931) (932) (933) (934) (935) (936) (937) (938) (939) (940) (941) (942) (943) (944) (945) (946) (947) (948) (949) (950) (951) (952) (953) (954) (955) (956) (957) (958) (959) (960) (961) (962) (963) (964) (965) (966) (967) (968) (969) (970) (971) (972) (973) (974) (975) (976) (977) (978) (979) (980) (981) (982) (983) (984) (985) (986) (987) (988) (989) (990) (991) (992) (993) (994) (995) (996) (997) (998) (999) (1000)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — An application by the banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, for permission to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends had been refused, his wife said yesterday.

He would however be permitted to attend church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31 restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

Mrs Gertrude Nqakula, a teacher at Mgwali Secondary School, Stutterheim, said in a telephone interview yesterday permission had been sought for her husband to pick her up at school on Friday afternoons and take her back on Sunday afternoons to enable her to join her husband at weekends.

It had also been requested that her husband be allowed to attend services at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

She said a reply had been received on Wednesday from the King William's Town magistrate, Mr J. P. Seaman. The letter said:

"Your request for permission to fetch your wife every Friday afternoon from Mgwali location in Stutterheim district and take her back on Sundays, can unfortunately not be acceded to and is accordingly refused."

Mrs Nqakula said the request that her husband be allowed to attend morning

church services at Zwelitsha was approved, on condition that Mr Nqakula left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the commencement of the service and that he returned immediately after the service.

Mrs Nqakula said that since the ban of her husband she had had to rely on friends to fetch her in her husband's car.

"The problem in this arrangement has been that friends have not always been available to assist as

they are workers," Mrs Nqakula said. "I cannot rely on public transport, or on getting lifts".

"This problem is compounded on Sundays when we have to run around looking for people who will drive me back to school." Even if I possessed a driver's licence there would still be problems as it would mean taking the car with me to Mgwali and leaving those at home without transport, especially for cases of emergency."

Mr Seaman could not be contacted yesterday. — DDR.

PAGE 8

IX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING ACTION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981 LINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER			
THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
ON - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER			
The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26			
16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401			
VISION			
ON - OCTOBER 1981			
T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9			

Not allowed to C. Herald 26/9/81 (328) visit sick mum

MITCHELLS PLAIN community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, 34, serving his third banning order, was refused permission to visit his sickly mother in Worcester on her birthday last week.

This is the second time this year he has been refused a visit to his mother, Mrs Ivy McQuin, of Worcester.

No reasons were given for the refusal and Mr Issel is seeking legal advice on the matter.

Mr Issel, who was chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association and permanent organiser of the Grassroots community newsletter at the time of his banning in November last year, is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district until October 1983.

RELAXED

His wife, Mrs Shahieda Issel, permanent secretary of the University of the Western Cape Students' Representative Council, said her husband had applied for his banning order to be relaxed so he could visit his mother over the weekend.

He also sent his mother's medical certificate to the chief magistrate at Wynberg to bear out his claim that she would have found it difficult to travel from Worcester to visit her son in Cape Town.

This refusal shows a lack of humanity on the part of the authorities. We were looking forward to seeing her and felt terrible when they refused Johnny permission," Mrs Issel said on Monday.



● MR JOHNNY ISSEL —
twice refused permission to
see his mother.

Botha

steps in S. Tribune to help 27/7/89 exiled couple (328)

Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has personally intervened to allow a couple exiled because of South Africa's race laws to return home.

The couple, Mr Ian Whiteley, a white, and his wife, Sherin, a coloured, this week received a letter from Mr Botha's private secretary Commander T. Ehlers, clearing the way for them to return to South Africa with their two children after 12 years' banishment.

In his letter, Commander Ehlers said the Government would not allow Mr Whiteley to be reclassified coloured. However visas would be granted to the Whiteley children and the passports of the couple would be validated to enable them to return to the land of their birth.

Mr Whiteley was arrested in terms of the Immorality Act and spent three months in jail as an awaiting-trial prisoner before being acquitted. The couple then fled the country.

But the couple's joy at being able to return home may be tempered by the fact that in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act it will be illegal for them to live together unless the Government gives them special permission.

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State refuses to relax ban on Nqakula

THE South African Government has refused banned president of Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, permission to leave the King William's Town magistrate district at the weekends.

Mr Nqakula, who was slapped with a banning order and restricted to his home over the weekends until December 31, 1981, applied for a relaxation of his order to be able to pick up his wife from school.

Mrs Gertrude Nqakula teaches at Mgwali Secondary School, in the Stutterheim district and Mr Nqakula applied for permission to pick her up from the school on Fridays and take her back on Sundays.

LETTER

Government refusal to approve the application was communicated to Mr Nqakula in a letter from the King William's Town magistrate, Mr J P Seaman, who is empowered in terms of Mr Nqakula's restriction notice to authorise exception to the order.

The State has agreed, however, to relax Mr Nqakula's order to allow him to attend the morning service on Sundays at Anglican Church of St John's at Zwelitsha, provided that he leaves his home "for the sole purpose of attending the morning service" not earlier than 30 minutes before the start of the service.

INTERVIEW

The other condition is that he returns to Mount Coke "immediately" after the morning service.

Mrs Nqakula said in a telephone interview from Mgwali that while her husband awaited for the reply of the State regarding his application Mr Nqakula relied on help of friends to pick her up from Mgwali and also take her back.

"The problem in this arrangement has been that these friends have not always been available to assist us as they are workers, whose work has invariably made it impossible for them to leave their places of employment before 5 pm," Mrs Nqakula said.

PROBLEM

"The journey between King William's Town and Mgwali is two hours when there are no delays, which means anyone leaving King William's Town after 7 pm, which is Charles' deadline to be at home in terms of his restriction order."

She said the other problem the family experienced was to arrange alternative transport for whoever had been asked to pick her up from Mgwali to take the driver back to Zwelitsha from Mount Coke.

• Mr Nqakula cannot be quoted by the Press in terms of his banning order.

09 28/9/87
Nqakula
32P (MT) (MS)
attends
service (K) (PS)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, yesterday joined the congregation at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha to attend Mass for the first time since his banning.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31, restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

However, last week he received a letter from the magistrate of King William's Town, Mr J. P. Seaman, informing him that he could attend services on Sunday mornings at St John's church on condition that he left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the start of the service and that he returned home immediately afterwards.

The Rev Patrick Ncanca, who celebrated Mass, blessing Mr Nqakula with holy water and incense and laid his hands on his head as well as on the heads of other members of the congregation.

Mr Nqakula's application to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends to join him was refused last week. — DDR.

Fourth banning order for Mewa Ramgobin

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The founder member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, was yesterday banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, for a further five years — bringing to a total of 20 years his time under banning orders — in terms of the Internal Security Act.

However his wife Ela, whose banning order also expired at midnight last night, was not rebanned, but she was warned by two members of the security police who served the order on her husband that her activities would be closely watched.

maintenance of public order in South Africa".

Last night the Ramgobins' youngest daughter, Arthi, 11, said: "When my daddy is banned the whole family feels banned. The fact that my mummy's banning order is lifted will mean no change in our lives."

Mr Paul David, secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, asked: "While peoples' leaders like Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr George Sewpersad and Mrs Fatima Meer are banned and gagged, we may ask who in fact do the present candidates for Indian Council represent?"

16 years

Mrs Ramgobin, a granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi, was banned for three years in 1978 in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Ramgobin, a former chairman of the Durban-based Committee for Clemency for Political Prisoners, has so far served a total of 16 years under banning orders, including a five-year term of house arrest in 1971.

In a preamble to the latest order, Mr Coetsee said he was satisfied that Mr Ramgobin was engaged in "activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the

Banned couple: One order renewed

Argus 1/10/81
378

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The banning order on Mrs Ela Ramgobin, granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi, was lifted last night, but her husband, Mewa, was re-banned for a further five years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Ramgobin, a social worker, was banned in 1978 for three years in terms of the Internal Security Act, while her husband, a former chairman of the Natal Indian Congress, has been banned since 1967.

A close friend of the family, said two security policemen served the order on Mr Ramgobin last night at his Verulam home.

The order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, prohibits Mr Ramgobin from leaving his Verulam home between 7 pm and 7 am on weekdays and for 24 hours on public holidays and Sundays.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Inanda and has to report to the Verulam police station every Saturday. The order expires on September 30 1986.

Mr Paul David, secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, said he was happy that the ban on Mrs Ramgobin had been lifted so that they could 'lead some sort of normal family life,' but was disappointed that the Minister of Justice did not see fit to lift the ban on her husband.

DD, 1/10/81 (328)

Ramgobin's ban renewed

DURBAN — A founder member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, was banned yesterday for a further five years. If he completes the five years he will have lived under banning orders for 20 years.

However, his wife, Ela,

whose banning order also expired at midnight last night, was not rebanned.

Mrs Ramgobin, mother of five young children and grand-daughter of Mahatma Gandhi, was banned for three years in 1978 in terms of the Internal Security Act. — DDC.

A name to remember

RD 17
5.10.81
328

THE name, Mewa Ramgobin, is perhaps not well known in broad public circles. But it is a name that deserves to be known, for the bearer of it is a victim of injustice on a truly awesome scale.

The injustice is now 15 years' old. That is the period during which Mr Ramgobin has been under banning orders. The latest batch of restrictions expired last Wednesday, only to be immediately re-applied for the next five years.

He is debarred from attending meetings and social gatherings. He is confined to the Verulam area in Natal where he lives. Nothing he says can be quoted. He is under nightly and weekend house arrest.

And all these inflictions on his personal liberty have been imposed by decision of the Minister of Justice. No criminal charges have been brought against Mr Ramgobin. No court of law has been called upon to adjudicate on his behaviour. The Minister has simply received information — how true or exact cannot be said — and has used the extraordinary and untrammelled powers vested in him by the Internal Security Act to cripple Mr Ramgobin's existence.

Nor, of course, is Mr Ramgobin alone in this: at least 134 people are currently banned, according to the most recent count. Hundreds more have suffered the same treatment down the years.

Objections to this Nationalist resort to authoritarian power have been repeatedly voiced, with seemingly little effect. The bannings go on and on.

They have become so commonplace that only occasionally these days do they evoke the widespread shouts of anger and protest which they once did. But that is no reason to keep silent. Indeed to do so would signal total acquiescence and acceptance. Silence would tell the Nationalists that no one cares and that they can do as they please.

Yet we hope that many South Africans still do care; that many are as affronted as ever by the destructions of freedom in our country, and that they are as sickened as ever by the false justifications which are offered.

Mr Ramgobin is a reminder of what we dare not forget.

Trans 10 Mr. Charles Nqakula (328)
7/10/81 QL 666-7
28. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the
Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether Mr. Charles Nqakula applied for permission to ferry his wife between Mgwali School, Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends; if so,
- (2) whether such permission was refused; if so, on what grounds;
- (3) whether he will make a statement of the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, on 24 August 1981 to the Magistrate concerned.
- (2) Yes. At the time of the request public transport was available.

7

WEDNESDAY, 7

- (3) The position in regard to the public transport has changed since the request was made and I have therefore asked the Magistrate to grant the necessary permission.

Hans 10
7/10/81 Internal Security Act
QC 663 328
*23. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons under banning orders have claimed maintenance in terms of section 10(2) of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950; if so, how many persons have (a) claimed and (b) been granted such maintenance?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No persons at present subject to restriction notices have claimed maintenance in terms of section 10(2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950.

Yesterday in Parliament

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The government has given no assurances to the "mixed marriage" couple, Ian and Sherin Whiteley, that they will be immune from prosecution if they return to South Africa after 12 years in London as colour-bar exiles. This emerged in Parliament yesterday when the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Goetsee, replied to questions by Mr Tlan van der Merwe, opposition spokesman on internal affairs.

Mr Heunis confirmed that the Prime Minister's office had sent a letter to the Whiteleys informing them that as South African citizens hold-

Mixed-marriage couple could be prosecuted

ing South African passports, they could return to South Africa without first obtaining visas to do so.

This letter was widely interpreted as an all-clear signal for Mr Whiteley, who is classified white, and his wife, who is classified Indian, to return to the country under normal circumstances as man and wife.

Mr Heunis quashed this interpretation yesterday when he said no assurances had

been given to the Whiteleys and no steps were contemplated to legalize their marriage.

This means that in terms of the Mixed Marriages Act their marriage will be regarded as illegal — they could face prosecution, their marriage remains unrecognized and their children are regarded as illegitimate.

Mr Van der Merwe asked the Mr Goetsee whether he would take any steps to legal-

ize the Whiteleys' living together — which would be illegal in terms of Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

He also asked whether he would safeguard the couple from prosecution under the act. Mr Goetsee replied that he did not possess the authority to do this.

● Commenting, Mr Van der Merwe said the Whiteleys were mistaken if they believed they were coming back to live a normal family life in

South Africa.

"Judging from press reports, the Whiteleys seem to be under the impression that they are coming back to a new South Africa. Instead they are returning to the same system under which they can be persecuted for having different skin colours.

"There has been no legislative change affecting them since they left South Africa.

"It was the height of cynicism for the government to fail to make it clear to the Whiteleys that they can still be subject to prosecution under the Immorality Act, that their marriage would not be recognized and that their children would be illegitimate."

Ruth Hayman dies in London

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Ruth Hayman, a former South African attorney who was banned and placed under house arrest in 1966, died in London yesterday.

Ms Hayman left South Africa a year after her banning order was imposed when the restrictions on her movements caused the collapse of her legal practice in Johannesburg.

She was vice-chairman of the Liberal Party in the Transvaal and an executive member of the banned Defence and Aid Fund when she was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act on April 23, 1966.

Ms Hayman acted as the instructing attorney in several political trials, including that of John Harris, the man hanged in 1965 for the bombing at Johannesburg railway station the previous year.

After settling in London, Ms Hayman began the Neighbourhood English Classes to teach immigrant women the language and culture of their new British home.

By the late 70s the scheme had proved so successful that there were more than 95 classes, with the adult pupils being taught by 75 part-time paid teachers and 170 class volunteers.

No details of Ms Hayman's death are known, but friends last night said she had been in poor health for some time. Ms Hayman's third husband, Mr Mervyn Lazar, died some years ago.

She is survived by two children from a previous marriage.

Banned man may fetch wife

CT 8/10/81 (328)
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, will now be granted permission to fetch his wife over weekends.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobi Coetsee, said in Parliament yesterday that he had asked the magistrate concerned to grant the necessary permission to Mr Nqakula.

Mr Nqakula applied for permission to travel from

Mount Coke in the Ciskei, where he is restricted, to Stutterheim, where his wife teaches, to fetch her on Fridays and take her back on Mondays.

His application was initially turned down by the magistrate in King William's Town.

Asked why the application was rejected, Mr Coetsee explained: "At the time of the request public transport was available."

Mr Coetsee said the position in regard to public transport had changed since the request was made.

Ngakula allowed to fetch wife

8/10/84
THE ASSEMBLY — The banned acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngakula, will now be granted permission to fetch his wife over weekends.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Koble Coetsee, said in Parliament yesterday that he had asked the magistrate concerned to grant the necessary permission to Mr Ngakula.

Mr Ngakula applied for permission to travel from Mount Coke in the Ciskei, where he is restricted to, to Stutterheim, where his wife teaches, to fetch her on Fridays and return her on Mondays.

His application was initially turned down by the

magistrate in King William's Town.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the minister confirmed that permission had been turned down.

Asked why the application was rejected, Mr Coetsee explained: "At the time of the request public transport was available."

Mr Dalling also asked the minister whether he would comment on the matter.

Mr Coetsee replied: "The position regarding the public transport has changed since the request was made and I have therefore asked the magistrate to grant the necessary permission. — PC

bevoegdhede verleen en pligte opgedra aan die Munisipaliteit van Stella kragtens die Wet op Gesondheid, 1977, met ingang 1 Januarie 1981 vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie jaar tot 31 Desember 1983 aan die Afdelingsraad van Stellaland oorgedra word.

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene.

powers conferred and duties imposed on the Municipality of Stella under the Health Act, 1977, be transferred, with effect from 1 January 1981, to the Divisional Council of Stellaland for a further period of three years, up to 31 December 1983.

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2115

9 Oktober 1981

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring 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:

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
Meer, Fatima	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Springfield, Durban.....	31/7/81	31/7/86
Nqakula, Charles.....	Mount Coke Mission	31/7/81	31/12/83

No. 2116

9 Oktober 1981

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld - Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
Gavin Michael Andersson	847 Langlaagte Deep, Crown Mines, Johannesburg	30/7/81
Frank Anthony	266 Voortrekker Road, Kraaifontein	30/7/81
Graeme Bloch	14 Surrey Street, Harfield Village, Claremont	30/7/81
Deborah Jean Budlender	25 Scott Road, Observatory, Cape Town	30/7/81
Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai	12 Harrold Street, Roodepoort	30/7/81
Nkosinathi Benson Fihla	1 Masupa Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	30/7/81
Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile	2214 Unit 11, Mdantsane	30/7/81
William Andrew Hofmeyr	20 Alfred Street, Observatory, Cape	30/7/81
Patricia Morris, née Horn	12 Oxford Street, Observatory, Cape	30/7/81
Sipho Andries Kubeka	145 11th Avenue, Alexandra	30/7/81
Matthews Mfengu Makalima	Ely, Victoria East	30/7/81
Radichiba Kenneth Matime	64 Molohe Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	30/7/81
Maxwell Mayekiso	Dwashu, Middledrift	30/7/81
Ishmael Mkhabela	4225 Chiawelo, Soweto	30/7/81
Mogame Josiah Moeng	1335 Tladi, Soweto	30/7/81
Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi	2998 Zone 10, Zwelitsha	30/7/81
Khayaletu Luckyboy Mqayisa	157A General Dundas Road, Zwide 1, Port Elizabeth	30/7/81
Vusumzi Attwell Msauli	E. 1305 NU 6, Mdantsane	30/7/81
Alpheus Mthethwa	891 St Wendolines Mission, Pinetown	30/7/81
Moses Ndlovu	Inadi, Pietermaritzburg	30/7/81
Jack Phambukile Nduza	9130 NU 3, Mdantsane	30/7/81
Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane	Mphahlele, Thabamopo	30/7/81
Vilma Daphne Lilian van Blerk	23 Anderson Street, Goodwood	30/7/81
Robert Cedric Wilcox	7 Alberta Street, Diep River	30/7/81

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2115

9 October 1981

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:

No. 2116

9 October 1981

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

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Star 9/10/81 Government lifts 24 banning orders

Notice that the banning orders on 24 people have been lifted appears in today's Government Gazette.

The bannings, withdrawn on July 30, are:

Gavin Michael Anderson of Johannesburg (notice due to expire October 31 1981); Graeme Bloch of Rosebank (October 31 1981); William Andrew Hofmeyr and Deborah Jean Hofmeyr of Observatory in the Cape (October 31 1981); Patricia Morris of Durban (October 31 1981); Vilma Daphne Lillian van Blerk

of Goodywood (October 31 1981); Frank Anthony of Kraaifontein (April 30 1983); Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai of Roodepoort (January 31 1983); Nkosinathi Benson Sihla of Port Elizabeth (January 31 1983); M Xolisi Jackson Fuzile of Mdantsane (November 30 1982); Siphos Andries Kubeka of Alexandra (October 31 1981); Mathews Mfengu Makalima of Victoria East (April 30 1982); Radichaba Kenneth Matime of Atteridgeville, Pretoria (May 31 1983),

Maxwell Mayekiso of Middelbdrift (30/4/82); Ishmael Mkhabela of Soweto (30/11/83); Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi Zwelitsha (31/3/83); Khayaletu Lucky Boy Mqayisa of Port Elizabeth (30/11/83); Vusumzi Attwell Msauli of Mdantsane (30/4/83); Alpheus Mthethwa of Pine-town (31/10/81); Moses Ndlovu of Maritzburg (31/10/81); Jack Phambukile Nduza of Mdantsane (30/4/82); Jackson Thibedi Ntsoand of Thabamoo-po (30/9/82) and Robert Cedric Wilcox of Wyn-

berg (30/4/83).

Mrs Fatima Meer, a Durban sociologist, has been served with a further ban.

A notice in the Government Gazette today prohibits Mrs Meer, of Durban, from attending any gathering from July 31 this year to July 31 1986.

According to the Government Gazette Mr Charles Ngakula of Mount Coke Mission, was also banned on July 31 this year, but his banning order is only for two years, until December 31 1983.

7/10/10/81 (328)

Govt withdraws orders on 24 people

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has withdrawn the orders prohibiting 24 people from public gatherings.

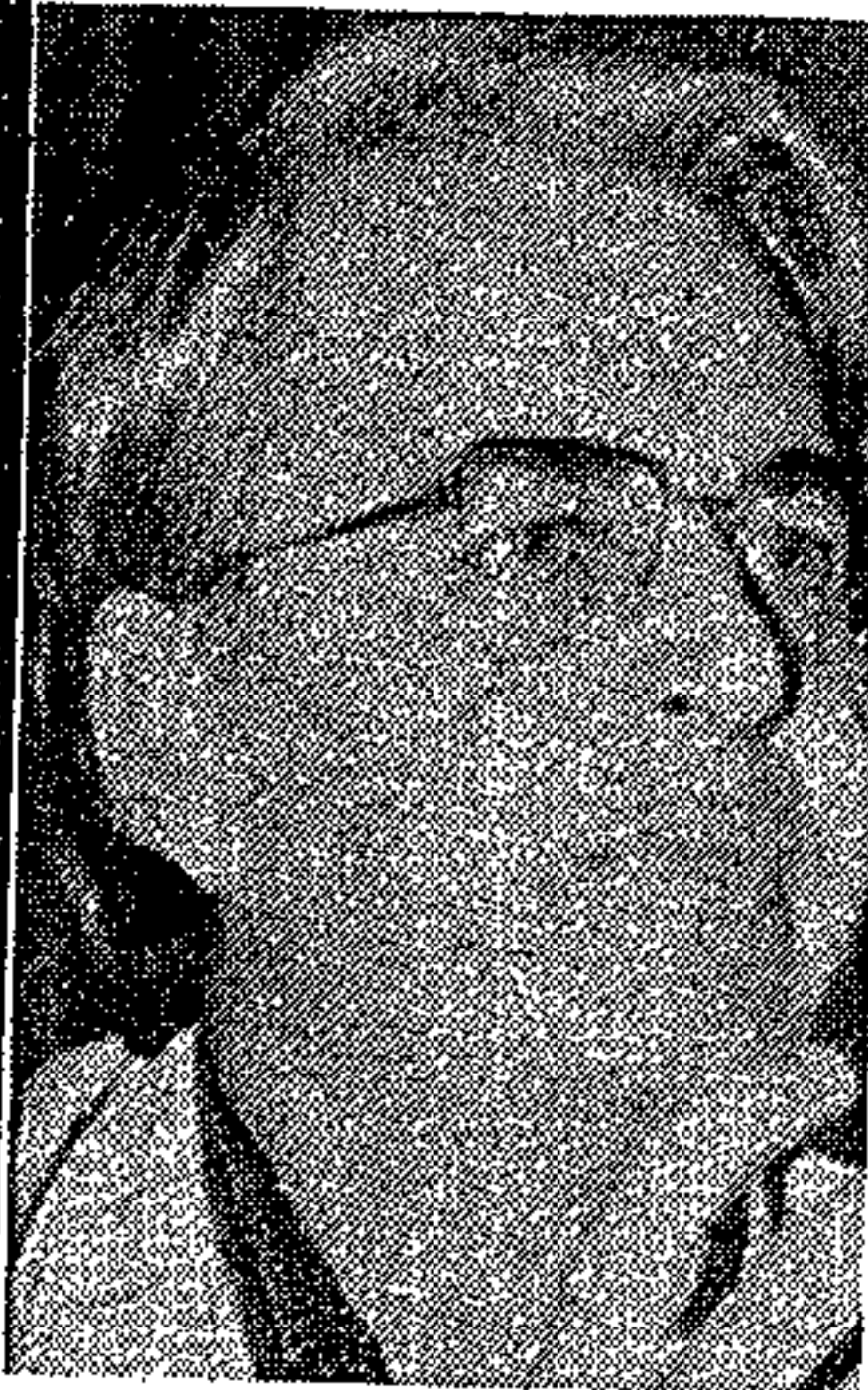
A notice lifting the ban appeared in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The people are: Mr Gavin Michael Anderson of Johannesburg, Mr Frank Anthony of Kraaifontein, Mr Graeme Bloch of Claremont, Mrs Deborah Jean Budlender of Cape Town, Mr Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai of Roodepoort, Mr Nkosinathi Benson Fihla of Port Elizabeth, Mr Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile of Mdantsane, Mr William Andrew Hofmeyr of Observatory, Mrs Patricia Morris, nee Horn, of Observatory, Cape Town, Mr Siho Andries Kubeka of Alexan-

dra, Mr Matthews Mfengu Makalima of Victoria East, Mr Radichiba Kenneth Matime of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, Mr Maxwell Mayekiso of Dwashu, Middledrift, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela of Soweto, Mr Mogame Josiah Moeng of Soweto, Mr Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi of Zwelitsha, Mr Khayaalethu Luckyboy Mqayisa of Port Elizabeth, Mr Vusumzi Attwell Msauli of Mdantsane, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa of Pinetown, Mr Moses Ndlovu of Pietermaritzburg, Mr Jack Phambukile Nduza of Mdantsane, Mr Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane of Thabamopo, Mrs Vilma Daphne Lilian van Blerk of Goodwood and Mr Robert Cedric Wilcox of Diep River. — Sapa

Woods was secret envoy, says Rhoodie

Savetan 12/10/81 (328)



WOODS: Used as ambassador?

FORMER South African newspaper editor Donald Woods acted as a secret unofficial ambassador for Pretoria in a number of African countries before he was banned, it was alleged over the weekend.

The allegations came in an interview in a Sunday newspaper with Eschel Rhoodie, the former Information department official implicated in the secret propaganda funds scandal two years ago.

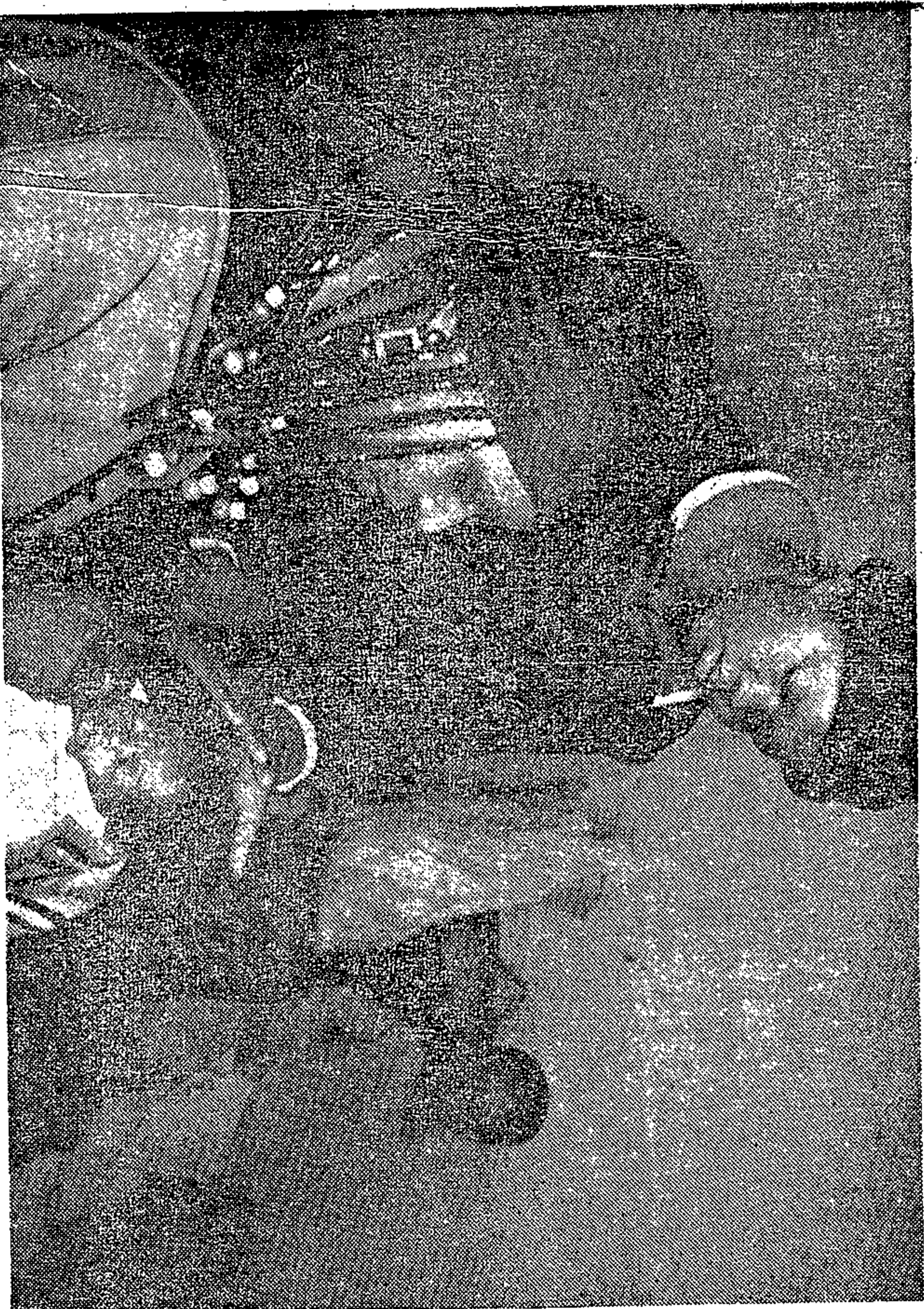
Mr Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch, fled South Africa four years ago and is now under a banning order.

Mr Rhoodie, speaking on the occasion of the publication in the United States of Mr Woods' autobiography *Looking for Trouble*, said, "Mr Woods sat in my office and in the offices of other senior government officials more than once."

A Member of Parliament for the Progressive Federal Party, John Malcomess, said that if true, Mr Rhoodie's allegations showed the duplicity of the South African government in its secret operations.

328
13/10/87

Winnie Mandela wins praise for her social work



Mrs Winnie Mandela (with plaited hairstyle) comforts a sobbing two-week-old baby, Mpho, in Brandfort township. Mpho's mother, Mrs Catherine Japhta stands beside her.

Working under the stringent conditions of her five-year banning order, Mrs Winnie Nomzamo Mandela, wife of the ANC's imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela, has helped many families in Brandfort's black township as a social worker.

The 44-year old mother of two daughters, Zenzeni and Zinzile, Mrs Mandela pursues her career as a qualified social worker by attending to newly-born babies in the township.

One of her main problems is combating malnutrition both among babies and among babies and their mothers.

She often buys food for the babies and sometimes provides clothes for the naked ones.

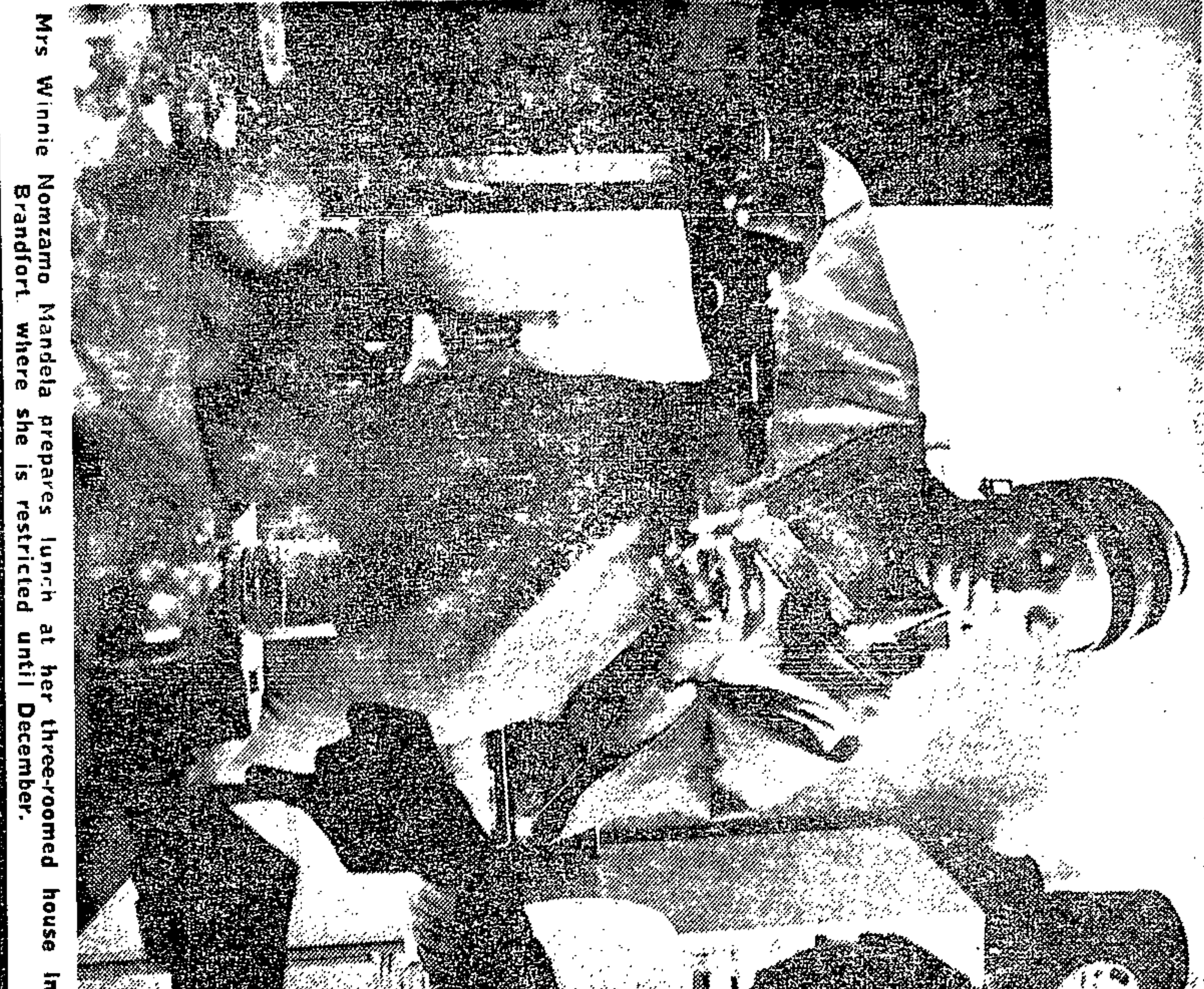
Mrs Mandela was once told of a two-week old breast-fed

baby whose mother was starving.

"Mrs Mandela came to my help — she bought my baby food and clothes. Without her help, I don't think my baby would have survived," the mother of the baby told me.

Another family said Mrs Mandela paid school fees for their children, who had been expelled for non-payment last year. The family was later confronted by the headmaster, who accused them of receiving money from Mrs Mandela.

Several local families, including community leaders and priests alleged that a week before Mrs Mandela was brought to Brandfort in 1977, police and officials of the



Mrs Winnie Nomzamo Mandela prepares lunch at her three-roomed house in Brandfort where she is restricted until December.

CT 17/10/81. (328)

Banning on

sisters ends

THE banning orders on two City women, Mary Simons and her sister Tanya Anne Simons, who were banned in 1976, were lifted last Friday. Their orders were due to expire at the end of this month.

Both were banned in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act No 44 Section 9 (1a) and 10 (1a). No reasons were given for the banning.

In terms of their orders, the sisters were allowed to communicate with each other and their parents; but were prohibited from attending any gatherings, and were confined to their magisterial districts.

Mary Simons has returned to her post as a lecturer in Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town. Tanya Simons is a librarian at the university.

Wedlock after unbanning

Sowetan 15/10/81 (328)

SOWETAN REPORTERS

MR RADICHABA
Kenny Matime (27), the Atteridgeville former member of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), who was recently unbanned, married at the weekend.

But even as he led his bride to the altar, Mr Matime was still uncertain whether he would be able to pursue his

studies abroad.

His banning order was lifted in July this year but was only gazetted by the Government last Friday, a day before his wedding.

The announcement of the lifting of his ban together with 23 others, came a week before the commemoration of the massive October 19, 1977, crack-down.

Mr Matime's banning order prevented him from taking up a scholarship in Australia and also from continu-

ing his articles of clerkship while he trained as a lawyer.

Mr Matime told SOWETAN yesterday that but for the ban he would be a practising lawyer by now.

Now serving articles under Mr Toli Vilakazi, a Pretoria lawyer, Mr Matime had twice been detained under internal security legislation in 1977 and 1978.

Mr Thabo Sehume, also of Atteridgeville, his friend and colleague in Sasol, is still serving a five-year banning order.

Among others whose banning orders have been reviewed favourably are Mr

Ishmael Mkhabela of Soweto, Ms Nobuhle Hilary Mofapi of Zwelitsha and Mr Jackson Thubedi Ntsoane of Thabampho.

Meanwhile the Government has confirmed the five-year banning of Ms Fatima Meer and Mr Charles Ngakula, president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, for two years.



UNBANNED! Mr Kenny Matime with his bride, Miss Nthabiseng Lesesa of Oskraal.

Black Sash stand against bannings

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

THE Black Sash will hold a demonstration in Johannesburg tomorrow to commemorate the October 19, 1977 clampdown by the Government on Black community organisations and individuals.

Mrs Jill Wentzel, national vice-president of the Black Sash, said in a statement that the Government, "rather than seek out and remedy the causes of legitimate black dissatisfaction", had simply continued to act repressively.

She said since the October 1977 bannings of 19 Black organisations and many individuals the Government had continued to "feed an atmosphere of lawlessness by ruthlessly banning and detaining opponents of its policies".

"An unknown number of people are currently in detention and we fear for their wellbeing."

Bannings

The Nat weapon that silences

By ALAN PATON

THE recent bannings of Mrs Fatima Meer and Mr Mewa Ramgobin raise again the whole question of the use by a government of this remorseless weapon against its opponents.

Mrs Meer was silenced from 1954 to 1956, and again from 1976 to 1981.

No sooner had the second ban expired than she was banned again for five years.

In 1986 when she reaches the age of 56, she will have spent 12 years, not only in silence, but cut off from any kind of normal life, and denied many of those simple pleasures that make life more tolerable in a semi-totalitarian society.

Mr Ramgobin was silenced from November 1965 to November 1970, and again from September 1971 to September 1976.

His ban was renewed in September 1976 and expired again in September 1981. On the day of its expiry it was renewed until September 1986.

In September 1986 when he will be 53 years old, he will have spent 20 years of his life in political and social isolation.

I cite the cases of these two persons because it happens that they are well known to me. I have known them both for thirty years. Their tongues are sharper than mine, though in my palmier days my own was described as "venomous" ("venynlg") by no less an authority on such matters as Dr Verwoerd.

I ask myself the difficult question, why was it necessary on the very day of the expiry of their bans, to renew them?

They were given no chance to show that they had changed from baddies to goodies, nor to show that age had mellowed them, nor to show that a blinding flash of light had suddenly revealed to them the virtues of the doctrines of racial separation.

I have my own opinion as to why their bans were renewed almost automatically. But I must confess that I have no access to the thousands of dossiers, to the tapes of telephone conversations, to the secret-eye photographs of clandestine visitors. Nor do I have access to the new and fantastic machine which I could set up on my desk at Botha's Hill, and which would enable me to know exactly what dark thoughts Mrs Meer is thinking in Durban, and Mr Ramgobin in Verulam.

Therefore, although so ill-equipped, I venture with impudence and temerity, and with scant respect for the majesty of Dons, to say exactly why their bans have been renewed.

Their bans have been renewed because of the sharpness of their tongues, because they won't go down on their knees before the State, and

also alas! because age has not mellowed them, at least not in the direction that would be pleasing to the security police.

Also they have gifts of political leadership, and the Government is suspicious — and afraid too, let us face it — of any gift of political leadership that is manifested outside the Broederbond and the National Party.

Neither Mrs Meer nor Mr Ramgobin has ever made a bomb and neither is likely even to have thought of making a bomb. They are silenced for the simple reason that if they were unsilenced, they could be expected to say exactly what they thought.

I shall mention only two other people well known to me.

One is Mr Peter Brown, of Pietermaritzburg and the other is Mrs Jean Hill of Durban.

Neither has ever made a bomb, or ever thought of making a bomb. One could describe their lives as upright and honourable.

I find the fact that the Government silenced them both a grotesque comment on the state of our society.

They too were silenced because they believed they had a right, and more than that, a duty to protest against the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act and the Act which created separate universities, and the cruel and heartless destruction of the simple and humble communities that hard-working people had legally established in the so-called "black spots".

The white rulers of South Africa made a gross error when they under the Suppression of Communism Act gave to the Minister of Justice powers that should properly belong only to the courts of justice.

They made a second gross error when they allowed the Minister to arrest and detain without trial.

They made the third gross error when they allowed the Minister to cut off a detainee from access to any person other than those employed and appointed by him. This led inevitably to death in detention.

In fact between 1963 and 1977 there were 41 deaths in detention, some of them most disturbing and disquieting to all lovers of justice.

It was the death of Steve Biko in detention in 1977 that led to such a world outcry that much stricter rules were promulgated for the treatment of people in detention by the security police.

Our Government has always wanted to be regarded as a nation of the West. But its security laws are not paralleled in any nation of the West. Their like is only to be found in those nations which are ruled by governments which are totalitarian or near-totalitarian in nature, whose policies and philosophies we find abhorrent and unChristian.

Our erosion of the rule of law has placed us firmly in the company of those whom we regard as our enemies. We are nearer to Moscow than we are to London or Washington.

I think it was some two years ago that the Prime Minister promised us an inquiry into the whole matter of security legislation.

What has happened to it?

One thing is certain, we shall never be welcome in the Western community of nations so long as we continue to withhold from the courts those powers that properly belong to them, and are sacrosanct in any civilised and democratic country.

Beyers Naude

— still unbowed

CT 19/10/87
348

WHEN the sweatpeas are in full bloom again at 26 Hoylake Drive in Greenside next year, the Rev C F Beyers Naude might be free.

It is only a timorous, fleeting thought today, more likely to bring on apprehension than happiness. Nevertheless it is there. Asked about it, Mrs Naude simply shakes her head.

On Monday, October 19, 66-year-old Dr Naude enters his last year of banishment for misdemeanours unknown.

But his wife Ilse appears almost to fear the passage of time which might take them headlong into a reimposition of the punishment they have already suffered together.

Time has undoubtedly weighed heavily on the Naude family since that spring day in 1977 when a five-year banning order was served on the former Director of the Christian Institute.

For four years Dr Naude has had to live with his own thoughts, unable to convey them to anyone under the conditions of his banning order. He may not be quoted in any publication. Even his feelings must remain secret.

Before his banning order, Dr Naude's life's work was to do everything in his power to bring black and white leaders together to plan a peaceful future. How he must itch to have his freedom to pursue this long-held and interrupted ideal.

The banning of Beyers Naude in 1977 came in a momentous year for South African politics.

Bracketing the day he is not likely ever to forget were the September death in custody of black consciousness leader Steve Biko and the November assassination of National Party parliamentary candidate Dr Robert Smit.

Prime Minister John Vorster had clashed in Vienna with American Vice-President Walter Mondale over the concept of majority rule, there had been the first rude awakenings to the Information scandal and a General Election.

Amid all this, the October 19 swoop unleashed a fury of condemnation as it left 18 organizations banned, two newspapers closed down, World and Weekend World editor Percy Qoboza detained and many people restricted.

The banning of Dr Naude climaxed a long history of persecution of a man dedicated only to peace.

The Beyers Naude story is of one man's battle with the Afrikaner establishment by challenging its most sacred and powerful institutions — the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Yet, he is the embodiment of verligte Afrikanerdom's struggle to escape the confines of conservatism and



Eminent Afrikaner son, and vehement government opponent, the Rev C F Beyers Naude, above, enters the last 12 months of a five-year banning order today. Eugene Hugo examines the man, the circumstances of his persecution and how he has weathered the psychological punishment of being sent to Coventry by executive decree for misdemeanours unknown.

few individual lives mirror the strife, the strictures and trauma that accompany this pioneering role.

The tale of Dr Naude's fall from Afrikaner grace started 20 years ago when the events of Sharpeville put the razor-edge to an already finely-honed conscience, plummeting Dr Naude into two decades of controversy.

After Sharpeville, Dr Naude became the focal figure in a dissident church movement which vociferously attacked the political and economic dispensation.

Till then Dr Naude had been a Nationalist supporter, a Broederbonder and Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the NGK — a man of great prominence in the Afrikaans church and cultural circles.

Dr Naude played a leading role in the founding of the Christian Institute — a now banned organization unflagging in its criticism of the government — and was appointed director in September, 1963.

The NGK labelled the Institute heretical and started taking action against clergymen who were members. Dr Naude was under constant attack, particularly from more conservative elements in Afrikaner ecclesiastical circles.

The Minister of Justice, the Broederbond, the NGK were just a few to take a swipe at him.

His persecution neared its climax in 1975 when the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission found that he was an advocate of violence.

Conclusive proof, it claimed, lay in newspaper reports about what Dr Naude was supposed to have said concerning the action of guerilla fighters in South Africa.

The newspaper statement attributed to Dr Naude amounted to an admission, according to the commission, "that he is aware of unlawful underground activities which it was his civic duty to report to the authorities in the first instance".

But the commission made no mention of the public denial of the truth of the reports at the time, of correspondence with the Prime Minister and tape-recorded evidence which showed that Dr Naude had been misquoted in the Cape National Party organ the Burger.

As early as 1973 it was predicted that the government would ban him — four years later it was a fact.

But this silver-haired, slightly gaunt and softly-spoken patriarch of South African theology appears to be drawing on deep inner resources which reject any thought of bitterness and scorn intimidation.

One can only guess at what has motivated Dr Naude to overcome his isolation, because he cannot speak for the record about it.

What has probably helped him overcome some of the intense frustration — born from the restrictions which leave him so helpless to go out and fight for conciliation — is pastoral counselling which takes up at least four hours of his day.

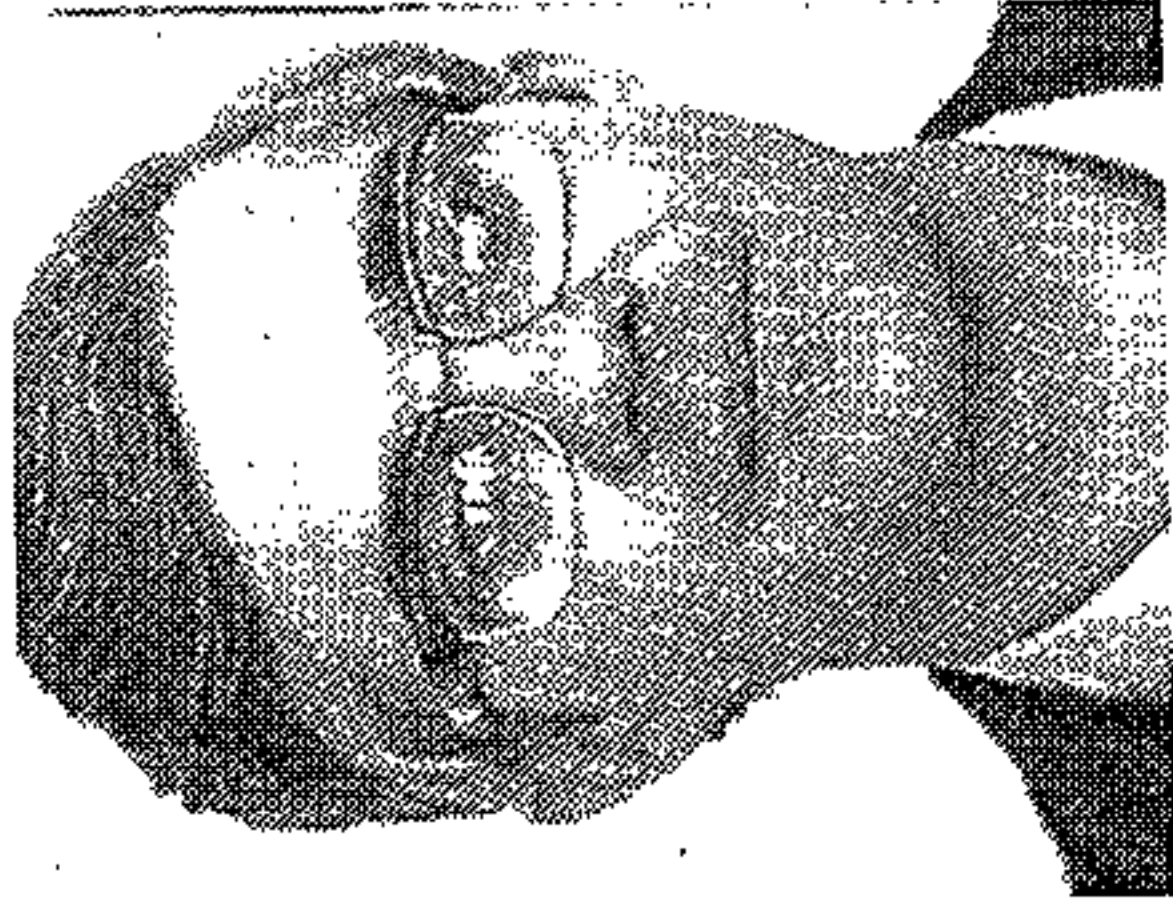
Seven newspapers a day should keep him informed, along with the constant stream of local and overseas correspondence.

His major frustration, however, still must inevitably be that he cannot meet openly with the people in the Christian community, exchange views or express them in Afrikaans — because he is the type of person who needs the response and stimulus of fellow humans.

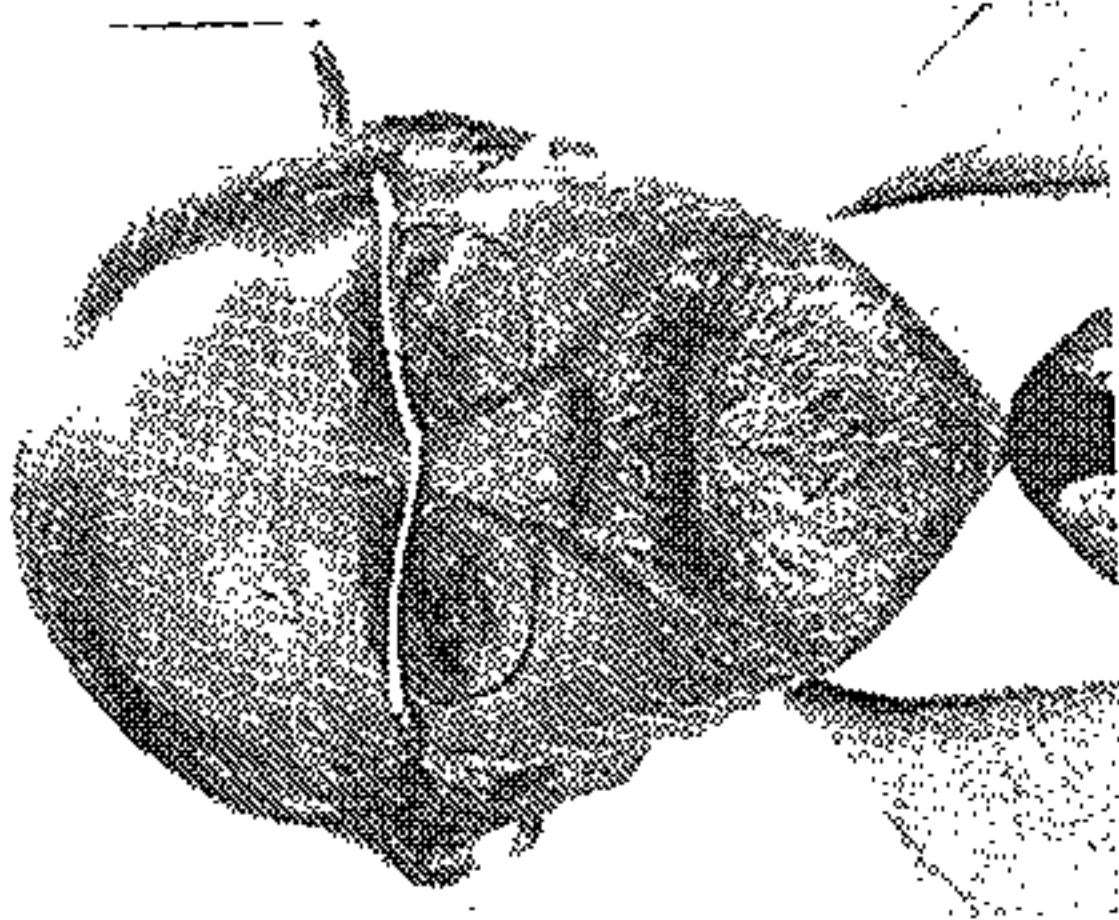
And to increase his burden, Mrs Naude's health is suffering.

It is perhaps indicative of the kind of man he is that through all this hardship Dr Naude is still able to smile readily and even enjoy a joke about his predicament.

The government condemned one of South Africa's most eminent Afrikaners because he tried to serve his country the only way he knew how, but to all appearances it has not dampened his ardour or wilted his spirit.



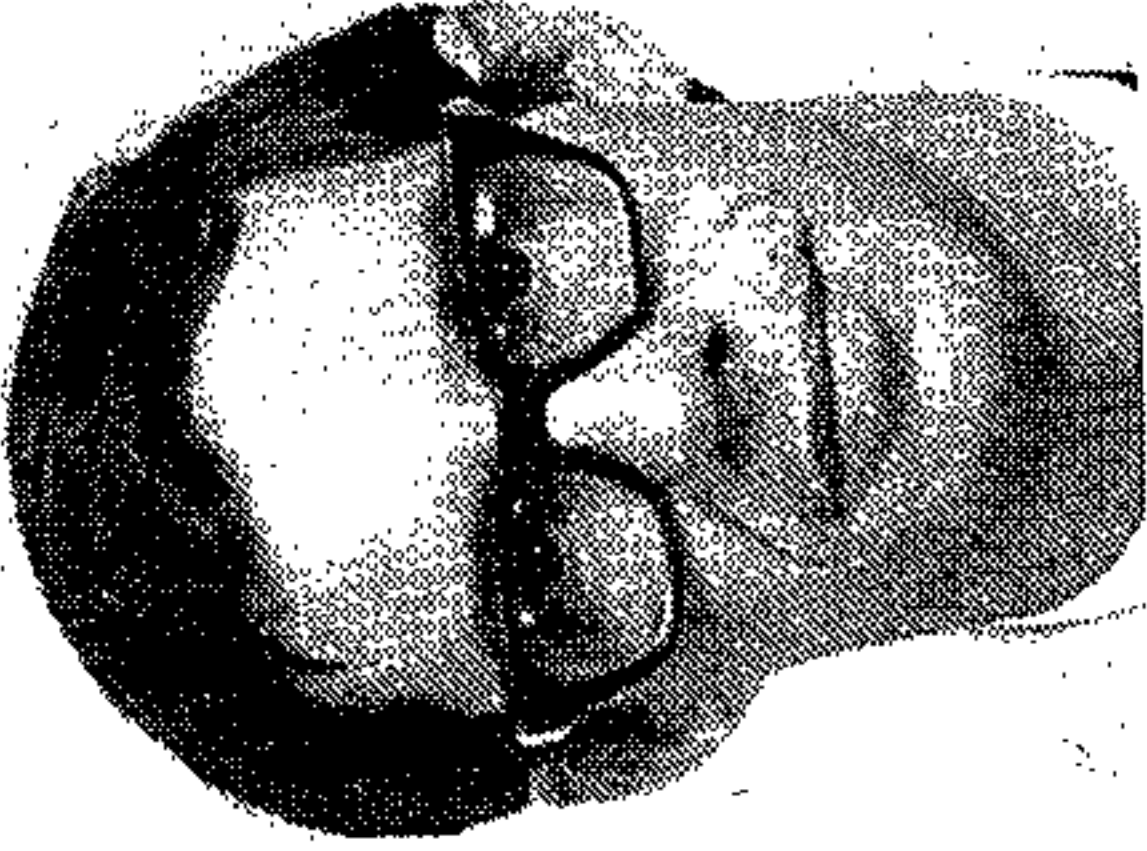
Mr Peter Randall



Dr Theo Kotze



Mr Percy Oboza



Rev David Russell



Mr Donald Woods

Anniversary of bannings

CT 19/10/81 328

Staff Reporter

TODAY is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday, October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organizations and a number of people were banned.

Among those to receive five-year banning orders were:

● Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed.

● The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas.

● The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute.

● Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London.

● The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute.

● The Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, organ of the Christian Institute, which was banned.

● Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in Education at the University of the

Witwatersrand.

Mr Percy Oboza, who was then editor of The World and Weekend World, was detained on the same day. He was released only five months later.

In April 1978, he became editor of Post and Weekend Post. In May the same year he received the Golden Pen Award. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate by Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

He spent some time in the United States as editor-in-residence of the Washington Star after the banning of Post, and has recently returned to South Africa.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his 60s, is still a banned person in South Africa, as is the Rev David Russell.

Mr Russell is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and must remain in his home at night and on Saturdays. On Sundays he is permitted to attend church services.

In October last year he married Miss Dorothea Madden, a former nun, on a Sunday — the only day they can

attend church together.

He caused a stir last year when he broke his restriction orders to attend the Anglican Synod at Grahamstown. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, but won an appeal against the severity of the sentence. He subsequently served a sentence of two weeks in Pollsmoor Prison.

The Rev Brian Brown left South Africa with his family in March 1978 after being granted an exit permit by the Department of Interior. He settled in Britain and took up the position of minister of a Methodist church in Denby Dale, Yorkshire. He may not return to South Africa.

The restriction notices of the Rev Cedric Mayson and Mr Peter Randall were withdrawn in June this year after they had been banned for four years. The Minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had reviewed their cases and decided to withdraw the restriction notices.

The recent history of the Rev Theo Kotze and Mr Donald Woods have been more dramatic. Both fled the

country — Mr Woods to Lesotho in December 1977 and Mr Kotze to Botswana in July 1978. Both subsequently arrived in London.

Mr Woods has settled in London, where he has written three books and spent a great deal of time lecturing. In 1978 he was named associate editor of a new journal, Worldpaper.

Mr Kotze spent some time in Utrecht, where he led the exiled Christian institute till it folded in March 1979.

He was then accepted into the Methodist Church of Great Britain and given the position of Consultant-in-Mission at Selly Oake Colleges, a group of ecumenical colleges in Bournville Estate in Birmingham.

He has lectured widely and, with his wife, is writing an autobiography which includes political and social comment on South Africa. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Edinburgh.

● Beyers Naude — Still unbowed, page 11



BEYERS NAUDE . . . four years of living with his own thoughts

hours to go

to escape the confines of conservatism and few individual lives mirror the strife, the strictures and trauma that accompany this pioneering role.

The unique tale of Dr Naude's fall from Afrikaner grace started 20 years ago when the events of Sharpeville put the razor-edge to an already finely-honed conscience, so plummeting Dr Naude into two decades of controversy.

Responsible

After the Sharpeville uprising, Dr Naude became the focal figure in a dissident church movement which vociferously attacked the political and economic dispensation.

He had concluded that the National Party of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd was responsible for the tension that led to Sharpeville and he rejected its policy of hard-line apartheid.

Until then Dr Naude had been a Nationalist supporter, a Broederbond and Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the NGK — a man of great prominence in the Afrikaans church and cultural circles.

He resigned from the Broederbond in 1963 and the subsequent publication of confidential Broederbond documents placed a question mark against his integrity in the minds of Afrikaners.

Dr Naude went on to play a leading role in the founding of the Christian Institute — a now banned organisation unflagging in its criticism of the Government — and was appointed director in September, 1963.

Then the witchhunt was really on.

The NGK labelled the Institute heretical and started taking action against clergymen who were members. Dr Naude was under

constant attack, particularly from the more conservative elements in Afrikaner ecclesiastical circles.

The Minister of Justice, the Broederbond, the NGK were just a few who took time out to take a swipe at him.

There were hate letters and abusive telephone calls, death threats and social ostracism, and cries of "traitor" and "heretic" as the vilification continued.

Highlight

And always the fear of a hidden microphone or some other bugging device invading the privacy between man and wife.

A highlight in Dr Naude's struggle against attack from South Africa's Rightwing came when he and Prof A S Geyser won a libel action against the Pretoria verkrampte, Professor A D Pont.

They were awarded R20 000 damages after Prof Pont had suggested they were Communist fellow travellers.

But Nationalism was not yet finished with Beyers Naude and his persecution neared its climax in 1975 when the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission found that he was an advocate of violence.

Conclusive proof, it claimed, lay in newspaper reports about what Dr Naude was supposed to have said concerning the action of guerrilla fighters in South Africa.

The newspaper statement attributed to Dr Naude amounted to an admission, according to the Commission, "that he is aware of unlawful underground activities which it was his civic duty to report to the authorities in the first instance".

But the commission made no mention of the public denial of the truth of the reports at the

motivated Dr Naude to overcome his isolation because he cannot speak for the record about it.

He is a perceptive person and he must be acutely aware of the things happening around him. His friends can see it reflected in his elation, his depression or in his anger, although they will tell you he is always strictly controlling any feelings that might allow him to let go.

But with his high ideals, Dr Naude must above all feel a sense of helplessness and sorrow over his inability to make a contribution towards relieving society's woes.

Learning

What has probably helped him overcome some of the intense frustration — born from the restrictions which leave him so helpless to go out and fight for conciliation — is pastoral counselling which takes up at least

Prime Minister and tape-recorded evidence which showed that Dr Naude had been misquoted in the Cape National Party organ, Die Burger.

Mr Vorster meanwhile told the National Party's Free State congress that if the newspaper report was true, the State would act against Dr Naude with all the power at its disposal.

As early as 1973 it was predicted that the Government would ban him — four years later it was a fact.

Before his banning, Dr Naude had become increasingly disillusioned with the N.G.K. and finally resigned with four others last year. He had gone the full circle. Dr Naude is now silenced and effectively trapped in a world where even a careless greeting could lead to a jail sentence. Every time he comes into the room when his wife is talking to someone else, she has to leave.

Isolation

But this silver-haired, slightly gaunt and softly-spoken patriarch of South African theology appears to be drawing on deep inner resources which reject any thought of bitterness and scorn. The Government's now traditional "cooling off" sentence has obviously given Dr Naude time for some of the pursuits clergy-men indulge in — deep self-examination, meditation, even new discoveries in their field.

One can only guess at what has happened.

He can keep learning even from those people who seek comfort from him. Seven newspapers a day should keep him informed along with the constant stream of local and overseas correspondence.

His major frustration, however, still must inevitably be that he cannot meet openly with the people in the Christian community, exchange views or express them in Afrikaans — because he is the type of person who needs the response and stimulus of fellow human beings.

And to increase his burden Mrs Naude's health is suffering. She and her banned husband need to get away together — but this needs special permission for Dr Naude to leave the Johannesburg area to which he has been confined.

It is perhaps indicative of the kind of man he is that through all this hardship Dr Naude is still able to smile readily and even enjoy a joke about his predicament.

The Government, condemned one of South Africa's most eminent Afrikaans because he tried to save his country the only way he knew how, but to all appearances it has not dampened his ardour or wilted his spirit.

The Beyer's Naude banning will one day be considered in its full historical context, and the verdict is unlikely to favour those who sought to muzzle one of the most persistently articulate and penetrating of all the critics of apartheid.

If it's not the last year, I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me, it's the seclusion. It's not a normal life . . . he living over there and me here." — Mrs Ilse Naude.

Eminent Afrikaner son, and vehement Government opponent, the Reverend C F Beyers Naude, enters the last 12 months of a five-year banning order today. EUGENE HUGO examines the man, the circumstances of his persecution and how he has weathered the psychological punishment of being sent to Coventry by executive decree for misdemeanours unknown.

Today, four years ago, Beyers Naude began his lonely ordeal by decree

WHEN the sweatpeas are in full bloom again at 26 Hoylake Drive in Greenside next year the Reverend C F Beyers Naude might be free.

It is only a timorous, fleeting, thought today, more likely to bring on apprehension than happiness. Nevertheless it is there. Asked about it, Mrs Naude simply shakes her head.

On Monday, October 19, 66-year-old Dr Naude enters his last year of banishment for misdemeanours unknown.

But his wife, Ilse, appears almost to fear the passage of time which might take them headlong into a re-imposition of the punishment they have already suffered together.

Time has undoubtedly weighed heavily on the Naude family since that spring day in 1977 when a five-year banning order was served on the former Director of the Christian Institute — time more likely to be counted now in the 8 766 still remaining hours.

For four years Dr Naude has had to live with his own thoughts, unable to convey them to anyone under the conditions of his banning order. He may not be quoted in any publication. Even his feelings must remain secret.

Before his banning order Dr Naude's life's work was to do everything in his power to bring black and white leaders together to plan a peaceful future. How he must itch to have his freedom to pursue this long-held and interrupted ideal.

Steve Biko

The strain has taken its toll. Tears blinked in the eyes of Mrs Naude as she said: "If it's not the last year I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me, it's the seclusion. It's not a natural life . . . him living over there and me here."

The banning of Beyers Naude in 1977 came in a momentous year for South African politics.

Bracketing the day he is unlikely ever to forget were the September death in custody of black consciousness leader Steve Biko and the November assassination of National Party parliamentary candidate Dr Robert Smit.

Prime Minister John Vorster had clashed in Vienna with American Vice-President Walter

Only 8 760

Mondale over the concept of majority rule, there had been the first rude awakenings to the Information Scandal and a General Election.

Amid all this, the October 19 swoop unleashed a fury of condemnation as it left 18 organisations banned, two newspapers closed down, World and Weekend World editor Percy Qoboza detained and many people restricted, including Dr Naude and Daily Dispatch editor Donald Woods.

But the banning of Dr Naude can only be seen as a singular act of infamy — it climaxed a long history of persecution of a man dedicated only to peace.

And his banning was almost certainly based on the mistaken finding in 1975 of the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission that this man of God was an advocate of violence with inside knowledge of guerrilla plans to start a campaign of urban terrorism.

The Beyers Naude story is of one man's battle with the Afrikaner establishment by challenging its most sacred and powerful institutions — the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Because of a superb intellectual ability to challenge the Afrikaner holy of holies with the Scriptures, he, perhaps above any other opponent, brought out an essential ruthlessness in the Afrikaner makeup.

Dr Naude emerged from the subsequent flagellation as the Afrikaner Judas who kissed off the apartheid Christ in betrayal.

The man who always felt he had an important role to fulfill in the future reconciliation of conflicting forces in South Africa had to endure Afrikanerdom's ultimate contemptuous smear: "Communist fellow traveller".

Yet, he is the embodiment of verligte Afrikanerdom's struggle

Govt cracked down ^{19/10/81} ³² ~~37~~ years ago

CAPE TOWN — Today is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organisations and a number of people were banned.

Among those to receive five year banning orders were:

Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed;

The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas;

The Rev Theo Kotze,

The restriction notices Cape director of the Christian Institute;

Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch;

The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute;

The Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, organ of the Christian Institute, which was banned;

Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in education at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Percy Qoboza, who was editor of The World and Weekend World at the time, was detained on the same day. He was released five months later.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his 60s, is still a banned person in South Africa, as is Mr Russell.

Mr Russell caused a stir last year when he broke his restriction order to attend the Anglican synod at Grahamstown. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, but won an appeal against the severity of the sentence. He subsequently served a sentence of two weeks in Pollsmoor Prison.

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Both Mr Kotze and Mr Woods fled the country — Mr Woods to Lesotho in December 1977 and Mr Kotze to Botswana in July 1978. Both subsequently arrived in London.

Mr Woods has remained in London where he has written three books and spent a great deal of time lecturing. In 1978 he was named associate editor of a new journal, Worldpaper.

Mr Kotze spent some time in Utrecht where he led the exiled Christian institute till it folded in March 1979. — DDR.

Naude's ban is relaxed

RDM

By EUGENE HUGO

24.10.81
328

THE banned former director of the Christian Institute, the Reverend C F Beyers Naude, has been given permission to go on holiday with his wife, Ilse, for the first time in four years.

Dr Naude, 66, who entered the last year of a five-year banning order on October 19, intends spending three weeks on the Cape coast so that his wife can recuperate from an illness.

He applied for permission to leave Johannesburg after the family's doctor recommended that he and his wife go on holiday together because her health was suffering under the strain of the banning order.

This week Mrs Naude told the Rand Daily Mail: "If it's not the last year, I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. It's not a normal life".

The couple leave for the Cape today.

DD 24/10/81 (328)

Naude's ban relaxed

JOHANNESBURG — The banned former Christian Institute director, the Rev C. F. Beyers Naude, has been given permission to go on holiday with his wife, Ilse, for the first time in four years.

Dr Naude, who entered the last 12 months of a five-year banning order on October 19, intends spending three weeks on the Cape coast so that Mrs Naude can recuperate from an illness.

He applied for permission to leave the Johannes-

burg area after the Naude family doctor recommended that he and his wife go on holiday together because her health was suffering under the strain of the banning order.

On Monday, as Dr Naude, 66, faced the remaining 8760 hours of silence-by-executive-decree, Mrs Naude said: "If it's not the last year, I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me." — DDC.

Mwasa Sawetlan 28/10/77 gets UK support

THE British National Union of Journalists (NUJ) has highlighted the plight of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) leaders with a protest outside the South African Embassy.

The protest on Monday was part of a trade union week of action to isolate apartheid.

Mr Francis Beckett said: "No sooner is a Mwasa president elected than he is rendered incapable of functioning as a journalist and is also restrained in other ways."

A statement released by the acting-president of Mwasa, Mr Goba Ndlovu, said in response: "Mwasa is grateful that the world is aware of our struggle for liberation and the harassment faced by our leaders. We in Mwasa are convinced that what we do is only to uphold the truth as it is and to tell it as it is."

"The South African Government is trying to hide that truth and it is up to the free world to record events as they happen in South Africa. True, our leaders have been suppressed and silenced but Mwasa's work must go on."

Banning August 2/11/81 orders on 3 city people expire

THE five-year banning orders of three Cape Town people expired on Saturday and were not reimposed.

They are Mr Jeremy Baskins, a former trade unionist with the General Workers' Union, Miss Judy Favish, a former literacy teacher, and Mr Jack Lewis, a former member of the Wages Commission at Rhodes University.

Speaking out against the banning order which had been imposed on him in November 1976, Mr Lewis said there was a need for greater solidarity among banned people and all other victims of State repression.

VICTIMISED

'Too often those who have opposed the State and been banned or detained are further victimised and harassed by the Security Police.

'Some people are not allowed to see their mothers who are ill. Others are not allowed to work, study or are banished to remote places they do not know,' he said.

He said it was necessary to speak out against victimisation and harassment and oppose other apartheid laws.

'Until we are free from racism and exploitation in South Africa, there can be no real freedom and the bannings and other measures are only part and parcel of the struggle,' he said.

MANY BANNED

Mr Jeremy Baskins, who runs a bookshop in Mowbray, said: 'While I'm happy that I'm no longer banned, we can't forget the many hundreds who still remain banned, imprisoned and detained.

'We know where our true leaders are and they are not on the President's Council, the Indian Council and all other puppet apartheid institutions,' he said.

Mr Baskins said, regardless of the obstacles and harassment, 'the struggle for a South Africa free from exploitation and oppression is continuing and growing.'

328

Mr Hamdulay, former acting president of the South African Students' Association, allegedly broke his banning order by working outside the Wynberg magisterial district, to which he is restricted, and entering factory premises without permission.

Mr Hamdulay was served with a five-year banning order last year.

The hearing was postponed to January 12, 1982.

W. H. C. 11/11/11

Continue to oppose bannings Slabbert

CAPL Times

8/12/81

328

Political Correspondent

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, last night called for continuing public opposition to bannings and detentions without trial.

He said at a report-back meeting in his Claremont constituency that action of this nature by the authorities could never be condoned.

"Let them charge people and take them to court if they have information, otherwise leave them alone," he said to applause.

"Bannings and detentions are to me a never ending source of anger. I feel offended whenever it happens."

Unless the public registered their anger and offence, their silence would be taken as consent.

The arbitrary powers were such that "the worst kind of dictatorship" would not have to change one law to have absolute and total control of South Africa.



Dr Slabbert — last night's picture.

He reminded his audience that any one of them, their sons, daughters, relatives or friends could be taken away and kept incommunicado for as long as the authorities wished. They could also be confined to any area for any particular period, and in neither case did reasons have to be given.

Dr Slabbert predicted that political movement in 1982 would be dominated by increasing internal pressures and the effects of moves to-

wards a SWA-Namibian settlement.

Settling the SWA-Namibia issue would involve a whole range of crucial questions, from military involvement to a new constitutional dispensation and getting rid of discrimination.

"It will initiate a totally new debate for South Africa."

Internal pressures would continue to mount, whether the government liked it or not. One of the main fields would be labour, where new-found muscle, mainly because of changed labour legislation, would be used for political and community issues such as housing and education.

The government would also find the manpower shortage affecting its ability to administer measures such as influx control.

"Then we either move into siege and try to keep the lid on the pot, or we move towards systematic reform," he said.

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2-24	2.5.2.1	@USE
2-61	2.11.9	@TEST
2-60	2.11.8	@SYM
2-58	2.11.5	@STARI
2-61	2.11.9	@SETC
2-1	2.2	@RUN
3-16	3.16	@REWIND
2-22	2.5.1.1	@QUAL
3-11	3.9	@PRI
3-8	3.6	@PREP
2-54	2.11.2	@PMD
3-13	3.11	@PCH
3-12	3.10	@PACK

Banning orders on Ciskeians fall away

Argus 11/12/81
328

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — South African banning orders served on Ciskeians have fallen away since Ciskei's independence, the head of the Security Police here, Colonel A P van der Merwe, said.

Five Ciskeians had been served with banning orders under Sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act. These ranged from three to five year bans, and in some cases, house arrest as well.

The most recently banned Ciskeian was the former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr. Charles Ngakula. Mr. Ngakula was served with a two and a half year banning order and was placed under house arrest.

Colonel van der Merwe said the banning orders had fallen away since Ciskei's independence on December 4.

Homeland critic Malefane restricted to Phuthaditjhaba

QWAQWA BANS PROPAGANDA

18/12/81

328
117
117



CHIEF MINISTER: Mr Mopeli.

IN A MOVE to silence opposition, QwaQwa has

BY JOSHUA BASSON refused because of


INSIDE TODAY

Permits for shebeens PAGE 2

No matric rewrite PAGE 3

Tip top racing tips PAGE 37

SERIOUSLY THINKING YOU SHOULD
CONSIDER A
CAREER IN COMPUTERS



328 2/12/81

Sehume ruling in January

BY NORMAN
NGALE

PRETORIA — Judgment on Mr Thabo Vincent Sehume of Atteridgeville, restricted chairman of the outlawed Black People's Convention branch, will be delivered on January 11.

Mr Sehume appeared on Friday before Mr A G H Bouver in the Pretoria Regional Court facing a charge of contravening his banning order.

According to the charge sheet Mr Sehume had on the night of April 23 unlawfully left his home without permission.

Mr Sehume is alleged to have contravened Section 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act. He is forbidden to leave his home between 6pm and 6am during weekdays.

In his evidence Mr Sehume told the court he had to take his three-months-old child to a traditional healer as the child suffered from severe gastroenteritis, called tlhogwana (small head) in Sotho.

Asked by Mr P A J Schoeman, the prosecutor, why he did not take the child to Dr A Knomo, the family's medical doctor, Mr Sehume told the court there were several ailments practitioners could not cure.

Mr Sehume was banned during 1978 and restricted to the township of Atteridgeville, which he cannot leave except with the permission of the Pretoria Chief Magistrate.

His order — unless favourably reviewed by the Minister of Justice — is due to expire at the end of May 1983.

Two security police gave evidence against him and told the court that on the day in question Mr Sehume was on two occasions not found home after 6pm.

In his defence Mr Sehume said that when the child's condition became serious he decided, though fully aware of the repercussions to take his child personally to the doctor to save his life.

117 328 Sowetan 22/12/81 SOWETAN, T

Plea for banned whip

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE opposition "Matla-A-Sechaba" party is to seek a Supreme Court order restraining the QwaQwa Government from harassing, and to lift the ban on the party's chief whip, Mr WR Malefane.

Mr Malefane was served with a banning order confining him to Phuthaditjhaba, capital of the homeland, by two policemen last week.

This is the second banning order imposed by the QwaQwa Government on Mr Malefane, outspoken against the policies of apartheid and separate development, within a period of 15 months.

He was banned from staying in QwaQwa in September 1980, but after a Supreme Court order and representations made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the order was "temporarily" suspended.

Mr Malefane is now banned in terms of Proclamation 195 of 1981 and the order reads: "In terms of regulation file, (1) of the abovementioned regulations, you are being prohibited from entering into or remaining in any part of QwaQwa, except for the area of Phuthaditjhaba."

Mr Malefane told The SOWETAN in Phuthaditjhaba yesterday that his ban did not come as a surprise to him, following his earlier ban. It had become apparent to him that the QwaQwa Government

was not happy with his presence in the homeland.

But he added, what was puzzling him was the fact that his earlier ban required him to be out of QwaQwa, while the

present one restricted him to the homeland.

This act is intended to stifle the activities of the party in the homeland. The QwaQwa Government does not have any opposition in the Legislative Assembly and this is a clear indication that the State was run on a dictatorial line.

"We are, however, not going to leave the matter lying down. We are to seek a Supreme Court order for the government to lift the ban," he said.

The leader of the party, Mr W Koekoe, confirmed that lawyers are being briefed to take action against the QwaQwa Government.

Winnie's woe may soon be ended...

WHEN the bells ring out the old on New Year's Eve, one of the things to go could be the restrictions imposed on Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Her current banning order expires on December 31, 1981. She was banned for five years on December 28 1976.

Mrs Mandela could be banned again, although her legal representative is reportedly optimistic that this will not happen. 'I do not think anything will happen to prevent the lifting of the ban,' Mrs Mandela's lawyers said.

Presently restricted to the small Orange Free State town, Brandfort, Mrs Mandela is no stranger to bannings, detentions, house arrests and imprisonment.

BEEN 'FREE'

Since 1963 she has been 'free' for only 11 months.

Her first banning order imposed in 1963, was extended in 1965 and 1966. The following year Mrs Mandela was sentenced to 14 months imprisonment, of which all but four days were suspended.

Detention followed in 1969 and she was held in solitary confinement for 491 days. During that time unsuccessful court cases involving herself and 21 others were held. Two weeks after Mrs Mandela's release she was banned for five years.

EXPIRED

Countless arrests and charges of breaking her banning order followed. In 1973 she spent six months in jail in Kroonstad. There were also a few short imprisonments and suspended sentences.

In September 1975 the banning order expired and was not renewed. This new-found 'freedom' last-

Along with other members of the Black Parents Association, Mrs Mandela was detained in August 1976, during the Soweto uprising.

Upon her release at Christmas 1976 Mrs Mandela was banned again, this time for five years.

She was restricted to certain sections of Johannesburg. But as the first anniversary of the June 16 uprising drew close in 1977, she was banished to the small Orange Free State town of Brandfort.

There Mrs Mandela was convicted for breaking her banning order.

Earlier this year a contemporary of Mrs Mandela's, Mrs Albertina Sisulu was unbanned after 17 years.

Mrs Sisulu's husband, Walter, is also an ANC leader imprisoned for life on Robben Island.

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328 (329) Star 29/12/81

Detentions, bannings deplored

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Detentions without trial, whereby the principles of justice are ignored, can be justified only in times of emergency, the outgoing president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr David Sampson, said today.

He said 1981 had been a disappointing year as far as detentions were concerned. When students and trade unionists were detained this was often seen as intimidation to deter the people from acts of which the Government disapproved.

"As for banning, this is in effect a

form of sentence imposed without trial and can only adversely affect our reputation as a country where the rule of law prevails and where justice is seen to be done.

"It is welcome news that some of the recent crop of detainees are to be charged early in the New Year and it is hoped the remainder will also be charged or released."

Mr Sampson said he hoped 1982 would see a decline in the resorting to this type of procedure which should not be allowed to become entrenched in South Africa's legal system.

Winnie Mandela banned for another five years

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela was banned for another five years yesterday only two days before her current banning and banishment order was due to expire.

She will remain banished to Brandfort in the Free State where she has lived in a three-roomed township house since the government ordered her out of Soweto in May, 1977.

The ban — served on her by Brandfort police just after lunch — was confirmed in Johannesburg by her legal adviser, Mr Ismail Ayob, and in Pretoria by an official of the Department of Justice.

Although details of the new order are not yet known, it is understood that there has been a slight relaxation of the section on Mrs Mandela's visitors.

Previously, permits from the local magistrate were needed by visitors. It is understood that *bona fide* friends and diplomats will no longer need official permission to visit her.

It is not known if she will still be subjected to house arrest at night and over weekends as is the case now.

Mrs Mandela — wife of former African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, serving a life sentence on Robben Island — has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for the past 20 years.

Black Parents Association

Her only period of freedom was from October, 1975, when her third banning order was not renewed, to August, 1976, when she was detained under internal security legislation for nearly five months. Her current banning order was imposed just before she was released.

Mrs Mandela, 47, was an executive member of the Black Parents Association in Soweto at the time of her detention in 1976.

A fellow executive member of the BPA who was also detained at that time, and current chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Ntatho Motlana, was shocked when he heard of the new ban.

"I am sure I will be joining many ordinary South Africans in condemning this unjustified and unjustifiable action."

Widespread protests

He hoped there would be widespread protests against the new ban on Mrs Mandela.

The Opposition spokesman on Justice, Mr Dave Dalling, condemned the latest banning.

He said although Mrs Mandela was an arch-enemy of apartheid, silencing her in this way did more harm to the cause of peaceful change than any militant, anti-South African ever could.

Winnie Mandela: Call for reasons

ARGUS
30/12/81

328

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—
Justice spokesmen for the
Progressive Federal Party
and the New Republic
Party have called on the
Government to make pub-
lic its reasons for the re-
banning of Mrs Winnie
Mandela.

Mrs Mandela, 47, wife
of former African National
Congress leader Nelson
Mandela who is serving a
life sentence on Robben
Island, was yesterday
banned for another five
years.

The ban was served on
her by Brandfort police
only two days before her
current banning and
banishment order was due
to expire.

She has been banned,
banished and detained al-
most continuously for 20
years.

Mr David Dalling, oppo-
sition spokesman for jus-
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he, the Minister, found it
necessary once again to
ban Mrs Mandela and re-
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State town.

'MALICIOUS'

'As far as I am aware
Mrs Mandela has not been
convicted of any political
crime in this country. It
seems to me that the Gov-
ernment is being malicious
to persecute this woman
without giving reasons
either to her or to the pub-
lic.

'This sort of persecution
should not be allowed in
what should be a free coun-
try,' Mr Dalling said.

Mr Pat Rogers, justice
spokesman for the NRP,
said nobody knew what
Mrs Mandela had done to
deserve banning again.

'As long as we are not
given reasons for this
action there will be doubt
as to the state's credibility.

'It is high time the Gov-
ernment started being less
authoritarian in its hand-
ling of bannings so that it
can win the confidence of
the nation for its handling
of security matters,' Mr
Rogers said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of
the NRP, declined to com-
ment.

Another 328 5 years stan for Mrs 30/12/81 Mandela

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, has been banned for another five years.

This was confirmed in Pretoria last night by a spokesman for the SA Police Division of Public Relations after information received from Security Police in Bloemfontein.

She has again been restricted to the town of Brandfort about 50 km north of Bloemfontein.

Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he spoke to Mrs Mandela and she told him the order was served on her about lunch time yesterday. It would expire at the end of December 1986.

The previous order was served on her on December 28, 1976, after the June 16 unrest in Soweto.

Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela has had numerous prosecutions since the 50s, but only one conviction — in 1973 — for contravening an earlier banning order.

Several months ago she was prosecuted for harbouring a member of her household, but the action was dismissed.

Justice spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have called upon the Government to make public its reasons for the re-banning.

MALICIOUS

Mrs Mandela has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for 20 years.

Mr David Dalling, Opposition spokesman for justice, called on the Minister of Justice to explain why he found it necessary once again to ban Mrs Mandela.

"As far as I am aware Mrs Mandela has not been convicted of any political crime in this country. It seems to me that the Government is being malicious in persecuting this woman without giving reasons either to her or to the public."

Mr Pat Rogers, justice spokesman for the NRP, said nobody knew what Mrs Mandela had done to deserve banning again.

"As long as we are not given reasons for this action there will be doubt as to the credibility of the State."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP said he could not comment on Mrs Mandela's case as the NRP remained opposed in principle to banning and did not single out isolated cases. — Sapa and Staff reporter.

Winnie faces 5 more years of banishment to Brandfort

By CHRIS FREIMOND

MRS Winnie Mandela was banned for another five years yesterday — only two days before her current banning and banishment order was due to expire.

She will remain banished to Brandfort in the Free State, where she has lived in a three-roomed township house since the Government ordered her out of Soweto in May, 1977.

The ban — served on her by Brandfort police just after lunch — was confirmed in Johannesburg by her legal adviser, Mr Ismail Ayob, and in Pretoria by a Department of Justice official.

Although details of the new order are not yet known, it is understood there has been a slight relaxation of the section governing visitors.

Previously permits from the local magistrate were needed by visitors. It is understood bona fide friends and diplomats will no longer need official permission to visit her.

It is not known if she will still be subjected to house arrest at night and over weekends.

20 years

Mrs Mandela, 47, wife of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for 20 years.

Her only period of freedom was from October, 1975, when her third banning order was not renewed, to August, 1976, when she was detained under internal security legislation for nearly five months. Her current banning order was imposed just before she was released.

Mrs Mandela was an executive member of the Black Parents Association (BPA) in Soweto at the time of her detention.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, a fellow executive BPA member and current chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was shocked when he heard the news.

"I am sure I will be joining many ordinary South Africans in condemning this unjustified and unjustifiable action. We were looking forward to her re-joining



MRS WINNIE MANDELA
20 years of restrictions

her family and friends back here in Soweto," he said.

He hoped there would be widespread protests against the new ban on Mrs Mandela. It was important for people to make their voices heard in opposition to this type of action even though the Government was insensitive to protest, Dr Motlana said.

The Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, condemned the banning.

"This ban is nothing more than vicious and personally malicious. It demonstrates once again to the world that South Africa is entering 1982 as heavily encased in police authoritarianism as it was a year ago," he said.

Little hope

Although Mrs Mandela was an arch-enemy of apartheid, silencing her in this way did more harm to the cause of peaceful change in South Africa than any militant, anti-South African ever could, Mr Dalling said.

If the National Party could not learn to negotiate with those who opposed its policies, then there was little hope for a future of orderly change, he said.



BANISHED: Five more years.

Winnie Mandela banned again

By SAM MABE

MS WINNIE Mandela, the banned wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, has been slapped with another five-year banning order.

The order was the fifth to have been slapped on her in almost the last 20 years. This means she

will continue living in Brandfort, to which she was banished in 1977 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Ms Mandela's banning order was served on her on Tuesday afternoon, only two days before her current banning and banishment was due to expire. The two orders were to have

expired tonight at 12 o'clock.

A family friend of the Mandelas, Mr Matthews Malefane, yesterday told the SOWETAN that the banning order shattered Ms Mandela's hopes of celebrating the New Year like everybody else.

"Being uncertain of what was going to happen, she had packed most of her

things in readiness to leave for her Johannesburg home.

"You see, whenever she was re-banned, it was done a week or two before the other one expired.

"So, she had this feeling that if the order was not to be renewed, the police would just come without warning her, to load her belongings and return them to Johannesburg because they brought them here.

"She thought she would be saving herself the inconvenience of loading her stuff in a hurry and perhaps causing damage to fragile objects. But she is relaxed now that at least she knows that she has to remain here for the next five years," Mr Malefane said.

During Ms Mandela's close to 20 years under restriction orders, she has been charged on numerous occasions for allegedly contravening her banning orders but it was only once — in 1973 — that she was convicted.

And since the early '50s, she has also been detained on many occasions with other members of the Women's Federation of South Africa which included Mrs Helen Joseph.

328

Sowetan
31/12/81

Mandela ban 'disgusts lovers of justice'

Political Correspondent
MRS Winnie Mandela was being punished by purely arbitrary action by the Government, not through the courts, Mrs Helen Suzman, one of the Opposition's speakers on human rights, said today.

She was reacting to the news that Mrs Mandela was banned for another five years, two days before her current banning and

banishment order expired.

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

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

'She is punished by

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

'She has never been found guilty of any offence other than breaking the banning order

imposed on her by the Government. Yet to all intent and purposes she has been punished in a manner that suggests she has committed a capital offence.

'The Government's arbitrary action in rebanning Mrs Mandela must disgust all people in and out of South Africa who believe in simple justice,' Mrs Suzman said.