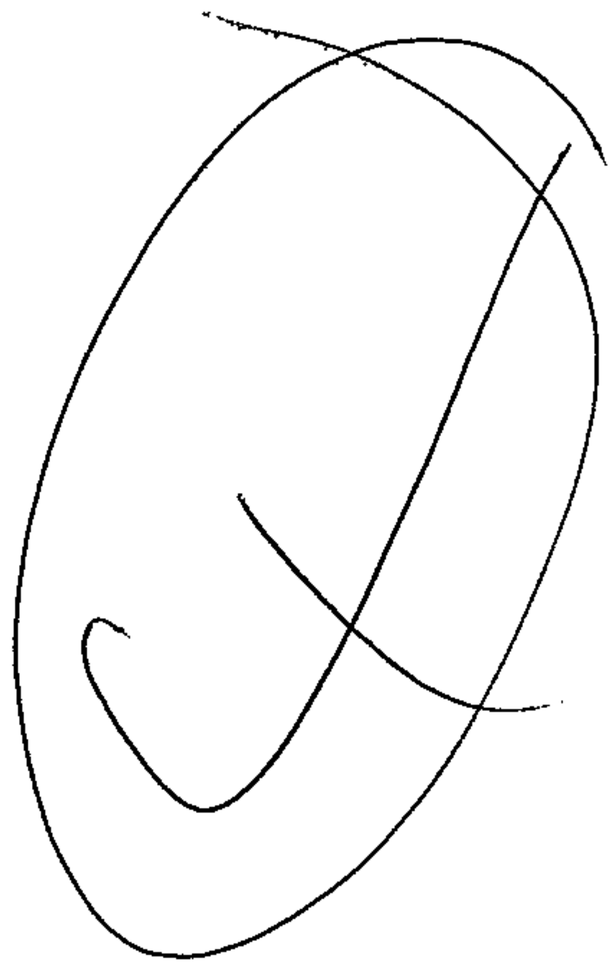
TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING

4 JAN. 1979 — ~~29 Sept. 1979~~

328

28 DEC 1979.

22 / 12 / 79



Star 4/1/79

Banned are welcome in 'Kei

~~103~~ 328

UMTATA — Members of banned organisations such as the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress are welcome to come to Transkei as long as they acknowledge the authority of the governing power in the country.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana said this in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Koyana, who was reacting to newspaper reports that political detainees in Transkei had been handed over to the South African security police, said he would not sanction such a thing.

He said as far as he knew no PAC detainees had been handed over to South Africa and no security police from South Africa had interrogated any detainees in Transkei.

"I would not sanction such a thing at all. It would be improper," he said.

He said members of the PAC and the ANC should contact the Government when they entered Transkei.

"How are we to know if a man moves into Transkei carrying arms that he is a friend of ours if he does not contact the Government?

"There is a tendency in PAC and ANC circles to regard Transkei as part of South Africa. We will accept them provided they regard Transkei as the liberated part of South Africa," Mr Koyana said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, announced last week that "without equivocation, there is no hostility in Transkei against the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa."

He said there would be no hostility towards any of the South African "liberation" movements. — Sapa.

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Miss Mtintso is prohibited from attending gatherings, except with special permission from the chief magistrate of Johannesburg. She is not allowed to enter an educational institution, — DDC.

Within minutes, while Miss Mtintso was still stunned by the encounter, the men drove past her home and stopped a few houses away where they entered a house. Apparently the men had the wrong house address, but they did not return to the Mtintso family to apologise.

According to Mr Mgemane, the men's manner of approach and behaviour left much to be desired. He said they were arrogant, and only after members of the family intervened, did they leave in a car, threatening to return immediately.

Miss Mtintso's position was explained to them, they still demanded her company while wielding sjamboks. The leader of the delegation said he knew all about banning orders but it was not their problem. They were Makgotla men running the township, and all she had to do was go with them.

Mr Mgemane said when Miss Mtintso wanted to know who the men were and where they were taking her, they said they were makgotla men and she was wanted by parents at a makgotla meeting held at a school.

Miss Mtintso, a banned former Daily Dispatch journalist, was yesterday confronted by three strange men at her Orlando East home. The strangers first wanted the "mother of the house", and when they realised she was the 'daughter', they demanded she accompany them.

As a banned person, Miss Mtintso is prohibited from communicating or being in the company of more than one person at a time.

According to a relative, Mr K. Mgemane, when Miss Mtintso wanted to know who the men were

Sjambok wielding makgotla men nearly made Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso break her banning orders when they mistakenly wanted to drag her to a makgotla meeting at the weekend.

JOHANNESBURG —

Sjambok men harass reporter

329

GENERAL NEWS Rdm 12/1/72

Dugard tells how mistake led to charges

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR John Dugard, Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, was yesterday cautioned and discharged by the Johannesburg Regional Court for an offence under provisions of the Internal Security Act which he called "an embarrassing mistake".

Prof Dugard pleaded guilty before Mr G Steyn to a charge of having published, without the consent of the Minister of Justice, a speech by Dr N H Motlana, who was prohibited from attending gatherings.

According to the charge sheet Dr Motlana — a member of Soweto's Committee of 10 — was served on September 6 last year with a notice in terms of the Internal Security Act, prohibiting him from attending any gathering on the premises of the University of the Witwatersrand until that September 30.

The same night Prof Dugard read a speech written by Dr Motlana at a meeting at the university.

Mr S Kentridge, SC, for Prof Dugard, handed the court a statement by Prof Dugard.

During September 1978 the Senate of the University arranged a series of four public lectures on "South Africa's crisis in education", according to the statement.

At the first lecture, on "politics and education" on September 6, the speakers were to be Dr Motlana, Prof Dugard and Prof W L Mouton, Rector of the University of the OFS.

When it was known later that day that Dr Motlana had been restricted, consideration was given to cancelling the lecture, but the chairman, Prof E Kahn, a deputy vice-chancellor of the university, thought it should go on, and it was decided that Prof Mouton and Prof Dugard would speak as arranged.

Just before the start of the meeting a reporter from The Star handed Prof Dugard a copy of the Motlana restriction order and said Dr Motlana was parked nearby if the professor wished to see him.

"As part of my work I have become familiar with the usual prohibitions contained in restriction orders under the Internal Security Act. It struck me that in contrast to most of the restriction orders which I have previously read, this one contained no provision prohibiting Dr Motlana from preparing any matter for publication," Prof Dugard said.

He assumed therefore that there was nothing to prevent him from reading Dr Motlana's speech to the audience.

"The full scope of the provisions of the relevant section escaped my mind."

He went to Dr Motlana and told him of his view, and at his request Dr Motlana handed him the text of his speech, Prof Dugard said. He read through the speech and saw that there was nothing in it which could be construed as illegal or inflammatory.

Prof Kahn accepted his view that there was no legal restriction on reading the speech to the audience and agreed to his request to be allowed to do so.

No one drew his attention to the provisions of the relevant section of the Act during or after the lecture. On the way home his wife, who was not a lawyer but a zoologist, asked him whether there was not a provision in the Act which made it unlawful to quote the statements of restricted persons of any kind, Prof Dugard said.

"This immediately brought the provisions of the section to my mind and I realised that I had made a mistake. As soon as I got home I looked up the law and at once realised that I had not been entitled to read the speech. I telephoned Prof Kahn who told me that he had reached the same conclusion after considering the provisions of the Act."

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 97 19 Januarie 1979

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 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. 97 19 January 1979

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

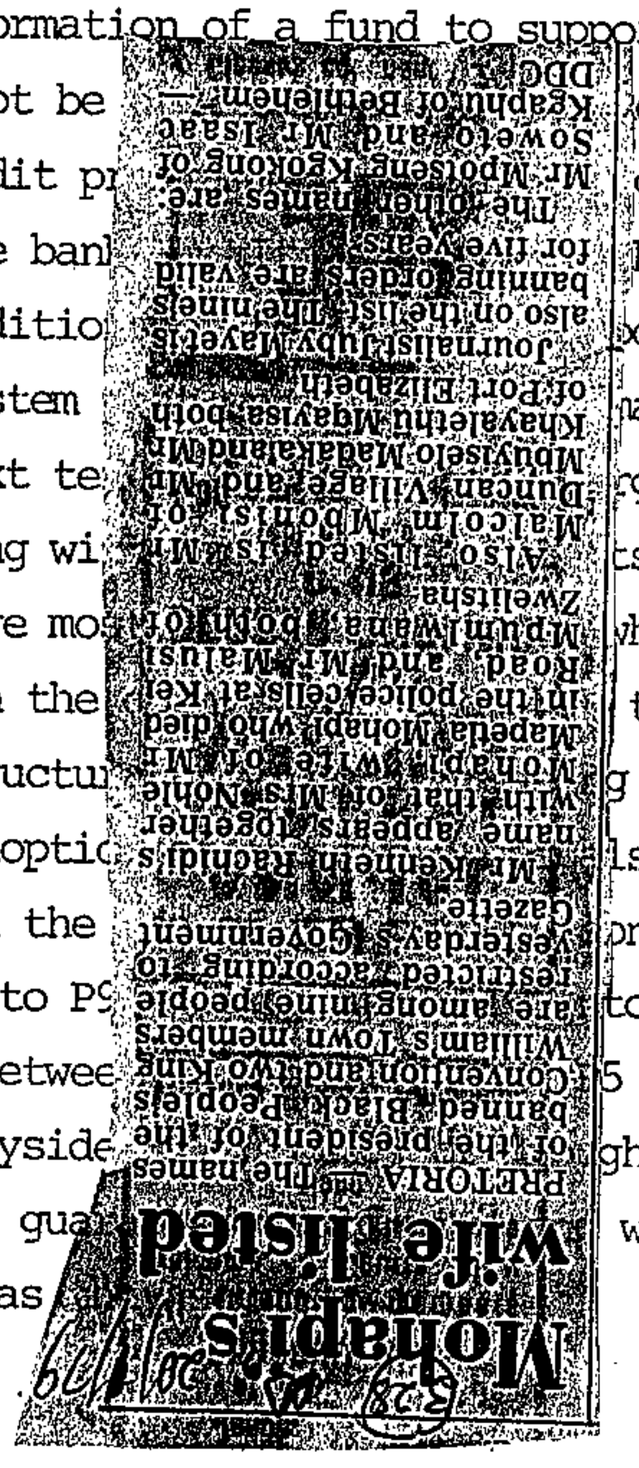
The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10*ter* of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

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
Dyani, Malcolm Mbonisi	Dangazelestraat/Street 79, Duncan Village, Oos-London/East London	22/12/78	31/12/83
Kgokong, Mpotseng Jairus	Mpelastraat/Street 682, Dube, Soweto	15/12/78	31/12/83
Madaka, Mbuyiselo	Njolistraat/Street 3821, Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth	18/12/78	31/12/83
Mayet, Zubeida	14 Northern Place, Lenasia	18/12/78	31/12/83
Mohapi, Nobuhle Hilary	2998 Zone 10, Zwelitsha	18/12/78	31/12/83
Moroe, Kgaphu Isaac	Theronville 418, Bethlehem	1/12/78	30/11/83
Mpumlwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa	2433 Zone 9, Zwelitsha	18/12/78	31/12/83
Mqayisa, Khayalethu Luckyboy	Generaal Dundasweg/General Dundas Road 157A, Zwide 1, Port Elizabeth	18/12/78	30/11/83
Rachidi, Kenneth Hlako	553 Orlando-Oos/East, Soweto	18/12/78	31/12/83

In Table II a hypothetical family budget for a household in the category of the poorest 5% has been constructed. It illustrates the present impoverishment of such families and in rough terms shows how the two proposals outlined in the paper would improve that family's welfare and ability to undertake agricultural ventures. In addition to the arithmetic of the table, the favourable results should reduce significantly the number of rural households, presently 40%, that are temporarily or permanently without adult men. If the figure for absent men were to fall below 25% it should be reflected in a marked upturn in crop production, rural industrial and service activity and possibly in livestock ownership and management.

It illustrates the ability of two programmes to create favourable conditions for an upturn in economic activity in the countryside despite the initial difficulty of matching the income trasfers required through employment creation. An increase in economic employment and the ruling wage rate in the countryside should follow so that, after a few years, the level of transfers required would fall. As it fell, so the employment guarantee scheme would be able to match the need more completely. Delay for ten years or so would make the race more difficult to win.

The Report on Rural Development rightly stresses the need to develop a credit programme in Botswana. Botswana's present comfortable budgetary position suggests that the formation of a fund to support credit operations in the countryside would not be [illegible] eport stresses, the difficulty is to implement credit p[illegible] great a financial risk to government or to the ban[illegible] hat Botswana, even under the most favourable conditio[illegible] ower, could develop an effective credit system [illegible] ajority of rural households for at least the next te[illegible] rgely because of the great difficulty in working wi[illegible] ts under conditions of high risk. Credit programmes are mo[illegible] when there is a modicum of economic security in the [illegible] the development of the physical and service infrastructu[illegible] g opportunities for profitable activities. The adoptic[illegible] ls outlined above, an Employment Guarantee Scheme and the [illegible] oncept to manage grazing, would infuse P3,5 million to P[illegible] to the pockets of the poorer people. Of this, betwee[illegible] 5 million would be additional income in the countryside [illegible] ght or other calamity the component under the employment gua[illegible] would flow to households in all economic categories as



RDM 25/1/79

New book sheds more light on Mandela story

(328)

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A remarkable collection of hitherto unpublished writings and photographs of Nelson Mandela are featured in a book due to be published in Britain shortly.

The book, "The Struggle is My Life", marks the 60th birthday of Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress and now serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Many of the pictures were taken by banned former Johannesburg photographer, Mr Eli Weinberg, who fled South Africa in 1976 and now lives in Dar Es Salaam.

Because of his banning order, Mr Weinberg's photographs could not be published in South Africa. They include one taken of Mandela when he was in hiding in Johannesburg in the early 60s, shortly before his arrest.

The book contains a major collection of Mandela's speeches and writings covering a period when the ANC had gone underground before it was banned.

It also features a letter from Bram Fischer, an advocate and former leader of the South African Communist Party, written when he was leading the defence team in the Rivonia trial in which Mandela was one of the accused. It was later to emerge that Fischer, now dead, was actually involved politically with the men he was defending.

Another feature of the book is an account of life on Robben Island by a man who served a 12-year sentence on the Island, Mr Mac Maharaj. He fled South Africa in 1976 and is now a senior member of the ANC.

The book is published by Canon John Collins's International Defence and Aid Fund.

25/11/79
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TABLE

Judge orders Woods to provide claim particulars

DURBAN — A Supreme Court judge has granted the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, a draft order directing the self-exiled banned former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, to provide further particulars about a R75 000 defamation action he brought in 1976.

Mr Kruger was also granted leave to apply for the dismissal of the action against him if Mr Woods failed to serve and file his reply.

This application follows an action brought against Mr Kruger, who had allegedly made a statement at a National Party meeting concerning Mr Woods.

Mr Woods claimed the statement was intended to mean that he promoted and actively supported black power and black consciousness movements, advocating violent confrontation between blacks and whites.

He claimed further that the statement associated him with organisations and individuals which had caused and promoted unrest in townships and had led to consequent loss of life and property.

Mr Kruger's statement was publsihed in the Daily News. Mr Woods alleged he suffered damages worth R25 000 for publication of the statement and R50 000 for publication of the report.

However, when Mr Kruger requested further particulars of the claim, they were not provided.

The draft order granted by Mr Justice Friedman directed Mr Woods to serve and file his reply to the further particulars requested within 14 days of service. — SAPA.

Year			
1946			
1947			
1948			
1949			
1950			
1951			
1952	580	4 191	140
1953	725	5 437	133
1954	641	5 234	123
1955	542	3 735	145
1956	627	3 730	168
1957	666	4 153	160
1958	632	3 738	169
1959	680	2 215	307
1960	772	3 255	237
1961	898	3 189	282
1962	913	3 324	275
1963	792	2 917	272
1964	849	2 823	301
1965	942	2 956	319
1966	1 060	3 673	289
1967	1 149	3 926	293
1968	1 153	4 001	288
1969	1 197	4 461	268
1970	1 427	5 078	281
1971	1 644	5 907	278
1972	1 483	5 738	258
1973	1 650	5 874	281
1974	1 877	6 398	293
1975	2 075	7 443	279
1976	2 409	8 960	269
1977	3 310	12 556	264

Umlazi ban stops man's business aim

NM 29/1/79

328

African Affairs Reporter

AN Umlazi man who is under a five-year banning order, has sold his luxury house and bought a business in his home district, but the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, has not granted him permission to leave the Umlazi area.

Mr. Victus Mvelase, chairman of the Umlazi Residents' Association, was served with the banning order in 1977. Last year he was convicted by the Regional Court in Durban for taking up employment in Pinetown.

Family

Since then the family has been supported by his wife, a factory worker earning R16 a week. The family had bought the house from the Bantu Investment Corporation and was paying an instalment of R28 a month.

Mrs. Gratia Mvelase said that the family had suffered a lot since the banning of her husband.

He decided to sell the house and buy a business in Burford, his home district.

In October last year her husband applied through the Umlazi Chief Magistrate to be granted permission to run a business there.

The Minister of Justice had not granted him permission.

Meanwhile, the family should have vacated the house on December 31.

Request

She said her husband had asked Mr. Ray Swart, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, to try to persuade the minister to treat her husband's application as a matter of urgency.

In 1977 Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, made representations to Mr. Kruger in an attempt to have the banning order on Mr. Mvelase lifted but without any success.

[redacted] post or telephone [redacted]

347 2(c)

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2/4/79 RDM (328)

Banned former CI member flees

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

A FORMER member of the banned Christian Institute, Mr Mtsizi Moremi, has fled South Africa, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

Mr Moremi, a 28-year-old father of two, was himself restricted to Vereening magisterial district. A resident of Sobokeng township, near Vereeniging, he is understood to have fled to Lesotho.

Mr Moremi's flight follows that of two leading members of the black consciousness movement, Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso and Mr Silumko Sokupa. Miss Mtintso was a close friend of Mr Steve Biko. Mr Sokupa was a former secretary of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

The banned Miss Mtintso was a former reporter on the Daily Dispatch. Known as the "Odette" of the black consciousness movement, she was detained three times in the past two years.

The decision of Miss Mtintso and Mr Sokupa to go into exile follows similar decisions by Mr Barney Pityana, a founder member and former president of Saso, and Mr Bennie Khoapa, former director of the banned Black Community Programmes.

Both Mr Pityana and Mr Khoapa were serving a second five-year spell under restriction orders when they fled.

The growing number of top black consciousness exiles has prompted some political observers to believe that a deliberate decision to strengthen the movement's external base may have been taken.

Black consciousness as a philosophy has not been banned. But its key organisations were outlawed in the October 1977 crackdown and people who propagate the philosophy in South Africa risk prosecution for furthering the aims of unlawful organisations.

3. Employment in Coal mining

3.1 In the period under review coal mining has been the second major employer of labour in the mining sector (after gold) - contributing between 10,5 per cent and 13 per cent of the total. Its relative position is now challenged by platinum (assuming that employment in 'other mines' as reported in Mining Statistics is mainly in platinum mines); but there is no question but that any study of future employment trends in mining must look carefully at coal, its projected output levels, and the [illegible] change in the industry. Th[illegible]r is suggested by t[illegible]e employment in coal m[illegible] increase of 14 per cent

3.2 The period as a[illegible] employment. (On the other h[illegible]kably steady fashion [illegible] metric tons in 1946 tc[illegible] Graph 3 p.21a).

3.2.1 Durir[illegible] increased along a clear t[illegible]uations, especially a re[illegible] and 1953 (down again).

3.2.2 Emplc[illegible]s moved down on trend t[illegible]32 239 in 1966 to 73 4[illegible]

3.2.3 As we[illegible]t in 1974, 1975 and (espec[illegible] such that the previo[illegible]sed in 1976. This recent tre[illegible]inued into 1977 - with mon[illegible]loyment.

3.3 Without having [illegible]l and technical aspec[illegible]e some preliminary mov[illegible]hese phases.

PRISON authorities claimed yesterday that Mr. David Gasa, banned director of the Umlazi Residents' Association, entered court earlier this week wearing leg irons because he refused to have them removed.

African Affairs Correspondent

Why banned man wore leg irons

NM 2/2/79

328

Spoken to last night Mrs. Rosila Gasa said: "My husband wanted the magistrate to see he was wearing chains.

"When they put the chains on him he told them he was not a criminal but they ignored his appeal. Later his lawyer also appealed to them to remove the chains, but they refused.

"When my husband found they were going to take the chains off him just so the magistrate would not see them, he refused."

Seven hours

Mr. Gasa, who was turned away from Durban Central Prison three times last month when he tried to surrender himself, was forced to wear leg irons for seven hours before his court appearance.

Asked yesterday why it had been necessary to use leg irons in the light of Mr. Gasa's repeated attempts to get into jail, the Prisons spokesman said: "Safe custody is the main objective of this department.

"All security measures are therefore applied irrespective of the person involved."

Appeal lost

During the first week of last month Mr. Gasa tried to enter prison after being informed that his appeal against a conviction for a contravention of his banning order had failed.

Prison authorities in Durban refused to admit him because he did not have the necessary papers and was not accompanied by a policeman.

Difficulties with court officials and Security Branch policemen continued for the next two weeks before Mr. Gasa entered prison to serve his 16-day sentence.

His appearance in court this week was in connection with other allegations of banning order contraventions.



MISS MTINTSO . . . may have fled.

2/2/79. 328 DD

Ex-EL banned woman missing

JOHANNESBURG — A former Daily Dispatch reporter, Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, may have fled South Africa with her four-and-a-half year old son Lumumba.

Her mother, Mrs H. Mtintso, revealed this yesterday when she said her daughter had last been at her Orlando East Soweto home on Thursday last week.

Mrs Mtintso said she had since been questioned by security police.

A security policeman called at about 8.30 am on Wednesday to take her to Protea. Mrs Mtintso said she was questioned for at least an hour by a policeman about Thenjiwe.

According to Mrs Mtintso, some of the questions the police asked her were:

The whereabouts of Miss Mtintso.

When she had left home.

Where she said she was going to.

Whether she had left with her son.

Whether she was carrying any luggage with her.

Whether they had relatives in Botswana, Lesotho, or Swaziland, and where their relatives lived in Johannesburg and elsewhere in the country.

Mrs Mtintso said yesterday she did not know the whereabouts of Thenjiwe who had left the house with her son on Thursday morning, saying she was going to town. She had no luggage with her.

She said when Thenjiwe did not return on Thursday night, she concluded that she had slept with relatives in Pimville. But [redacted] the day on Friday,



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3/2/77 DDR 328

Mtintso fled

EAST LONDON — A former Daily Dispatch reporter, Miss Thenjwe Mtintso,29, has fled South Africa with her four-year-old son, Lumumba, to Lesotho.

The head of Security Police, Brig J. Coetzee, said in a telephone interview from Pretoria yesterday it was reported Miss Mtintso was in Lesotho.

He was unable to comment further on her disappearance.

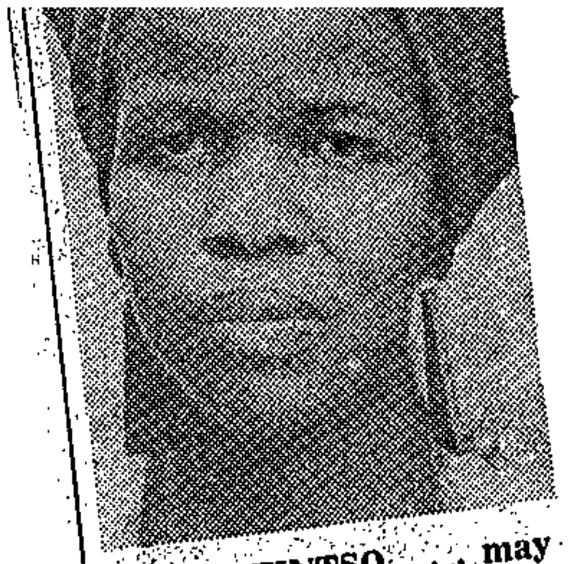
Miss Mtintso joined the Daily Dispatch in August, 1975.

On August 17, 1976, she was detained with Steve Biko.

On December 28, 1976, Miss Mtinso was banned for five years and restricted to Orlando East, Soweto, although she was based in King William's Town.

In October 1977 she was detained without trial with Steve Biko, being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

After 133 days in detention she was released on December 1 last year. — DDR.



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3) Die Rundfunkar … der Regierung, aber
es sind keine … n den Gebühren der
Radiohörer fi…
Frage: Wie werden … nziert ?
Antwort:

4) Es gibt in D… …amme und ein lokales
Bildungsfern…
Frage: Wie viele … n Deutschland ?
Antwort:

5) Mit den j…hr… …ützen die Rundfunkanstalten
vor allem ku…
Frage: Was tun d… …n jährlichen Überschüssen ?
Antwort:

6) Ein ucht…nd … …lich gelernt. Er soll
imstande sei… …u beraten und ihren
Geschmack zu…
Frage: Wozu soll … …sein ?
Antwort:

7) Im Bauhaus wurden auch die angewandten Künste betrieben. Es wurden neue Formen für Möbel und viele andere Gebrauchsgegenstände entwickelt.
Frage: Was wurde im Bauhaus entwickelt ?
Antwort:

8) Im Sommer haben die Deutschen Freilichtspiele gern. Die bekanntesten Freilichtspiele sind die Passionsspiele in Oberammergau.
Frage: Wo sind die bekanntesten Freilichtspiele ?
Antwort:

Vereine in Deutschland

Banned man held Star 5/2/74 (328)

Staff Reporter

The former president of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, Mr Kenneth Hlaku Rachidi, was arrested at the weekend and charged with breaking his banning order.

He was held shortly after a white woman journalist, Miss Carol Murphy, from Associated Press, had been arrested near his home.

She was released later but he was charged and then released on his own recognisances.

Mr Simon Mashigo (18) of Mofolo Village, Soweto, was also reported detained at the weekend.

The secretary of the Soweto Students' League, Mr Chris Mathabe, and two men and two women, were held last week. Mr Mathabe is still in detention, but the others have been released.

as being unhealthily damp, they were discontinued. Lack of funds prevented printing from being introduced until the 1880s. Before long the Zonnebloem Press was earning renown.

The Agricultural department was a disaster from beginning to end. Neither cajolery, coercion nor the promise of being able to pocket the profits from their gardens succeeded in overcoming the African boys' prejudice against fieldwork. This meant that instead of the boys helping to provide for their upkeep, the farm was unproductive and ran at a loss. This was tied to have far-reaching consequences. The bishop was forced to lease the farm so as to be assured of an income. The tenant concentrated on stock-farming and allowed the cowsheds, stables and extensive piggery to get into a filthy state. These farm buildings were a constant source of embarrassment to the College quarters and the resulting deterioration in sanitary conditions led to a rapid increase in the incidence of consumption among the pupils.

While at Bishop's Court, drilling had been the only discipline to which some of the boys took exception. With the introduction of cricket in 1861, however, they became enthusiastic sportsmen. Cricket was then in its infancy but had been popularized through Governor Wodehouse's enthusiasm for the game. Whereas parsimony was the usual practice at Zonnebloem, the College was also encouraged to indulge in the luxury of matches away, the first of which was against Christ Church celebrations, the first opponents. Although defeated on this occasion, the boys remarked the preferred sporting ground without a break. The boys' second team was fitted out in 1864. The first team played a number of matches away, to Stellenbosch in July 1865. Colonial College proudly using their own transport. The railway line to Wellington, the first in South Africa, had only been completed two years previously. The boys' journey was an adventure in itself. The "train journey" was recorded as an uncomfortable, and in many cases a nightmare for the Warden and the Fares, the rented house was subjected to constant curious crowds of onlookers. The boys were also subjected to constant curious crowds of being particularly impressed with the Dutch Reformed Church. The highlight of their holiday was a cricket match with a local team of Boland gentlemen.

For a start there were only three girls at the College. With the appointment of Mary Adelaide Neligan as schoolmistress in 1859 this department was given its own quarters and functioned as a closely-knit family unit. Miss Aiken was brought out from England by Bishop Gray in the hope that a change in climate would benefit her health. She has the distinction of being the first unmarried female Anglican missionary to South Africa. She was responsible for the girls' schoolwork and housework as well as teaching them religious training. Under her charge the girls attained a standard of education and moral behaviour far above that of the following years. She was buried in the kloof behind the College and consecrated ground being subsequently, at least twenty-five people were buried there - pupils, staff and their children. A Kei-apple hedge was planted around the cemetery and the pupils charged with keeping the place clean.

An immediate replacement to Miss Aiken was not forthcoming and the

/cont'd.

1 385 banned — and the terms longer, says institute book

(528) RDM 6/2/79

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A TOTAL of 1 385 people have been banned since the introduction of the Internal Security Act in 1950, of whom more than a quarter are known to have left South Africa.

Of the 1 385, 168 are under current banning orders — 22 were banned in the last two months of 1978.

These statistics are contained in an Institute of Race Relations publication called "The Silenced: Bannings in South Africa" released yesterday.

The authors, Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor, are immediate past and current institute research officers specialising in security legislation.

An updating addendum to the publication shows that banning orders are often served on detainees as they are released from detention. Of the 22 people banned in November and December last year, 21 were ex-detainees.

The authors put forward the idea that bannings and detention are used to supplement one another, with detention being preferred during periods of unrest.

Their analysis of the Internal Security Act, which used to be known as the Suppression of Communism Act, shows how the power to intern people was added to the power to restrict people in 1976.

The authors note: "To be effective in isolating political leaders from their political base, banning orders require surveillance. In a situation of widespread unrest this can be beyond the capacities of the police force."

The supplementation of bannings by "preventive" detention seems to have been preceded by tougher application of banning powers. Until 1972 the majority of banning orders were for two years, but thereafter most were for five years.

The authors list five main categories of people who have been hardest hit by banning orders: ex-political prisoners, trade unionists, black consciousness leaders and leaders of political movements which functioned lawfully in South Africa in the past (including the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, and the Congress of Democrats).

In their view the use of banning orders to remove black leaders who reflected the interests of the black community opened the way for the imposition of unrepresentative leaders and could cause violence.

"Without leadership and without organisation people resort to spontaneous, anarchic, and sometimes violent means to further their interests," say the authors.

'The Silenced': Bannings and what they mean to SA

Staff Reporter

The number of people banned in South Africa has dropped from 236 in 1966 to 168. But, since 1950, a total of 1 358 people have been banned.

Of them, 367 have left the country.

This is disclosed in "The Silenced: Bannings in South Africa," by Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor, and published by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

First banning orders were issued in 1951 in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Between January and October last year, 19 people were banned. The publication lists 22 people banned between October and December. Also named are 146 others currently banned.

"The Silenced" says that, since 1967, consolidated lists of currently banned people have been published every year.

In the 1960s most initial banning orders were for two-year periods. Until 1972, more two-year bans were issued than five-year bans. Thereafter, most bannings were for five years.

Included in the current banned list is Donald Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch, once a friend of Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention. Woods fled South Africa and has called for economic boycotts against this country.

Under a heading "Bannings: the Cost," the authors note: "Bannings also have an effect on the nature of black political activity. By removing political leaders who articulate the interests of the black community from the political arena, their attempts to organise on the basis of those interests are frustrated.

"This creates an opening for others who are not representative to be imposed as leaders. Without leadership and without organisation, people resort to spontaneous anarchic and, sometimes, violent means to further their interests."

Fewer security trials in SA

The number of security trials in South Africa dropped from 95 in 1977 to 76 last year, the SA Institute of Race Relations says in a report.

Almost half of last year's trials were under the Terrorism Act.

The institute included offences under the Terrorism Act, Sabotage Act, Explosives Act, Internal Security Act and combinations of these laws in its summary of security trials.

For the first time in 30 years a charge of sedition was included in last year's figures.

Sabotage Act trials accounted for 22 of last year's cases — compared with 38 in 1977.

Last year 94 people were convicted and 39 acquitted or freed after charges against them were withdrawn.

Those convicted were jailed for a total of 688 years.

A NEW TOWN AT LITTLEST ... THE FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF PINELANDS 1919 - 1948

2) Frag Antw 3) Sie Frag Antw 4) Frag Antw 5) Frag Antw 6)

Frage: Wem entsprechen die Ziele der Bildungsreisen ?
Antwort:

Wer öfter in das gleiche Land fährt und sich besser auskennt, versucht abseits der Orte zu bleiben, wo sich viele Touristen ansammeln.

Frage: Kennt sich der Urlauber in Europa besser aus?
Antwort: In Europa kennt sich der Urlauber besser aus.

Frage: Was versucht der Urlauber?
Antwort:

Abschnitt 11 Das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland

Bilden Sie aus der Apposition einen Relativsatz. Verwenden Sie das jeweils angegebene Verb: Sie bildeten Arbeiterbildungsvereine, aus denen die sozialistischen Parteien - hervorgingen.
Lösung: Sie bildeten Arbeiterbildungsvereine, aus denen die sozialistischen Parteien hervorgingen.

-3-

Garden City Association was formed in 1899 to propagate Howard's ideas and ultimately to build a garden city.(4) To achieve this, a company was registered and in 1903 the first garden city, Letchworth, was established fifty five kilometres from London.(5) Letchworth was an unquestionable success and led to the establishment of garden cities in many parts of the world.

Howard and the Garden City Association had, however, a rival in Stuttgart's Dr Gustav Schwab, who had published a garden city plan as early as 1845. The first became aware of the work of Ebenezer Howard in 1907 when he took the opportunity of visiting the garden city of Letchworth and discussing the project with Howard. His determination to establish a

(4) Howard's Garden Cities of Tomorrow, first published in 1898, was a strong influence in the garden city movement. It was republished in 1902 with a preface by Howard's supporter of the principles outlined in the book, Frederic J Osborn.

(5) Stuttgart was a strong

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1 385 bannings

JOHANNESBURG — A total of 1 385 people have been banned since the introduction of the Internal Security Act in 1950, of whom more than a quarter are known to have left South Africa.

Of the 1 385, 168 are under current banning orders, 22 of whom were banned in the last two months of last year.

These statistics are contained in an Institute of Race Relations publication, The Silenced: Bannings in South Africa, compiled by Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor.

The publication shows that banning orders are often served on detainees as they are released from detention. Of the 22 people banned in November and December last year, 21 were detainees.

The authors suggest bannings and detention are used to supplement one another, with detention preferred during unrest.

The authors note: "To be effective in isolating political leaders from their political base, banning orders were for two years, but thereafter five-year banning orders predominated." — DDC.

the drift. The roads in the bush veldt are principally soft sand, and we have to cross great numbers of dry sandy water courses. Some of these have high and steep banks. All this makes the work of the transport very heavy. In heavy rain we could not get along. At this camp we were probably 40 miles north of Zilikats Nek. We had heavy rain for a few hours during the night.

25th August We mar[illegible] the Hex River and went in a south-west[illegible] the Infantry and ox convoy and are no[illegible] have seen a good deal of game on this [illegible]nd a sort of pheasant. Our vet. [illegible]arly walked on top of what he says was a leopard. [illegible] such a fright that he did not shoot. I had to attend to quite a number of accidents the day and night of our night march. Just before starting a horse fractured a man's leg by a kick. Then Greenfield was kicked, and a soldier had his collar bone dislocated by a fall from his horse; another had his eye torn by a thorn and an Officer had a very nasty sprain of his finger by a fall. A few others had minor contusions of sorts.

We are getting quite hopeful about the war now. The Boers who have come in, say that nearly all of the rank and file are wearied of the war and their hardships. They tell us that 80

145 Persons, of which 23 have left the Republic, are at present restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

How many persons in the Republic are at present banned under the Internal Security Act

*16. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Johnson (1) 21 9/2/79

Rousseau . . . stepp

UNIONIST BANNINGS

FM 9/2/79

Another apology

Yet another of the two dozen or more people working in the black labour movement who were banned at the end of 1976 has received damages and an apology from Tucsa and its general secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar. The bannings dealt a severe blow to the black union movement, parts of which have still not fully recovered.

Lawyers acting for Charles Simkins, one of the banned people, tell the *FM* that a settlement has been reached out of court. Simkins's claim against Tucsa and Grobbelaar arose out of a press statement issued by the latter after he had discussed the bannings with Justice Minister James Kruger. The statement caused a number of eyebrows to be raised, not least because the banned people, who may not lawfully be publicly quoted, were not in a position to reply to it.

In his apology Grobbelaar says, *inter alia*, that he and Tucsa "did not intend to imply in that statement that any of the restricted persons were anything other than *bone fide* workers who sought to achieve their object in any way other than through lawful means. They have no reason to believe that any of the restricted persons were engaged in activities aimed at endangering the maintenance of law and order.

"Insofar as any of their comments were interpreted in that way they are unreservedly withdrawn and the Trade Union Council of South Africa and Mr Grobbelaar apologise for any damage that may have been done."

About a year ago three other banned trade unionists also received damages and an apology from Tucsa and Grobbelaar.

IN \AN LEDE

ad .teit van

pr September

ge[illegible] lesings aan die Universiteit gelede, is dr Biddiss, die outeur van etlike nis van Europa gedurende die 19de eeu, uitekende lektor aan die Universiteit op te tree.

RAS EN DIE VIKTORIANERS

Du Toitlokaal, Athenaeum, Nuweland.

Mev. I. Stannard, telefoon 61-4055.

'n Uitstappie na die Kasteel, Kaapstad, sal plaasvind alleenlik vir lede van die vereniging en hul vriende op Saterday, 23 Sept. 1978, om 2.30 n.m.

Sal alle lede wat van plan is om die uitstappie by te woon, asb. byeenkom op die Kasteelhoek van die Parade om 2.15 n.m..

Dr J.J.P. Op 't Hof (Direkteur van die William Fehr-Versameling) sal persoonlik 'n toer van die skatte van hierdie Versameling lei en Lieut. W.M. Bisset sal die Militere en die Seevaart-Museums verduidelik.

N.B. Die Kasteel laat nie toe dat besoekers kameras saamneem nie.

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Loud and clear



By MOTHOBI MUTLOATSE

10/2/79
328
Voice

A thousand voices have been silenced

International Year of the Child 1979

THE SILENCED — that's the apt title of a comprehensive research booklet on bannings in South Africa. compiled by Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor for the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Some of the facts and figures from this 55-page booklet were used in last week's VOICE story simple entitled THE BANNED.

According to the two researchers. since the introduction of the Suppression of Communism Act (now called The Internal Security Act) 1 358 people have been banned.

More than 360 people on the banned list have skipped the country — the latest being jounalist Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso.

In their introduction Moroney and Ensor write:"Apart from the effect on individuals, banning orders also affect organisations. in that while an organisation may never be declared unlawful, the repeated banning of its leaders can rob it of its effectiveness . . .

"Bannings also have an effect on the nature of Black political activity," they further write. "By removing political leaders who articulate the interests of the Black community from the political arena. their attempts to organise on the basis of those interests are frustrated.

"This creates," they warned. "an opening for others who are not representative to be imposed from above as leaders."

They remarked that without leadership and organistion. people resort to spontaneous anarchic and "sometimes violent means to further their interests".

Generally. provisions of banning orders forbid the recipient (person who's being restricted). from attending political and/or social gatherings;

- recipient is confined to a certain magisterial district. township. farm or house arrest
- banned persons are prohibited from being office-bearers. officers. members, or active supporters of an organisation which published or distributes any publication
- some orders compel the restricted person to report daily or weekly at a specific police station.

We have already [illegible]
[illegible] some [illegible]
situation and the nature of the interaction.

Jones freed after 17 months, then banned

CAPE TIMES 14/2/79

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EAST LONDON. — Mr Peter Jones, the former Black People's Convention organizer arrested with Mr Steve Biko in August 1977, has been released from detention.

Mr Jones was immediately served with a banning order in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, restricting him to the magisterial districts of Somerset West and Strand till February 28, 1984.

He was released yesterday evening and was reported to be travelling to the Western Cape to be reunited with his mother.

In a brief statement, Mr G M Nettleton of Grahamstown, said last night that Mr Jones was well. He was released from detention yesterday evening.

Mr Jones is the last of 16 men and women held in detention in Grahamstown under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act to be released.

He served more than 17 months in detention and was never brought to trial.

Initially he was held incommunicado in terms of the Terrorism Act for four months.

Both he and Steve Biko were detained in Port Elizabeth til-lafter Mr Biko's death in detention. Mr Jones was moved to Grahamstown early in 1978.

Mr Jones was recently subpoenaed to give evidence at the Pan-Africanist Congress Terrorism Act trial in Bethal on February 19.

Mr Jones's detention was the subject of debate in Parliament last week when the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, replied to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman.

In reply to Mr Kruger's confirmation that Mr Jones was still in detention at the time, Mrs Suzman said it was scandalous that he had been held for so long, and the minister still could not say when he intended charging or releasing him.

During his detention Mr Jones was allowed any number of books and newspapers, but was only allowed visits from his mother.

A group of Grahamstown residents provided hot meals and comforts, including a small television set for Mr Jones during his detention.

3/9
4/8

Man held with Biko due home

Argus 14/2/79

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THE mother of political detainee, Peter Jones, Mrs Anne Samboer, was waiting anxiously today for the arrival of her son at her new home in Macassar — a house, she says, she was advised to move to by the Security Police.

Mr Jones, arrested on August 18 1977, with Steve Biko, was released from detention in Grahamstown yesterday after being held for nearly 18 months.

A five-year banning order was imposed on him immediately after his release.

He was reported to be on his way to the Western Cape to be reunited with his mother.

Mr Jones has been restricted to The Strand-Somerset West area — for five years.

Interviewed at her new home, diagonally opposite the Macassar police station, Mrs Samboer said she was visited about five weeks ago at her small home in Rusthof, The Strand, by the Paarl Security Police and told Peter might be released from detention soon.

'The way they put it to me was that my old house was not suitable.

'I myself had always been on the lookout for a new house in The Strand but was reluctant to move to Macassar although I had been offered a place there in the past.'

'I got the impression from the Security Police that if we did not get a new house, Peter may not be released.'

BANNING ORDER

Reacting to the five-year banning order imposed on her son, she said she was not shocked to hear the news because she more or less expected it. Peter was prepared for anything.

'In spite of the banning order, we are very very thankful to get our son back into our house. He was so far away when he was being held in Grahamstown.'

MP's VIEW

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton told the Argus political correspondent today that it was a 'travesty of justice' to slap a banning order on a person who was released from detention without having been charged.

Mrs Suzman said today it was high time that Mr Jones was released.

'After all, it was disclosed at the Biko inquest that the police had concluded their interrogation of him. Therefore he should have been charged or released.

CUSTOMARY

'It has become customary for the Minister to slap a banning order on people against whom he has not got enough evidence to frame a charge.

'I consider this a travesty of justice.

Cape Times 15/2/79 (328

Parents welcome Peter Jones home after 17 months

Staff Reporter

TER 17 months in detention, the former Black People's vention organizer, Mr Peter Jones, arrived at his parents' e in Macasser yesterday.

r Jones, 28, who was arrested with Steve Biko in August 1977, immediately served with a five-year banning order restrict- him to the magisterial districts of Somerset West and Strand. was escorted home by members of the security police after g released on Tuesday.

is mother, Mrs Anne Samboer, said yesterday that she had ed a long time for the moment of his return.

.s father, Mr M Samboer, who was at work when his son ved, said last night that he was "overjoyed" at the homecom- as he had not seen his son at all during his detention under ion 10 of the Internal Security Act.

rs Samboer said that her son had been strong and courageous ng his imprisonment and had always written her cheerful rs.

e said five weeks ago the police had advised her to move into a larger house. They said Mr Jones, who was to be released soon, would have to live with them and needed accommodation.

They were at that time living in two rooms in the Strand.

As a suitable house could not be found in the Strand they decided on a house in Macassar.

"We moved here only two weeks ago and now our boy is back with us already," said Mrs Samboer.

She had been aware that her son would be served with a banning order and they had expected the worst.

She told the Cape Times that Mr Jones had served more than 17 months in detention and was never brought to trial. Initially he was held incommunicado in terms of the Terrorism Act for four months. Later, while still in prison, he had completed his BComm degree which he had started at the University of the Western Cape.

Mr Jones would fly to the Transvaal on Monday to testify in the Bethal Pan Africanist Congress trial.

"We do not mind him going away so soon because we know he will be back shortly," she said.



Mr Peter Jones, home after his 17 months in detention, with his mother and father Mr and Mrs M Samboer outside their home in Macassar yesterday afternoon.

[redacted] and

services; they have increased in mining and secondary industry. Yet the ratio has been falling (steadily ,if cyclically variations are smoothed out), since the early sixties for the economy as a whole, instead of rising as EPP V1 and

[redacted]

(3)

Library classes

gave new students the opportunity to become familiar with the organisation and use of the library.

1.4 Orientation lectures

Lectures were given by the Assistant Principal, the Careers Adviser and the doctors of the Students' Health Service. These lectures acquainted new students with the history of the University, the purpose of the Careers Office and various aspects of student health.

1.5 Entertainment

Various entertainment such as a concert, dances and films.

1.6 Student Services

The students' Association offered a wide variety of services which helped the new

2. ADMINISTRATION

Finance

Revenue for the year was derived from a fee charged to each student who registered in the participating [illegible] in other faculties were felt to be justified to all students who required to attend the Course. Accommodation arrangements were dealt with by the Course Office. Students were charged R35 for the accommodation (Leo Marquard Hall and Residence) and R10, while those registering present at the start of the Course. The residences also arranged with each residence for a few senior students to be available to help new students feel at home.

Accommodation

Residence accommodation for the Vacation Course was dealt with by the Course Office. Students were charged R35 for the accommodation (Leo Marquard Hall and Residence) and R10, while those registering present at the start of the Course. The residences also arranged with each residence for a few senior students to be available to help new students feel at home.

Banned CI to close in Europe

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — The banned Christian Institute of Southern Africa is to cease its European operations at the end of March because its continued existence is a source of embarrassment to former institute members in South Africa.

The institute, banned in South Africa on October 19, 1977, has been operating from a base in Utrecht, Holland, since restrictions were imposed on the organization and on its leaders, Dr Beyers Naude and the Rev Theo Kotze.

Two former staff members, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt and Mrs Oshadi Phakati, came to Holland in 1977 after periods in detention, and later started the European office. They were joined in July 1978 by the former Cape director, Mr Kotze.

Now the institute has announced that its European operations are to cease because of the difficulties that have been created for its former members, including Dr Naude, in South Africa.

The banning orders imposed on former members still in South Africa have made consultation impossible, and have further hampered the institute's work in Europe.

CAPE TIMES 20/2/79

SPRACHLABOR: DEUTSCH I ../3

Kruger gives ban details

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, has given details of the 60 people detained last year under the Internal Security Act.

He also revealed the names of 43 people banned.

Most of those acted against were prominent in the banned Black Consciousness movement.

They include:

- **The former president of the Black Peoples Convention, Mr Kenneth Rachidi, who was released from detention on October 17 and banned on December 18;**
- **The former president of the South African Students Organisation, Mr Diliza Mji, who was released from detention and banned on November 20;**
- **The former secretary-general and president of Saso, Mr Barney Pityana, who was banned on August 9 and subsequently left South Africa.**
- **Mr Khaya Biko and Mrs Nobandile Mvovo, the brother and sister of the late Steve Biko who died in detention in September 1977.**
- **Journalist Thenjiwe Mtintso, formerly of the Daily Dispatch, who was detained on September 13 and released on December 1;**
- **Jan Tugwana, former president of the Union of Black Journalists, detained on September 20 and released on December 2;**
- **Journalist Zubeida Mayet released on October 27 and restricted on December 18;**
- **Former editor of the Black Community Programmes' Black Review, Asha Rambally, released on December 1 and banned on the same day.**

The full list of the 39 people detained under section 10 (1) (A) bis of the Act and their period of detention is:

Biko, Khaya Mathias (12. 9. 78 - 13. 9. 78); Bokala, William Tsholofelo (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Brown, Clifford Edmund (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Cekisani, Bonisile Jacob (24. 10. 78 - 14. 12. 78); Kgokong, Mpotseng Jairus (11. 9. 78 - 15. 12. 78); Lamani, Duma Raymond (21. 9. 78 - 28. 10. 78); Mabasa, Lybon (31. 8. 78 - 12. 12. 78); Madaka, Mbuyiselo (12. 9. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Maqina, Mzwandile Ebenezer (12. 9. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Masetlha, Billy (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Masinga, Tleho Elias (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Mathobela, Grace Refiloe (5. 6. 78 - 3. 7. 78); Matshoba, Deborah Nikiwe (1. 9. 78 - 1. 12. 78); Mbele, Andrew Vusi (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Mbilini, Andrew Mzwandile (12. 9. 78 - 6. 11. 78); Mbiluni, Fumbathile Herold (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Mbilini, Gideon Tontsi (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Mbilini, Kholeka Tryphina (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Mkhabela, Ishmael (31. 8. 78 - 1. 12. 78); Modiakgotla, Tsankie Lazarus (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Mohapi, Nobuhle (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Mokhesi, Joyce Theresa (30. 5. 78 - 10. 8. 78); Moloi, Super Ratubetsi (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Moloto, Albert (20. 9. 78 - 13. 12. 78); Moroe, Isaac Kometsi (31. 8. 78 - 1. 12. 78); Mpumlwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa (12. 9. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Mpumlwana, Nee Mbanjwa; Nondisile Flavour (12. 9. 78 - 2. 12. 78); Mtintso, Ethel Tenjiwe (13. 9. 78 - 1. 12. 78); Mvovo, Mxolisi Lawrence (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Mvovo, Nobandile Bethel (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Ntlokoa, Lawrence Jonas (20. 9. 78 - 11. 11. 78); Pityana, Lizo Grant (21. 10. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Pityana, Sipho Milar (21. 9. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Qilo, Templeton (12. 9. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Sangotsha, Pumla Theresa (12. 9. 78 - 27. 10. 78); Sokupa, Silumko Solomon (12. 9. 78 - 18. 12. 78); Tugwana, Jan (20. 9. 78 - 2. 12. 78).

The following 21 people were redetained and their periods of detention extended on August 7 1978.

Their dates of release are included, although six of them were still in detention at the end of 1978. They included Mr Peter Jones who has subsequently been released:

Cilliza, Delase; Jones, Peter Cyril; Manthathe, Madikoe Thomas; (6. 11. 78) Manzi, Gladys; Mapanga, Bekizwe Russell; Mapumulo, Mxizeni Shadrack; Mayet, Zubeida (27. 10. 78); Mazibuko, Thandiswe Mphiwa (17. 11. 78); Mdleleni, Horatius Vuyisele (17. 11. 78); Mji, Deliza (20. 11. 78); Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey (17. 11. 78); Mqayisa, Khayalethu Lucky-Boy (18. 12. 78); Phungula, Hella; Rachidi, Kenneth Hlako (27. 10. 78); Rambally, Ashlatu (1. 12. 78); Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah (17. 11. 78); Titi, Mandisi Patrick (2. 12. 78); Tryon, Terrence (20. 11. 78); Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac (17. 11. 78); Variava, Sadeque (17. 11. 78); Zani, Thamsanqa Robert (21. 11. 78).

The following lists names of those prohibited from attending gatherings:

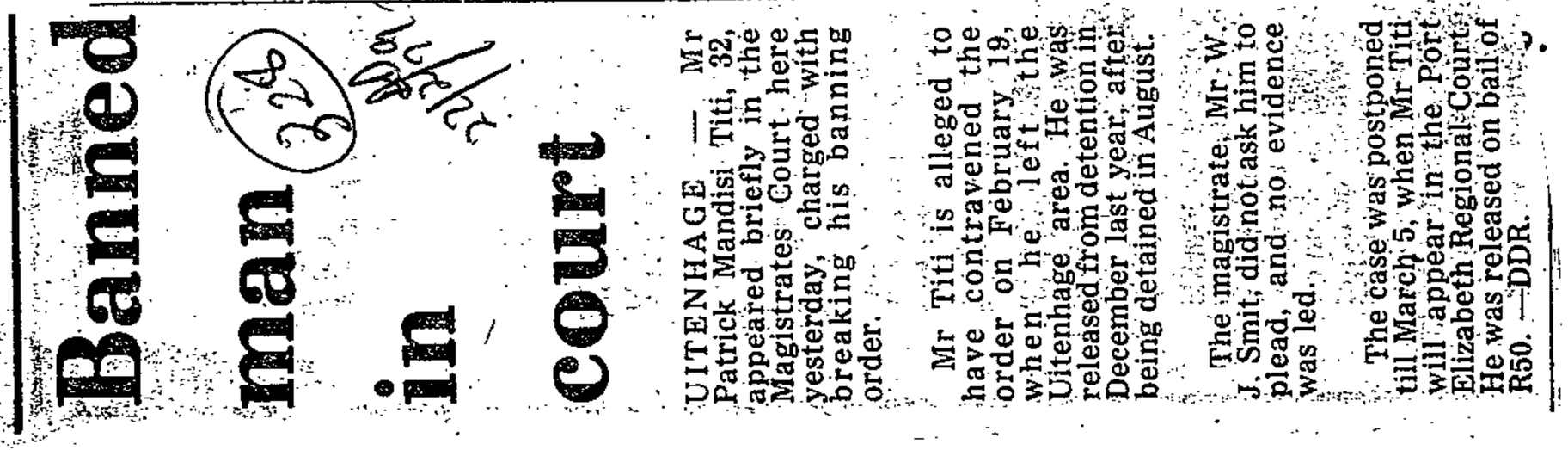
Arenstein, Jacqueline; Chiloane Abel Tipheko; Diale, Nelson Dyani, Malcolm Mbonisi; Kgokong Mpotseng Jairus; Levetan, Laura Jean; Mabasa, Lybon; Madaka Mbuyiselo; Mangena, Aaron Mosibudi; Matline, Radichaba Kenneth Matshoba, Nikiwe Deborah Felicity; Mattera, Donald Francisco; Mayet Zubeida; Mazibuko, Thandiswe Mphiwa; Mdleleni, Horatius Mji, Diliza; Mkhabela, Ishmael; Mohapi, Nobuhle Hilary; Mokoditoa, Madibeng Chris; Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey; Moroe, Kgophu Isaac; Motlana, Nthato Harrison; Mpumlwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa; Mqayisa, Khayalethu Luckyboy; Nanabhai, Shirish and Fakir Jasmath; Nchabeleng, Petrus Mama Gase; Ngubeni, Michael; Ntlokoa, Lawrence Jonas; Pityana, Nyameko Barney; Rachidi, Kenneth Hlako; Rambally, Ashlatha; Ramgobin, Ela; Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah; Sehume, Thabo Vincent; Sello Mosuhli Phillip; Sitoto, Lizo Gladwell; Titi, Patrick Mandisi, Tryon, Terrence Russell; Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac; Vandeyar, Reggie Pakiry, Variava, Sadecque Mohamed. — PC.

12. GNP per capita in constant rand can be validly criticised as a measure of changes in standard of living because:

(1) It makes no allowance for changes in income distribution.
(2) It ignores inflation and deflation.
(3) It gives excessive weight to the value of leisure.
(4) There is double-counting in GNP.
(5) Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

13. Given NNP, DI is arrived at by:

(1) Deducting personal savings.
(2) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments.
(3) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments and dividends.
(4) Deducting taxes and undistributed corporate profits, and adding transfer payments.
(5) Deducting taxes and adding all government spending.



Banned man in court

UITENHAGE — Mr Patrick Mandisi Titi, 32, appeared briefly in the Magistrates Court here yesterday, charged with breaking his banning order.

Mr Titi is alleged to have contravened the order on February 19, when he left the Uitenhage area. He was released from detention in December last year, after being detained in August.

The magistrate, Mr W. J. Smit, did not ask him to plead, and no evidence was led.

The case was postponed till March 5, when Mr Titi will appear in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court. He was released on bail of R50. — DDR.

14. The unpaid housekeeping services of a wife is excluded from GNP because:

(1) Of the statistical problem of measurement.
(2) It does not represent a current contribution to production.
(3) It is a transfer item.
(4) No money payment is involved, and therefore it must be excluded.
(5) These services are not final services.

16. The relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GNP is:

(1) GNP is always greater than GDP.
(2) GDP is always greater than GNP.
(3) GNP = GDP + Exports.
(4) GDP = GNP - Imports.
(5) None of the above.

17. Generally the numerically smallest national income aggregate is:

(1) NNP.
(2) Personal income.
(3) NNP at factor cost.
(4) Gross domestic product.
(5) Disposable income.

18. Which of the following would be included in current GNP?

(1) The purchase of flour by a bakery.
(2) The purchase of 40 shares in S.A. Breweries
(3) Flour purchased by a housewife.
(4) The receipt of R100 interest on government bonds.
(5) All of the above.

19. At the depth of the great depression unemployment was about:

(1) 7%
(2) 15%
(3) 50%
(4) 25%
(5) 5%

By Net Economic Welfare (NEW), we mean:

(1) GNP adjusted for the disamenities of modern life.
(2) Zero population growth.
(3) GNP per capita.
(4) GNP adjusted for inflation.
(5) GNP adjusted for inflation and stated in per capita terms with a stable population size.

21. Included in GNP are:

(1) Gifts and donations.
(2) Transfer payments.
(3) Realised capital gains during a period of inflation.
(4) Sales of shares.
(5) None of the above.

22. The sum of all stages' value-added in the production of some good:

(1) is less than final selling price of that good.
(2) is greater than final selling price of that good.
(3) is equal to final selling price of that good.
(4) bears no relationship to final selling price of that good.
(5) is not a meaningful concept at all.

12. GNP per capita in constant rand can be validly criticised as a measure of changes in standard of living because:

(1) It makes no allowance for changes in income distribution.
(2) It ignores inflation and deflation.
(3) It gives excessive weight to the value of leisure.
(4) There is double-counting in GNP.
(5) Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

2.1.4 Given GNP, DI is arrived at by:

(1) Deducting personal savings and adding government transfer payments.
(2) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments.
(3) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments and dividends.
(4) Deducting taxes and undistributed corporate profits and adding transfer payments.
(5) Deducting taxes and adding all government spending.

15. The argument that the net national product is a better measure of the output of an economy than the gross national product because:

(1) Net national product figures do not have to be deflated to allow for changes in the value of money.
(2) Net national product includes all intermediate goods.
(3) Net national product figures include the transfer payments made by the government and gross national product figures do not.
(4) Net national product is equal to the total capital stock at the end of the year.
(5) None of the above.

16. The relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GNP is

(1) always greater than
(2) always greater than GDP + Exports - Imports
(3) GNP = GDP + - Net factor payments abroad
(4) GDP = GNP + - " " "
(5) None of the above.

17. Generally the numerically smallest national income aggregate is:

(1) NNP.
(2) Personal income.
(3) NNP at factor cost.
(4) Gross domestic product.
(5) Disposable income.

2.1.2 The following would be included in current consumption expenditure:

(1) The purchase of flour by a bakery.
(2) The purchase of 40 shares in S.A. Breweries by a housewife.
(3) The building of a factory.
(4) The purchase of a house by a private individual.
(5) None of the above.

2.1.3 For the 6 base-metals and base- non-metals that he distinguishes Plewman disaggregates the projections into exports and domestic requirements. For all six he derives export figures from the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Export Trade of the RSA (Reynders Commission, 1972.[32]) Export figures were given in the report as targets and projections for future years. These Commissioners have included an estimate in money terms of the future rate of exports of minerals that it is required if the Republic is to reach its targets for total exports and "converted . . . to physical units at 1970 prices". Plewman then adjusts these export figures and projections for inflation. The assumption that the 30-year average rate of domestic demand for coal will grow at 8 per cent per annum and that the five-year average rate for all minerals increases at 5 per cent per annum and 2 per cent per annum for all other minerals, is then used as the basis on which to project domestic demand for coal and base- non-metals to the year 2000 at much the same rate as the projected growth rate of output.)

King men banned

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The names of Mr Fikile Mlinda and Mr Mzwandile Mbilini have been added to the list of banned members of the black consciousness movement here.

Mr Mlinda was a Zimele Trust Fund worker. Mr Mbilini worked for the Black Peoples' Convention before both organisations were banned on October 19, 1977.

Both men are from Ginsberg township.

Mr Mbilini has been restricted to the Zwelitsha and King William's Town districts. Mr Mlinda has been restricted to the King William's Town area. Both have been restricted for five years.

Both men had previously been detained. — DDR.

2.1.4 Given GNP, DI is arrived at by:

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(3) Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments and dividends.
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23/2/79

Defamation action by Woods fails

(328)

Court Reporter

AN action for damages brought by the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, against the Minister of Justice has been dismissed by a Durban judge.

In January Mr. Woods, who left the country at the end of 1977 after being banned, was ordered to supply further particulars requested by the minister within 14 days of being served with the order.

The Judge stipulated that if the order was not complied with, the minister would be granted leave to apply for the dismissal of the action for R75 000 damages. Mr. Woods did not comply.

The claim related to "defamatory" remarks allegedly made in a speech by Mr. Jimmy Kruger in 1976, in which reference was made to Mr. Steve Biko and Mr. Woods.

Mr. Steve Janson appeared for the minister.

It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do in fact offer a wide range of courses over and above strictly technical courses, e.g. commercial and art courses. The following three tables give an idea of the number of studer



BLOEMFONTEIN — To stop a banned person from being with one other person for social purposes was a grave incursion on the right of association of the banned person, five Appeal Court judges heard in Bloemfontein.

They were being asked to uphold the appeal of Miss Sheila Weinberg against her conviction for having had lunch with a friend, Mr Ian Robertson, more than two years ago. Miss Weinberg is banned.

The five-judge bench is rarely used in appeals in criminal matters and is considered to be an indication of the importance of the matter and its implications for all banned people.

Another unusual feature of the hearing was that the Appeal Court is being asked to overturn its own decision of 1976 when in the case of Christopher Wood, it was held that a gathering could constitute any number of people from two upwards.

Arguing for Miss Weinberg, Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, said the Minister had exceeded his powers in prohibiting Miss Weinberg from attending social gatherings.

What was at issue was whether people who had been subjected to banning would in future be able to consort with others and whether they would be able to have even a cup of tea together.

The powers of the Minister should not be such that he could turn a banned person into a Trappist Monk.

"The concept of a social gathering is a concept so wide in its ambit and scope as to prohibit the appellant from any form of social relationship with any other person," Mr Unterhalter argued.

There were endless permutations of what comprised a social gathering.

If Parliament had had such a wide power in mind it would surely have expressly and specifically allowed the Minister so to create a prohibition on the restricted person attending any social gathering, thereby for all practical purposes to "bring to an end the entire social relationship of the restricted person.

"It is submitted that the effect of the restriction is to punish the restricted person rather than to impose a restriction upon that person's activities, and that, in fact, the Minister has applied his power for the achievement of objects that the legislature did not authorise."

Much of the argument centred on the definition of the word "gathering" as used in the Act. Could two people constitute a gathering?

If it were held that two people constituted a gathering, Mr Unterhalter argued, the Minister of Justice was in effect prohibiting two people from conversing as friends.

Appearing for the State, Mr J. A. v S. D'Oliveira argued that there was no reason for the court to overturn the judgment in the Wood matter because it was not clearly wrong.

An affected person, Mr D'Oliveira argued, was not "condemned to a life of isolation" because the use of the word "attending" suggested a deliberate and intentional participation in a social gathering and did not prevent casual or spontaneous "social intercourse."

Judgment was rese

Banned W

Weinberg ple

heard

38

Year	NTC 1	N
1970	2 397	
1971	2 455	
1972	3 108	
1973	3 521	
1974	3 303	

Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes,

Source : South A
Annual

Note : NTC 1V
the T c

Of particular interest
passes at NTC 111 leve
is an entrance qualific
Certificate courses.

The following table shows the number of
nicians awarded since the inception of t

Table 3. National Diplomas for Technicians b

SUBJECT FIELD	
1. Higher Diploma	16
2. Surveyors and Draughtsmen	49
3. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	9
4. Telecommunication	704
5. Civil Engineering	
6. Mining	
7. Plumbing (Gietery)	
8. Space Communication	
9. Physical Metallurgy	
10. Mathematics	
11. Oceanography	
12. Chemistry and Microbiology	

> My experience of District Councils in the Northern Province is that the Chiefs were so tired of trying to get their grievances redressed that they turned to the Native Associations in the hope that the latter, being more educated, would bring greater pressure to bear upon the Government.[97]

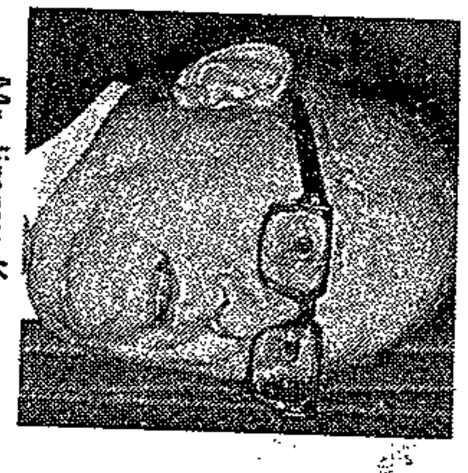
The Mombera Native Association took up the case of the deposed and banished Chintunga and succeeded in persuading the colonial authorities to allow him to return home, although he was allowed no political function. After Chintunga's death in 1924, the Association intensified its pressures for an ethnic revival by championing the claim of Chintunga's putative son, Lazaro Jere, a mission-educated clerk in the Northern Rhodesian administration, to return and become, not Principal Headman, but 'Paramount' of the Ngoni, despite the fact that under law there was no office of Paramount permitted in Nyasaland.[98] Lazaro Jere returned to the district in 1924, and at once a popular campaign was launched to resuscitate the Paramountcy, and this would cover not only Mzimba District, but also areas to the north, south and west. This displeased the government immensely, and the District Commissioner contemplated calling in troops to put an end to the movement.[99] Nonetheless, in 1928 these pressures paid off when Lazaro Jere was made Principal Headman.[100] The naming of Lazaro to this position set off another wave in the campaign to revive the Paramountcy. In June, 1930, for example, the Mombera Native Association asserted that the Ngoni

> desire to have a paramount chief in Mombera still rings in the hearts of the people, for the present policy of equalizing all the Principal Headmen is contrary to the law of the country — the law being that there must be one Paramount chief and that all other chiefs must act as his assistants. This old Ngoni law aims at having unity, lacking which it is difficult to form a nation. As the cry for a paramount chief grows greater and greater, the Association earnestly asks Government to take this question into deeper consideration.[101]

Again, as with the pressures for a stronger Chikulamayembeship, these demands came at an opportune moment, as Indirect Rule was about to be introduced in the Protectorate.

While the pressure for naming Lazaro Jere as Paramount was growing, there was also a parallel in Ngoni country of the Tumbuka history writing exercise. Just as T. Cullen Young had systematized Tumbuka history for the Tumbuka, so too did the Livingstonia Mission's Reverend Yesaya Chibambo do the same for the Ngoni. Chibambo's task was far easier than Young's, as Ngoni

history was far more vivid in the minds of the people than was the largely mythical history of Young. The Ngoni past was relatively recent, and, when compared with the dreary realities of labour migration and ecological degradation, of litigation and emasculated chiefly authority, it was a glorious thing to contemplate. The migrations from South Africa, the exploits of Zwangendaba, the victories [illegible] in state building



Mr Jimmy Kruger

Details of assets of banned bodies

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The assets of all but one of the organizations banned on 19 October 1977 have so far totalled R174 655,08.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, when he replied to a question which had been tabled in the House by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

Mr Kruger said the assets of the bodies had not yet been distributed to any organizations nominated by him and a decision in this connection would only be taken after all the assets had been liquidated.

He said the assets of the organizations, except those of the Christian Institute and "certain outstanding assets" of the other bodies, had already been liquidated.

Asked if any balance remained in the organizations after the payment of debts, Mr Kruger replied: "Yes".

This included R2 083,77 for the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Asseca), R13 442,34 for the Black Community Programmes Ltd, R5 056,32 for the Black Parents' Association, R15 931,38 for the Black People's Convention, R7 600,40 for the Black Women's Federation, R27,87 for the National Youth Organization, R125,63 for the South African Students' Movement, R14 102,79 for the South African Students' Organization, R1 656,70 for the Union of Black Journalists, and R64 627,88 for the Zimele Trust Fund.

River and the Nyasaland border be ceded to Nyasaland and placed under him.[105]

Thus, by the early 1930s, two strong chieftainship systems, fully allied with the areas' young intellectuals, had emerged in northern Nyasaland. One was the Ngoni hierarchy of Mbelwa II, firmly based on the glories of the Ngoni past. The other, that of Chikulamayembe and the other descendants of the Kalowoka, was based on the Tumbuka past as then accepted. Both were intent on creating tribal awareness, and in this they were assisted by the schools and texts of the Livingstonia Mission. It is in this context that the whole question of language policy arose, and decisions were made about language policy which are still felt today.

Banned bodies' assets totalled

28/2/79

328

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Mrs Suzman said she wanted to know what the Minister was doing with the money.

"One would have thought by now that some deserving charities would have had the benefit of the money (plus interest) the Minister has appropriated.

"If he is at a loss, I can always suggest a few black organisations that would be very glad to put the money to useful purpose.

"Better still, let him unban the organisations and return the money to its rightful owners," Mrs Suzman said. — PC.

Durban man banned

DURBAN — Mr Ebrahim Ismail, released yesterday after being imprisoned on Robben Island for 15 years, has been banned for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Ismail was convicted of sabotage with 17 others in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court on February 28, 1964.

His banning order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, restricts him to the magisterial district of Pinetown, and prevents him from visiting any black area, except Reservoir Hills, where his mother lives.

He has to report at the Westville police station weekly.

He is also prohibited from attending any social or political gathering, or any gathering of pupils or students.

While on Robben Island, Mr Ismail attained BA and BCom degrees. — SAPA.

C H A P T E R O N E :

MINING EMPLOYMENT, 1946-1976

In this section we shall try to id[illegible]tify such historical trends as there have been in South African mining [illegible]iod since the Second World War. We are interes[illegible]t trends for the various types of mines and in cha[illegible]mposition of mining employment.

We shall also ask whether we can [illegible] knowing that we are unlikely to be able to do so [illegible]ry way, both because of the preliminary natur[illegible]ause we do not have a fully-specified economic [illegible]nterprise'. We shall do little more than try to [illegible]ployment to changes in output - hoping perhaps to es[illegible] relationship between them (for each mineral) or [illegible] the relationship (i.e. some steady average rate o[illegible]oductivity in the mining of each mineral). Where [illegible] regularities in the data we may be able to suggest t[illegible]ges have intervened. However, the preliminary nature [illegible] be stressed again. As soon as one begins to probe i[illegible]gated data we are using one uncovers a world of gr[illegible] wish it had been possible to take more account of [illegible]n more of, that complexity.

Banned man pleads guilty

Court Reporter

DAVID Gasa (47), a banned person and former director of the Umlazi Residents' Association, was yesterday ordered to be detained until the rising of the Court after he was convicted by a Durban Regional Magistrate of six counts of contravening his banning order.

No evidence was led after Gasa's plea was accepted.

He was found not guilty of assault on an African woman at Stonehill location in November last year when his plea was accepted by the prosecutor, Mr. R. Haslop.

Gasa admitted four previous convictions for contravening his banning order.

In mitigation, Mr. G. M. Mxenge, said Gasa was a clothing supplier at Umlazi. His main business was selling school uniforms and his banning order had affected his trade.

He was having difficulty meeting his obligations.

There was no indication that Gasa had broken his banning order to do anything subversive.

Ordering Gasa to be detained until the Court rose, the magistrate Mr. N. S. Main, said it appeared as if there was nothing to suggest that Gasa's contraventions were in open defiance of his banning order and there was no question of him inciting people to violence.

328

	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld / Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ontvang is / Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop verblyf verval / Date on which stay expires
[illegible]	481 Ginsberg, King William's Town [illegible] / Giovanni Flats, Zevenfontein [illegible] Agencies, Macassar, Somerset-West/ Somerset West	12/2/79 12/2/79 13/2/79	[illegible]

Russell in plea against conviction

Argus 5/3/79

(328)

THE Rev David Russell and members of the Ministers' Fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga appealed at the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today against their conviction and sentence in July 1977 on charges of producing or distributing undesirable publications.

The pamphlets concerned are: The role of the riot police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976, and The message for 1977 to those in authority and white South Africa.

FINED

Mr Russell, 40, was fined a total of R350 and given suspended sentences totalling 180 days for producing and distributing the pamphlets, and for possession of 31 copies of the prohibited 'riot police' publication.

Bishop Monwabisi Matolengwe, 41, the Rev Dick O'Riordan, 34, and the Rev Moses Moletsane, 37, were each fined R200 and given suspended sentences of 90 days for producing the publications.

Mr Russell's secretary, Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, 57, was fined R100 for distributing the pamphlets.

Mr E L King, SC, for three of the appellants, argued today that the regional magistrate, Mr A J Burger, had misunderstood the publications.

He said their aim was to bring to the attention of the authorities and the public, allegations of misconduct on the part of the riot police.

The aim was not to bring all police and authority into disrepute and contempt.

'This is not a case of a tense situation being exacerbated by publication of an inflamatory pamphlet,' Mr King said.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice Watermeyer and Mr Justice de Kock are on the Bench. Mr C F du Plessis appears for the State. Mr King is assisted by Mr D A Ipp and instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son. Mr Ipp, instructed by Mallinick, Rees, Richman and Company, appears for Mr O'Riordan and Mrs Cleminshaw.

Car cited as shooting clue

6/3/79 (328)

DURBAN — The fact that the registration number belonging to Mr Geoffrey Neville Wright's vehicle previously was owned by a policeman and could still be in the possession of the police or someone formerly connected with the police, was significant when looking for a motive for the shooting at the Strachen home in August last year.

This was submitted by defence Advocate J. E. Hewitt at the trial of Mr Wright, 38. Mr Wright has pleaded not guilty to a charge of maliciously attempting to kill twice-banned artist, Mr Harold Strachen, and/or his wife, Maggie, or their 10-year-old son, Joe, at their home here on the night of August 10.

Mr Hewitt said Mr Wright had stated he was apolitical and had never seen or heard of Mr Strachen before the shooting. But taking Mr Strachan's background into account, the motive for the murder attempt appeared to be political.

"The probability is in favour of the suggestion that the assailant is a right-wing person," Mr Hewitt said. "The accused does not fit in this description, but there are others who could have access to the number plate and who would have a motive."

Further possibilities were that Constable Mike Millard incorrectly noted the number plate of the assailant's vehicle or that false number plates were used.

Mr Hewitt argued that it would be inconceivable for Mr Wright, whom he described as an articulate and methodical man who was used to undertaking "sensitive" private investigation work, to have bungled the job in this manner.

Mr J. W. Wessels, prosecuting, said it was not of "critical importance" that a motive for the shooting be established.

"He (Mr Wright) could have been hired as a hit man."

Mr Wessels argued that if the court was not completely satisfied with the defence version, then that version should be rejected and that Mr Wright should be convicted.

Judgment was reserved to March 21. — SAPA.

The Nation banned again

JOHANNESBURG — Yesterday's edition of the weekly English-language, black orientated newspaper, The Nation, has been banned — the fifth week in a row that this has happened.

The editor, Mr Gavin Robson, said: "I find it regrettable that we should be banned in this disgraceful manner. This is another disgusting act of intimidation by the government and it is now happening with such monotonous regularity." — SAPA.

11/3/79 328



● Winnie Mandela takes a stroll in Pretoria — away from exile in Brandfort.

Picture by DOUG LEE

Sun. Exp. 11/3/79 328

Winnie goes free for Unisa talk

Express Reporter

WINNIE Mandela, banished wife of Robben Island life prisoner Nelson Mandela, was allowed to attend a Unisa lecture in Pretoria yesterday from her home in Brandfort.

It was one of the few occasions she has been allowed to leave the Free State town since she was sent there in May, 1977

She was given permission, as a student of the University of South Africa, to attend a Unisa lecture given by Professor Luckman, of Germany, a top sociologist.

Mrs Mandela was ordered to drive straight to Pretoria on Friday, stay overnight in the Burgerspark Hotel, then to drive straight home after the lecture.

Russell appeal postponed

THE appeal of the Rev David Russell, Bishop Monwabisi Matolengwe, the Rev Dick O'Riordan, the Rev Moses Moletsane and Dorothy Cleminshaw against their convictions and sentences on charges related to undesirable publications was postponed today until a date to be fixed by the registrar of the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

The pamphlets, produced in early 1977, are: The role of the Riot Police in the burnings and killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976; and The message for 1977 to those in authority and white South Africa.

Mr Justice Watermeyer, with Mr Justice de Kock, is hearing the appeal. Mr C S du Plessis appears for the State. Mr E L King SC, instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, and Mr D A Ipp, instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Co, appear for the appellants.

Nog skote op Strachan

RAPORT 18/3/79

325

Van Ons Durbanse Kantoor

HAROLD STRACHAN, voormalige ingeperkte Durbanse kunsdosent, was vroeg gisteroggend vir die tweede keer in ses maande in 'n skietvoorval betrokke. Die voorkant van sy huis in Chapelweg, Overport, is deur outomatiese geweervuur getref.

Die huis van nog 'n voormalige Durbanse ingeperkte, mnr. Gonaseelam (Morgan) Naidoo, is ook met 'n haelgeweer bestook.

Mnr. Strachan sê toe die skote klap, het hy aan sy vrou, Maggie, geskreeu om van die bed af te rol en plat op die vloer te lê. „Ek het dieselfde aan my kant van die bed gedoen, aangesien koeëls regdeur ons huis van hout en asbesplaat kan trek. Een van die koeëls is deur die voordeur, regdeur die huis en het teen die agterdeur vasgeslaan."

Hy het sy haelgeweer langs die bed gegryp, maar dit nie na buite gewaag nie.

„Die eerste voorval was op 10 Augustus. 'n Man het 'n skoot verby my vrou en my seun, Joe, in ons huis se gang af geskiet nadat my vrou die deur oopgemaak het."

Mnr. Strachan, wat voorheen aan die Universiteit van Natal verbonde was, is van 1965 tot 1975 twee keer vir vyf jaar ingeperk.

*Uitspraak in die saak waarby 'n Durbanse man, mnr. Geoffry Neville Wright, verskyn op aanklag van poging tot moord op mnr. Strachan, sy vrou of sy seun, Joe, word môre in die Durbanse landdroshof gelewer. Mnr. Wright het skuld op die aanklag ontken.

Die aanklag spruit uit die eerste skietery by mnr. Strachan se huis.

20/3/79 DT 3/8

Strachan to request protection

DURBAN — Art lecturer Harold Strachan is to apply for round-the-clock police protection following the second shooting at his home on Saturday.

Just seven months after the first shooting, a gunman fired a single burst of automatic rifle fire at the Strachans' Overport home at about 2.40 am. No one was hurt.

Twice-banned Mr Strachan, whose application for a firearm licence after the first incident was turned down, said yesterday he would re-apply.

"It is totally incomprehensible that I should be denied the right to protect myself," he said. — SAPA.

Strachan shooting: man freed

DURBAN — Mr Geoffrey Neville Wright, 38, was acquitted yesterday of the attempted murder of twice-banned Durban art lecturer Harold Strachen.

Immediately after his acquittal, Mr Wright's attorney, Mr Keith Merret, said: "I find it significant that my client was not interviewed at all by the police after the second shooting at the Strachans' home last Saturday".

Mr Wright, an estimator in the Durban Corporation's electricity department, had pleaded not guilty in the Regional Court to a charge of maliciously attempting to kill Mr Strachan and/or his wife, Maggie, or their 10-year-old son, Joe, at their home on August 10 last year.

Passing judgment, Mr E. Standen said the three Strachans had impressed the court with their honesty and enedavour to give a truthful account of the events of that night.

But their evidence had to be tested in the light of the totality of the evidence presented in the case, and also in the light of the guidelines set down in the Supreme Court regarding identification tests.

"One finds that the Strachans' opportunity to observe the gunman was very limited," Mr Standen said.

"Mr Strachan said he had time only to notice the gunman shift his aim. A shot was fired, and he instantly turned and ran away.

"Mrs Strachan said she saw the gunman only momentarily because she turned and looked at her husband when the shot was fired. Joe saw the gunman as he was turning to run down the steps".

None of the Strachans pointed out Mr Wright as the gunman at the identification parade, but the court had to take into account that they had identified him in court.

It was natural that the Strachans would compare notes of the gunman — "and then the press handed them photographs of the accused".

"The interference by the press in this case has certainly affected evidence of the Strachans," Mr Standen said in reference to their ability to identify the assailant.

Turning to Mr Wright's evidence, Mr Standen said his alibi was tested by the police. "And it seems that they could find no flaw. — SAPA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 548 23 Maart 1979

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 onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby onderstaande persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

(328) GG 6363

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 548 23 March 1979

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 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
Ismail, Ebrahim	Batterseastraat 22/22 Battersea Street, Reservoir Hills, Pinetown	27/2/79	28/2/81
Manzi, Gladys	J1505, Umlazi	7/3/79	31/3/84

Woman banned

PRETORIA. — Gladys Manzi of Umlazi has been added to the list of people prohibited from attending gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday.

24/3/79 328

Court upholds Weinberg appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein today upheld an appeal by Miss Sheila Weinberg against her conviction and sentence for contravening her restriction order.

This decision upset a judgment by the Transvaal Supreme Court, which confirming her conviction by a Johannesburg regional magistrate, reduced her sentence from nine months imprisonment, conditional ly suspended for three years, to three months imprisonment, conditionaly suspended for three years.

In the Transvaal Supreme Court, Mr Acting Justice Philips said that, even though the "gathering" Miss Weinberg had attended consisted only of herself and Mr Ian Robertson, this did not help her and she had been rightly convicted.

But in the Appeal Court today, Mr Justice Trollip, with four other judges concurring, found that Miss Weinberg had not contravened her restriction order by lunching with Mr Robertson as that was not a "social gathering" within the meaning of the order

In his judgment Judge Trollip discussed the meaning of the word "gathering" as conveyed in the restriction order and gave various dictionary definitions of the word "social."

From these he concluded "that for Miss Weinberg's restriction order to have been contravened, the "gathering" must have consisted of at least three persons.

The conviction and sentence were therefore set aside. — Sapa.

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ARGUS 30/3/79

Banning: Appeal upheld

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday upheld an appeal by Sheila Weinberg against a judgment of the Transvaal Supreme Court which had confirmed her conviction for contravening her restriction order, but which reduced the sentence. Her conviction and sentence were set aside.

Miss Weinberg was convicted by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate of wrongfully and unlawfully attending a social gathering on February 3, 1977, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

In the Transvaal Supreme Court on May 9 1978 Mr Acting Justice N Philips, with Mr Justice C D J Theron concurring, found that the fact that the 'gathering' she 'attended' consisted only of herself and Mr Ian Robertson did not assist Miss Weinberg. He found she had been rightly convicted.

Mr Acting Justice Philips, in considering the appeal against the sentence, said he had difficulty in conceiving of a more innocent or less guilty contravention of a banning order than Miss Weinberg had committed in this case.

In his judgment he said it would be outrageous if, on some technical violation of section 11 of Act 44 of 1950 during the three years after her conviction, she would have to serve nine months' imprisonment for having had lunch with Mr Robertson. He substituted a sentence of three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Justice Trollip, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Joubert, Mr Justice Trengove and Mr Justice Viljoen (acting Judge of Appeal), found Miss Weinberg did not contravene the Mininster's notice by lunching with Mr Robertson on February 3 1977, for that was not a 'social gethering' within the meaning of that expression in paragraph (2) (A) of the notice. — Sapa.

Banned woman's appeal upheld

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday upheld an appeal by Miss Sheila Weinberg against a judgment of the Transvaal Supreme Court confirming her conviction for contravening her restriction order, but reducing the sentence.

Miss Weinberg had been convicted by a Johannesburg Regional Magistrate of attending a social gathering on February 3 1977, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

In the Transvaal Supreme Court on May 9 1978 Mr Acting Justice Philips found that although the gathering she attended consisted only of herself and Mr Ian Robertson, she had been rightly convicted.

But Mr Acting Justice Philips said he had difficulty conceiving a more innocent contravention of a banning order.

He said it would be outrageous if, on some technical violation, she would have to serve nine months imprisonment for having had lunch with Mr Robertson.

He substituted a sentence of three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years. — SAPA.

No. 666 30 Maart 1979

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 onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

No. 666 (328) 30 March 1979

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 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
Ciliza, Delase	L 667, Umlazi	16/3/79	31/3/84
Mapanga, Bekizwe Russel	G 627, Umlazi	16/3/79	31/3/84
Maphumulo, Msizeni	Inanda	16/3/79	31/3/84
Phungula, Helia	L 1208, Umlazi	16/3/79	31/3/84

FRANÇAIS I

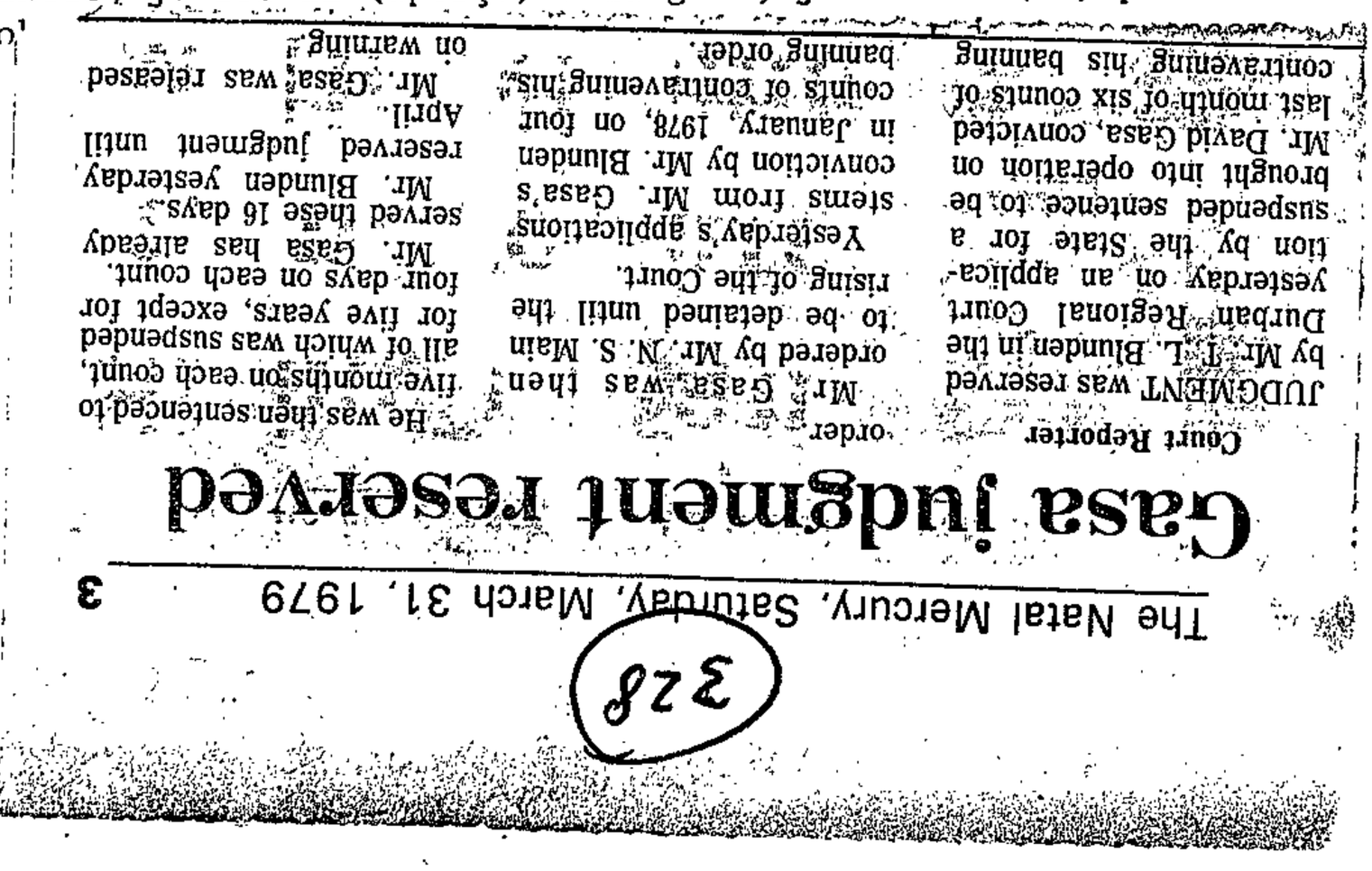
Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et ils m'ont (répondu) que serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je leur ai (fait) faire.
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, car des peines, des soucis, il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aperçu) à la gare, je les ai (vu) prendre l'auto' (ar-
7. Je pe da h
8. C n



Court Reporter

JUDGMENT was reserved by Mr. T. L. Blunden in the Durban Regional Court yesterday on an application by the State for a suspended sentence to be brought into operation on Mr. David Gasa, convicted last month of six counts of contravening his banning order.

Yesterday's applications stems from Mr. Gasa's conviction by Mr. Blunden in January, 1978, on four counts of contravening his banning order.

Mr. Gasa was then ordered by Mr. N. S. Main to be detained until the rising of the Court.

He was then sentenced to five months on each count, all of which was suspended for five years, except for four days on each count.

Mr. Gasa has already served these 16 days.

Mr. Blunden yesterday reserved judgment until April.

Mr. Gasa was released on warning.

The Natal Mercury, Saturday, March 31, 1979 3

Gasa judgment reserved

328

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
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Même exercice.

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3. Les croisades eurent des co vait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et i le serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je l
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, oucis, il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aper ai (vu) prendre l'autobus et je suis bien (soient pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublierai jamais les j ous avons (vécu) pendant l'Occupation, les p ons (subi), les dangers que nous avons (cou quels nous avons heureusement (échappé).
8. Comment, vous les avez (ren z (reconnu) et vous ne leur avez pas (parlé)!

Kruger lets banned man run his shop

African Affairs Reporter

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, has allowed a banned Umlazi man, Mr. Victus Mvelase, to operate a shop in the Ladysmith area.

Mr Mvelase, who is under a five-year banning order restricting him to Umlazi, asked the minister if he could serve his banning order in his home district where he had bought a shop.

Mr Mvelase chairman of the Umlazi Residents' Association was banned in 1977 and his family has since been supported by his wife, a factory worker earning R16 a week.

The family decided to sell its house last year and bought a business in Burford, his home district, and was expected to vacate the house on December 31 last year. Permission to go did not arrive until last week.

Banned student gets offer

STAR 4/4/79 (328)

Own Correspondent

PERTH — The Uniting Church in Western Australia has offered a house, as well as a scholarship, to Ken Matime, an African student who has been banned in South Africa and refused a passport to go to Australia.

Mr Matime lives in Atteridgeville Township, near Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Guild of Undergraduates at the University of Western Australia said yesterday that the passport refusal appeared to be on political grounds.

"We are trying to get all the facts. We have written to the South African ambassador in Canberra, who has not yet replied, and have also written to Mr Matime through the Australian Consulate in Pretoria.

"We have told Mr Matime that we will do everything in our power to help him come to Perth to take up the offers which have been made to him."

Banned runner forced out of sports ground

DURBAN — A Durban athlete, Abdul Lorgat, who was banned six months ago by the Black Athletics Association for taking part in an event with Savages Athletic Club, was asked to leave an athletics meeting at Currie's Fountain after being told that he was persona non grata at the ground.

Lorgat, 25, a long-distance runner who is now a member of Savages, had gone to Currie's Fountain to watch the South African Field and Track Championships organised by the South African Amateur Athletics Board of which he once was a member.

He said he was embarrassed when an official of the Amateur Athletics Association of Natal approached him on the stands and asked him, in front of other spectators, how he got into the grounds.

"After I had told him that I had paid 60 cents to enter the official rudely asked: "Don't you know you mustn't put foot on this ground?"

"He then said that I had 10 minutes to get out. After he had left, other people also came to me and asked me to leave the ground. I had paid 60 cents and I had gone to the ground with a friend," said Lorgat.

He said when he was banned six months ago he was not told that he should also not attend any function organised by the athletics association.

"But now that they have made their position clear I will not go anywhere near them," he said.

Mr M. V. Raja, secretary of the association, said his official was quite correct in asking Lorgat to leave the ground.

"When an athlete is banned he is also banned from attending any function of the association. There are no half-measures. The athlete concerned cannot adopt double standards.

"He has chosen to run on the other side and it is only fair that he must stick to the other side," Mr Raja said. — SAPA.

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Police raid priest's home

ARGUS 9/4/79

(1) 307
(2) 328

SECURITY Police raided the houses of the Rev David Russell and his secretary, Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, today in search of a document on Crossroads residents' accounts of their treatment in police cells and Pollsmoor Prison following raids on the squatter camp in September last year.

Four policemen under Major N J Basson arrived at Mr Russell's house in Denbeigh Road, Plumstead, at 7.15 am with a search warrant.

BOOK ON BIKO

They removed one copy of the document and a typewriter. The police also took other documents relating to Crossroads, a church resolution on conscientious objection, and a copy of Donald Woods's book on Steve Biko.

The Security Police later searched Mr Russell's office at St Saviour's Church, Claremont.

The chief of the Security Police in Cape Town, Colonel H W Kotze, confirmed today that Mr Russell's house had been searched for certain documents. He said he was unable to comment further at this stage.

Sweden, again, the nobility enjoyed great political importance. Not until 1809 was government office there made legally accessible to members of all classes.

The use of the words 'nobility' or 'landowning class' must not be taken as implying that a homogeneous social group is being discussed. There were vast differences between the 'nobilities' of different countries. The Polish and Hungarian squires exacting directly or through manorial officials labour services from their peasants had not much resemblance to the aristocrats of England or Sweden, whose lands were for the most part leased to tenant farmers over whom they had relatively little control. The service nobilities of Russia and Prussia had little in common with the increasingly functionless aristocrats of Spain and Italy. There were also important distinctions between the different sections and subdivisions of each national 'nobility'. In England, where the peerage was a small and relatively homogeneous body separated by a clear line of division from non-noble landowners however wealthy, the position was comparatively straightforward. In most other countries, however, the number of people who could lay claim to the privileges of nobility was very large, and the disparities between them in wealth, education and political power might be very great.

BACKEBERG, C.E.
GLENN HARRIS
HARRIS, P.
HARVEY
HELM, R.
HUGHES
JACKSON
JONES
KARAMBU
KEELEY
KING
LEWIS
SMITH
OAKES
Tutor: B. Standish
TUESDAY 2.00 pm A12

Banned SA leader to be honoured
Cape Times 9/4/79 328
Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The banned leader of the banned Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude, 63, is to receive an Austrian prize of about R11 000.
This prize — from the Bruno Kreisky Foundation — is the second for Dr Naude in five months. Last November he received R5 130 from the Swedish Free Church for his "untiring work to achieve equality for all the citizens of South Africa".
Mrs Ilse Naude last night confirmed that her husband was to receive the prize, and would apply for permission to have have his banning order temporarily relaxed to enable him to go Vienna.
The Bruno Kreisky Foundation — started by friends of the Austrian Chancellor on his 65th birthday — makes awards honouring those who strive to further human rights.
The awards are made every two years by the foundation to seven people who it considers to have promoted human rights.
Tutor: L. Gamronsky
TUESDAY 2.00 pm A205

of this period the year 1400.[1] Between a great noble with his protégés the appointments, honours and pensions which only court influence could secure, and the poor provincial squire, the *hobereau*, who might live and work in conditions no better than those enjoyed by many peasants, the gulf was wide indeed. Only in a purely legal sense can they be regarded as belonging to the same social class. The distinction between rich and poor nobles, between metropolitan and provincial, was in practice much more important than that between those of the

[1] F. Bluche, *Les Honneurs de la Cour* (Paris, 1957), vol. I, p. 3.

'robe' and the 'sword'. Even the degree of influence which the French nobility could exercise over the provincial representative bodies, the estates, in the areas where these existed, varied widely in different provinces. In Brittany perhaps as many as 3,000 *gentilshommes* had the right to attend meetings of the estates; and it was normal for several hundred (many of them very poor) to put in an appearance. In Languedoc, by contrast, only twenty-three nobles, nearly all of them much wealthier than the Breton gentry, were members of the estates.

GROUP 25
Tutor: C. Bauer
2.00 pm A12

Similarly in Spain, where in the census of 1787 half a million people (about 5 per cent of the total population) claimed to be of noble status, the difference between the poor *hidalgos* who made up the vast majority of this total and the tiny group of great landowners at the apex of the social pyramid, such as the Dukes of Infantado and Medina-Sidonia, was immense. Within these major divisions of the Spanish privileged class, moreover, there were further subdivisions: the grandees, the highest stratum of the nobility numbering little more than a hundred in all, were classified, at least in theory, in three distinct groups. Contrasts of this type were equally sharp in Poland. There the privileged class, the *szlachta*, was before the partitions an enormous group of almost a million people, the vast majority of whom were poor and many of whom owned little or no land. Many of them, to the casual observer, were distinguishable from peasants only by their possession of the right to wear a particular type of dress and by the fact that special seats were reserved for them in church. Between barefoot *szlachta* of this type and the two dozen or so really great magnates who ruled the country (in so far as it was ruled at all before the partitions) there could be no real equality. A Prince Radziwill, owning lands greater in extent than many of the German States, or a member of one of the other great Polish families, the Czartoryskis, the Potockis, the Sapiehas, was a different being from the ignorant and impoverished squires who followed and depended on him. In the same way in Hungary, where legal privileges were also very widely diffused (it was said in 1787 to have three times as many 'noble' families as France though its population was only a quarter as large) the Esterhazys, Palffys, and other great families, wealthy, cultured, and influential at Vienna, moved in a different world from the semi-educated and bitterly conservative petty landlords of the Danube valley. Similar distinctions can be seen in Russia. There as early as the 1690s Prince M. Ya. Cherkasskii, the greatest secular landholder in the country, possessed over 9,000 peasant households, while eleven other landowners each possessed over a

GROUP 27
Tutor: M. Jacobs
2.00 pm A205

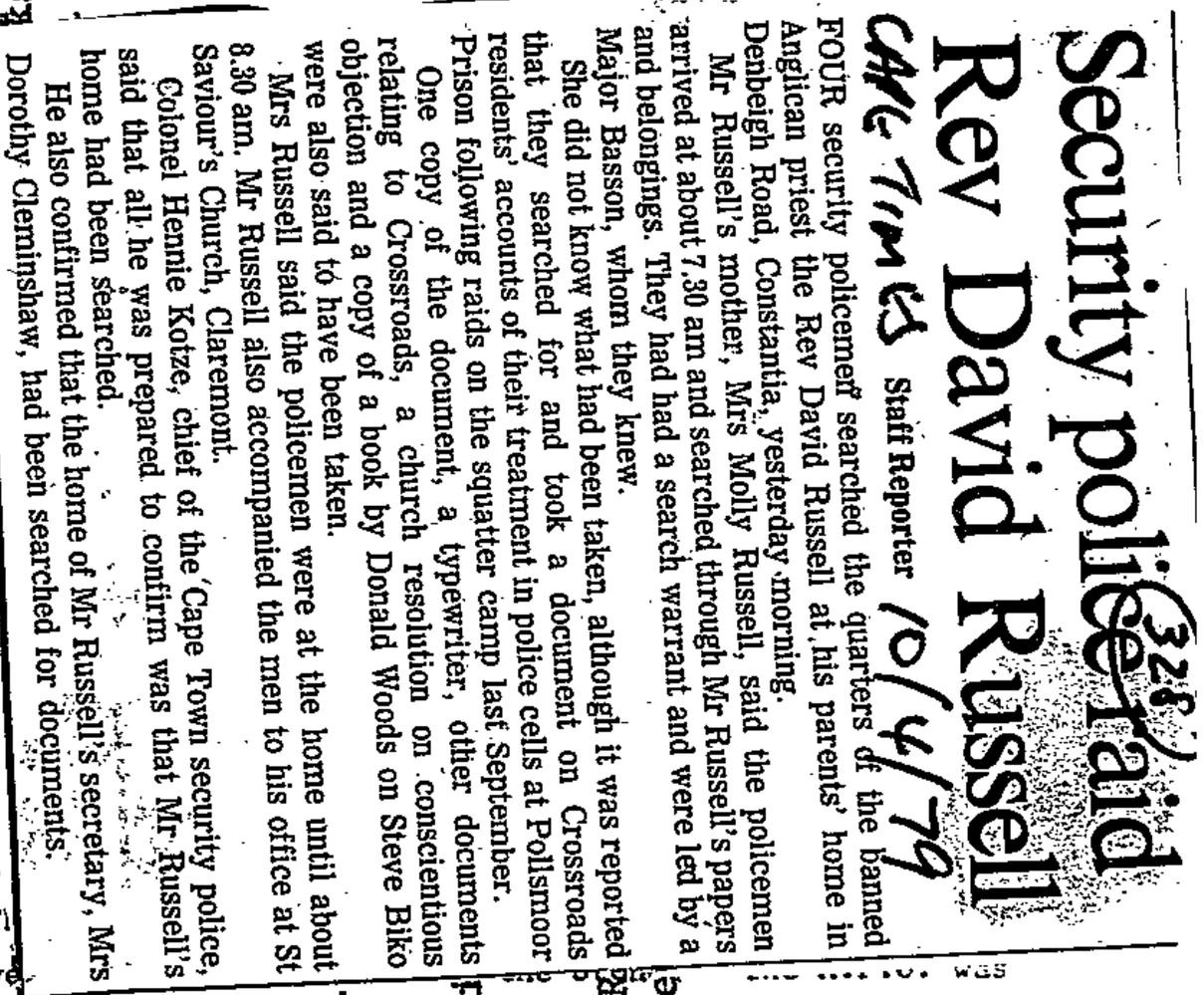
ordinary clothes, except the necktie which is generally alarming, being mostly red, white and blue. There are a few poor fellows who lack even more than collars and ties - one or two who are barely covered. But they are all happy-looking. There is no cold shoulder for the ragged Kafir, but a nod, a handshake or perhaps a joke. All crowd together and pass newspapers and tobacco-bags to each other.... The intellectual standard of the meeting is equal to that of any British labour meeting. You are amazed to see a native with a copy of "Nineteenth Century" in his hand criticising an article by Dundee bigwig on the South African labour question. A reference to an article by Sir H.H.Johnston 'The Native Labour Question in South Africa', published in The Nineteenth Century and After, Vol.52, November 1902, an article advocating the use of migrant labour from Central Africa to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding South African economy. You are equally amazed to hear a native discussing the financial condition of the British colonies, and what is more, to see that audience - as is apparent from their remarks - understand very well what he is talking about.

of a educative nature; they wished by slow degrees to educate the coloured man to a right appreciation of politics. There was, to there was [illegible] that 'good-humouredly breezy manner' favoured by Stone speakers - not only of local politics but also of education. There was instilled praise for the enormous success' achieved by the Kafirs in education. The whole secret of their success, Mr. J.J.Petersen told his audience in January 1906 was that 'they were all thoroughly in earnest, worked in harmony one with another and put their hands in their pockets just as the three points on which the coloured people were [illegible] lax. And another speaker on the same occasion made the point that it was quite a common thing to see the Kafir going to his work at the Docks or wherever it might be reading either some schoolbook or the newspaper, and in was the same thing at his breakfast hour and dinner hour.' There was a painful contrast between the great mission institutions for Kafirs such as Lovedale and the coloured mission at Genadendal and Mamre where, so Mr. Petersen alleged, 'there were not more than a dozen people who could read a newspaper and explain its contents.' Another criticism of the mission schools was Isaac Dyer pointed out at another meeting, was that there were, in fact that the boys were 'like dogs on a chain.' When these young men arrived in town, 'they found they had liberty for the first time in their lives and frequently let it degenerate into licence.'(24) But coloured parents were also to blame. They were in

too much/...

too much of a hurry to take their children out of school, a visitor from Calvinia pointed out, so long as their boys could 'pretend to read and write' What did this lead to? - 'the empty-handed coloured youth who occupied the whole of the pavement on crowded Plein Street on Saturday night and declined to budge even for women and children while he discussed football and so on.'(25

These were some of the conditions that led to the emergence of [illegible] whom the Rev Tobin described as 'enormous numbers of coloured street arabs.' 'Not only


Security police raid Rev David Russell
Cape Times 10/4/79
FOUR security policemen searched the quarters of the banned Anglican priest the Rev David Russell at his parents' home in Denbeigh Road, Constantia, yesterday morning.
Mr Russell's mother, Mrs Molly Russell, said the policemen arrived at about 7.30 am and searched through Mr Russell's papers and belongings. They had had a search warrant and were led by a Major Basson, whom they knew.
She did not know what had been taken, although it was reported that they searched for and took a document on Crossroads residents' accounts of their treatment in police cells at Pollsmoor Prison following raids on the squatter camp last September.
One copy of the document, a typewritten resolution on conscientious objection and a copy of a book by Donald Woods on Steve Biko relating to Crossroads, other documents were also said to have been taken.
Mrs Russell said the policemen were at the home until about 8.30 am. Mr Russell also accompanied the men to his office at St Saviour's Church, Claremont.
Colonel Hennie Kotze, chief of the Cape Town security police, said that all he was prepared to confirm was that Mr Russell's home had been searched.
He also confirmed that the home of Mrs Russell's secretary, Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw, had been searched for documents.

SCHEDULE OCTOBER 1978

ROUTING EXAMINATIONS

PLEASE NOTE

1. When a question or section is marked by one examiner it should be passed on to another examiner for checking.
2. When a paper is marked by two examiners, each examiner should mark separate books.
3. Please put your marks on the cover of the examination script.
4. Will members of staff please avoid clipping the scripts together.
5. The last examiner to mark the correct script is responsible for collecting the scripts from the secretary.
6. In view of the unusually short period of time available for marking this year all examiners are urged to carry out their marking and pass on scripts as necessary to other markers at the very earliest moment.
7. All examiners are requested to give priority to the examination scripts in the following order:

MONDAY 23rd OCTOBER, p

A.M. Middle Age French, Part I, Language and History

P.M. Middle Age French, Part II, Literature

FRI 27th OCTOBER, p

A.M. Modern French, Part I, Language and History

P.M. Modern French, Part II, Literature

In addition, examiners who, at any one time, have scripts to mark from more than one year of study should give priority to the scripts of the earlier year.

Students in the following order:

Middle French, French Literature, Modern French, Language and History, Modern French, Literature.

Please mark the scripts of each section in a different colour (or if possible, from the top, middle or bottom of the page).

When a question is marked by one examiner it should be passed on to another examiner for checking.

When a paper is marked by two examiners, each examiner should mark separate books.

Please put your marks on the cover of the examination script.

Will members of staff please avoid clipping the scripts together.

The last examiner to mark the correct script is responsible for collecting the scripts from the secretary.

Police search Russell's home

CAPE TOWN — Security police yesterday went to the homes of the Rev David Russell and his secretary, Mrs Dorothy Cleminshaw.

Mr Russell said later that they were searching for a document giving the views of Crossroads residents on their treatment in police cells and Pollsmoor Prison.

They took other documents relating to Crossroads, a church resolution on a conscientious objection, and a copy of Donald Wood's book on Steve Biko.

The chief of the security police in Cape Town, Colonel H. W. Kotze, was not available for comment. — SAPA.

4 deny Saso, BPC links

EAST LONDON — Four men appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday charged with being members of a banned organisation.

The men, Mr Mandla Gxanyana, Mr Kaya Myoli, Mr Bonile Tuluma and Mr Buyisile Mapisa, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

They are accused on a main count of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956, by taking part in the activities or acting in the interests of banned organisations the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organisation.

There are alternative charges where the four men face prosecution on allegations that they contravened the Act by being involved with other organisations. These are named in the charge sheet as the Vukani Cultural Organisation, the African Cultural Art Association, the B. S. Biko Memorial Service and the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa.

The men denied all the allegations, and denied any knowledge of the Vukani Organisation, the African Cultural Art Association, the Biko memorial service or the Educational Association.

A SAP officer, Lieutenant J. A. Jooste, told the court he had arrested Mr Gxanyana on November 21 last year, and searched his home.

He confiscated a number of documents found in Mr Gxanyana's bedroom, including a poem by him titled "My Son Africa," two ledgers, a receipt book, and two pages which Lieutenant Jooste said seemed to be a "concept constitution" typed in the name of the Vukani Cultural Organisation.

The defence for the accused, Advocate J. N. M. Poswa assisted by Mr G. M. Mxenge, asked the court to adjourn so they could study the confiscated material.

The case continues today. —DDR.

528

GG 6404

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 770 12 April 1979

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 issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 770 12 April 1979

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 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
Dwaba, Lungelo Shadrack.....	Upper Tshabo Location/Lokasie, Mdantsane....	22/3/79	31/3/81
Mbekwa, Ndumiso Albert.....	Tshabo Location/Lokasie, Mdantsane.....	22/3/79	31/3/81
Tshweta, Vukile Stephen.....	Peelton, Zwelitsha.....	22/3/79	31/3/81

13/4/7

Ciskei three prohibited

328

PRETORIA — The following people have been prohibited from attending gatherings for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette: Mr Lungelo Shadrack Dwaba of Upper Tshabo Location, Mdantsane; Mr Ndumiso Albert Mbekwa of Tshabo Location, Mdantsane; and Mr Vukile Stephen Tshweta of Peelton, Zwelitsha. — SAPA.

Plea for Ramphela

SESHEGO — A Lebowa Legislative Assembly Member, Mr H. Leshabane, yesterday called on his government to ask the South African Government to lift the banning order on Dr Mamphela Ramphela.

"Why can't the government ask the central government to lift the banning order on Dr Ramphela and let her serve her black people at places where doctors are most needed?" Mr Leshabane asked the Assembly.

Referring to family planning, he said blacks did not need it "because whites are practising it by separating families through influx control regulations". — SAPA.

1/5/79 DD (32)

Discharge application refused

DURBAN — An application for the discharge of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, on charges of contravening the terms of their banning order was refused by Mr H. S. van der Walt in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Both have pleaded not guilty to contravening the terms of their banning orders by attending a function.

It is alleged they went to a social function at the home of Durban art critic Andrew Verster on December 22 last year.

The application for their discharge was made at the end of the state case. Refusing the application yesterday, Mr Van der Walt said he was bound by a recent decision of the Appellate Division in a similar case.

The trial was adjourned to June 12 for the defence to present its case. — SAPA

This is my right says unbanned academic

J.D. 2/5/79 328

CAPE TOWN — An academic, Dr Neville Alexander, and three other Capetonians had been told by security police their banning orders had expired, a spokesman for the security branch said here yesterday.

The others are Mr Marcus Solomon, Miss Elizabeth van der Heyden and Mr Don Davie.

In his first newspaper interview in 15 years, Dr Alexander said that although he was very happy to be free to move around, he was not grateful to anyone because he felt this was his right.

Dr Alexander, who arrived back here three weeks ago after completing a research fellowship in Germany, said he had not made any definite plans about his future, but he had no intention of leaving South Africa.

He was given special permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to do a six-month research fellowship in Germany, but his banning order was not lifted.

After his release from Robben Island, where he served a 10-year sentence for sabotage, he was served a five-year banning order restricting him to his house. — SAPA.

Alternative financing arrangements:

1. Purchasing from a S.A. Manufacturer fro R35 000 and paying 14% p.a.

	Balance	Capital	Interest	Int. @ 60%	Payment	Factor	P.V.
Y1	35 000	7 000	4 900	2 940	9 940	,86	8 548
Y2	28 000	7 000	3 920	2 352	9 352	,74	6 920
Y3	21 000	7 000	2 940	1 764	8 764	,64	5 609
Y4	14 000	7 000	1 960	1 176	8 176	,55	4 497
Y5	7 000	7 000	980	588	7 588	,48	3 642

Initial allowance @ 25% : 8 750 @ 40%	3 500	,86	(3 010)
Investment allowance @ 30% : 10 500 @ 40%	4 200	,86	(3 612)
Wear & tear (35 000-8 750) 1/5 : 5 250 @ 40%	2 100	3,27	(6 867)
			15 727

2. Purchasing for cash 26 000
Initial and Investm + 4 919
Wear and tear allow + 5 101
- 15 980

3. Leasing

y0 : Lease pay 6 510
y1-y4 : Lease 10 937
y5 : Tax bene (1 250)
16 197

Purchasing

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Yes. Mr. Reddy said his wife obtained employment as a nursing sister at a clinic in Phoenix and that for personal reasons it would be more convenient to reside there.

(2) No. I am not prepared to disclose the reasons.

(3) No.

Mr. Govin Reddy
*9. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he recently received an application from Mr. Govin Reddy, a restricted person, to move his place of residence from Durban to Phoenix; if so, what was the basis of the application;

(2) whether the application was granted; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter.



Suzman calls for rethink on banning

CT, 12/5/74 328

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had accepted trade union rights for blacks a few years after banning about 20 people who were doing pioneering work in this field, Mrs Helen Suzman, chief Opposition spokesman on Justice, said yesterday.

She was making a strong plea to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, to reconsider the banning orders on 122 people in South Africa. Mrs Suzman focussed on the young people working on university wages commissions and six voluntary workers in the trade union field who were banned after teaching blacks the rudiments of trade union organization.

"They were banned, restricted, treated like criminals, yet here we have a government commission, the Wiehahn Commission, recommending trade unionism for blacks," Mrs Suzman said.

"I think the minister should re-examine the records of the people who were banned and are leading a twilight existence."

Referring to the position of other banned people, Mrs



Mrs Helen Suzman

Suzman said many had been banned after being released from prison and therefore faced "double punishment". Others had been released after being acquitted in court, an indication that the minister had elevated himself above the law. Others had never even been brought before the courts.

"I think of people like David Adler and Clive Nettleton who were engaged in higher education for blacks. I think of young women like the two Simons girls and Laura Levetan. They have advanced ideas, no doubt that the government disapproves of, but no different from thousands of young people at universities all over the world," Mrs Suzman said.

She also came out in strong support of advocate Dawid de Villiers, chairman of Nasionale Pers, who recently called for a review of South Africa's security legislation.

Mrs Suzman echoed Mr De Villiers' view that security laws were not being used for the purpose orginally intended. "They were far too draconian in the first place and are being used in ever increasing circles," Mrs Suzman said.

She called for an independent judicial commission of inquiry to review security laws with special reference to laws that allowed for indefinite solitary confinement without trial. "And when I say objective, I mean objective. I do not want a departmental inquiry."

New look at bannings urged

Star 14/5/79 328

Now that a Government commission has recommended trade union rights for blacks, bans on young people who aided black trade unionism should be reconsidered, writes MRS HELEN SUZMAN, Opposition spokesman on Justice.

Reform has been in the air in this session of Parliament and the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, should join the club.

By February this year, banning orders operated against 122 people living in South Africa and while the heady brew of reform is being passed around, he should reconsider these orders.

Many of these people were banned after they were released from jail where they had served the sentences passed on them by the courts. They are therefore being doubly punished and the restrictions placed on them inhibit their employment opportunities, make their rehabilitation precarious and engender great bitterness.

Many of the banned people were restricted after being acquitted by the courts and thus the Minister has elevated himself above the law.

Others have never been charged in the courts.

I think of the young people who were working with the wages commissions at universities, teaching blacks the rudiments of trade union organisation. They are now banned, restricted and treated like criminals.

Yet now we have a Government commission — the Wiehahn Commission — recommending trade unionism for blacks.

Mr Kruger should reexamine the records of the about 20 people who were banned a few years ago, who were working for trade unions or trade union services. He should also look at those of the six voluntary workers — university students — who were banned at the end of 1976, who were engaged in trade union activities.

There are those who will deny that these young people were banned for their trade union activities, but it is interesting that they have never been charged.

One thinks of young blacks belonging (when it was lawful) to the Black Consciousness Movement — a black nationalist movement, in fact.

In any case, the Minister of Justice should take a long, hard look at all the security legislation on the statute book. I know that there is no hope that he will repeal these laws, but he should not stubbornly refuse to review them with a view to reform and modification.

Nor should he dismiss the brilliant speech made by (Nasionale Pers chairman) Mr Dawid de Villiers last month. Mr de Villiers raised some very pertinent issues regarding the implementation of our security laws. He pointed out that there is a substantial gap between the starting point of our security measures (motivated originally by the need to protect the State and society against an "onslaught" threatening their whole existence) and the point which we have now reached with extensive deviations from the original purpose.



Helen Suzman . . . who has control?

Who tries to exercise control over the implementation of our security laws — is it the Minister alone, or a Cabinet committee? How thorough are the inquiries? What system of control is exercised? What criteria are used in deciding on detentions and restrictions — and on the difference between dissent and criminal conduct?

There is a need for accountability as far as the implementation of security laws is concerned.

South Africa has gained in every possible way from the prospect of the loosening up of employment practices and the pass laws, as recommended by the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions. The Minister of Justice should not lag behind in the field of human rights and civil liberties. It is here that reform is most needed.

Argus 16/5/79

Call to review banning orders

REFORM has been in the air in this session of Parliament and the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, should join the club.

By February this year, banning orders operated against 122 people living in South Africa and while the heady brew of reform is being passed around, he should reconsider these orders.

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They are therefore being doubly punished and the restrictions placed on them inhibit their employment opportunities, make their rehabilitation precarious and engender great bitterness.

Many of the banned people were restricted after being acquitted by the courts and thus the Minister has elevated himself above the law.

Others have never even been charged in the courts.

I think of the young people who were working with the wages commissions at universities, teaching blacks the rudiments of trade union organisation. They are now banned, restricted and treated like criminals.

Yet now we have a Government commission — the Wiehahn Commission — recommending trade unionism for blacks.

Mr Kruger should re-examine the records of the about 20 people who were banned a few years ago, who were working for trade unions or trade union services. He should also look at those of the six voluntary workers — university students — who were banned at the end of 1976, who were engaged in trade union activities.

There are those who will deny that these young people were banned for their trade union activities, but it is interesting that they have never been charged.

I think of people like Deborah Budlender, Judith Favish and John Franklin, to name just a few of the young people who are leading the twilight lives of banned people.

One also thinks of people like David Adler and Clive Nettleton who were engaged in higher education for blacks.

Now that a Government commission has recommended trade union rights for blacks, the banning orders imposed on young people who have aided black trade unionism in the past should be reconsidered, writes MRS HELEN SUZMAN, Opposition spokesman on justice.

One thinks of young blacks belonging (when it was lawful) to the black consciousness movement — a black nationalist movement, in fact.

In any case the Minister of Justice should take a long, hard look at all the security legislation on the statute book. I know that there is no hope that he will repeal these laws. He should not stubbornly refuse to review them with a view to reform and modification.

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Keith Hlubi Biyana (24), detained during April this year in Johannesburg and held under the Terrorism Act.

Pule Edward Buthelezi (16), detained during April at John Vorster Square — a Soweto resident.

Douglas Dalasile (25), detained in April at John Vorster Square and believed to be held under the Terrorism Act — a resident of Orlando East.

Shimi Gaolefele (37), detained on January 1 at John Vorster Square — a Soweto resident with six children.

Thami Gqweta (23), redetained during April, probably held under the Terrorism Act, after an earlier detention in 1977 — an executive member of the South African Students' Movement, from Soweto.

Motsie Keke (22), detained in April at Protea police station — a Soweto resident.

Bennett Panties Komane was detained in January at John Vorster Square, apparently under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Michael Komane, detained in January at Protea police station in Soweto. According to Press reports he was detained under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Sello Komane, detained in January at John Vorster Square under the General Laws Amendment Act — from Meadowlands, Soweto.

Smangaliso Kumalo (18), detained during April in Pretoria — a student from Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

Herman Oupa Lethoko (24), detained in April at John Vorster Square and held under the Terrorism Act — from Orlando West Extention.

Pauline Ntebaleng Lethoko (20), detained in April at John Vorster Square with her brother Oupa — held under the Terrorism Act.

Thabo Lufafe (20), detained in April at Protea police station, Soweto.

S G Mabaso (16), detained in April at John Vorster Square — a Soweto resident.

Titus Mafolo (23), detained in April in Pretoria from 19 Molotlegi Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

Theta Makgetha, detained in April at Protea police station — a member of the Soweto Students League, held under the Terrorism Act.

Victoria Makgetha, detained in April at John Vorster Square.

Barney Magwadi (41), detained in January at John Vorster Square under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Ewana Maphana, detained in January at Kliptown police station in Soweto. He was chairman of the Soweto Students' League and was detained under the General Laws Amendment Act and the Terrorism Act at Vereeniging police station.

Emmanuel Maphatsha, detained in April at Protea police station in Soweto under the Terrorism Act — a member of the Soweto Students' League.

Solomon Maremane (23), detained in April at Protea police station — a former member of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council.

Oupa Maruping, detained in January at John Vorster Square — a Meadowlands businessman, detained under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Seobe Alfred Masango (18), detained in April in Pretoria — a student from Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

Oupa Simon Mashigo (18), from Soweto, was detained in February by 12 security policemen in four cars and taken to John Vorster Square.

Chris Mathabe, detained in February at John Vorster Square and held under the Terrorism Act at Vereeniging.

Isabella Mathanda, the mother of six children, was detained in January at John Vorster Square under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Bingo Mbonjeni, a well-known Soweto actor, was detained in April at Protea police station — initially under the General Laws Amendment Act and later under the Terrorism Act.

Pride Mbonjeni was detained together with her actor-husband Bingo in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Abner Mgavu (22), detained in April at Protea police station in Soweto.

Emelda Mofokeng (19), detained in April at Protea — a member of the Soweto Students League, held under the Terrorism Act.

Lebenya Mokgeseng (21), detained in April at Protea — a poet from Mofolo Village, Soweto.

Lesley Mokoini, detained in February at Vereeniging police station — a teacher student from the Vaal Triangle.

Mpalewa Michael Molale (18), detained in April at Pretoria — from the nearby township of Atteridgeville.

David Molefe, detained in April at Protea under the General Laws Amendment Act and later the Terrorism Act.

Johannes Moloi, detained in January at John Vorster Square — an insurance agent. He was detained under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Toki Monageng (44), detained in January at John Vorster Square under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Hashe Monde (39), detained in April at John Vorster Square — a Soweto show-biz personality.

Ototo Patrick Mzimkulu (19), detained in April at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg.

Monty Mzinyathi, detained in April at Protea police station in Soweto under the General Laws Amendment Act and later the Terrorism Act.

William Nkosi (16), detained in April at Pretoria — a Form 2 student from the Hofmeyr High School in Pretoria.

Bernard Rammuki (16), detained in April at Protea Police station.

Morris Shihlane (23), detained in April in Pretoria — from 142 Kodu Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

Zanele Zondo, detained in April at Protea police station in Soweto.

Lulama Bangani, detained in March in Port Elizabeth. A member of the Masivelane Students' Relief Fund — detained during a raid into the local township of Zwide. Mr Bangani has been in detention before as one of the 474 students held by police for allegedly holding a public meeting in New Brighton in 1977. He was subsequently acquitted by a regional court.

Vuyani Vena (16) detained during February in Port Elizabeth — a student in New Brighton and son of freelance photographer Eddie.

The following are the names of people banned after January 1 1979 and those of people whose bannings expire this year.

BANNED	UNBANNED
Peter Jones.	Dr Neville Edward Alexander.
Ebrahim Ishmail.	David Kenelly Davis.
Fikile Edgar Mlinda.	Don John William Davis.
Andrew Mzwandile Mbilini.	David Christopher Lou Hemson.
Gladys Manzi.	Girja Sonny Singh.
Phungula Helia Maphumolo.	Marcus Chinsani Solomon.
Russell Mapanga.	Elizabeth van der Heyden.
Helia Phungula.	Mohamed Sulliman Bhana (his banning was withdrawn before it was due to expire in July this year).
Delese Ciliza.	
~~Lungelo Shadrack~~ Dwaba.	
Ndumiso Albert Mbekwa.	
Vukile Steven Tshweta.	
Nkutsoeu Motsau (not yet gazetted).	

The banning of the late Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of the Pan African Congress, is due to expire on May 31 this year — 15 months after his death while still under banning orders.

The thern

sive records kept by the Institute of Race Relations.

The institute's records show that an estimated 152 people — all of them black — are still in detention without trial. But some of them may have been released without the institute being aware of the fact.

Parliament was told in February this year that not 152, but 96 people were being detained in terms of five laws.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, says the institute's estimate is incorrect, and on May 8 he provided The Star with the figure of 74 people detained under the Terrorism Act and the General Laws Amendment Act.

But General Geldenhuys refused to provide the names, and it is therefore not possible to distinguish between the still-in-detention people and the released detainees among the 152.

In publishing the names of 45 people detained without trial since January I this year The Star is unable to distinguish between those still in detention and those who may have been released.

Detentions and bannings have penetrated into most spheres of black society. Among the 800 or so people affected are actors, teachers, clerks, university students and school pupils, at least one church minister, a poet, a funeral undertaker, the wife of a former Robben Island prisoner, a candidate in the kwaZulu general elections, a nephew of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi from kwaZulu, fathers and mothers of large families and at least one businessman.

There are 157 people who are still banned. Another 533 are restricted as former members of banned organisations or people banned while abroad.

By the end of 1978 a total of 1 358 people had been banned since the introduction of the Suppression of Communism Act in 1950, according to a publication by the Institute of Race Relations entitled "The Silenced, Bannings in South Africa."

Of these 367 were estimated to have left the country, including the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, one of those banned when the Government cracked down on individuals and organisations in October 1977.

In 1966, 236 people were banned. A decade later, during the 1976 unrest, the emphasis shifted to detentions.

There were only 40 bannings in 1976.

Some people have been banned after detention.

Peter Jones, for instance, was banned for five years after he had spent 17 months in detention without trial. Mr Jones was detained together with Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in detention in September 1977.

Those placed under banning orders include ex-political prisoners, trade unionists, Black Consciousness leaders and members of political movements, educationists, journalists, church ministers and students.

In earlier years bannings were issued in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950, but now they are done in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1976.

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As a public service The Star today publishes the names of 58 people who have been detained without trial or banned since January 1 this year.

They are the latest of a total of an estimated 842 people at present banned, restricted or detained without trial in South Africa.

Last year we published the names of more than 1 000 people affected by bannings, restrictions and detentions without trial — believing it to be the right, and duty, of every South African to know how the semi-secret security system was performing.

If the figures are accurate — and it is never possible to guarantee this — the "thermometer of justice" has dropped by 200 in the past 10 months.

There are more than 800 people detained without trial, banned or restricted by the South African authorities, according to records kept by The Star and the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The names published here are of people banned and "unbanned" this year, and those known or believed to be detained without trial since January 1, 1979.

The total number involved today is about 200 less than the full list of more than 1 000 detainees, banned and restricted persons, which The Star published in July last year.

But the numbers of people still affected by security laws also serve as a reminder of how serious the security situation is apparently still judged by the authorities.

The estimate of 800 is bedevilled, however, by the refusal of the authorities to reveal the names of people detained without trial.

The bulk of the total is made up by restrictions: 533 people are listed as former members of banned organisations or people banned while abroad. Some of these people have died, but their words may still not be quoted.

Details of bannings, restrictions and detentions were obtained from our own files and comprehen-

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat I[illegible]
Professor R[illegible]
Professor J[illegible]
Mnr René de [illegible]
Dr I.D. du P[illegible]
Professor J[illegible]
Professor J.[illegible]
Mnr A. Flede[illegible]
Professor R.[illegible]
Mnr G.J. Ger[illegible]
Eerw. D. Gum[illegible]
Professor A.[illegible]
Dr Gertrud H[illegible]
Mnr F.A. Jac[illegible]
Mnr H.M. Jim[illegible]

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller

d) Twee Ere-Fe[illegible]

Professor
Dr Sheila

Lede word na die [illegible]

UNIONIST BANNINGS
Court sequel

The two-dozen-plus people in the black trade union movement who were banned by ministerial fiat in November 1976 may have fallen foul of Justice Minister James Kruger. But they continue to win victories elsewhere, including the courts.

Latest victor is Patricia Horn, who worked at the Durban-based Institute for Industrial Education (IIE) before her banning. She won the right to receive [illegible] pending appeals without [illegible] pay penalty because of her banning.

Her ordeal follows out-of-court settlements in which Tucsa and its general secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar, paid damages to one of the other banned people [illegible] Horn's case arose because the Unemployment Insurance Fund's Durban claims officer withheld her benefits for six weeks, citing a section of the Unemployment Insurance Act which requires such a [illegible] of the claimant has lost his job [illegible] officer. While it was true that the Minister had said in Horn's banning order that he was satisfied her activities endangered the maintenance of public order, "this does not amount to evidence that she had in fact done so."

The learned judge found that the only reason established for Horn losing her job was the banning order. He thus found in Horn's favour, and awarded her costs.

●Opposition justice spokesman Helen Suzman last week appealed to Kruger to reconsider the 122 banning orders currently in operation against people in South Africa. Refering in particular to the young people banned who were "teaching blacks the rudiments of trade union organisation," Suzman said they were "restricted and treated like criminals. Yet now we have a government commission recommending trade unionism for blacks."

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1107 25 May 1979

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is
Motsau, Nkutsoeu Petrus.....	7155 Phuthaditjhaba/7155 Witsieshoek.....	2/5/79

DEPARTEMENT VAN JU

No. 1107

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDE VOLGE ARTIKEL 10*ter* VAN DIE W LANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WE

Die Minister van Justisie het ingev van die Wet op Binnelandse Veilighe van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaand van 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by

SOME few years ago, when I was in high school, I had a rather frustrating experience. We had just finished reading Hamlet and we were given a test which covered the subject. One of the questions was, "Why did Hamlet hesitate in killing the king?" A lengthy essay dealing with the character of Hamlet was the expected reply. I answered the question simply in one sentence. I said, "If Hamlet had not hesitated, the story would not have been long enough for a play." Though I still consider my answer correct, the teacher did not reward it with a good grade.

In discussing Management's role in R&D I could get into the same trouble. I could very simply and correctly state that Management's role in R&D is to MANAGE. If I did so, readers of this article would feel cheated. Therefore, I shall elaborate on the fact that in order to manage R&D, Management must do its job well. It must have goals; it must communicate; and it must direct.

In Peter Drucker's words, "Research is a cost or an investment; far from delivering guaranteed results, it is a highly speculative, highly uncertain effort that requires the greatest managerial competence to produce results. Judging by the over-all performance of American business these last ten years, all we are really good at so far is spending research dollars. We still have to learn how to get results from this expenditure."

First of all, let us consider corporate goals and the R&D department. Obviously, when a company starts a research function, it has a reason to do so. It expects something from R&D. Presumably, what it expects coincides with the long-range goals the company has set for itself. Research can no more function in a vacuum than can any other corporate function. A sales department can not sell a non-existing product. Likewise, it is impossible for a research department to produce useable results if no one knows what is expected from R&D. A company must have a long range plan, and goals and objectives if its expenditures in research are to lead to future income.

Corporate planning must determine

Naude refused permit to travel

Dr Beyers Naude, banned director of the Christian Institute, has been refused permission to leave the Johannesburg district to accept invitations to travel to the United States, Austria and Switzerland.

He was due in the United States tomorrow, his wife, Mrs Ilse Naude, said in an interview.

Dr Naude applied in April for a passport and relaxation of his banning order. He had been awarded a prize of about R11 000 by the Bruno Kreisky Foundation in Austria and was asked to speak at the Princeton Tehological Seminary in New Jersey and at Geneva Uniersity.

Mrs Naude said the Department of the Interior, which handled the passport application, and the Department of Justice, which handled the banning order application, had been asked for a reply by last Wednesday.

On Friday he received a letter saying the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was not prepared to relax the banning order.

The Department of the Interior informed him that he should contact the department in Pretoria again yesterday about his passport. He was told yesterday that the matter was being handled from Cape Town, Mrs Naude said.

Remembering the silenced

16/6/79 DD

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THE SILENCED, BANNINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA, By Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor (SA Institute of Race Relations)

This timely publication highlights the position of people arbitrarily banned by the Minister of Justice in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Since the first bannings in 1950, 1 358 people have been banned. In October last year 146 people were still banned. At least 367 are known to have left the country.

The Silenced examines the provisions of banning orders, the legislation governing them, the prosecutions for the contravention of these restriction orders, the statistics and groups of people banned and gives a list, with biographical details, of those people currently under restriction.

It is a necessary reminder of those who have been silenced and who perhaps have been forgotten.

Barry Streek

ions, involving white, Coloured and Indian workers, are permitted there are few that are indeed significantly mixed. Interestingly enough, the S. A. Typographical Union, which in 1977 had 11 901 white and 8 658 Coloured and Asian Members, is one.

It also provides details of membership of the unregistered black unions. In view of the current discussions about the Wiehahn Report, these figures are particularly significant.

In short, the trade union study is indispensable for anyone interested in labour. One can only hope that where there is so much emotion-laden judgment about South Africa, books like these which give facts continue to be published.

B.S.

Woman broke banning order

Staff Reporter

SHEILA Weinberg broke a banning order confining her to her home in Gardens, Johannesburg, when she left the house to visit a friend, a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate was told yesterday.

Sheila Weinberg, of Plantation Road, was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence when she appeared before Mr J L de Villiers, charged with contravening an order under the Internal Security Act restricting her to her house.

Weinberg pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' jail, suspended for three years.

The State alleged that she left her house for two hours between 8.05 pm and 10.15 pm on Sunday May 13.

Weinberg told the court she was depressed and in a "very emotional state".

She went to visit a friend, Ms Jenny Emdon of Roslin Street, Sydenham.

"I knew I was under house arrest, but I was in such a state, there was no other way I could handle it," Weinberg said.

The court heard a five-year restriction order was served on Wemberg on November 10, 1976. The restriction orders Weinberg to be at home every night from 6 pm to 6 am, from 1 pm on Saturdays to 6 am on Mondays, and on public holidays.

Mr Raymond Tucker, for Weinberg, said it had been a particularly trying weekend for her. Her emotional state had been low and there was nothing to suggest she left her home for an illegal purpose.

He said the Act put severe restrictions on a person. Weinberg had committed the offence 2½ years after she was restricted and so should be treated as a first offender.

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five people per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for simulations on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). The values coincide with low population known from African ethnography (Tew, 1950), but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high since they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen, input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/flutted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional f
the eastern stream, bu
and it would seem that

Phillipson (1975,
a linear continuum wit
latest group. The lin
(Phillipson, 1975) and
derived from pottery
related through a comm
carried out over both

Simulation 1. Urewe
Simulation 2. Kwale

RESULTS

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model (Table 2). The
spread model was simi
(Table 3). Differen
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expansion rates for
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resulted from high p
Only a relatively sm
the time taken to re
produced fast rates

Simulation 2. The ra
the same as in simul
expansion rates deri
differences were fou
Kwale to Silver Leav
Urewe to Silver Leav

66550 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
No. 1420 328 29 June 1979

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is
Matoto Frank Geobo.....	N.U. 2—4518 Mdantsane.....	7/6/79

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE
No. 1420 29

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE VOLGE ARTIKEL 10*ter* VAN DIE BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gehog aan die af die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besond 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ond persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te wo

Strachan: acquitted man vows vengeance

10/7/79

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Sta

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The man acquitted on a charge of attempting to murder twice-banned art lecturer, Mr Harold Strachan, has complained to the Durban City Engineer's Department about the "fortifications" erected at the Strachans' Overport home after the shootings.

Confirming that he had written to the Corporation's building inspectorate suggesting that they investigate alterations to the Strachan home, Mr Geoffrey Wright, said his motive was vengeance.

"That little . . . cost me R5 000 and so I certainly have got a motive," said 38-year-old Mr Wright, who is an estimator with the Durban Corporation's electricity department.

FEES

The R5 000 was in legal fees which he would be paying off over the next two years — "but the trial has affected me in a lot of other ways as well."

The trial had aged his mother considerably, he said. "It put more strain on her than on me."

People whom he previously regarded as friends now shunned him, while workmates spoke behind his back.

"So I have certainly got an axe to grind with Strachan. After the trial he didn't have the common decency to come up and say 'accept my hand.'

DAMAGE

"The damage has been done. You can rest assured that I have got it in for Strachan. I'm going to be on this guy's back until he dies or I die. I am going to keep track of this fellow and whenever I can put the boot into him, I'm going to do so."

Mr Wright said he was not threatening physical violence. "I'm not that stupid."

He had read an article in a Sunday newspaper in which it was alleged that Mr Strachan had "turned his house into a 'fort.'" Mr Wright said he drove to the Strachan home "just to see for myself what that . . . had done."

He then wrote to the City Engineer's department about alterations and questioned whether they had been authorised.

Mrs Strachan confirmed that alterations had been done without approval.

There was a sense of urgency in erecting screen walls, particularly after a second shooting incident which occurred while Mr Wright's trial was still in progress.

None of her neighbours had complained about the alterations, she said.

Editor, reporter appear over prison article

GRAHAMSTOWN — The editor of the Eastern Province Herald, Mr H.E. O'Connor, and a reporter for the newspaper, Mrs Jill Joubert, appeared in the magistrate's court here yesterday on a charge under the Prisons Act.

Both Mrs Joubert and Mr O'Connor, who is appearing in a representative capacity, pleaded not guilty to publishing false information about the administration of a prison without taking reasonable steps to verify the information.

At issue is a report by Mrs Joubert which appeared in the Herald on January 31 this year headlined "Anglicans denied jail ministry".

The report said Anglican priests in Grahamstown had been unable to minister to prisoners for more than a year because of the rejection of an application to become prison chaplain by the Dean of Grahamstown, the Very Rev Godfrey Ashby.

It quotes the dean as saying this meant Anglican prisoners had not had visits from an Anglican minister for 13 months.

Colonel Jacobus Fourie, chief liaison officer with the Department of Prisons, said the report was untrue.

He said the department maintained a 24-hour telephone service for the press and it was a requirement of the law that papers referred material to the department for verification before publishing.

When asked by Mr Kolsey Stuart, for the defence, which law that was, he said he had expressed himself badly.

It would be in the paper's best interests to confirm a story with the department, he said.

Colonel Ian Scott, of the Chaplain General's Department in the Commissioner of Prisons office, said he received Dean Ashby's application to become prison chaplain on January 12, 1978, and wrote back in July refusing the application.

The reply took six months because of classified information.

The report was inaccurate because a black Anglican priest had been appointed to visit the prison in March 1976.

The fact that prisoners had not been ministered to by an Anglican priest for 13 months was correct. The fault lay with the priest.

Mr O'Connor said his newspaper did not approach the prison authorities about the article.

He was aware reports could be verified with the department, "but it tends to amount to a kind of censorship", he said.

Mrs Joubert said she had reacted with shock to a paragraph in the Grahamstown Cathedral newsletter for January this year saying Dean Ashby's application had been turned down.

She said her report was a true reflection of an interview with the dean.

She had no reason to doubt the truth of what he told her.

The Prosecutor, Mr Willy Kingsley, said it was accepted the dean was a man of God and not a liar, but even honest men could make mistakes.

Judgment was resorved until August 24.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1539 13 Julie 1979

BESONDERHEDE AFGEKONDIG INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10*ter* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 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 10*ter* van genoemde Wet afgekondig.

Besonderhede van sodanige kennisgewings wat voor of op 30 Junie 1979 verval het of ingetrek is, is weggelaat.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1539 13 July 1

PARTICULARS PUBLISHED IN TERMS SECTION 10*ter* OF THE INTERNAL SECURI ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The following particulars of notices issued in te of section 5 (1) (e) or 9 (1) of Act 44 of 1950, are lished hereby in terms of section 10*ter* of the said

Particulars of such notices which expired on before 30 June 1979 or which have been withdra have been omitted.

A.—BLANKES/WHITES

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 wa kennisgev verval Date which expire
Abraham, Eric Antony	31 Johnstraat/Street, Mowbray, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/11/
Aderem, Alan Arnold	25 Scottstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	31/3/8
Adler, David	205a Jan Smutslaan/Avenue, Parktown-Noord/North, Johannesburg	9 (1)	28/2/8
Albertyn, Christopher James	121 Ridgesingel/Crescent, Berrydaleweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/8
Andersson, Gavin Michael	Oliviaweg/Road, Berea, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Arenstein, Jaqueline	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Overport, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/8/8
Arenstein, Rowley Israel	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/10/8
Baskin, Jeremy Michael	23 Grantstraat/Street, Observatory	9 (1)	31/10/
Bloch, Graeme	9 Wolmunsterweg/Road, Rosebank	9 (1)	31/10/8
Brown, Brian Joseph	133 14de Straat/14th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Budlender, Deborah Jean (nou/now Hofmeyr)	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/
Cohen, Gideon Denys	128 Belvedereweg/Road, Claremont, Wynberg	9 (1)	31/10/
Copelyn, John Anthony	79 Waverleyweg/Road, Hillary, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/
Curtis, Jeanette Eva	11 Clairwood Mansions, 32 Webbstraat/Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/
Douwes-Dekker, Louis Charles George	57 Kilkennyweg/Road, Parkview, Randburg	9 (1)	31/10/
Favish, Judith Shamith	29 Kitchenerstraat/Street, Woodstock	9 (1)	31/10/
Frankish, John Gavin	7 Trillweg/Road, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/
Hofmeyr, William Andrew	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory	9 (1)	31/10/
Horn, Patricia	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Berea, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/8
Kotzé, Theodore	1 Tasmanweg/Road, Claremont	9 (1)	31/10/8
Levetan, Laura Jean	4 Kinkleweglaan/Kinkle Way Avenue, Nuweland/Newlands, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	30/11/8
Lewis, Jack Phillip	Allendale, Grahamstad/Grahamstown	9 (1)	31/10/8
Mayson, Cedric Radcliffe	14 Lornahof/Court, hoek van/cor of Twist- en/and Wolmaransstraat/Streets, Joubertpark, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Murphy, Jeanette Marquerite	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/8
Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/8
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers	26 Hoylakelaan/Avenue, Greenside, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Nettleton, Clive James Lee	55 10de Straat/10th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	9 (1)	28/2/8
Randall, Peter Ralph	16 The Valleyweg/Road, Westcliff, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Russell, David Patrick Hamilton	27 St. Jamesstraat/Street, Woodstock	9 (1)	31/10/8
Schoon, Louis Marius	45 Rutlandweg/Road, Craighall Park, Johannesburg	5 (1) (e)	30/9/8
Simkins, Charles Edward Wickens	139 Sydenhamweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/8
Simons, Mary	1 Queens Place, Queenstraat/Street, Mowbray	9 (1)	31/10/8
Simons, Tanya Anne	121 Rochesterweg/Road, Observatory	9 (1)	31/10/8
Tyacke, Eric Freeland	33 Irmastraat/Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Tyacke, Katherine Jean	33 Irmastraat/Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian	23 Andersonstraat/Street, Goodwood	9 (1)	31/10/8
Walker, Abraham Richard	25b Excelsiorstraat/Street, Pietersburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Weinberg, Sheila	11 Plantationweg/Road, Gardens, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/8
Woods, Donald James	61 Chamberlainweg/Road, Vincent, Oos-Londen/East London	9 (1)	31/10/8

B. NIE-BLANKES/NON-WHITES

Anthony, Frank	266 Voortrekkerweg/Road, Kraaifontein	9 (1)	30/
Bhengu, Moses	952 Jubularylaan/Drive, Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/8/
Bhengu, Siegfried	Mazambaneni, Nkandla	9 (1)	30/9/
Chiloane, Abel Tipheko	C 842, Gebied/Zone II, Seshego	9 (1)	30/9/
Ciliza, Delase	L667, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/5/
Desai, Amina Suliman Nagdee	12 Haroldstraat/Street, Roodepoort	9 (1)	31/
Dhlamini, Stephen	2 Nkumba-Bantoedorp/Bantu Township, Bulwer	5 (1) (e)	30/

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 verval Date on which notice expires
Diale, Nelson	Masemoladorp/Village, Nooitgedacht, Nebo	9 (1)	31/5/83
Dwaba, Lungelo Shadrack	Upper Tshabo Lokasie/Location, Mdantsane	9 (1)	31/3/81
Dyani, Malcolm Mbonisi	79 Dangazelestraat/Street, Duncan Village, Oos-Londen/East London	9 (1)	31/12/83
Essop, Mohamed Salim	10 Smallstraat/Street, Roodepoort	9 (1)	31/10/82
Fihla, Nkosinathi Benson	1 Masupastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Fuzile, Mxolisi Jackson	F2219, Eenheid/Unit 11, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/11/82
Gasa, David Siponono	D1187, Umlazi	9 (1)	30/11/81
Geobo, Matoto Frank	N.U. 2-4518 Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/4/81
Hamilton, Weizman William	913 Albertstraat/Street, Noordgesig, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/4/81
Isaacs, Sedick	51 Leeuwenstraat/Street, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	30/9/79
Ismail, Ebrahim	22 Batterseastraat/Street, Reservoir Hills, Pinetown	9 (1)	28/2/81
Jones, Peter Cyril	80 Musiclaan/Avenue, Macassar, Somerset-Wes/Somerset West	9 (1)	28/2/84
Jordaan, Michael Mathew	11 Molenastraat/Street, Eldorado Park	9 (1)	30/4/83
Kgokong, Mpotseng Jairus	682 Mpelastraat/Street, Dube, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Kubeka, Sipho Andries	145 11de Laan/11th Avenue, Alexandra	9 (1)	31/10/81
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina	G923, KwaMashu, Durban	9 (1)	31/3/82
Mabasa, Lybon	4223 Chiawelo, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Madaka, Mbuyiselo	3821 Njolistraat/Street, Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/12/83
Maharaj, Sathyandranath Ragunanan	Woonstel/Flat 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamagiriweg/Road, Merebank, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu	Ely, Victoria-Oos/East	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Malgas, Ernest	E1, Blok/Block 45, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie	8115, Orlando, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/12/81
Mangena, Mosibudi Aaron	Huis/House 2134, Mahwelereng, distrik/District of Mokerong	9 (1)	30/10/83
Manzi, Gladys	J1505, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84
Mapanga, Bekizwe Russel	G627, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84
Maphumulo, Msizeni	Inanda	9 (1)	31/3/84
Maqina, Mzwandile Ebenezer	136 Masangwanastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/82
Marie, Baptiste	7 Atomicsentrum/Centre, 275 Sparksweg/Road, Clarelandgoed/Estate, Durban	9 (1)	31/5/82
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	Dwashu, Middledrift	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mayet, Zubeida	14 Northern Place, Lenasia	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mazibuko, Thandisizwe Mphiwa	771 Dube, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mbekwa, Ndumiso Albert	Tshabo Lokasie/Location, Mdantsane	9 (1)	31/3/81
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, Sydenham, Durban	9 (1)	31/7/81
Meer, Rashid	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Metshane, Peter Norman	Phokengstat, Bafokeng	9 (1)	30/9/79
Mfethi, Phindile	7049 Motloungseksie/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	Khanyahuis/House, Visagiestraat/Street, Pretoria	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
Mohapi, Nobuhle Hilary	2998 Gebied/Zone 10, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mokoditoa, Madibeng Chris	3011B, Mapetla, Soweto, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/7/80
Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey	7652 Orlando-Wes/West, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Moodley, Mary	117 Tweede Straat/Second Street, Actonville, Benoni	9 (1)	31/3/83
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, Kgaphu Isaac	Theronville 418, Bethlehem	9 (1)	30/11/83
Motsau, Nkutsoeu Petrus	7155 Phuthaditjhaba, Witsieshoek	9 (1)	30/4/84
Mpumlwana, Malusi Mthanjiswa	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mpumlwana, Nandisile Flavour	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mqayisa, Khayalethu Luckyboy	157a Generaal Dundasweg/Road, Zwide 1, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	30/11/83
Msauli, Vusumzi Attwell	N.U. 4/C7078, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/4/83
Mthethwa, Alpheus	819 St. Wendolinessendingstasie/Mission, Pinetown	9 (1)	31/10/81
Mtintso, Ethel Tenjiwe	739 Leightonville, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/12/81
Munsamy, Govindsamy (ook bekend as/also known as George Naicker)	4 Falconstraat/Street, Kharstan, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Mvelase, Vusumuzi Vitus	D554, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/1/82
Naidoo, Moorrogiah Danabathy	208 Scala Mansions, 1 Mansfieldweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/5/82
Nanabhai, Shirish, alias Fakir Jasmath	59 Crownweg/Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/80
Nathaniel, Immanuel Gotlieb	125 12de Laan/12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvisbaai/Bay	9 (1)	31/5/82
Nchabeleng, Petrus Mama Gase	Mankwatsane, Apel, Sekhukhune	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
Ngoyi, Lilian Masediba	9870 (b), Orlando-Wes/West II, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/80

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 wa... kennisge... ver... Date ... which ... exp...
Ngubeni, Michael	752 Brownstraat/Street, Paballelodorp/Township, Upington	9 (1)	30/9/...
Nilokoa, Lawrence Jonas	504 Motshepestraat/Street, Kagiso, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	31/8/...
Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi	Mphahlele, Thabamoopo	9 (1)	30/9/...
Nxasana, Bekisisiga Harold	E85, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/...
Phakathi, Maphefo Jane	Q5957, Mamelodi, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/3/...
Phatnsi, Thembani Shadrack	28 Boogstraat/Street, Santaville, Graaff-Reinet	9 (1)	30/9/...
Phungula, Helia	L 1208, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/...
Pityana, Beauty Nosidima	44 Sandlastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/...
Pityana, Nyameko Barney	44 Sandlastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/...
Rachidi, Kenneth Hlako	553 Orlando-Oos/East, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/...
Rambally, Ashlatha	1 Swallowweg/Road, Colenso	9 (1)	30/11/...
Ramgobin, Ela	15 Leninarylaan/Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/...
Ramgobin, Mawalal	395 Leninarylaan/Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/...
Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah	7846 Orlando-Wes/West	9 (1)	30/11/...
Ramokhoase, Oupa Samuel	2288, Sharpeville, Vereeniging	9 (1)	30/...
Ramphele, Aletta Mamphela	Zanempilo Community Health Clinic, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/...
Ramrock, Johnny Herbert	739 Arumstraat/Street, Noordgesig, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/12/...
Reddy, Govindsamy	Woonstel/Flat 1, 292 Weststraat/Street, Overport, Durban	9 (1)	31/...
Schume, Thabo Vincent	68 Modisakengstraat/Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	30/11/...
Sello, Mosuhli Phillip	Phuthaditjhaba, Witsieshoek	9 (1)	31/...
Sisulu, Albertina	7372, Orlando-Wes/West, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/12/...
Sithole, Fana George	C700, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/...
Sitoto, Lizo Gladwell	16 Sedidishostraat/Street, KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage	9 (1)	30/...
Sokupa, Silumko Solomon	1732, Gebied/Zone 7, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/...
Stofile, Kentridge Mongezi	27 Pulestraat/Street, KwaThema, Springs	9 (1)	31/...
Tabata, Mali Joseph	8781, Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/12/...
Timol, Mohamed	1 Anarkalistraat/Street, Azaadville, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	30/11/...
Titi, Mandisi Patrick	7 Sogastraat/Street, KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage	9 (1)	30/11/...
Tryon, Terrence Russell	Huis/House 27, Esperenza Estate, Umzinto	9 (1)	30/11/...
Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac	6456 Mookistraat/Street, Orlando-Oos/East, Soweto	9 (1)	31/...
Tshweta, Vukile Stephen	Peelton, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/...
Vandeyar, Reggie Pakiry	13d Eerste Laan/First Avenue, Greyville, Lenasia, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/...
Variava, Sadecque Mohamed	3782 Flamingostraat/Street, Lenasia	9 (1)	30/...
Venkatrathnam, Surinarayan Kala	15 Jakarandaweg/Road, Mobeni Heights, Durban	9 (1)	31/...
Wilcox, Alfred Kennith	68 Lower Kentweg/Road, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/...
Wilcox, Robert Cedric	7 Albertastraat/Street, Dieprivier/River, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/...
Wymers, Christopher	254 Dewlaan/Avenue, Eersterus, Pretoria	9 (1)	30/...
Zani, Thamsanqa Robert	2433, Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/...

Banned man in court

329
26/7/79

DEFENCE Counsel yesterday asked a magistrate to free a banned person charged with breaking his banning order because it was not his duty to notify police when changing his address.

This was evidence in the case against former BCP executive Mr Aubrey Mokoena who appeared before Mr J L Villiers in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

He is alleged to have changed his place of residence at 7652 Orlando West on December 29, 1978, to 1522 Dube South without notifying the cops.

Advocate Eric Dane told the court that it was not the duty of the accused to notify police when changing his address as this was not clarified in the banning orders.

Mr Dane said the court has to prove that a reasonable man was capable of going against his order and if it could not, then the accused should be acquitted.

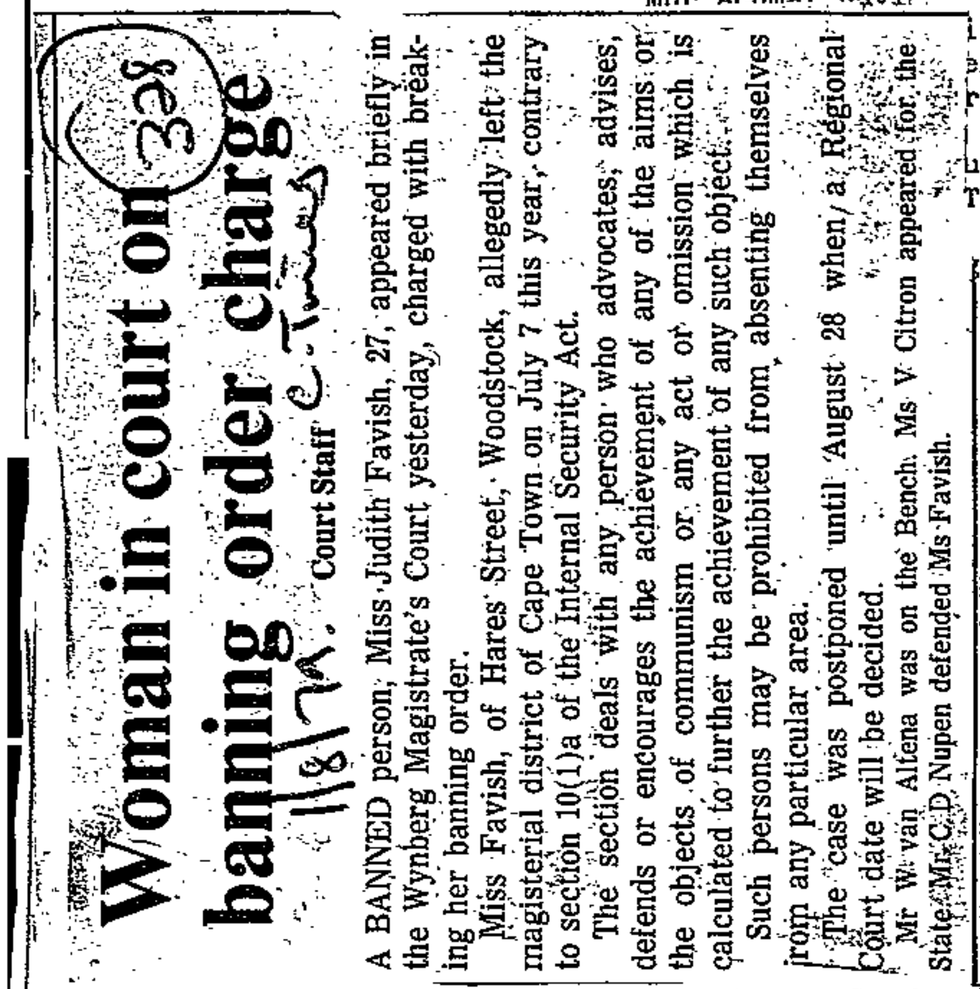
He said the accused had carried out all his instructions and would have notified the police about his change of address had he known.

In his evidence Mr Mokoena had said that he thought his banning order was to keep him out of politics. He said he did not know he had to report as it was not written in the banning order.

The case was postponed to August 13.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor J.H. Hofmeyr
Professor W.A. de Klerk
Professor D.J. Kotzé
Professor J.A. Loubser
Professor A.S. Mathews
Professor N.P. van Wyk Smith
Professor D.J. van Zyl
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Professor D. Welsh
Professor J.A. Wiechers
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Professor D. Welsh
Professor J.A. Wiechers
Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson



Woman in court on banning order charge

Court Staff

A BANNED person, Miss Judith Favish, 27, appeared briefly in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday, charged with breaking her banning order.

Miss Favish, of Hares Street, Woodstock, allegedly left the magisterial district of Cape Town on July 7 this year, contrary to section 10(1)a of the Internal Security Act.

The section deals with any person who advocates, advises, defends or encourages the achievement of any of the aims or the objects of communism or any act or omission which is calculated to further the achievement of any such object.

Such persons may be prohibited from absenting themselves from any particular area.

The case was postponed until August 28 when a Regional Court date will be decided.

Mr W. van Altena was on the Bench. Ms V. Citron appeared for the State. Mr C.D. Nupen defended Ms Favish.

...oshoff
...der Horst

...Jaarvergadering van die Maat-
...lke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger
...iesing is in 1978 gehou en die
...p A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen
...lê word nie, word hulle geraad-
...wat die Sentrum se program raak.

...RSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

p/a I

Les

Telefc

King man on trial

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A former Zimele Trust Fund worker, Mr Mlinda, appeared yesterday in the regional court here charged with breaking his banning order.

After a brief hearing, the court was adjourned to this morning.

The state alleges Mr Mlinda, who is restricted to the King William's Town district, broke his banning order by leaving the district to travel to Zwelitsha on March 26. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr Mlinda, of Ginsberg Township here, was banned for five years on February 12.

Gedurende die e[illegible] bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

3.2.8
1

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

World of the banned

TO be banned in South Africa may be a better fate than to be locked up without trial, but the comparison is strictly relative. Both bannings and detentions are heavy forms of punishment which bypass any ordinary process of justice. Banning orders tend to be renewed over and over again, as in the case of Mrs Nontsikelelo Sisulu, recently served with her fourth banning order since 1964. They condemn their victims to a world of isolation, cut off from many forms of human communication . . . and also to constant fear lest some innocuous situation should be construed as "attending a social gathering."

It took an Appeal Court case for Ms Sheila Weinberg of Johannesburg to establish earlier this year that having lunch with a friend did not constitute a breach of her restriction order. (She had been given a nine-months suspended sentence by a lower court.)

This week Mr Sadecque Variava of Lenasia was sentenced to three months, suspended, because he accepted a lift in a car. In the car were three other people and that made it a social gathering in the eyes of the police who were watching Mr Variava. Defence counsel submitted that this was the most innocuous possible breach of a ban, but the magistrate found no option but to convict.

Recently Mr A L Schlebusch, Minister of Police, said he might review the cases of South Africa's 120-odd banned people. The matter deserves his urgent attention. So does the entire system.

Gedur
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DIE

Die Se
Bailey
Bailey
Instit
Garan
'n aan
Nr. 6

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba
Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L
Professor A
Sheik A. Na
Mnr Victor N
Professor N
Mnr L. Phill
Professor H
Mnr W.J. Se
Mnr Frankli
Mnr P.M. So
Regter J.H.
Mnr R. Tob
Professor
Professor
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

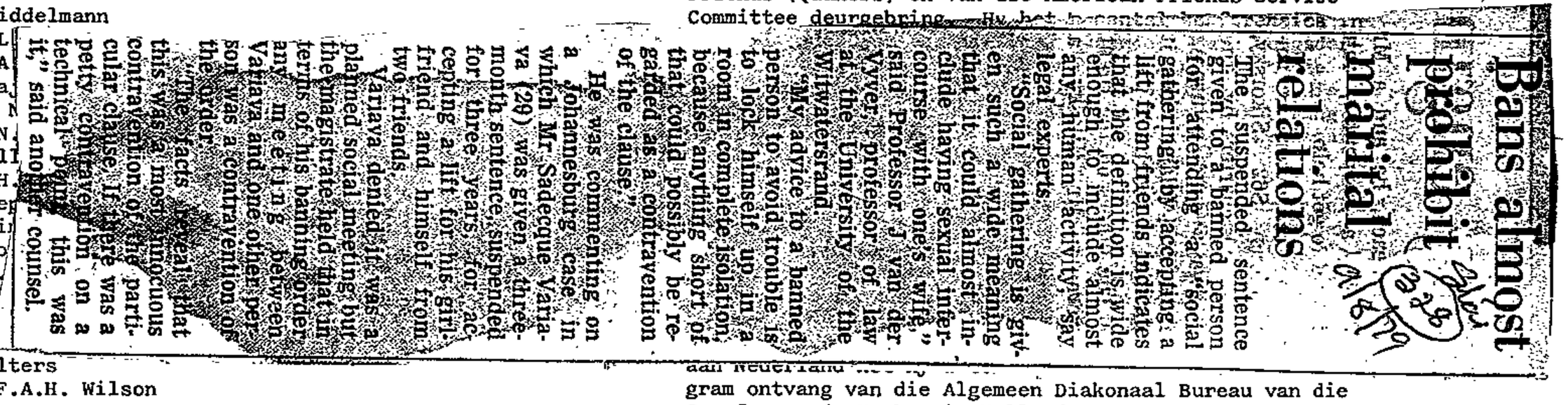
Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

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Bans almost prohibit marital relations

the suspended sentence given to a banned person for attending a "social gathering" by accepting a lift from friends indicates that the definition is wide enough to include almost any human activity, say legal experts.

"Social gathering is given such a wide meaning that it could almost include having sexual intercourse with one's wife," said Professor J van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"My advice to a banned person to avoid trouble is to lock himself up in a room in complete isolation, because anything short of that could possibly be regarded as a contravention of the clause."

He was commenting on a Johannesburg case in which Mr Sadecque Variava (29) was given a three-month sentence, suspended for three years, for accepting a lift for his girlfriend and himself from two friends.

Variava denied it was a planned social meeting but the magistrate held that in terms of his banning order any meeting between Variava and one other person was a contravention of the order.

"The facts reveal that this was a most tenuous contravention of the particular clause. If there was a petty contravention on a technical point, this was it," said another counsel.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het [illegible] aan Nederland [illegible] gram ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

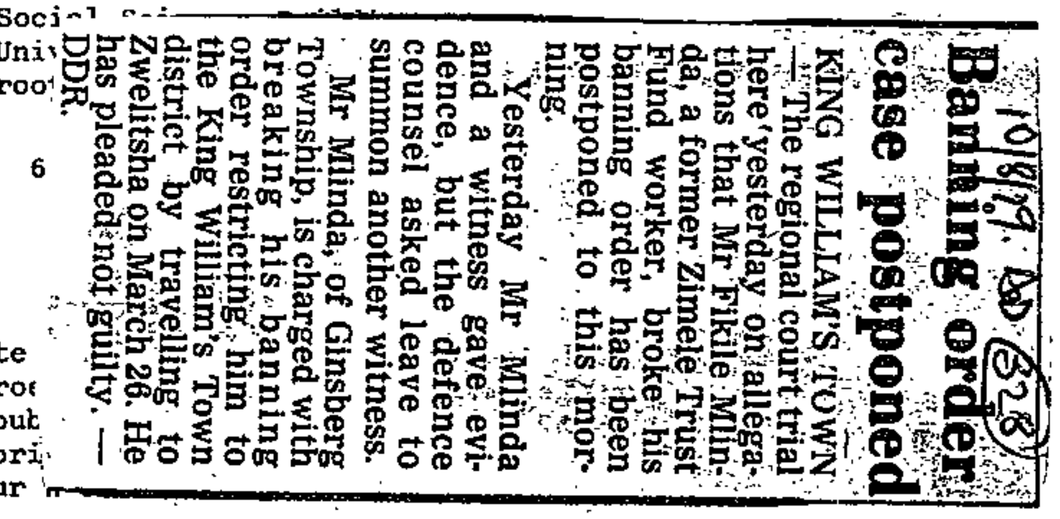
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sci...
Uni...
Groo...

Telefoon: 6



Banning order case postponed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The regional court trial here yesterday on allegations that Mr Fikile Mlinda, a former Zimele Trust Fund worker, broke his banning order has been postponed to this morning.

Yesterday Mr Mlinda and a witness gave evidence, but the defence counsel asked leave to summon another witness.

Mr Mlinda, of Ginsberg Township, is charged with breaking his banning order restricting him to the King William's Town district by travelling to Zwelitsha on March 26. He has pleaded not guilty. —

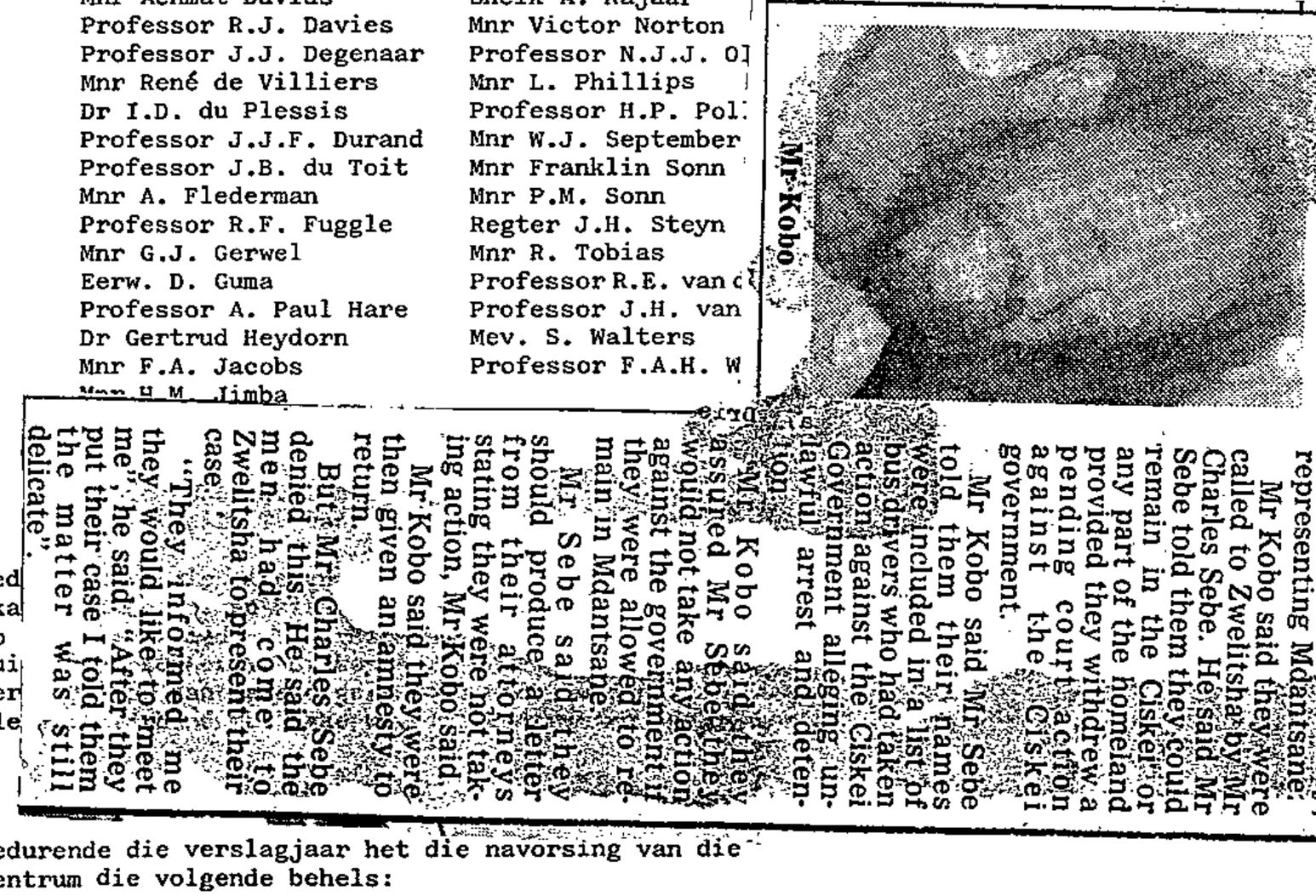
Gedurende die eerste
Sentrum vir Intergroe
sy werksaamhede gepub
verjaarsdag op 1 Apri
in 1977 vervang deur

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. O[illegible]
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pol[illegible]
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van d[illegible]
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. W
Mnr H.M. Jimba	



Mr Kobo

Ciskei ban[illegible] men not r[illegible] relaxed says Charles Sebe

EAST LONDON — A claim that two Transkeians who had been banished from the Ciskei had been granted permission to return was denied here by Mr Charles X. Sebe, Secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Service.

Mr Livingstone Malotana, an Mdantsane member of the Township Council, and Mr Joseph Zovsile Kobo, a self-exiled Transkeian in the Ciskei.

Both men were arrested and held in detention under the homeland's emergency regulations on January 19. They were released from detention on April 20.

Soon after their release from Dimbaza police cells they were served with banishment orders signed by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Zolile Njokweni.

The orders forbid them from entering, being in or remaining in any part of the Ciskei. They were given 48 hours to leave the Ciskei.

The men said they could not leave because they claimed they regarded themselves as Ciskeians and had no homes other than in the Ciskei. Both are holders of the Ciskei citizenship certificates.

The men went to stay with a friend in Duncan Village, East London, pending an appeal to the Ciskei Cabinet. Their case was presented by members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, representing Mdantsane.

Mr Kobo said they were called to Zwelitsha by Mr Charles Sebe. He said Mr Sebe told them they could remain in the Ciskei or any part of the homeland provided they withdrew a pending court action against the Ciskei government.

Mr Kobo said Mr Sebe told them their names were included in a list of bus drivers who had taken action against the Ciskei Government alleging unlawful arrest and deten-

[illegible] Kobo said they assumed Mr Sebe they would not take any action against the government if they were allowed to remain in Mdantsane.

Mr Sebe said they should produce a letter from their attorneys stating they were not taking action, Mr Kobo said.

Mr Kobo said they were then given an amnesty to return.

But Mr Charles Sebe denied this. He said the men had come to Zwelitsha to present their case.

"They informed me they would like to meet me", he said. "After they put their case I told them the matter was still delicate".

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

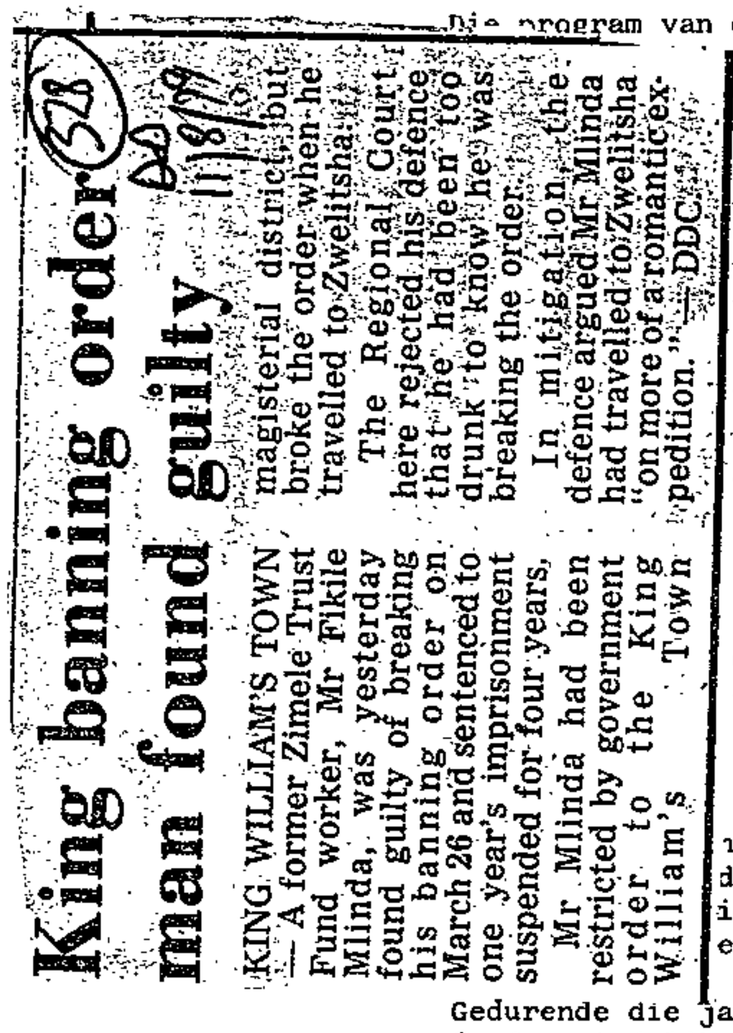
A. <u>Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika</u>

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

'n

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER



King banning order man found guilty

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
A former Zimele Trust Fund worker, Mr Fikile Mlinda, was yesterday found guilty of breaking his banning order on March 26 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for four years.

Mr Mlinda had been restricted by government order to the King William's

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n komitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die tter), die Prinsipaal van die Universi-, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, plan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor ede-professor D.J. Welsh.

beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die e Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio , en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio er. Die Direkteur is ex officio 'n lid. ust word deur dr J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A. K. Lindsay verteenwoordig en die Uni-pstad deur professor W.H.B. Dean, Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh. lgaarn verteenwoordig die lede van die

G.F.R. Ellis met navorsing- en studie-dr Robert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger e Advieskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

neel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. ie Administratiewe Assistente, mev. H. eeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

Sun. Times

Priest on ban charge

12/8/79

By IVOR WILKINS

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, was arrested by Security Branch men on Friday evening on his way to hold a healing service at his parish in the Crossroads squatter settlement near Cape Town.

A spokesman for the police at Philippi confirmed yesterday that Mr Russell had been held and charged with contravening his banning order.

He is to appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court tomorrow.

In terms of his banning order Mr Russell is under house arrest between the hours of 6 pm and 6 am.

Mr Russell was banned in October 1977 for five years under the Internal Security Act.

Banned priest in court

Argus 13/8/79.

328

THE banned Anglican priest, the Rev. David Russell, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Wynberg, today in connection with a charge of contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977.

Mr Russell, 40, of Dalziel Road, Plumstead, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

He was arrested by the Security Police on Friday night while driving in Lansdowne Road, Philippi.

HOUSE ARREST

In terms of his banning order he is under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am.

The case was postponed to August 20 when he will appear in connection with another charge of contravening his banning order and being in possession of a banned publication.

Mr M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr P Gamble appeared for the State.

14/8/79 Post 328

Aubrey Mokoena acquitted

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

THERE WERE wild scenes of jubilation outside the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday after Mr Aubrey Mokoena had been acquitted on a charge of breaking his banning order.

The 31-year-old former executive member of the banned BPC appeared before Mr J L de Villiers. He had pleaded not guilty to contravening a banning order.



Mokoena ... freed.

He was alleged to have changed his place of residence at 7652 Orlando West, Soweto on December 29, 1978 to 1522 Dube South without notifying the police.

Mr de Villiers acquitted Mr Mokoena, after a lengthy judgment. It was found that the State failed to prove that Mr Mokoena had adopted an attitude that police should look for him if they did not find him at his previous address.

In his evidence, Mr Mokoena had said that he thought his banning order was to keep him out of politics. He did not know he had to report when changing his address as it was not written in the banning order.

Earlier, Advocate Eric Dane, instructed by Shun Chetty and Company, said it was not the duty of the accused to notify the police when changing his address as this was not clarified in the banning order.

He said the court had to prove that a reasonable man was capable of going against his order and if it could not, then the accused should be acquitted. Advocate Dane added that the accused had carried out all his instructions and would have notified the police about his change of address had he known.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L.

Professor N.P. Kapp
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

3

14

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of

geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

4

INDIRECT COMMAND

THE GAULS AT ROME

After massacring the old men, the Gauls sacked the city and attacked the Capitol. Beaten off, they beseiged it until the garrison was ready to buy peace with gold. At the critical moment the great general Camillus, who had been living in exile, arrived with an army to take vengeance on the invaders.

Galli, ubi paucos dies in urbe manserunt ut praedam e templis domibusque quam plurimam compararent, in arcem impetum facere constituerunt. Prima luce convenerunt omnes in forum; deinde magno clamore ad collem contenderunt. Romani tamen, cum fortiter pugnarent, magna clade eos depulerunt. Itaque cum spes victoriae illo die nulla esset, Galli obsidionem paraverunt. Mox in periculo ingenti arx erat. Galli enim, cum aut vestigium hominis vidissent aut ipsi viam invenissent, collem nocte ascendere constituerunt. Cum alii alios per saxa traherent, magno silentio ad summum pervenerunt. Nihil audiverunt custodes Romani; ne canes quidem excitati sunt. Sed erant forte in Capitolio anseres quidam, quibus, cum Junoni sacri essent, Romani in maxima inopia cibi abstinuerant. Quae res tum Romanos servavit. Clangore enim anserum alarumque strepitu cum excitatus esset Marcus Manlius, vir bello insignis, arma cepit, ceteros vocavit, ipse ad locum contendit et Gallum, qui iam in summo stabat, scuto deturbavit. Illius casu cum ceteri strati essent, mox omnes Galli praecipites deiecti sunt.

Cum obsidionem Galli non reliquerent, Romani Camillum ab exsilio revocare constituerunt, eumque dictatorem dixerunt. Interea, ne propter famem, quae gravissima iam erat, pacem petere viderentur, in castra hostium panem saepe deiecerunt. Qua re Galli pretio Romam relinquere constituerunt. Magnum pondus auri pretium factum est. Res per se turpissima iniuria Gallorum turpior facta est. Brennus enim, dux Gallorum iniqua pondera comparavit. Irati sunt Romani; sed Brennus, non sollicitus, ponderi gladium suum addidit. Eo ipso tempore, tamen, Camillus cum exercitu pervenit. Is magna voce cives iussit aurum removere. "Ferro enim ," inquit,"non auro patriam servemus." Tum Gallis imperavit ut se ad proelium pararent. Mox Galli non modo superati sed omnes interfecti sunt. Ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus est.

TES

	Alberina Sisulu.....	7372 Orlando-Wes/West, Johannesburg.....	31/7/79	31/7/81
A.	Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which Notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing vervryk Date on which Notice expires
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

DEPARTMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1785 17 August 1979

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 in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besonderhede van 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

B. I. 2. 3. 4. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1785 17 August 1979

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

21/8/79 Post (328)

Newsman flees to Lesotho

ISAAC MOROE, former Bloemfontein journalist banished to Bethlehem, has fled into Lesotho.

POST REPORTER

Moroe arrived in Maseru on Friday and yesterday formalised his status as a refugee.

He was Bloemfontein chairman of the Writers Association of South Africa and a former member of the banned Union of Black Journalists. He was also a founder member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation.

Moroe was a free-lance photo-journalist based in Bloemfontein and early last year was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was released under this act and placed under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Late last year he was released. He was banned and banished to Bethlehem where he stayed until his flight to Lesotho.

Last month he was given permission to visit his family in Bloemfontein but at the last moment had his permission withdrawn. This meant a traditional party prepared for him had to go on without him.

He was one of the people interviewed by Ole Eriksen, the International Federation of Journalists representative when he was in South Africa recently. Moroe had to meet Eriksen in town and when they entered a restaurant the owner would not serve Moroe as he was black.



Isaac Moroe ... in Lesotho

2

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited

(Beperk deur Garansie))

Chetty colleague banned 5 years

Stewn 22/8/79

328

Johannesburg attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, who worked with fugitive lawyer Mr Shun Chetty, was served with a five-year banning order by the Security Police last night.

Mrs Jana is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may not leave the area without permission from the Chief Magistrate.

The order also prohibits her from entering any black area, hostels, factories or schools. But Mrs Jana can still practise as an attorney and is not under house arrest.

She was practising as an attorney with Mr Chetty's firm when he fled to Botswana recently. Mr Chetty is believed to be on his way to Britain where he has been granted political asylum.

A friend of Mrs Jana, Dr Yusuf Variava, said today he was present when Mrs Jana was served with the banning order.

He said she was banned in terms of Section 10(1) and 9(1) of the Internal Security Act by the Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch.

Mrs Jana was an instructing attorney during the case of Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed after being found guilty for his part in the Goch Street shootings.

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Wednesday, August 22, 1979

• 328

Shun Chetty associate

Top lawyer banned

Post

By LEN KALANE

JOHANNESBURG attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana was last night served with a five-year banning order by Security Police at her Lenasia home.

Mrs Jana was practising as an attorney with the company of Mr Shun Chetty who recently fled to Botswana. He is now believed to be on his way to Britain where he has been granted political asylum.

A friend, Dr Yusuf Variava, who was present when Mrs Jana was served with the order, said two white security police arrived at her house in Lenasia at about 8 last night.

According to the banning order, Mrs Jana is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may not leave the area without permission from the chief magistrate.

The order also prohibits her from entering any black area, hostels, factories and schools. But Mrs Jana can still practise as an attorney and is not under house arrest.

She is also banned from attending social gatherings and is to report every Friday at John Vorster Square.

Mahlangu

She has been banned in terms of Section 10/1(a) of the Internal Security Act. The order was signed by the Minister of Justice Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

Mrs Jana has started her own legal company, The Priscilla Jana and Associations, only on Monday before she was banned.

Mrs Jana was an instructing attorney during the case of Solomon Mahlangu, the executed former member of the banned African National Congress who was found guilty for his part in the Goch Street shootings.

Mahlangu was a Mamelodi High School student. He was arrested with Monty Motloung after the Goch Street shootings. Motloung was declared unfit to stand trial by Mr Justice Irvin Steyn at the Kempton Park Circuit Court.

Mrs Jana was arrested with other people for entering Soweto without a permit early this year while attending a service after Mahlangu had been hanged. The service was at St Francis of Assissi in Rockvillie. She was found guilty and fined.

VAN DIE SENTRUM

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reer as The Abe Bailey
Limited (Beperk deur
ur garansie en sonder
aatskappywet 1973 (Wet

328 DD 23/8/79

Chetty assistant banned

JOHANNESBURG — Attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, personal assistant of fugitive lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, was banned two days after opening her own law practice in Johannesburg.

The five-year banning order under the Internal Security Act, served at her Lenasia home by two Security Policemen, allows her to continue "attending to your duties as an attorney."

However, she is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district and cannot enter any black, Coloured or Indian area, except Lenasia.

Mrs Jana, 35, has to report once a week to the police at John Vorster Square. — DDC.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

...versiag
...die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Banning people is morally wrong

YET another name has been added to the long list of people whom the Government has decided to silence. This time, it is Mrs Priscilla Jana, who had worked in the company of Mr Shun Chetty.

Over the years, this kind of arbitrary action against people has been going on unabated. When the provisions were made for such action, the people of South Africa were assured that there was nothing to fear, and that the laws would only be used against those who are a danger to the security of the country.

Banning people is no way of exercising the course of justice. First, those accused by the Government have no recourse to the courts of law. They are therefore victims of a judicial system which finds them guilty and sentences them without hearing their side of the story.

There is no reason why, if the Minister of Justice believes there is a case against people like Mrs Jana, they should not be taken to court. We can only assume that it is precisely because there is no case against them that can stand the operations of the courts of law that she has instead simply been silenced.

Heaven knowns, there are innumerable laws under which Mrs Jana — and hundreds of others — could simply be taken to court. Why, then, resort to banning?

We call on the Minister to reconsider the banning. Not only that of Mrs Jana, but also of those others whose side of the story has been snuffed out by a banning order.

Keeping people virtual prisoners without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves is not only morally wrong, but goes right across the grain of the principle of justice as it is known in the Western world.

Mennonite Central Committee

WAARDERING EN DANK

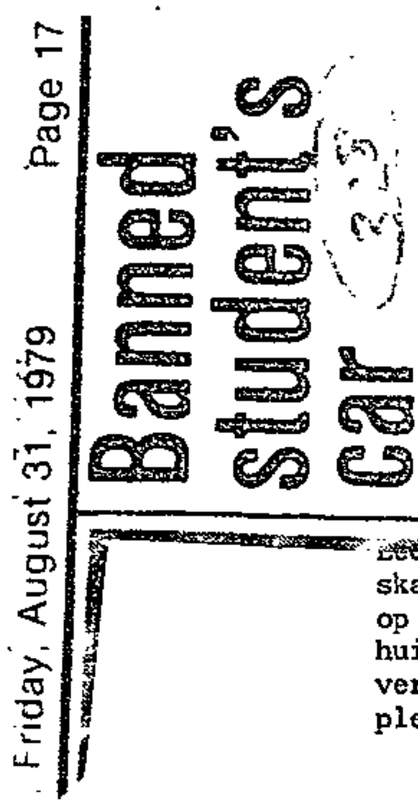
Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak



skappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. ...oraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip...enior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting ...ie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ... Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts ...undige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek ...and het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Pro...ng van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die ...rde Kerken in Holland.

...J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe ...et met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite ...n Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels...iële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

...rensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).



Thandisizwe Mazibuko . . . case postponed.

Banned man in court

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

FORMER secretary general of the banned Black People's Convention and member of the Committee of Ten, Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko, yesterday made another appearance in the Johannesburg Regional Court in connection with the breaking of his banning order.

Mr Mazibuko (29) of 771 Dube Village, was not asked to plead. The case was postponed to November 1 and no evidence was led.

He appeared before Mr H S van Heerden. The postponement of the case was because defence counsel, Mr C R Mailer, was not available.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Mazibuko allegedly attended a social gathering on March 30 this year. At the gathering were Mr Moses Maboitshego, Mr Jabu Sithole, Mr Siphiwe Mazibuko and six others. The gathering was allegedly held at his Dube home, in Soweto.

He is also alleged to have attended another meeting in Benoni on November 17 last year.

OUNTING PRACTICE

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Church commends Koornhof

By PADDY ATTWELL

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church yesterday commended Dr Piet Koornhof for reprieving Crossroads and for certain reprieves in the Alexandra Township near Johannesburg.

The resolution was one of 35 arising from a report of the Church and Nation Committee tabled yesterday. The assembly is under way in Cape Town at the moment.

It urged him to stick to "the letter and spirit" of his statement concerning Crossroads in April and pleaded that the R500 fine for employers of unregistered black workers be reduced or abolished.

Other resolutions included:

- That the Minister of Justice be asked to either bring those banned or detained without trial to trial or revoke their restrictions, and to do away with bannings on people who have already served sentences.
- That solitary confinement of detainees be condemned and an approach made to allow regular visits by relatives, doctors, lawyers and church ministers.
- That the minister of Justice be asked to rescind in particular the bannings of the Christian Institute, Mr Beyers Naudé and its other leaders, and review all bannings of October 1977.
- That the minister of Police and Prisons be asked to make it possible for all prisoners, including those convicted on charges against State security, to have access to educational courses beyond matriculation.
- That concern be expressed at removal of rights of blacks to live and work in urban areas, at forced resettlement in "dumping grounds", the phasing out of the "entire opressive pass law and influx control system" be called for.
- That the government be approached to have District Six declared open to all races as a gesture of goodwill and reconciliation and for justice and peace in the country.
- That curtailment of the freedom of the press in terms of the Inquests Amendment Act of 1979 and Section 9 of the Police Amendment Act be deplored and that their repeal be urged.

Call for debate on army service

THE Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa yesterday called for the lifting of restrictions on free debate on whether it was "God's will" for South Africans to do military service in the South African Defence Force.

The call was made in a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the church in Cape Town, one of seven adopted on military service.

It asserted "the right of the church to debate freely, pro and con, whether it is God's will for the citizens of our country to do military service in the South African Defence Force" and called for repeal of section 121 of the Defence Act "which inhibits such free debate and relies on threats and force instead of rational argument".

The other resolutions affirmed

- Support "of the right of young men to be conscientious objectors in South Africa, provided their motives are sincere".
- Solidarity of fellowship to any member of the church penalized following refusal to do military service
- Condemnation of conscientious objectors being sentenced to a period or recurring periods in prison or detention barracks. This resolution called for an alternative form of national service and non-combatant alternatives for conscientious objectors in the Defence Force.
- That a counsellor in War and Peace Issues be appointed in every presbytery to promote discussion about war and peace in congregations.
- That "God's will is sovereign over all men and over every area of man's life".

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Church move against banning

CAPE TOWN. — The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church has been asked to appeal to the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to review or revoke existing banning orders and to end the detention of witnesses.

A Presbyterian commission report on bannings, deaths in detention and the treatment of detainees adds a proposal that the general assembly should condemn these practices.

It should also appeal to Mr Schlebusch to "do away with the system of imposing bannings on people who have already served their sentences".

The report said one of the most disturbing aspects of detention was the reluctance of the Government to allow publicity — it was an offence for a newspaper to publish adverse reports or comment on prison conditions unless they could prove they had taken adequate steps to confirm the accuracy of the reports with prison officials.

The general assembly instructed its general secretary to write to the Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to appeal to him to approach the Cabinet to have District Six declared open to residents of all races.

A motion calling on Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, to stick to the letter and spirit of his statement concerning Cross-roads, was approved by the assembly.

The resolution thanked Dr Koornhof for granting reprieves to the people of Cross-roads and Alexandra Township and for granting employers until October 31 to register black employees in some areas.

Dr Koornhof will be asked to make the same concession applicable in the Western Cape, enabling employers to register

	C		B	
	F		M	F
	1,04		29,36	27,05
	7,48		3,56	3,42
	0,21		0,20	0,22
	0,78		0,36	0,45
			1,37	2,15	1,27
			2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

This woman is this man's lawyer, but she can't talk to him



Mrs Priscilla Jana . . .

BANNED former secretary - general and Soweto Committee of Ten member Mr Thandisizwe "Tizza" Mazibuko, who faces a charge of breaking his banning orders may not talk to his lawyer, Mrs Priscilla Jana — she is also banned.

By SAM MABE

In a letter addressed to Mr Ratha Mokgoathleng, who applied on behalf of Mr Mazibuko for permission to consult Mrs Jana, Johannesburg Chief Magistrate Mr L P Francis said permission had been refused. No reasons were given.

Mr Mazibuko's lawyer was Mr Shun Chetty who fled the country a few weeks ago via Botswana to Britain where he was granted asylum.

Mr Mazibuko then handed over all his legal matters to Mrs Jana who was a lawyer in Shun Chetty & Co. At that stage Mr Mazibuko faced a charge of breaking his banning order.

On August 21, about a week after Mr Chetty skipped the country, Mrs Jana was served with a five-year banning order restricting her to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. She may not leave the area without the chief magistrate's permission and must report at John Vorster Square Police Station every Friday.

The application to consult her was made the following day. Two days later Mr Mazibuko was arrested and appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on charges of breaking his banning order.

The case, together with the one that was pending at the time Mr Chetty skipped, was postponed to Wednesday this week and again to November 1.

Mr Mazibuko has not pleaded to the charges against him.

BANNED FROM DEFENDING BANNING ORDER CHARGE



. . . "Tiza" Mazibuko.

Public barred from inquiry on church meeting

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

TWO ministers and four other leading members of the AME Church yesterday testified in camera at an inquiry held in connection with a church meeting which was allegedly attended by Mr Aubrey Dundubele Mokoena.

The proceedings were held before Mr J J F Coetzer in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. Members of the public as well as the Press were barred.

Those who testified were: The Rev Timothy Vusumuzi Kumalo and Andrew Makhene. Other AME members were Mr O Hleza, Mrs O Sofuthe, Mr T Moalusi and Mr J Rasekwala.

They were subpoenaed to testify in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act 51 of 1977. They were required to explain the presence of Mr Aubrey Mokoena, who had done the introductory briefing of a meeting held on May 5 this year.

The meeting which started at 2,30 pm, was held at F H Temple AME church in Orlando West.

Mr Mokoena's case was last week postponed until September 18 for further investigation and to enable his defence to prepare his case.

Acquitted of breaking banning order

(328)

Staff Reporter

A BANNED Salt River man, Mr Sedick Isaacs, who is presently serving a three-year banning order and is confined to the Cape Town magisterial district, was yesterday acquitted by a regional magistrate on a charge of breaking his banning order.

Mr Isaacs, 39, of Burns Road, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The state alleged that on March 30 this year Mr Isaacs was in Mowbray — 490 metres out of the magisterial district of Cape Town.

Detective Sergeants J H van Taak and A J Steenkamp, of the security police in Cape Town, told the court they had seen Mr Isaacs' blue car outside a stationery store in Mowbray.

Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay told the court his wife, who was pregnant at the time, had telephoned him at work and said she had already made arrangements for him to collect Mr Isaacs' car to take her to hospital.

When he arrived at Mr Isaacs' house that morning only Mrs Isaacs was home.

He took the car, collected his wife and after leaving her at the maternity home, went to the Mowbray stationers to buy a get-well card and a newspaper.

Mr Isaacs' wife, Marildia, testified that Mr Hamdulay had taken the car.

Mr Isaacs said he was in Woodstock at the time he was allegedly seen.

He had been looking for German literature as he had applied for a passport in order to take up a scholarship for doctoral studies, offered to him by the German government.

The magistrate, Mr J Vermeulen, said because one of the security policemen saw a person in the car for a second or less, and the other saw the driver for one or two seconds, the possibility of an inference that the driver was Mr Isaacs could not be discarded.

Because there was a reasonable doubt as to the identity of the driver, he acquitted and discharged Mr Isaacs.

Mr L van Breda appeared for the state. Mr Isaacs was represented by Mr D Delahunt, instructed by A M Omar.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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Brink: bannings won't stop me

15/9/79

324

A previous work, Kennis van die Aand, was banned in 1974. Last year another work, Rumours of Rain, was embargoed for six months.

His latest book deals with the death in police detention of a black man. The start of the novel anticipated Steve Biko's death by a year. When Mr Biko died Professor Brink stopped work on it for more than a year. — DDC.

it hits hard".

He said it was small comfort that 3 000 copies had already reached the public.

However, 'n Droë Wit Seison will reach a far wider readership after it is published in English in London on September 24. Professor Brink flies out tomorrow to be present for a round of interviews with the press and radio.

GRAHAMSTOWN — "They (the censors) will never silence me," vowed Andre Brink, award-winning novelist, after the banning yesterday of a second novel, 'n Droë Wit Seisoen.

that I and other writers go on writing, and reaching the public."

The outright ban was no less shocking, although he had recognised the possibility, Professor Brink said.

He said when his own publishers had turned the book down he was prepared for the ban, "but when you've lived with something for some years

From his home here where he is professor of Afrikaans - Nederlands at Rhodes University, he said: "I will use any and every means to ensure

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black [illegible] to taste. [illegible]ell, then pile the salad into the cabba[illegible] radish roses and a small bowl of mayonn[illegible]t. To make the radish roses, cut acr[illegible] cross, then put them in iced water unt[illegible]

GERMAN POTATO

[illegible]e Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoe[illegible]
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
[illegible]nion
[illegible]epper

Cube the potat[illegible] up the bacon, mix with the potat[illegible] Season with a little salt and peppe[illegible]

EGG SALAD

[illegible]ennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled egg[illegible]
salanaise
[illegible]epper
[illegible]d parsley

Cut eggs in hal[illegible] platter; cut side down. Pour ove[illegible]

CHICKEN AND CUCU[illegible]

[illegible]ury, East London

1 cup cooked chi[illegible]
4 T finely chopp[illegible]
French dressing/[illegible]
lettuce
[illegible]mber, peeled and diced
[illegible]ed green peas

Marinade chicken [illegible] with French dressing. Serve on lettuce [illegible]ith greaseproof paper and refridgerate

French dressing:
Blend together 6 [illegible] juice.

Winnie visited Transkei 15/9/79 pd

UMTATA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the former ANC leader now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, paid a two-day visit to Transkei last week.

The wife of the Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, banished by South Africa to Brandfort, in the Free State.

No-Canada, confirmed Mrs Mandela spent two days at the Great Place at Mtentu.

Among other things, they discussed Chief Sabata's pending trial at length. Mrs Mandela obtained a special permit to visit Transkei as she is

A government source said the Acting Tembu Paramount Chief, Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, would leave for Robben Island next week to see Mr Mandela. — DDR.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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Mrs Futter, East London

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2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

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1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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---oOo---

328

Couple has ban order lifted

By LEN KALANE

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has lifted a five year banning order on an elderly Johannesburg white couple.

The couple, Jean (51) and Eric Tyacke (54), of Robertsham, had their banning order lifted on September 10. They were banned under the Internal Security Act on November 16, 1976 by the then Minister, Mr J T Kruger.

Eric and Jean Tyacke had closely been fighting for the recognition of black trade unions before they were banned. Their ban forced them to stop working in the Urban Training Project, which fought for the rights of every black worker.

Said Mr Tyacke yesterday: "We were shocked to be banned. We are still shocked to be unbanned. We think all those people who were condemned without trial, either banned or detained will also be freed someday. I still believe that all banned people are innocent people."



Jean and Eric Tyacke yesterday.

Defence drives for Mandela presence

Bdt 18/9/79

UMTATA — Defence counsel for the Transkei leader of the opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, would not accept Mr Nelson Mandela's evidence by commission, the instructing attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge said at the weekend.

Mr Mxenge said Mr Mandela's presence in court, for cross-examination, would be a determining factor in the case.

He was subpoenaed to give evidence for the defence at the trial of Chief Dalindyebo at Port St Johns on November 9. Chief Dalindyebo is facing charges under the Transkei Constitution and Public Security Acts.

Mr Mxenge said summons had been served on Mr Mandela at Robben Island on September 7 and he had agreed to testify. The South African Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, had indicated, however, that Mr Mandela would not be allowed to come to Transkei.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Colonel M Ngceba, said Transkei would cooperate with South Africa and help maintain security around Mr Mandela if he were allowed to come.

Meanwhile, Mr Mandela's banned wife, Winnie, who was also subpoenaed to testify at the trial, visited Transkei for two days last week and stayed at Chief Sabata's Great Palace. She had obtained a special permit to travel from Brandfort in the Free State.

Two other leading members of the opposition, Chief J D Moshesh and Chief Ntsika Sigcau, who were detained last month, are expected to appear in court next week.

Colonel Ngceba confirmed this and said they would be charged under the Transkei security laws. — Sapa

528 19/9/79 Post

Lecturer has ban lifted

By LEN KALANE

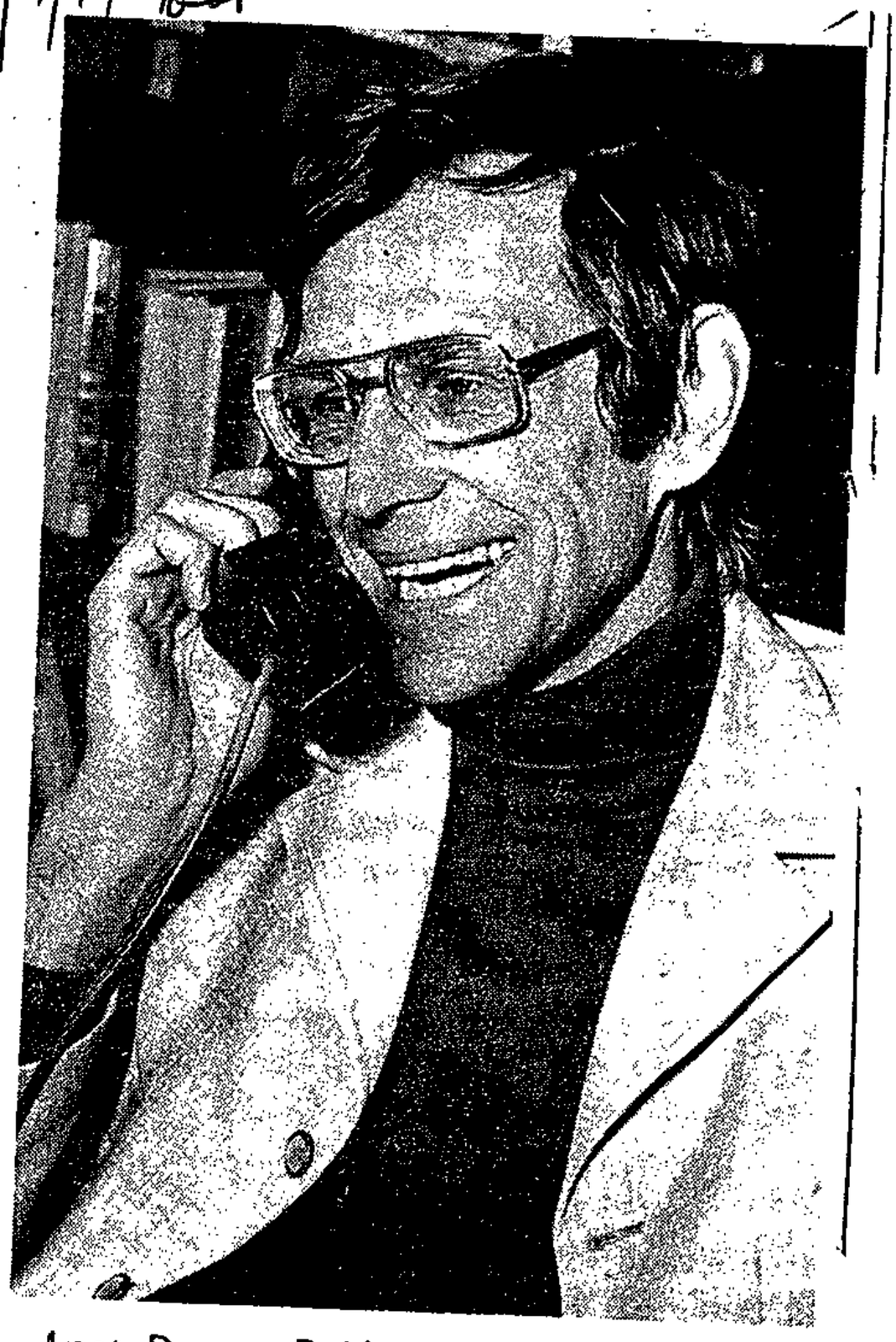
ANOTHER five-year banning order has been lifted on a Johannesburg white man by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker (43), a father of three from Parkview, Johannesburg, said he got a notice on Monday evening informing him of the lift on his ban. He was banned on November 16, 1976, by the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, together with the elderly Johannesburg couple, Jean and Eric Tyacke, who also had their bannings lifted recently.

Mr Douwes-Dekker, now a lecturer on Industrial Management Labour Relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, was also involved in the Urban Training Project, a service organisation which helped blacks to establish free and independent trade unions. The organisation was founded in 1971 by Mr Tyacke.

Mr Douwes-Dekker said he was banned with twenty-two others, both blacks and whites, who were involved in the struggle for free trade unionism among blacks. The banning order restricted him to the magisterial area of Johannesburg and prohibited him to enter any black area or educational institutions. He was also barred from attending any public gathering but was not under house arrest.

He said yesterday: "It is a great relief. Free at last. One hopes this is just the beginning of the realisation by the Government of the tremendous harm they do through banning people. I think all the banning orders of about 150 people will be reviewed and lifted as well.



Loet Douwes-Dekker . . . a great relief.

"The banning of about 22 trade unionists in 1976," he added, "was a shock to those involved in establishing free and independent trade unions among blacks. The withdrawal of such bannings should give courage to all those involved in trying to give the black worker an independent voice in deciding wages, conditions and quality of life."

Mr Douwes-Dekker said he had to ask for a special exemption to occupy his present post at the University from Mr Kruger. Mrs Tyacke also had to ask for special permission to be employed at the liaison section of Wits.

Attorney's ban eased for trial

328
19/9/79
Post

A BANNED instructing attorney in a Terrorism Act trial, which starts today in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court, has been granted permission by the office of the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate to attend.

This was confirmed by the office of Mrs Priscilla Jana and Associates.

According to Mrs Jana's banning order, she is restricted to the magisterial area of Johannesburg. She was banned shortly after Mr Shun Chetty, her partner, skipped the country.

Mrs Jana is an instructing attorney at the trial of Mr Archibald Monty Mzinyathi of 1562 Orlando East and Mr Bingo Bentley of Flat 17 Block 20 Ext 3, Eldorado Park.

The accused are to be represented by Mr C R Mailer and Mr M Basslian.

According to the indictment, they are alleged to have received military training, which could be used by any person intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The training allegedly took place in Odessa,

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

Moscow and other places in the Soviet Union unknown to the State between March and July 1977.

Mr Bentley is alleged to have harboured or concealed or directly or indirectly assisted any person he had reason to believe to be a terrorist between October 1978 and April 7 this year.

He allegedly harboured or concealed Mr Mzinyathi at his Eldorado Park flat after Mr Mzinyathi returned from military training.

Mr Bentley transported Mr Mzinyathi to a farm at Leslie, Eastern Transvaal, and arranged that he hide from the police.

He fetched Mr Mzinyathi from the farm and harboured him at his Eldorado Park flat until April 7.

Yard sheds must come down, or else

19/9/79 By GEORGE MAYEKISE 342
Post

SHARPEVILLE residents who have built corrugated iron backyard rooms have been instructed to demolish them within 14 days.

The instruction was given to the residents by Vaal Triangle Administration Board officials this week.

The directive has angered residents who say that they have had these structures since long before the boards took over the administration of townships.

They claim they were allowed to build them by the Vereeniging City Council to store their garden tools and other possessions vital to them.

The housing director in the Vaal Administration Board, Mr A V E Rabie, confirmed that residents had been warned to demolish the structures *within 14 days.*

He said: "All additional rooms and renovation of a house should be specific to a plan already been approved. We are going to take court action against anyone who fails to demolish his backyard room not built according to an approved plan."

He said people should not be mistaken that they can build anything in their yards without consulting officials.

[redacted]

Banning order: Priest in court

21/9/79 328 Argus

THE banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court today on charges of contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977, and of possessing a banned publication.

The State alleged Mr Russell, 40, was absent from his home in Dalziel Road, Plumstead, from 5.40 am on April 25 to 4.20 pm on April 26, and at 6.30 pm on August 10 when he was arrested by security police in Lansdowne Road, Philippi.

In terms of his banning order he is under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays.

It was further alleged that on April 9, Mr Russell was in possession of the book, Biko, by Donald Woods, which was banned in May 1978.

The State alleged that between February and March this year, he contravened the Internal Security Act by being involved in the preparation, compilation or transmission of the publication Crossroads Residence — personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September 1978 police raid.

Mr Russell was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The trial was postponed to November 12.

Mr J G Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mrs E Muller appeared for the State and Mr L Bozalek for Mr Russell.

METHODS

In this paper, deaths are analysed at approximately 10 yearly corresponding to the census years. These years have been s order to reduce errors in estimating the age specific compos populations. The first complete year for which all death c were examined by a medical assessor attached to the office o statistics was 1929, and this year has therefore been chosen ing point for the present study.

The Asian population has been excluded from this investigat the small number of deaths involved and also because of inc the published data.[8,9]

Age specific population figures for Africans in the princip are not available and consequently the majority of the calc be performed for this group. Furthermore, where the denom rate can be obtained, as for infant mortality, migration in urban areas can make the rate obtained meaningless. An ex is Johannesburg, which in 1929 had a de facto infant mortal 1820:1 000!

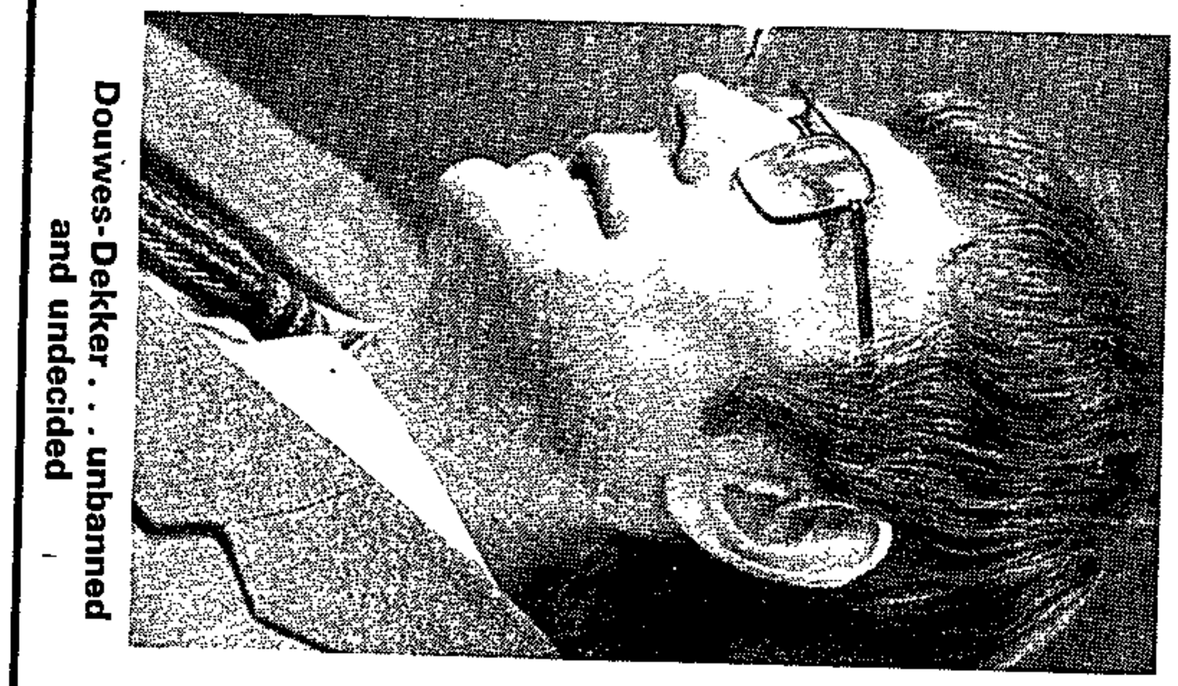
The following indices were calculated for whites and 'colou

(i) Infant Mortality rates (IMR)
(ii) Standardised Mortality rates (SMR)

This procedure eliminates the differences in the age struct communities, differences which are apparent from Fig.1. T values of the rates depend on the population used for stand consequently the SMRs should be used for comparison between population used for standardisation was representative of a developed country (e_o = 65, r = 0,01).[8]

(iii) Age and cause specific death rates. Age specific rates were grouped into twenty year intervals except in the early years of life.[10] To avoid inconsistencies caused by differences in the revisions of the ICD over the years, the causes of death have been collated into twelve categories,[6] which are summarised in Table I.

The age and cause specific mortality rates for the years 1941, 1951 and 1960 had previously been calculated by Preston *et al*[8] and this data has been used in the present study.



Douwes-Dekker . . . unbanned and undecided

UNBANNED

Three people associated with the black trade union movement received some good news this week. Their banning orders have been lifted.

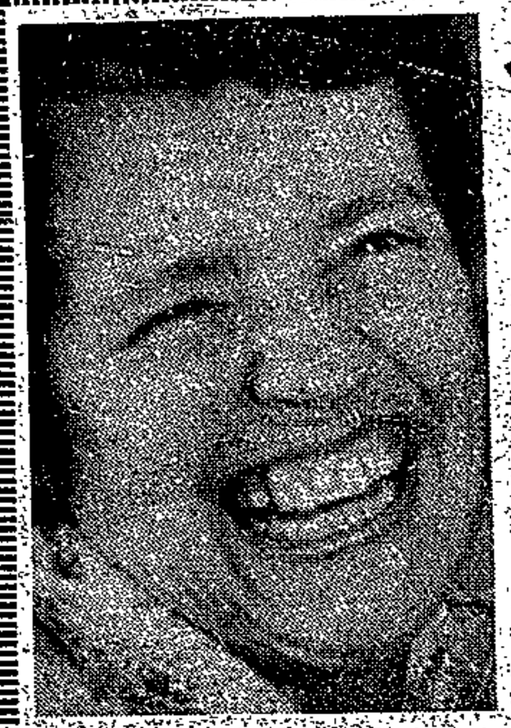
In late 1977 Eric and Jean Tyacke and Loet Douwes-Dekker were banned along with more than two dozen people associated with the unions in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. They now join two other members of that group — researcher Charles Simkins and Cape Town man John Frankish — in being freed from their onerous restrictions.

The lifting follows appeals to government — by PFP MP Helen Suzman among others — to lift the banning orders, particularly after the Wiehahn Commission recommended black union rights. As the *FM* was going to press, however, there were no signs that any of the other orders had been lifted. Critics of government labour policy have argued that lifting all the banning orders would demonstrate "the sincerity of the government's commitment to change."

Douwes-Dekker and the Tyackes had been active in the Reef-based Urban Training Project, which offers administrative and educational services to black unions, before their banning. Eric Tyacke and Douwes-Dekker had quit Tucsa in the late Sixties after that organisation had closed its doors to African unions (it has since re-opened them) in order to assist the African union movement.

After his banning, Douwes-Dekker obtained official permission to teach labour relations at Wits University's Graduate School of Business. Both he and the Tyackes say they have no immediate plans to return to the black union movement, although Douwes-Dekker, who has been able to remain in touch with labour issues through his lecturing work, could well decide to resume some sort of relationship with the unions in the future.

it is also offensive to those South Africans to whom such labels are appended. In line with the terminology of modern historical writings on South Africa, one has to reject the use of the term coloured as being of little use in characterising a section of the population. Its basis as an ethnic category is a highly dubious one, as the criteria are so ill-defined. It would appear that the only workable definition of 'coloured' lies not in the area of objective 'racial' character, but within the South African legal system. People are 'coloured' purely in terms of reference laid down by South African racial taxonomy; such individuals form a community which can only be defined legalistically in term of its relationship with other groups. The use of inverted commas in 'coloured' is for the present purposes perhaps most appropriate. For written presentation, it affirms the ad hoc, vague nature of this particular South African racial category.



Jean Tyacke . . . unbanned.

17 trade unionists are still banned

A TOTAL of 17 people connected with the black labour movement are still banned under the Internal Security Act.

Altogether 22 people connected with the movement were banned during November 1976, but the banning orders against five have now been lifted, the latest early this week.

● On Monday, Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker (43) received notice the order against him was lifted.

● On September 10, Mr Eric Tyacke and his wife Jean were unbanned.

● Two months ago Mr Charles Simkin was freed of his ban.

● The order against Dr John Frankish was also lifted recently.

Mr and Mrs Tyacke and Mr Douwes-Dekker were with the Urban Training Project, a service organisation that helps black trade unions, when they were banned.

Mr Simkin and Dr Frankish were with two other service organisations — the Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinating Council (TUACC) and the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau (WPWAB).

Mr Simkin's ban was lifted so he could take up a teaching post at the University of Natal.

Hopes of a general amnesty for the leaders of the labour movement were dashed yesterday when police headquarters confirmed that the bans on 17 had not been lifted.

The hopes were raised after the Wiehahn Commission had recommended a "new deal" for black trade unions.

All the people banned in November 1976 were connected with UTP, TUACC, the WPWAB, the Institute for Industrial Education, and the Wages Commission of the University of Cape Town.

Those still banned are:

Sipho Kubheka, Gavin Anderson, Moses Ndlovu, John Copeland, Mike and Jeanette Murphy, Alpheus Mtetwa, Pat Horn, Chris Alberton, Judy Favish, Mary and Tanya Simons, Wilma van Blerk, Elijah Loza, Debby Budlender, Graham Bloch and Willy Hofmeyer.

(328) C. Times 25/9/79

Banned priest for trial in November

Court Staff

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, will be tried on charges of contravening the Internal Security and Publications Acts in the Wynberg Regional Court in November.

The case against him was granted a final postponement in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Russell is charged with three contraventions of the Internal Security Act and one of the Publications Act.

The State alleges that on two occasions this year he broke the five-year banning order served on him in October 1977.

In terms of the order Mr Russell, 40, was confined to his house in Dalziel Road, Plumstead, from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and all day on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

It is alleged that he was absent from his house from 5.40 am on April 25 to 4.20 pm on April 26 and at 6.30 pm on August 10 when he was arrested in Landsdowne Road by the security police.

He was also charged with preparing and/or compiling and/or printing and/or disseminating and/or transmitting a banned publication — "Crossroads residents' personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September 1978 police raids"; alternatively, that he participated or assisted in the acts mentioned.

It was alleged that he contravened the Publications Act in that on April 9 in Constantia he was in possession of an unlawful publication — "Biko" by Donald Woods.

Mr Russell did not plead and no evidence was led.

The magistrate, Mr J G Vermeulen, postponed the case to November 12 for trial.

Mrs E Muller prosecuted. Mr L Bozalek appeared for Mr Russell.

September 1979

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and Zubaida
Concord Place,

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2162

28 September 1979

KENNISGEWING VAN PERSONE-PERSPEL 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 gehegg aan die Kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant van die publikasie van besonderhede van 'n persoon ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet, wat verbied word om enige vergaderings bywoon:

Naam	Adres in Lennegewing vermeld	Datum waarop Lennegewing deur Minister onderteken en aan wie persoon gelas gedurende	Datum waarop Lennegewing verstryk Datum on which notice expires
Mnr. Derek van Rensburg	Woodmoorlaan/Straat 6, Lenasia, Johannesburg	25.8.79	31.8.84

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2162

28 September 1979

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name	Address in Government Notice	Date on which notice was served	Date on which notice expires
Mr. Derek van Rensburg	Woodmoor Avenue/Street 6, Lenasia, Johannesburg	25.8.79	31.8.84

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Oct. 29/9/79

2 banned books unbanned

(328)

THE banning of two books, which caused widespread comment recently, were reversed in the Government Gazette yesterday, the Directorate of Publications announced.

They are "Now God be Thanked," by John Masters and "The Top of the Hill," by Irwin Shaw.

In each case, the Publications Appeal Board set aside a decision by a committee and ruled that the book was not undesirable.

In terms of another notice in the Gazette, it is an offence to import or distribute the following:

"Sexually Transmitted Diseases: The Facts", by David Barlow.

"On Our Backs", by Posita Sweetman.

"Handsome Up", an advertisement pamphlet published Da Goang Assorted Co, Ltd, Taiwan.

Broke ban — so man jailed again

DURBAN. — David Siponono Gasa, who is serving a prison sentence for contravening the terms of his banning order, was sentenced in the Durban Regional Court yesterday to a further six months' imprisonment for a similar offence.

Gasa is prohibited from being absent from his home at Umlazi between 6pm and 6am on week nights.

He pleaded guilty before Mr P J du Plessis to being absent from his home between 6.05pm and 7.15pm on July 23.

The court heard that Gasa, a manufacturer of school uniforms, had discovered goods were missing from his business. On July 23 he saw a schoolgirl wearing a uniform made, but not sold, by him.

He questioned her and kept her at his business until a police reservist arrived with another man. They accompanied the girl to a place where she said she would point out other allegedly stolen articles.

Gasa went home to tell his wife what was happening, then returned to his business premises shortly after 6pm. He waited until the reservist and the other man returned with the girl, and went with them to the police station to lay a charge against her.

He then returned home.

Passing sentence, Mr Du Plessis said he took into account that the contravention of the banning order was not for any sinister reason. Gasa had committed the offence virtually with policemen at his elbow.

The court also took into account Gasa's previous conviction for contravening the terms of his banning order.

But he must have known that contraventions of this sort were serious offences.

Gasa had shown a certain amount of wilfulness, as he had no need to return to his account that Gasa had begun serving his present term of imprisonment at the end of July. He ordered that the sentence imposed yesterday run concurrently with the

ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

EXAMPLES

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method
b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Sunday Post 7/10/79. 328

Banning plea rejected

By CHRIS SOSIBO

AN application for the relaxation of a banning order on Mr Delase Chiliza — banned in terms of the Internal Security Act — has been turned down by the Minister of Justice.

Mr Chiliza, of Umlazi, wrote to the Minister through his attorney on July 11, requesting him to relax the terms of his banning order because it was impossible for him to stay with his wife and children.

It was also impossible for him to earn a living from his taxi, he wrote.

A spokesman for Mr Chiliza's attorney told SUNDAY POST that since his banning on March 31 — the banning ends on March 31 1984 — Mr Chiliza had not been able to stay with his family, because he was confined to his father's house at Umlazi.

His family is staying at Umtwalume on the South Coast.

The spokesman said on March 19 this year the Chief Magistrate of Umlazi had been asked to assist Mr Chiliza in getting a house in the township, because he was staying in a crowded house.

But he had not yet got the house.

He said that Mr Chiliza had a taxi, but could not earn a living as a driver because of the banning order. He had to be at his father's house between 6 pm and 6 am.

He could not leave the house over weekends and public holidays or go to other townships like Kwa-Mashu.

The spokesman also said that because the house in which Mr Chiliza stays was crowded, there was a possibility that he might be charged for attending a gathering.

He said a member of the Security Police had called at Mr Chiliza's house in July, and had found him cooking in the kitchen, which is also used as a bedroom.

The other occupants of the house were present, and the Security Police threatened to charge him with attending a gathering.

By WILLIE MAHLOANE
and MATHATHA TSEDU

THE BANNINGS and harassment of black journalists in South Africa were condemned at the Southern Transvaal regional congress of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) at the weekend.

The attack was made by Mr Joe Thloloe in his secretarial report.

Mr Thloloe said two members of Wasa were still banned under the Internal Security Act — Ms Juby Mayet and Mr Don Mattera. Other members continue to be harassed.

He also reported that there was still a court case underway involving five members and a friend charged with being in a black area without a permit.

Referring to new onslaughts on Wasa, he said: "A new form of harassment is emerging from a white morning liberal newspaper. Through their editorial columns they are creating a climate to make the banning of Wasa comfortable for white South Africa.

"We are not surprised. It just goes to prove our old thesis is that a beneficiarly of South Africa's racism will never be on our side when the chips are down," said Mr Thloloe.

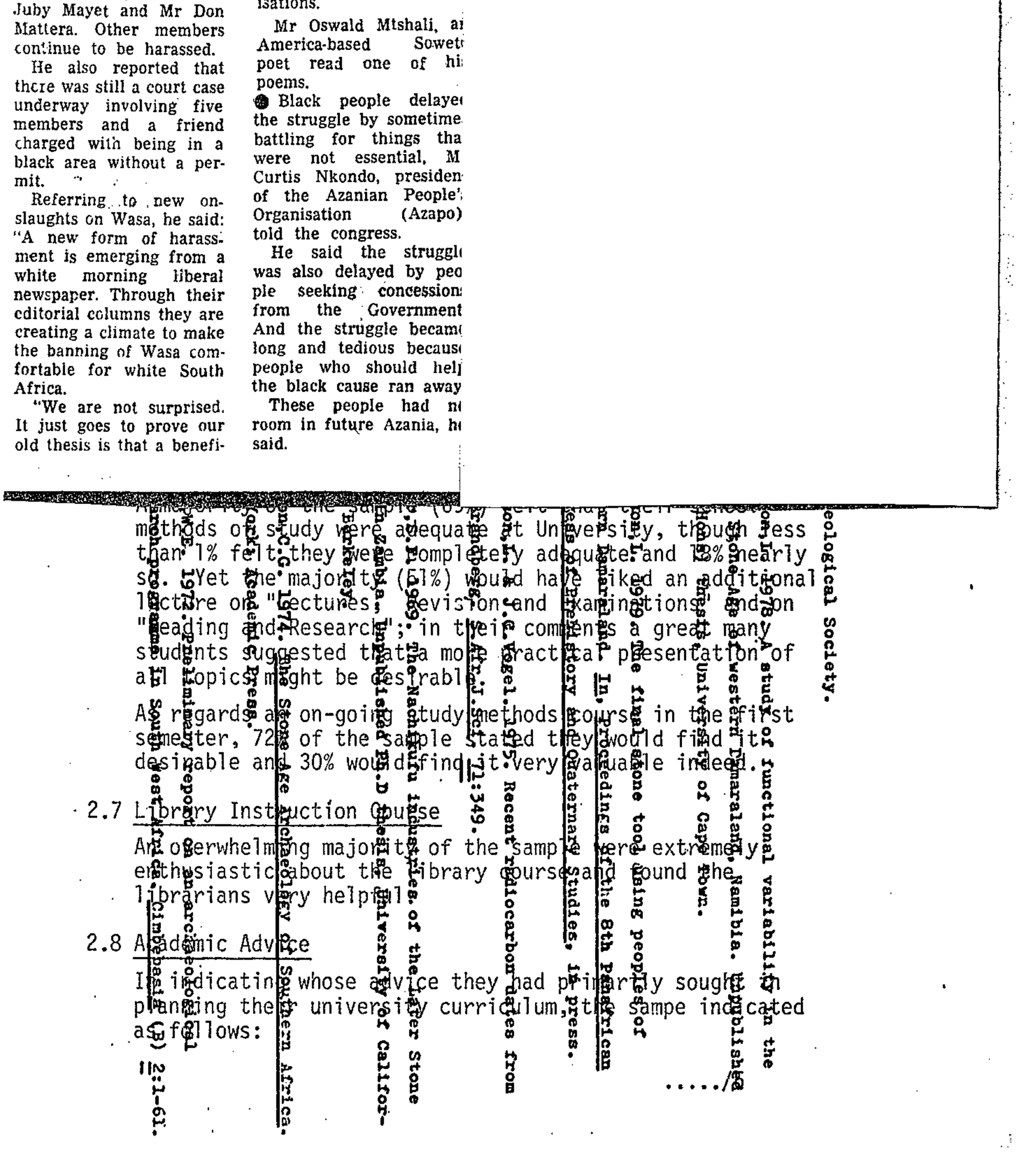
The congress, at the Dube YWCA, was attended by members of various black consciousness organisations.

Mr Oswald Mtshali, an America-based Soweto poet read one of his poems.

● Black people delayed the struggle by sometimes battling for things that were not essential, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) told the congress.

He said the struggle was also delayed by people seeking concessions from the Government. And the struggle became long and tedious because people who should help the black cause ran away.

These people had no room in future Azania, he said.



methods of study were adequate at University, though less than 1% felt they were completely adequate and 18% nearly so. Yet the majority (51%) would have liked an additional lecture on "lectures, revision and examinations" and on "Reading and Research"; in their comments a great many students suggested that a more practical presentation of all topics might be desirable.

As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning the university curriculum, the sample indicated as follows:

.....

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

328

Further ban on City ex-detainee

Staff Reporter

MR SEDICK ISAACS, a banned man who obtained the degrees BA, BSc (honours) and bachelor of library science while in detention on Robben Island, has been banned for a further five years.

Mr Isaacs, of Burns Road, Salt River, was banned under the Internal Security Act, of which one condition restricts him to the magisterial district of Cape Town.

Mr Isaacs was served with a two-year banning order in September, 1977, which expired on September 30 this year.

On Friday Mr Isaacs was notified of the extension of the banning order for a further five years.

Mr Isaacs also obtained a master of science degree through Unisa.

His wife, Mrs Mareldia Isaacs, a nursing sister, said he had applied for a passport to enable him to study for a doctorate in Germany, but this was refused.

She said her husband taught mathematics and science at Trafalgar High School, where he matriculated, for about three months in 1964.

While on Robben Island he was chairman of the Educational Committee.

Mrs Isaacs said it was becoming increasingly difficult for her husband to get a job. He had applied for a permit to be present at an interview in Tygerberg for a job at the Institute of Biostatistics, but the permit was also refused.

Now, in order to be self-sufficient, Mr Isaacs sold eggs and constructed and installed burglar alarms, Mrs Isaacs said.

The couple have a daughter of three months, Nadia.

In 1964 Mr Isaacs was taken to Robben Island, where he spent 12 years and nine months.

On September 12 this year Mr Isaacs was acquitted by a Cape Town Regional magistrate on a charge of breaking his banning order.

The State alleged that he was seen in Mowbray — 490 metres out of the magistrial district of Cape Town.

[illegible] bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

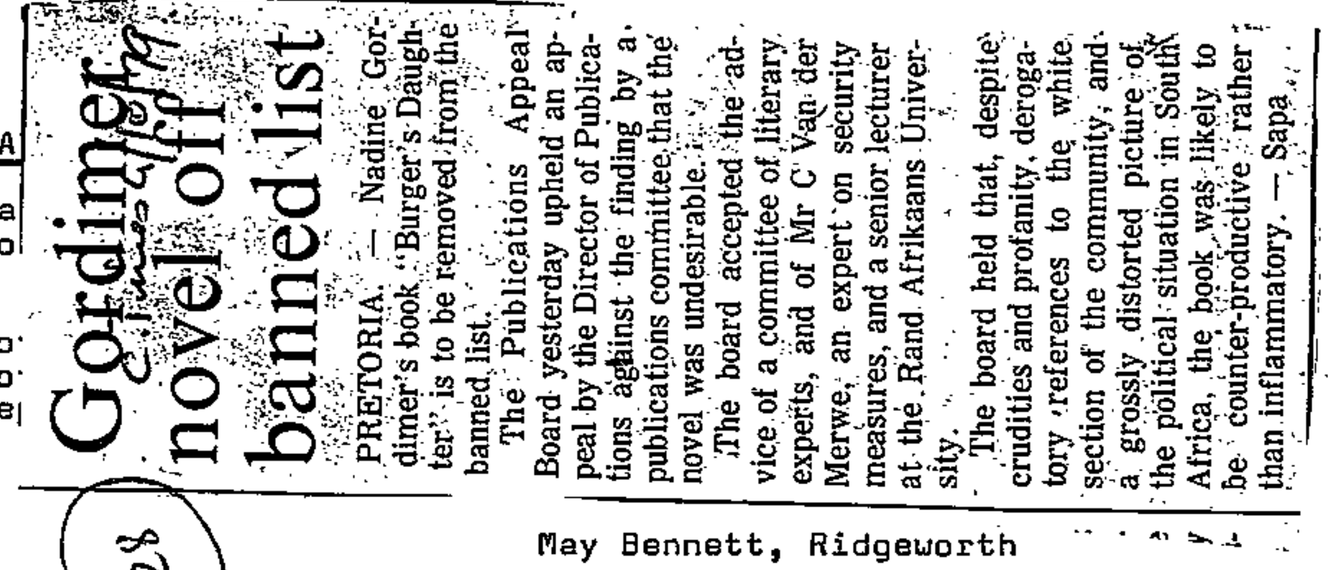
---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water



Gordimer novel off banned list

PRETORIA. — Nadine Gordimer's book "Burger's Daughter" is to be removed from the banned list.

The Publications Appeal Board yesterday upheld an appeal by the Director of Publications against the finding by a publications committee that the novel was undesirable.

The board accepted the advice of a committee of literary experts, and of Mr C Van der Merwe, an expert on security measures, and a senior lecturer at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The board held that, despite crudities and profanity, derogatory references to the white section of the community, and a grossly distorted picture of the political situation in South Africa, the book was likely to be counter-productive rather than inflammatory. — Sapa

GERMAN POTA

boiled pota
cooked baco
mayonnaise

Cube the po
with the po
salt and pe

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

HONEY CAKE — Jan

1 cup flour
4 t baking powder
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

3 T honey
1½ T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

NUT CAKE — Margaret

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) — Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 onion studded with 8 cloves
2 carrots, chopped
2½ litres water
salt & pepper to taste

Wash beans, cover with water, bring to boil. Boil for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak for 1 hour. Bring to boil again, add rest of ingredients. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool. Remove meat and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining soup in blender. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved beans in each serving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester sauce. Cover with soup. Garnish with cream and crum

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Ban lifting beat Nadine

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Novelist Nadine Gordimer told a TV interviewer here last night that the lifting of the ban on her book by the South African censors, "Burger's Daughter," had "pre-empted" her own plan to have it lifted.

She said she intended doing this by marshalling important critics and others abroad to support her actions to have the ban rescinded.

Miss Gordimer is in the United States to promote her book. It has been widely praised by reviewers and is expected to have high sales.

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips. Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

328

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Water
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2268 12 October 1979

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 Phillips, Lucas S., has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 1907 dated 16 November 1962.

No. 2269 12 October 1979

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 stated below:

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2268 12 Oktober

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 8 VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGH 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) va Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 gegee da naam Phillips, Lucas S., geskrap is van die lys w Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1907 van 16 Nove 1962, afgekondig is.

No. 2269 12 Oktober

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAA CERTAIN PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BY KOMSTE BY TE WOON

Vir algemene inligting word hierby bekendge dat die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 9 (die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 4 1950), die kennisgewings waarby ondergenoemd sone ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet v is om byeenkomste by te woon, met ingang v datum hieronder aangedui, ingetrek het:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on w notice was drawn Datum wa kennisgev ingetrek
Downes-Dekker, Louis Charles George	57 Kilkenny Road/Weg 57, Parkview, Randburg	17/9/7
Tyacke, Eric Ingelbert	33 Irma Street/Straat 33, Robertsham, Johannesburg	17/9/7
Tyacke, Katherine Jean	33 Irma Street/Straat 33, Robertsham, Johannesburg	17/9/7

Censors beat me to it — SA writer

NADINE GORDIMER . . . 'white South Africans are used to the situation.'

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The South African novelist Nadine Gordimer told a TV interviewer here that the South African censors, in lifting their ban on her book Burgher's Daughter, had pre-empted her own plan to have the ban lifted.

She had planned to accomplish this, she said, by marshalling important critics and others abroad in support of her own actions to have the ban rescinded.

'But the Government pre-empted me by setting up its own body of "literary experts" who came to the conclusion that the book would be "counter productive" and, thus, lifted the ban,' Miss Gordimer, who was interviewed in prime viewing time by Dick Cavett, regarded as the best of America's 'serious' TV interviewers, learned of the lifting of the ban on her book while in the US to help promote it.

The book has been widely praised by reviewers here and is expected to have high sales.

Responding to a series of questions on the 'dangers of revolution' in South Africa and how she reconciled her own critical views of apartheid with her desire to continue living there, Miss Gordimer said she was able to live comfortably and well as a white person in a discriminatory society because writers, by the very nature of their profession, always stood a little apart from the subjects that engrossed them.

VIOLENCE

She added: 'Whites in South Africa are heavily armed not for fear of violence by blacks or revolution, but because of the threat of crime — the have-nots versus the haves.

'I do not fear an uprising, if only because, as the writer Graham Greene once reminded me, one gets used to everything in one's own society.

'That is very true of South Africa — white South Africans are used to the situation.

'The fact is, though, that the revolution is already under way in South Africa.

'Since Soweto, young blacks have taken the destiny of South Africa in their own hands. It is this that has caused South African whites to recognise the need for change, for compromise.'

Miss Gordimer declined her interviewer's description of her as 'a martyr and hero,' saying there was nothing heroic in performing the role of a writer, who, able to stand aside from people and events, was more an observer than a participant.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; add a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots

4 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Sedick has four degrees... and yet he must sell eggs to live

Argus 13/10/79. (328)

A FIVE-YEAR banning order has forced a Salt River academic studying for his doctorate to sell eggs to earn enough to feed his wife and three-month-old baby.

A holder of four degrees who is working towards his doctorate in mathematical statistics, 39-year-old Mr Sedick Isaacs, with basket in hand, hawks eggs from door-to-door in Salt River.

Yet, he is probably the most highly qualified black person in the specialised field of mathematical statistics in this country.

According to his wife, Mareldia, his banning order means he can't even collect the eggs he sells from the suppliers in Steenberg, or sell them outside the Cape Town magisterial district to which he is restricted—let alone find a job befitting his qualifications.

He has the degrees of BA (Hons), BSc, BLibSc and MSc.

He was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on Robben Island for offences in terms of the Sabotage Act. On his release in September 1977 he was immediately banned for two years.

At midnight on September 30 this year, his banning would have expired. But a fresh, five-year banning order was served on him.

Since his release from Robben Island, the list of official refusals her husband had received to his requests to take up posts offered to him, as study opportunities, was 'as long as her arm'.

In June he applied unsuccessfully for permission to go to Tygerberg, an area he was restricted from entering, to be interviewed for a job at an institute for biostatistics.

Three months before that, he had been refused permission to take up a three-year German scholarship in spite of a personal approach by the German Ambassador, Mr Hans-Joachim to the Minister of



THE banned Salt River academic, Mr Sedick Isaacs, peddles eggs to a neighbour to earn enough to feed his wife and child.

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der a) liability method
b) deferral method

ssume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

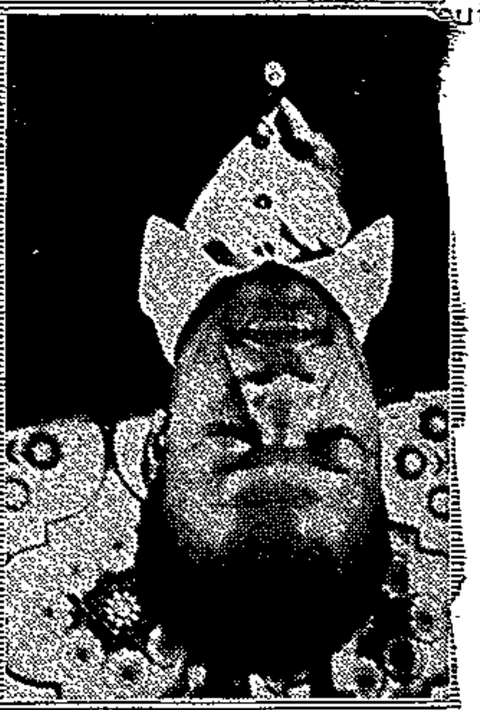
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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs

APPLE-TUNA TOSS SALAD



Home is a prison to him — so he won't pay rent

FORMER Robben Island prisoner Nkutswen Motsau, 27, banned and banished to the Qwa-Qwa homeland, is refusing to pay rent for the home allotted to him by the homeland government.

He has paid nothing for six months.

Neighbour, the Rev Gwebentlanzi Mposelwa, said: "That house is a prison. You don't expect him to pay rent to live in prison? He does not want to stay there."

Mr Motsau, who hasn't paid rent since he moved in in May, owes R34,40. The superintendent of Phuthaditjhaba township in Qwa-Qwa, Mr Simon Lehlabana, said people were normally evicted for being one month in arrears.

He has taken no action against Mr Motsau: "I will have to take up the matter with the Qwa-Qwa Department of Interior. That is the department which allowed him into the area. It will decide if he has to be evicted."

Mr Motsau, known among his friends as "Skaap", showed me around his empty, cold and dark house. He had apparently not bothered to make any improvements.

Mr Motsau served five years on Robben Island after being convicted in 1974 on charges under the Terrorism Act. He was then chairman of the Sharpville Youth Club, and a member of the Black People's Convention.

By CHARLIE MOGALE

After his release in May, he was given a five-year banning order.

He was placed as a R50-a-month messenger in the Qwa-Qwa Government service, but is now an assistant clerk earning R106.

Mr Mposelwa said Mr Motsau was virtually a prisoner. "He was removed from his family and society and dumped in this place where he knew nobody. He does not want to stay here.

"His freedom in the area has been curbed. He can't mix freely and has to report to the police once a week. Until the banning order expires he will remain a prisoner."

Mr Mposelwa said Mr Motsau's salary was a mere allowance."

(Report by Charlie Mogale of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

Banning orders lifted

16/10/79
328

THE name of Lucas S Phillips has been removed from the list of persons banned as officials of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1962, according to a notice published in the Government Gazette.

According to another notice in yesterday's 'Gazette', the notices under which the following people were prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act have been withdrawn: Louis Charles George Douwes-Dekker of Kilkenny Road, Randburg, and Eric Freeland Tyacke and Katherine Jean Tyacke, both of Irma Street, Robertsham, Johannesburg. — Sapa

Oct 77 ban[illegible]

banning[illegible]

Tutu calls for prayer

Political Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu has called on Christians to observe today and Sunday days of prayer for "prisoners of conscience" to mark the second anniversary of the massive crackdown on black consciousness organisations and individuals.

On October 19, 1977 the Government banned 18 organisations, including the Black People's Convention the Christian Institute, and two newspapers, World and Weekend World.

"Organisations which were working for peaceful change were destroyed with the stroke of a pen," Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in a statement yesterday.

"Respected leaders such as Dr Beyers Naude, Dr Nthato Motlana and others were either detained or banned . . . we will never know whether they were guilty of any crime because they have not been brought to trial."

Referring to political prisoners who have been tried and sentenced, he said: "They too are prisoners of conscience and in need of our prayers."

Before the law it could be said they were being justly punished for wrongdoing. But, the bishop said, there were many unjust laws.

"Christians who have themselves been silent in the face of injustice, judge these men and women harshly when the Government has for so long ignored all forms of black political expression other than those allowed within the apartheid system," he added.

He called on Christians to pray today and on Sunday for the work and ministry of the SACC's Dependants' Conference, which was responsible for looking after the welfare of political prisoners, detainess, banned people and their dependants.

● The Azanian People's Organisation and the Writers' Association of South Africa are to hold a public meeting in Soweto tomorrow to commemorate the October 1977 crackdown.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

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t which cannot
ation of different
the intuitive

no further analysis
tically valuing the
ble to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

XVI

Beyers-Naude not allowed out

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

DR C F BEYERS-NAUDE, the former director of the banned Christian Institute, has been refused permission to travel to Europe to receive a coveted human rights award.

Dr Naude, who lives in Greenside, Johannesburg, has been banned for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Ilse Naude said yesterday that the Dr Bruno-Kreisky Foundation had invited her husband to Vienna to receive an award "for his unending efforts towards the reconciliation of the races in South Africa".

The awards to five individuals, one couple and a trade union council from different parts of the world are to be made in Vienna today.

Dr Beyers-Naude's application for a passport or a travel permit has been turned down by the Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch.

He has also been refused permission to travel to Belgium later this year to address the Flemish Art and Cultural Organisation in Brussels. He was invited by the organisation's chairman and Belgian Cabinet Minister, Mr P Vermeylen, to deliver an address on "South Africa today".

"I feel very sad that the Minister of Justice has refused him permission to travel to Vienna because some appreciation of my husband's efforts would have encouraged and strengthened his efforts to bring about peaceful change in South Africa," Mrs Naude said.

0-1								
1-4								
5-24								
25-44								
45-64								
65+								
ALL								
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

This was the fateful October 19, 1977

ON OCTOBER 19, 1977, 18 organisations and three publications were banned. More than 45 people from all over the country were detained.

Three people, Dr Beyers Naude, Mr Cedric Mayson and the Rev Theo Kotze, were banned.

About R300 000 was confiscated by the State as a result of the bannings of the organisations.

The banned bodies were the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People (Asseca), Black Parents Association (BPA), Black Peoples Convention (BPC), Black Women's Federation (BWF), Border Youth Organisation (also known as Border Youth Union), Christian Institute of Southern Africa (CI), Eastern Province Youth Organisation (also known as Eastern Cape Youth Organisation).

Medupe Writers Association, Natal Youth Organisation, National Youth Organisation, South African Students Movement (SASM), South African Students Organisation (SASO), Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), Black Community Programmes Limited, Transvaal Youth Organisation, Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), Western Cape Youth Organisation and Zimele Trust Fund.

The banned publications were **THE WORLD, WEEKEND WORLD** and Pro Veritate. The last was a publication of the Christian Institute.

The above bannings were in terms of Government Gazette 5784 of October 19, 1977. The people detained were held under the Internal Security Act.

They included editor of **THE WORLD** and **WEEKEND WORLD**, Percy Qoboza, Dr Nthato Motlana and his Committee of Ten, leaders of the Black Peoples' Convention, BPC, SASO and SASM were also detanied.

Amongst them were Hlaku Rashidi (president of BPC), Thandisizwe Mazibuko (general secretary), Sedupe Ramokgopha (BPC director), Diliza Mji (SASO), Faith Matlapauna, Aubrey Mokoena, Jairus Kgokong, Terence Tryon and other leaders in the Black Consciousness Movement.

The detentions and bannings of organisations had been aimed directly at the BC movement. Bodies affected were BC bodies, and some others already defunct and black just as far as the name goes.

This action caused widespread anger both internationally and locally. Prime Minister John Vorster came out in support of Mr Jimmy Kruger, his Minister of Justice who had taken the action.

In the interview that followed Mr Kruger said several overseas organisations were funding local organisations to continue on a path of resisting the Government.

Assets confiscated at the time of the bannings showed an overall figure of R300 000. In March this year the liquidator announced that after payment of debts the balance for the organisations stood at R116 495,08.

The balances were as follows: Asseca: R2 083,77; BCP: R13 442,34; BPA: R55 056,32; BPC: R15 931,38; BWF: R7 600,40; Natal Youth Organisation: R27,57; SASM: R125,63: Saso: R14 102,79; Zimele: R6 467,88; and UBJ: R1 656,70.

Those detained were released as from April last year when Mr Qoboza was one of the first. There was a lot of international pressure for his and other detainees' release.

More releases followed.

While others were released, many detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act were placed under Section 10 and joined the October 19 casualties.

From November more people were released but many were immediately banned. The leaders of the BPC were the ones affected. They included Aubrey Mokoena, Thandisizwe Mazibuko, Pule Tshenkeng, Vuyisile Mdleleni, Hlaku Rachidi, Diliza Mji, Terence Tryon, Juby Mayet and Malusi Mpumlwana. Altogether about 40 people were banned — 21 in seven weeks!

Isaac Moroe, a journalist was banished to Bethlehem. His home was in Bloemfontein. Ms Juby Mayet was banned after she had been held late in 1978 under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. She was the executive member of the UBJ most affected by the October 19 clampdown.

She had been charged with the theft of money belonging to the State after some funds were withdrawn from the UBJ account on October 19. She was charged with national secretary Phil Mtimkulu. They were acquitted.

While leaders of the national bodies suffered bannings and Internal Security Act detention, members of the SSRC were detained under Section 6. After more than a year in detention the alleged leaders were charged and found guilty. Former president Sechaba Montsitsi is now serving four years jail. This was October 19. 1977.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. with the potatoes, onion and mayon salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettu
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred the
keep a few pieces
Wash scallions, an
green left on. To
scallions together
dressing and serve
of mint and parsle

CURRIED GREEN BEAN

2 lbs sliced green
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (slic
pour off the water.

Sauce:

orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1 t lemon j

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Banned priest now prays alone for a change of heart

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

A YOUNG Soweto priest and former vice president of the banned BPC, will continue praying for change in South Africa. His wife, Cholofelo Tshenkeng, made this clear this week.

Father Drake Tshenkeng (32) is a victim of October 19, 1977, when the Government clamped down on 18 Black Consciousness movements and detained its leaders.

The young priest was one of those detained. He was held at Modder Bee for 13 months. He was detained under Section 10 without trial.

Father Tshenkeng had to change his life style when he was slapped with a five-year banning order on his release from custody.

According to his banning orders, he is restricted to the magisterial area of Johannesburg. Whenever he wants to go out of Johannesburg, he must first apply for permission from the chief magistrate.

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BLACK WEDNESDAY

Zubeida's family live on hope, love and faith

WHAT does a woman, who has spent half her adult life standing in front of a class of pupils lecturing or pounding a typewriter as a journalist, do after being forced into early retirement?

To keep her hands active and her creative mind at work, she takes up knitting, sewing and crotchet.

Most important, she assumes the role of fulltime mother to her eight children and becomes a fulltime housewife, without any source of income. This woman was widowed some time ago.

That, in a nutshell is Zubeida Mayet (41), who, after 22 years in journalism has been banned, silenced restrained from pursuing her career, or even resuming her teaching profession.

Her present misery was preceeded by something worse — the banning of the Union of Black Journalists on October 19, 1977.

Juby was devoted to the UBJ, an organisation in which she saw the opening of a new horizon for the black journalist. She was assistant secretary and treasurer.

POST spoke to her eldest son, Ismail (20). "My mother spends most of her time in there (as if she had a choice) sitting at her sewing machine. She tries her hand at designing all types of things, especially dresses.

"Natasha, the youngest member of our family is my mother's favourite model," he added.

"My mother plans to sell the articles that she sews and knits to make ends meet. After all she still has to feed the family. Only two of us have reached the wage earning age.

Five are at high school and little Natasha is at primary school.

"So we are all looking forward to being salespeople to help mum with the garments she will have to sell," he added.

Juby was released from detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, after spending nearly five months in prison.

A few months after her release she was slapped with a five year banning order.

CHARGED

After the October 1977 government clampdown on black organisations, she was charged, together with another journalist, Phil Mthimkulu, with alleged theft of funds belonging to a banned organisation, the Union of Black Journalists.

She was acquitted of the charge.

She was later charged with "unlawfully producing an undesirable publication or an object known as Bulletin of the UBJ. This charge was also later dropped.

Freedom of movement and speech is 50 months and 12 days away — hopefully — for this one-time journalist. Maybe after this long forced leave of absence from her desk at The Voice, she will be allowed to take up where she left off.

In the meantime, like Ismail said "we live on hope, love and faith."



Juby relaxing with her daughter Natasha on her left and Shenaaz. On her lap is her crochet work, which has become a way of life for her.

BLACK WEDNESDAY

Beyers bears no grudges

By CHRIS MORE

OCTOBER 19 is a sad day for Dr Beyers Naude. Two years ago this day he was banned. And today because of that ban he cannot receive an award in Vienna.

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, has been refused a passport to Vienna to receive the Dr Bruno Kreisky Foundation Award.

The award was supposed to have been handed over today at 12,30 midday. His application for a passport was refused by the Minister of Justice and of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The presentation of the award today coincides with the banning of 18 black political organisations and individuals two years ago, of which Dr Naude was one. The Christian Institute and all its members were also banned.

Another application to visit Europe for the purpose of delivering a special lecture in Brussels, Belgium, was also turned down by the Minister. Dr Naude was invited by the Art and Cultural Society, a Flemish organisation of which Cabinet Minister, Mr P Vermeylen is Chairman. The lecture was to be delivered sometime in the European winter.

Last year Dr Naude was nominated for an award which he was supposed to have received in Sweden this month. He was nominated for the contribution he made towards development and reconciliation in South Africa. In this instance he was also refused a passport. No reasons were given in any of the refusals.

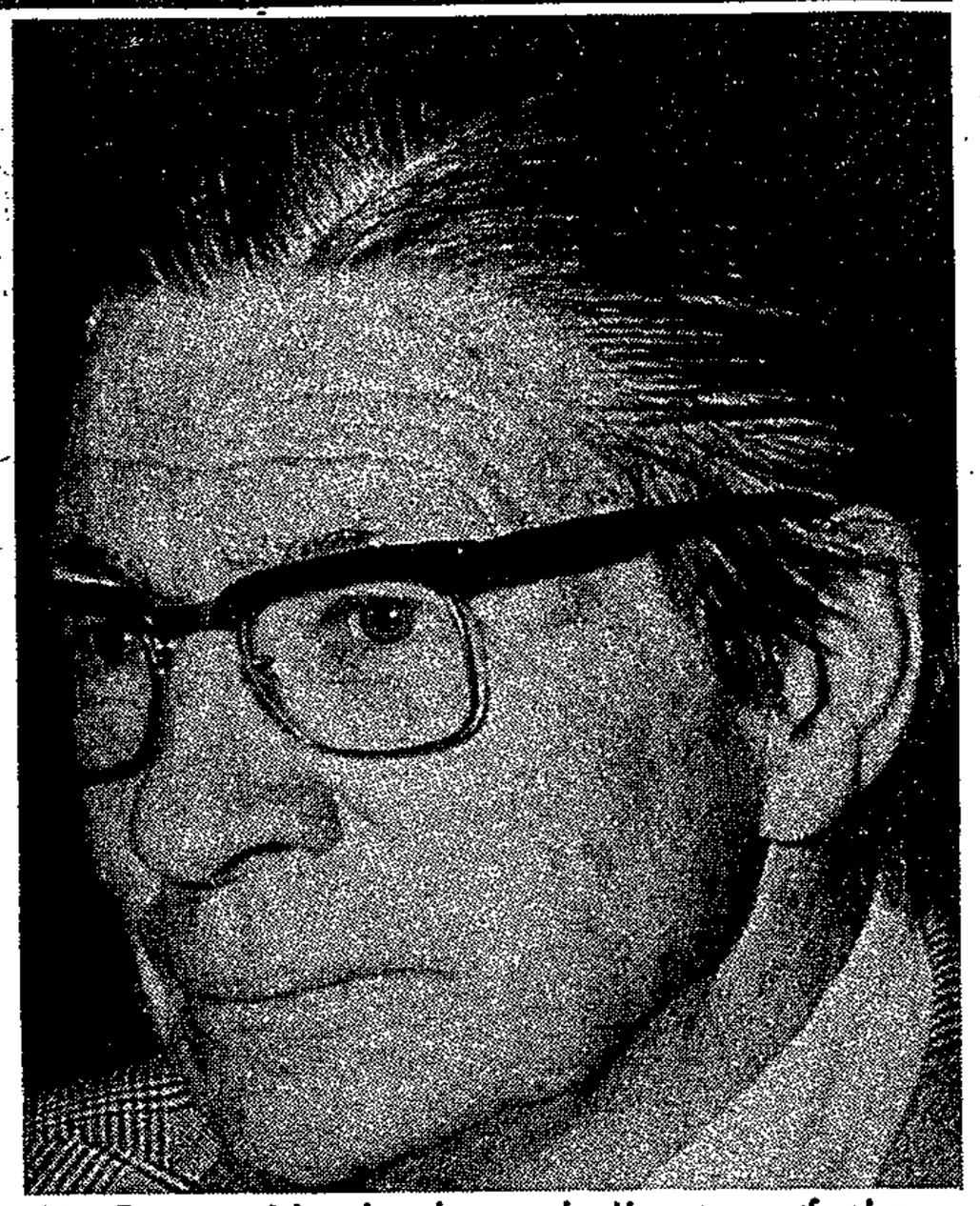
Mrs Ilse Naude told **POST** yesterday that the banning order did not dampen her husband's spirits. He bares no grudges against anybody and was not bitter about it. The banning has however, affected their lives because they may not do most of the things they did before.

The banning order prohibits Dr Naude from attending meetings. He cannot be in the company of more than one person, except for his immediate family. He may not write for publications nor address meetings. He must not be in the premises of an institution where there are educational facilities. He is restricted to the Johannesburg area.

Mrs Naude said according to the gospel, Christ specifically said every person should use all the talents that are given by God, but a banning order prohibits a banned person from using his talents for the best of mankind. Therefore a banning order is un-Christian and evil, she said.

Dr Naude is a former pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. He lost his status as a priest when he became Director of the Christian Institute in 1964. He has however delivered sermons at churches other than the DRC. He has not been employed since the banning order was issued.

Now he keeps himself busy with pastoral counselling.



Dr Beyers Naude, banned director of the banned Christian Institute.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner

43

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, pepper, [illegible]

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BLACK WEDNESDAY

Prevented from helping others

MR SEDUPE RAMOKGOPA, a brilliant Soweto man who wanted to see blacks develop qualities of leadership through the Black Community Programme (BPC), had his dream shattered when the organisation was banned on October 19, 1977. He has also been silenced.

Mr Ramokgopa, a master of Science degree graduate with the University of South Africa (Unisa), was among the Black Consciousness leaders who were detained on October 19, 1977 when 18 organisations including two publications — THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD — were banned.

He was detained at the Modder Bee prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act for more than 13 months. On his release on November 11, 1978, he was slapped with a five-year banning order which restricted him to the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

He cannot leave the area without the permission of the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg and he can also not be quoted.

The banning order also restricts him from teaching or lecturing students, the thing he loves most. He used to teach matric students at Morris Isaacson during weekends before his detention.

Mr Ramokgopa, a father of two, Dineo (7) and Itumeleng (5), was also a member of the Black People's Convention (BPC), one of the organisations banned on October 19, 1977.

In the BCP, Mr Ramokgopa was the branch executive of the Transvaal region. He joined the organisation in July 1977 after resigning from an American business company in the city.

He became one of the influential members of the BCP and started to organise self-help projects. Among these projects were:

- A mobile clinic which was donated by Soweto doctors and nurses.
- Home industries where women sew articles.
- and a Resource Centre where youths were taught painting and literal writing and music.

When the Soweto Committee of Ten was formed during July 1977, Mr Ramokgopa was one of the people elected in the committee.

The Committee of Ten was formed after the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council.

He helped the Committee to prepare a blueprint detailing the civic needs of residents of Soweto. But the committee was refused a hearing by the Government when it wanted to present its blueprint.

And when the Committee of Ten tried to present the blueprint to the residents, its two public meetings were banned.

Instead, the Government detained all members of the Committee of Ten on October 19, 1977. On their release, Mr Ramokgopa and another member of the Committee of Ten, were banned.



Mr Ramokgopa with daughter Dineo at home this week.

The banning order isolates them from the general public in spite of their belief for peaceful negotiation. They had to resign from the Committee and were replaced by two other people.

Born 40 years ago, Mr Ramokgopa matriculated at Orlando High School. He later went to the University of Fort Hare where he did his B Sc and B Sc Honours.

He taught at Swaziland from 1969 to 1973 before going to Unisa to do a research for a Doctor of Philosophy, but did not complete it.

Mr Ramokgopa is now employed as a computer programmer with Anglovaal. He has to report to Orlando Police Station every Monday between 6 am and 6 pm.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped [illegible] in a bowl adding [illegible]

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, [illegible] and scallions [illegible]

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes whil-
with t-

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

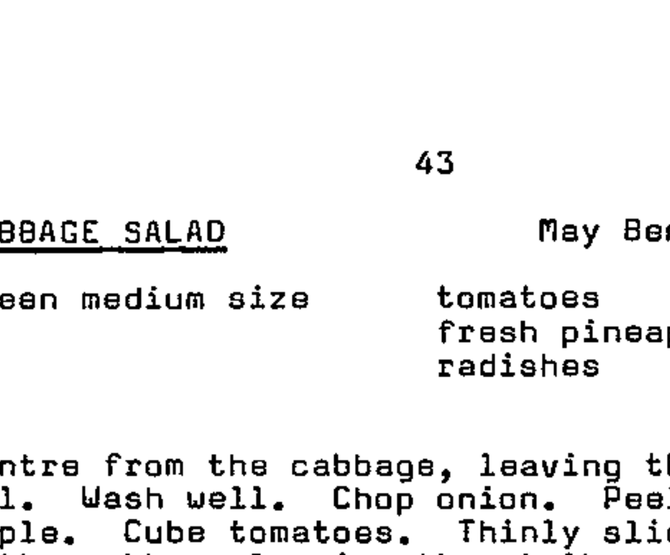
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A peaceful change was his only crime



Thandisizwe Tizzah Mazibuko a silenced man.

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THANDISIZWE "Tizzah" Mazibuko (30) is one of the people the government has silenced and isolated from the general public in spite of their beliefs in negotiating for a peaceful change.

He is married. He lives with his brothers and sisters in Dube Village, Soweto.

On October 19 when the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger, declared 18 black organisations unlawful and arrested its leaders, Tizzah was among those detained. He was held at Modder-Bee Prison near Benoni where he stayed for 13 months. He was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security which allows for indefinite detention without trial.

On his release from detention in October 28 last year, he was slapped with a five-year banning order restricting him to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. He will be guilty of contravening the law if he attends a meeting. He is also not allowed in the company of more than one person.

An ambitious and energetic young man who enjoyed giving friends lifts in his car, Mr Mazibuko is no longer allowed to give more than one per-

son a lift at a time—for him it is against the law. His hobby — travelling — has been hampered since he was banned.

Mr Mazibuko, popularly known as "Tizzah", completed his high school education at Marianhill High School in Pinetown. He then enrolled at the Wentworth Medical School in Durban.

He was elected chairman of the Durban branch of the now banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso). Later that year he was dismissed from the school because of student activities.

Then in 1973 he joined the Black People's Convention (BPC), which is also banned, and was elected chairman of the Pietermaritzburg branch — a position he held for two years. In 1975 he became national secretary-general of BPC before he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act where he spent 236 days. He was transferred from one police station to the next during his stay in jail. He was however, released without being charged.

Shortly after his release in 1977, he was among the people chosen to serve on the Soweto Committee of Ten — a body formed during a leadership vacuum in Soweto—and was its secretary until his banning.

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List of banned publications

(328)

A PUBLICATION, Resisting the Wiehahn-Riekert Attacks, by an unknown author, had been declared undesirable and possession prohibited, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

Two books, with confessions as the theme, Confessions of a Lady Courier by Rosie Dixon, and Confessions from a Luxury Liner by Timony Lea, are on the list of undesirable publications.

Two publications, Gallery International, by the New English Library Ltd, London, and Playgirl Couples, by Playgirl Inc., Santa Monica, have been declared undesirable and every subsequent edition of these two publications will be declared undesirable.

From yesterday it is an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications (name of author or producer in brackets).

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: On the Paris Commune (Progress Publishers, Moscow).

Garnet (Petra Leigh); The Betrayer (Domini Wiles); The Wicker Man, (Robin Hardy and Anthony Shaffer); Mildom (Milcom (Nusas) Rondebosch).

Sex in the 21st Century (Michel Parry and Milton Subotsky); Information and Comments — Vol 1, No 2, August, 1979 (Swapo, Western Europe office, London); Wahlen in Namibia? No 17, 1979 (Justin Ellis).

Bulletin: Southern African information programme - August, 1979 (International University Exchange Fund); Path of the Leninist Party (Novosti Press Agency publishing house, Moscow).

Confessions of a Lady Courier (Rosie Dixon); Confessions From a Luxury Liner (Timothy Lea); Nouvelles Perspectives- Annee 9, 4/79 (Conseil mondial de la Paix, Helsinki); Israel and Afrika, Ko-operation Imperialistischer Verposten (translation in German of original title (Israel-South Africa: Co-operation of Imperialistic Outposts) which was previously found to be undesirable (Progress Dritte Welt, Bonn).

Militarische und Nukleare Zusammenarbeit Bundes — Republik-Sudafrika wird fortgesetzt African National Congress (ANC, Lusaka); Unite and Fight to Liberate our Motherland Amandla, Yusuf Dadoo-70th birthday sticker (Unknown); Marxism and the Class Struggle (Cliff Slaighter); Underground (James Hallums).

The Photographic Manual of Sexual Intercourse (L R O'Conner); L'amour — the Ways of Love (Colin Wilson); Playgirl Couples — December, 1979 (Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica); The Lure of Animal Sex, Vol 2, (Vc-260) (Daniel Lyons); The Human-animal Sex Experience, (Vol 252) (C Harold John).

Extracts from speeches by Dr Yusuf Dadoo (December, 1976, and 1978) and pamphlet, Pres Neto (1976) (Unknown); Extracts from speeches of Dr Yusuf Dadoo and Mr O R Tambo (1976), with photographs (pamphlet) (Unknown).

Year of Fire, Year of Ash — the Soweto Revolt: Roots of a Revolution? (Baruch Hirson).

New Blackfriars — Vol 60, Nos 710/711, summer issue July/August 1979 (New Blackfriars, Oxford, England); Enver Hoxha: Selected works — Vol 1, November 1941 — October 1948., Vol 11, November, 1948 — November, 1960 (The Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies at the CC of the PLA); Conflict and Change in Southern Africa. Papers from a Scandinavian-Canadian conference (Douglas Anglin, Timothy Shaw and Carl Widstrand); The Political Economy of Race and Class in South Africa (Bernard Makhosezwe Magubane).

From yesterday it was an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications, as well as future editions of these two publications: Gallery international, Vol 1, No 8 (New English Library Limited, London); Playgirl Couples - December, 1979 (Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica).

By Reason of Insanity (Shane Stevens); Letters to Americans 1848-1895 (Karl Marx and Frederick Engels); Impressions of the Birth and Growth of the GDR (Panorama DDR, Berlin); Kontakt, No 3/79, 1979 (Free German Youth DDR, East Berlin); African Labour News — Vol 39-40, April, 1979 (ICFTV: African Information Service, Brussels).

Workers' Unity — Issue No. 15, July, 1979 (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London); Namibia Dossier (International University Exchange Fund, Geneva); Resister — No 3, July, 1979 (Committee on South African War Resistance, London); The women's section of the African National Congress calls on the women of South Africa to commemorate August 9th as a Women's day (pamphlet) (Unknown).

Maluti — Vol 2, Nos 2 and 3, 1978 (The African National Congress of South Africa(African nationalists, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania); Resisting the Wiehahn-Riekert Attacks (Unknown); Sechaga-August,1979 (African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania); Blow my Mind (Rod Gray); The Contest (Most Weisinger).

Documents and Information, No 37/1979, No 38/1979 (Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin); Informationsdienst Sudliches Afrika(Informationsstelle Sudliches Afrika, Bonn).

● From yesterday it was no longer an offence to import and/or distribute the following publication, as the Publications Appeal Board has ruled that this publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee that the said publication is undesirable: Vargas 1980 calendar (Bantam Books Inc, New York). — Sapa

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and [illegible] hot or cold.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Pour [illegible]

[illegible]sely chopped walnuts
[illegible]nnaise or salad

[illegible]ce
[illegible]ice

[illegible]range sections,
[illegible]se, soya sauce

and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Plea on Mtintso evidence today

288 26/10/89 Sat

THE urgent application to have evidence of exile journalist, Miss Thenjiwe Mtintso, taken on Commission will be heard at the Grahamstown Supreme Court today.

Counsel for Mrs Nohle Mohapi, who is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000 for the death of her husband, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, made an urgent application earlier this month to have the evidence on commission as Ms Mtintso feared arrest if she came to testify. She was a principal witness at the inquest.

At an earlier hearing the court was told she was willing to give evidence provided she received an indemnity.

Miss Mtintso skipped the country at the beginning of this year. She faces charges of breaking orders and leaving the country illegally should she return. She is now in Lesotho.

At a later hearing advocate T L Skweyiya of Durban asked that the matter stand down until other evidence had been heard at the present trial.

He also told the court that an application had been made to the Minister of Justice to grant Ms Mtintso indemnity.

At the beginning of this action last week the court heard that the Minister had refused to grant an indemnity.

The Mohapi trial adjourned yesterday morning for the applicant and defendant to prepare for today's application. Former FBI handwriting expert Prof Clarence Bohn, stood down from the witness box where he had been cross-examined for 4½ days by Mr J van Rensburg, SC, for the Minister.

Mr Justice Smalberger indicated to the court that after the application the court would adjourn until next year.

He said the court had been sitting for seven days and should have risen on Wednesday. He had other commitments.

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

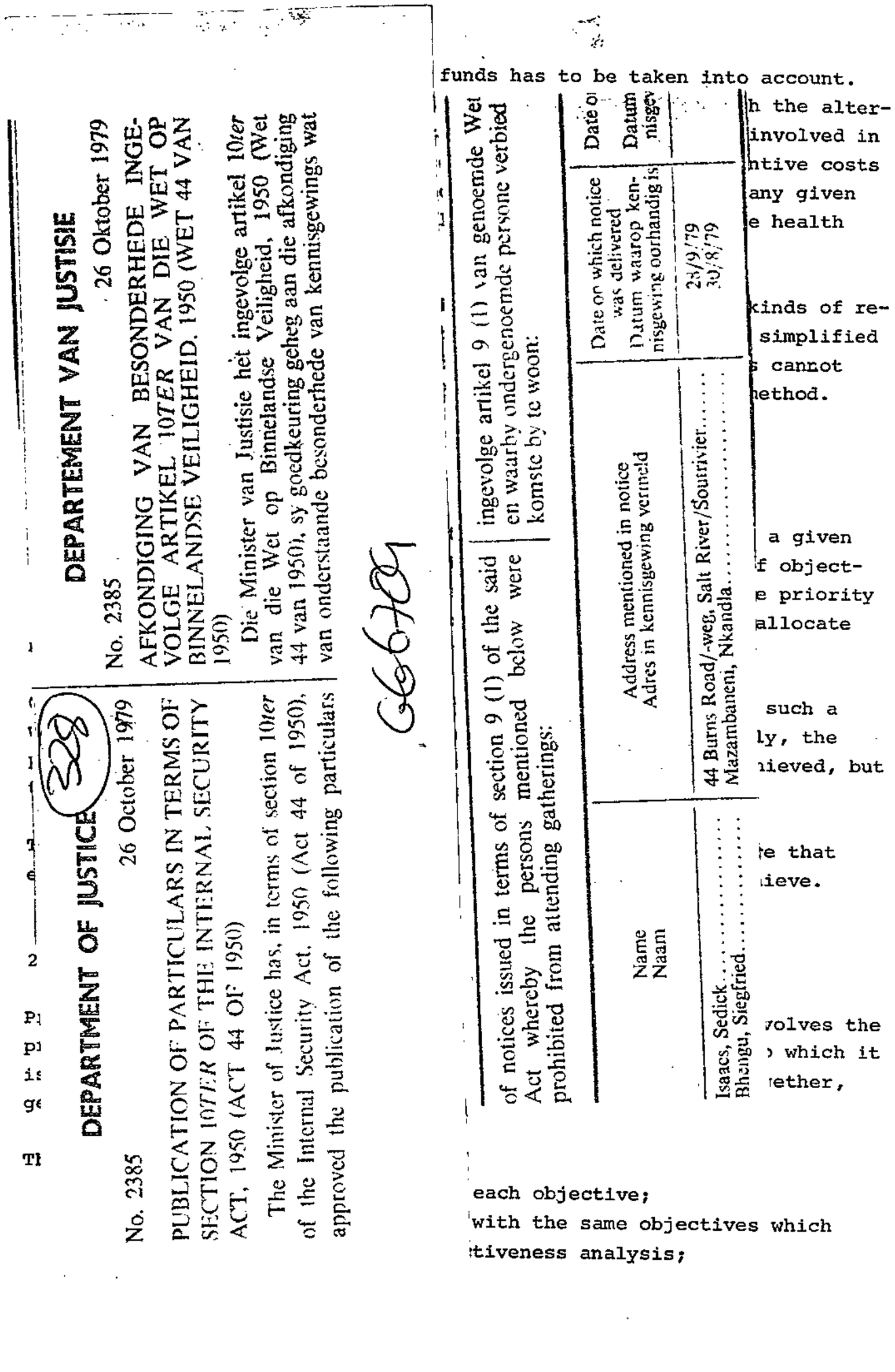
> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

funds has to be taken into account.



DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

26 Oktober 1979

No. 2385

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 onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

26 October 1979

No. 2385

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

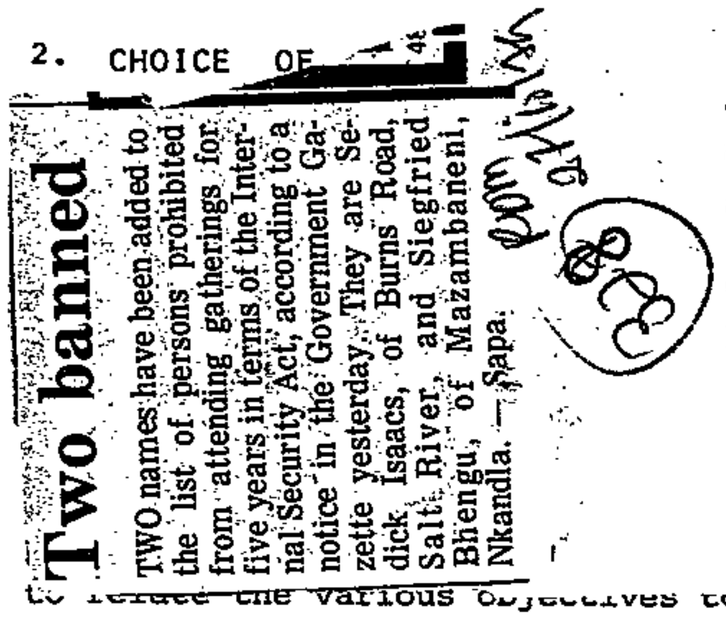
ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied komste by te woon:

of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date Datum
Isaacs, Sedick Bhengu, Siegfried	44 Burns Road/-weg, Salt River/Soutrivier Mazambaneni, Nkandla	28/9/79 30/8/79	

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.


Two banned
TWO names have been added to the list of persons prohibited from attending gatherings for five years in terms of the Inter nal Security Act, according to a notice in the Government Ga zette yesterday. They are Se dick Isaacs, of Burns Road, Salt River, and Siegfried Bhengu, of Mazambaneni, Nkandla. — Sapa.

2. CHOICE OF

of choosing means to obtain a given
ailable to aid the choice of object-
said on the question of the priority
or age groups, whether to allocate
are of the aged?

ey have to be expressed in such a
led questions. Essentially, the
rces used to objectives achieved, but
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

know the cost of pursuing each objective;
group together activities with the same objectives which
be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Blacks unite in homage to Mrs Moodley

29/10/84
PDM
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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

IN AN emotional display of black solidarity, coloureds, Indians and Africans from all parts of the Reef yesterday laid to rest a staunch anti-apartheid campaigner, Mrs Mary Moodley, in Actonville, Benoni.

The animosity between black organisations was temporarily forgotten as about 750 people, wearing lapel ribbons in ANC colours, crowded into the small Maha Saba Hall to pay homage to her.

Mrs Moodley, 66, a former African National Congress member, died in hospital last week during her 17th year under banning orders. She had been ill for some time.

Speakers from the Azanian People's Organisation, the Benoni Students Movement, the Writers' Association of South Africa, the Labour Party and a host of individuals, including Mrs Helen Joseph, paid tribute to Mrs Moodley.

The coffin of "Aunty Mary", as she was affectionately known, was draped in the ANC colours of green, black and yellow. The funeral service was punctuated by clenched fist salutes, the chant of "Amandla!" and the singing of freedom songs.

Pall-bearers consisted of people formerly banned or detained, and included a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr Tom Manthata.

Free State-born Mrs Moodley was also a former member of the SA Coloured People's Organisation and the SA Federation of Women and was a leading light in the formation of the Congress Alliance and the defiance campaign of the 1950s.

She was banned for the first time in 1963.

Mrs Joseph, who may not be quoted, spoke emotionally about her former colleague in the Women's Federation.

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said that in death Mrs Moodley had achieved one of the great goals in the liberation struggle — "bringing together all people regardless of their political persuasions".

"This is what Azapo is working for — unity," he said, but specifically excluded people working from Government-created platforms. "We have a common goal — liberation.

"We concede the ANC was the first political movement to direct its energy towards that goal. However, too many organisations have also joined the bandwagon with the result that our forces are divided and the impact reduced."

Mr Enoch Duma, chairman of Wasa in the Southern Transvaal, said: "We will remember Mary Moodley as one of the most able persons in articulating the aspirations of the grassroots people."

Mr Feroze Cachalia, of the Benoni Students' Movement, said it was Mrs Moodley's "outrage at man's inhumanity to man" that led her to join the "liberation movement".

"She was a symbol of leadership, uncompromising and principled."



Mourners file past the coffin bearing Mrs Mary Moodley. About 750 people of all races attended the funeral of the banned former ANC member.

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

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(c) to know the effectiveness on different objectives, terms of the alternatives day care centres, so many

Financial statistics are not tradi categories such as 'salaries', 'tr tion, e.g. between expenditure on

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gramme budgeting, then, entails out from the multiplicity of de the basis of administrative or econ criteria, and those in which the ro

. . 1970 this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had
... for children

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o)

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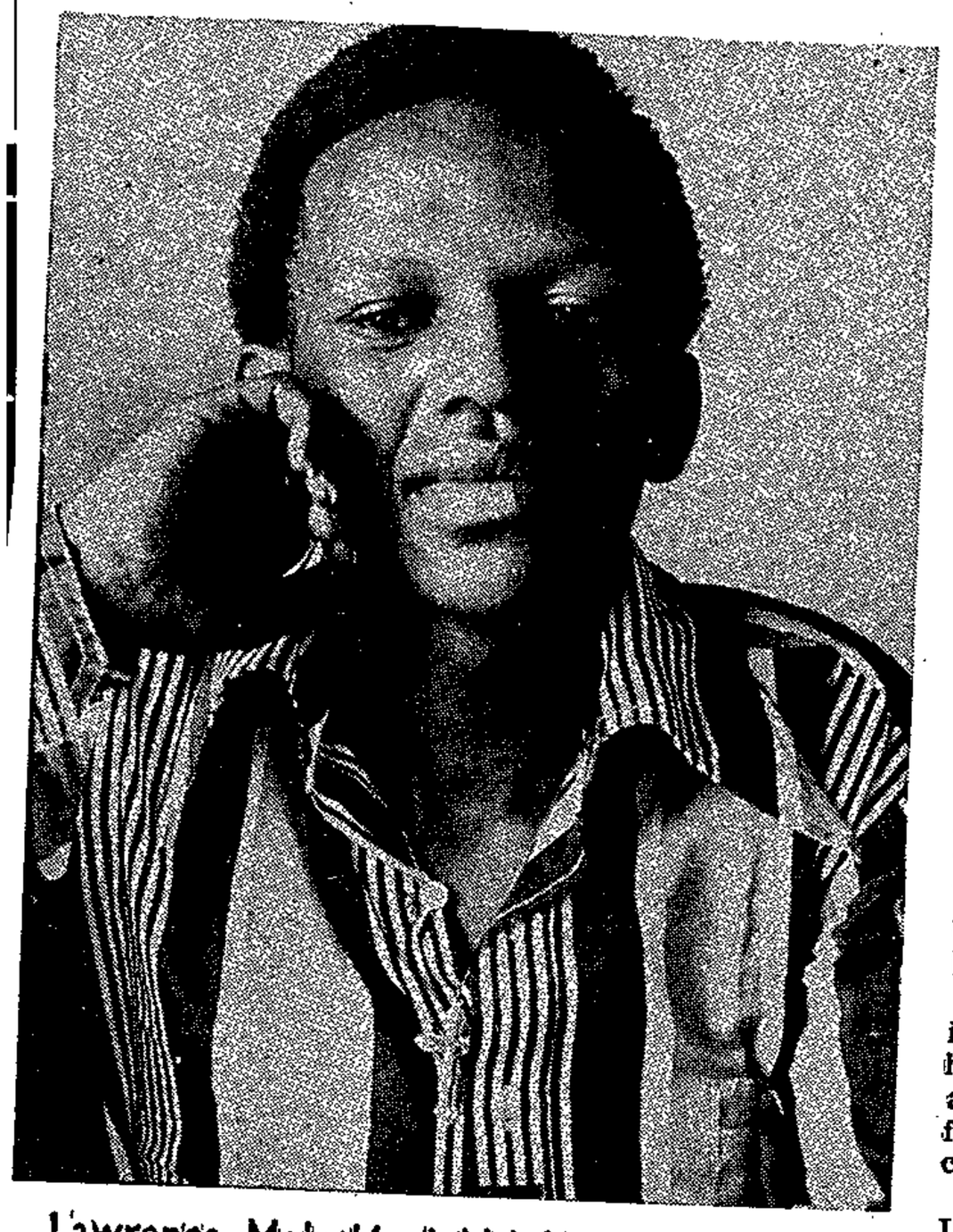
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Clearly, the broad [illegible] certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in [illegible] classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds' between whites and [illegible] one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

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All quiet over banned student's application



Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa . . . will he be allowed to sit for his exams now?

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

WITH only a few weeks left before he writes a General Certificate of Education (GCE) examination, a 21-year-old Krugersdorp youth still does not know if he will be allowed to travel to Johannesburg for the test.

He is banned from moving out if his Kagiso home between 6 pm and 6 am. He is also banned from entering any educational institution.

This young man is Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa who is the first youth of his age to be placed under house arrest in South Africa.

Lawrence applied about a month ago to be allowed to travel to Johannesburg to write his examination at the University of the Witwatersand. The exams commence from January 10 to January 15, 1980.

And among the things he stated in his application was that he be allowed to stay with his parents in Meadowlands during examinations since it would be very costly for him to travel between Johannesburg and Krugersdorp daily.

He has since not heard a word from the chief magistrate of Krugersdorp regarding his application.

Police say his application is being considered.

Of all the people banned in the spate of bannings at the end of 1978, Lawrence is the youngest, but he has received one of the severest of the orders — house arrest.

He was a leading member of the Young Christian Workers, a body of young Catholics devoted to community work. In 1976 he was its Transvaal president.

He has spent about 10 months in detention without trial. He was first detained in September 1977 and released in January 1978. Another detention followed from June last year until November.

On his release he was served with his orders which end in August 1983.

He is not allowed to enter any factory or newspaper concern. He must not attend any gathering, social or political. For him, an unmarried youth, visitors are taboo. No visitors for him at his home, unless it is a doctor or legal advier.

He is unemployed and depends on charity. His lonely life has not been made any better for him as he has to report to Krugersdorp police station — and not Kagiso police station. He cannot afford the 80 cents for the return trip by taxi to Krugersdorp.

He is presently engaged in his studies and must always get permission from the chief magistrate of Krugersdorp to write his examinations.

Priest banished

A MINISTER of the Transkei Methodist Church, the Rev M D Mdolo, who was detained for 82 days earlier this year, has been banished to Xolobe in the Tsomo district.

Mr Mdolo, who comes from Tabankulu, was recently granted an interdict by the Transkei Supreme Court which restrained his church from transferring him from Buntingville to Namaqualand.

After his release from detention he laid charges against the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, the Security Police and the former President of the Transkei Church, the Rev F de Waal Mahlasela.

A group of church members from Buntingville staged a protest in front of the police headquarters here two weeks ago saying they objected to Mr Mdolo's reinstatement in Buntingville.

Confirming the banishment of Mr Mdolo, the head of the security police, Colonel M Ngceba, said it had nothing to do with the protest against Mr Mdolo. He said the banishment was not in direct conflict with the Supreme Court ruling that Mr Mdolo should return to Buntingville. He said the government had a right to banish anybody. — Sapa.

Transkei bans 34 SA bodies

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — A total of 34 South African organisations, including the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress, the World Council of Churches, Inkatha Kazulu and the South African Council of Churches were banned by Transkei's Government today.

A special Gazette declaring all 34 organisations unlawful in the Transkei, was issued at noon today.

Organisations listed in the Gazette are:

The South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), Azanian Peoples' Organisation, the South African Students' Organisation, The South African Communist Party, the Marxist Front, the black power movement, Black Peoples' Convention, the Institute for Black Studies, Azanian Liberation Movement, Black Community Programme Limited, Young Christian Workers, Union of Journalists.

OTHERS

Students' Christian Movement, Maluti Lesotho Organisation, Human Rights Committee of South Africa, United African National Congress, Zambian Economic Corporation, Unity movement of South Africa, African Peoples' Democratic Union of South Africa, Inkatha KaZulu, South African Council of Churches, South African Council of Churches Dependence Conference, Independent Churches of South Africa, South West African Foundation, African Teachers' Organisation of South Africa, World Council of Churches, South African Society of Journalists, Black Parents' Association, Christian Institute of Southern Africa, South African Students' Movement, Zimele Trust Fund, Azanian Peoples' Organisation and South African Congress of Trade Unions.

These organisations include some of those banned in South Africa on October 19, 1977.

The Matanzima government had recently invited former South African political exiles living abroad to return to Transkei.

One of the top exiles and a former ANC roving ambassador Mr Tennyson Xola Makiwane, is now employed in Transkei's foreign affairs department.

A former PAC exile Mr Tsepo Letlaka, is now Minister of Justice.

He was not available for comment.

The Star Friday Nove

[redacted]

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

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AY POST, November 4, 1979

KEI GOVT BANS 34 TOP GROUPS

S Post 4/11/79 323

By MARCUS NGANI

THE Transkei Government has banned 34 organisations.

They include the ruling Muzorewa Party in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the Zambian Economic Co-operation, Swapo in Namibia, Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkathat KwaZulu, the Union of Black Journalists in South Africa, the SA Council of Churches and virtually all the organisations already outlawed by the white Pretoria regime.

The bannings under the Transkei Public Security Act are seen in political circles as a panic move in an attempt to defuse increasing political unrest sparked off by the recent detention of opposition party members, banishment of Government critics and the arrest of the opposition party leader, King Sabata Dalindyebo, for his "explosive" political utterances.

The bannings come on the eve of King Sabata's security trial at Port St Johns on Friday.

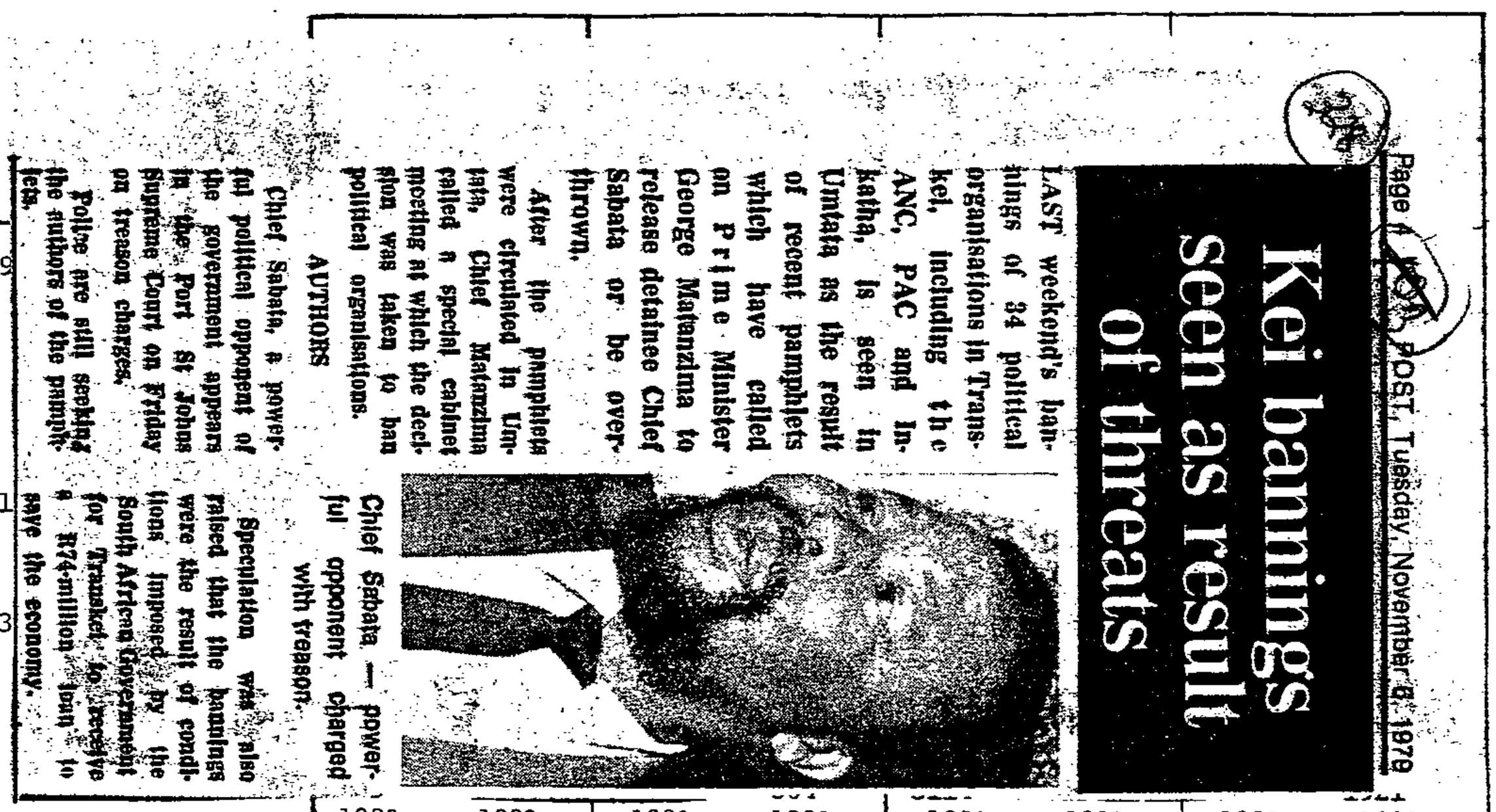


Prime Minister George Matanzima.

Prime Minister George Matanzima was not available for comment.

The State President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, has dissolved the Butterworth municipal council and dismissed the town councillors in a bid to defuse a feud which has been raging for the past two years over civic leadership.

TABLE II



Page 1 POST, Tuesday, November 7, 1978

Kei banning seen as result of threats

LAST weekend's bannings of 34 political organisations in Transkei, including the ANC, PAC and Inkatha, is seen in Umtata as the result of recent pamphlets which have called on Prime Minister George Matanzima to release detainee Chief Sabata or be overthrown.

After the pamphlets were circulated in Umtata, Chief Matanzima called a special cabinet meeting at which the decision was taken to ban political organisations.

AUTHORS

Chief Sabata, a powerful political opponent of the government appears in the Port St Johns Supreme Court on Friday on treason charges.

Police are still seeking the authors of the pamphlets.

Speculation was also raised that the bannings were the result of conditions imposed by the South African Government for Transkei to receive a R74-million loan to save the economy.

Chief Sabata — powerful opponent charged with treason.

Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-39

Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)

Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-41

Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-43

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. I3.

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847		

TIZZAH AT TEN'S MEETING COP TELLS COURT

By Chris More

A POLICE witness yesterday described in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court how he watched banned Thandisizwe Mazibuko walk up the stage to confer with the chairman during a meeting called by Soweto's Committee of Ten at the Orlando DOCC on August 19.

Constable Alex Molema was giving evidence at the trial of Mazibuko, popularly known as Tizzah, who is charged with contravening his banning order.

The State alleges that he associated with other people at a gathering in Benoni. He is also charged with attending a meeting at DOCC.

Cons Molema said he was instructed to attend a meeting at the DOCC call-ed by the Committee of Ten.

He saw Mazibuko rise from his seat and walk to the stage where he talked to a man chairing the meeting.

Major Martinus van Rooyen, told the court he was told of Mazibuko's presence at the DOCC. He drove to Mazibuko's residence where he found five persons asleep. Mazibuko was not there.

The case was postponed to February 4 next year.

Mr C R Maller, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana, appeared for Mazibuko. Mr A Hattingh prosecuted.

Top NGK men call for lifting of Beyers Naude ban

Eight leading theologians of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk have asked their General Synod to recommend to the Government that the ban on Dr C F Beyers Naude be lifted.

Sixty-three-year-old Dr Naude was banned on October 19 1977, for five years.

A former Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the NGK, Dr Naude was forced to relinguish his ministerial post in the NGK when he became director of the Christian Institute in 1963.

Later the Christian Institute itself was banned. Dr Naude gave up his directorship of the body earlier this year.

Now eight NGK members who visited Europe in April have pleaded for the lifting of the ban, on humanitarian grounds. While overseas, the theologians held discussions with Swiss, German and Dutch churchmen.

The report said the Dutch churches had put it to the deputation that Dr Naude was, to them, the symbol of a leader in the NG Kerk who had the courage of his convictions to speak out openly against elements in South Africa's political system that were indefensible on Christian grounds.

"He is also to them the symbolic proof that no criticism of the system is tolerated," the report said.

The overseas delegation included Dr E P J Kleynhans, Moderator of the General Synod.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. [10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

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NGK sparks a wave of banning appeals

By LLEWELLYN KRIEL

THE CALL by eight leaders in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk to have the ban on Dr Beyers Naude lifted has sparked off a wave of appeals for the lifting of all banning orders.

Eight churchmen have appealed to the Broad Moderature of the NGK to ask the Government to lift the banning order on Dr Naude imposed in October 1977.

The move follows discussions with a delegation of church leaders from Holland.

Among the men making the call are the Moderator of the NGK, Dr E P J Kleynhans and the church's chief executive and Director of Ecumenical Affairs, Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys.

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior, to whom the appeal would be made by the Broad Moderature, was not available for comment yesterday.

Professor Johan Heyns, assessor of the Northern Transvaal Moderature of the NGK and a member of the Broad Moderature, yesterday declined to comment on the call by the eight leaders saying that statements at this stage could jeopardise "the whole thing".

"We are very anxious this move should be successful," he said.

Other church leaders and black and white politicians have welcomed the move — the first of its type made by the NGK.

However they have pointed out that if the banning order on Dr Naude is lifted, all banning orders should be scrapped.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, yesterday appealed for the total review of all security legislation and the abolition of the "whole evil apparatus involved".

"I gratefully welcome any move to exert pressure on the Government in this regard, especially in the light of the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange's promise earlier this year to review all banning orders," he said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said he fully supported the move by the eight churchmen and hoped their efforts were successful. He said he was totally opposed to any detention or restriction without trial.

The Rev Peter Storey, senior vice-president of the South African Council of Churches, said he thought it would mean a great deal to Dr Naude that the church which was closest to his heart was making the appeal.

"The move is indirectly a sign that the NGK is beginning to realise the validity of Dr Naude's stand," he said.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

ollowing method for guiding the choice of priorities has been ibed by John Bryant. [12] It has been used by medical and nursing its in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to sion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

al health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from four pluses) under each of four headings:

l: A method of ranking health problems

m	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
poorly amilies	++++	++++	+++	++	96
te ante-obstetric	++++	++	++	+++	48
tion	+++	+++	++	++	36
medical	++	++	++++	++	32
c diseases:					
	++	++	++	++	16
oblems	++++	+	++	++	16
	+++	+++	+++	++	54
common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Banning order—priest in court

Argus 12/11/79

328

THE banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, appeared in the Regional Court, Wynberg, today, on charges relating to breaking his banning order and being in possession of banned publications.

Mr Russell, 40, of Rushmere, Dalziel Road, Plumstead, 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.

A statement on this charge, made by Mr Russell, was read to the court.

However, in terms of the Internal Security Act it is an offence to quote the utterances of a banned person.

The Minister of Justice has given his permission for the publication of bona fide newspaper reports of court proceedings, provided the evidence or statement is relevant to one of the issues of the trial and the occasion is not abused for the airing of political views.

Mr B J Vorster, when he was Minister of Justice, indicated that no prosecution under Section 2 (7) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act would follow where evidence given in a court of law by a person prohibited from attending gatherings in Section 2 (4) of the Act published bona fide in a newspaper, provided the witness did not misuse the witness box as an orator's platform.

In both cases journalists have been urged to exercise the greatest possible caution in deciding what utterance of a banned person might be deemed as having political implications.

Mr Russell also pleaded guilty to being in possession of the book, Biko, by Donald Woods on April 9. The book was banned on May 8 1978.

In respect of this charge too a statement by

(Continued on Page 3)

Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Russell was read to the court to which the same cautionary rules apply as have been mentioned before.

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.

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, Crossroads Residents, personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 1978 police raids, was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act.

In a statement handed to the court Mr Russell said that about 6.45 pm on August 10 he was arrested in Lansdowne Road, Philippi, while on his way to Crossroads to conduct a small service of healing prayers for a parishioner, Mrs Rosemary Marubelela, who suffered from a skin complaint.

He admitted he contravened his house arrest regulation, but pleaded not guilty on the grounds that it was too trivial a matter to warrant conviction.

'In relation to the express function of my banning order, and regard being had to the purpose for which our legislature implemented these laws, the present charge is, in my respectful submission, utterly trivial,' he said.

'My "crime" is that I went out after 6 pm to pray for someone who was in need,' he said.

Mr Ian Farlam, representing Mr Russell, told the court: 'It would be monstrous—a public scandal — if it were suggested that his action was calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.'

(Proceeding)

...ith staff and 24% as a result of
...enior students and with other new

...tures

...e sample (73%) felt that they had
...rmation about the subjects from the
... lectures, though only 31% were
...st completely satisfied with the
...ed. The majority specified in their
... would have liked course content out-
...s on each specific subject to be
... lectures. They would also have liked
... lectures about tutorial organisation,
...ment requirements and research methods.

...e sample (52%) felt that there had been
... to ask questions at the Course
...es though 30% felt they would have
...).5% would have preferred to see staff
...nstead of the lectures, 89% wished to
... as the lectures, and were satisfied
... the sample did not answer the
...f the questionnaire. This may
...tend the Sunday workshops, for
...le indicated in their comments
...rred these not to have been held

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...-third of the
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...d not attend
... the sample i
...ve preferred
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...on

...ajority of the
...t the library
...elpful.

...se advice they had primarily sought in
...iversity curriculum, the sampe indicated

...../5

	W M	W F	A M	A F	C M	C F	B M	B F
0–1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5–24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25–44	0,11	0,09	0,10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Russell trial postponed for judgment

Argus 13/11/79. (328)

THE trial of the Rev David Russell, the banned Anglican priest, was yesterday postponed for judgment to February 1.

Yesterday, Mr Russell, of Rushmere, Daliel Road, Plumstead, pleaded guilty to contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977 by being away from his home from 6 pm on April 25 to 6 pm on April 26.

He also pleaded guilty to being in possession of the book Biko, by Donald Woods, on April 9 this year. The book was banned on May 8 last year.

Mr Russell pleaded not guilty to breaking his house arrest by being absent from his home after 6 pm on August 10. He also pleaded not guilty to compiling, preparing, printing or transmitting for publication between February and March this year a document entitled: 'Crossroads residents, personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 1978 police raids.'

BANNED PERSON

Mr Russell made statements to the court regarding all four charges. In terms of the Internal Security Act, a banned person may not be quoted.

However, the Minister of Justice has indicated that, provided the newspaper report of court proceedings is bona fide and provided the witness box is not used as a political platform, prosecution will not follow.

On the charge of being absent from his home in April, Mr Russell said: 'I do not feel it would be right to say where I was because this might expose friends to trouble. In this connection I was deeply upset that the security police should have subpoenaed my mother to testify against me.

HIS FRIENDS

'My absence was perfectly innocent and was intended to give me a break from my confinement.'

On the charge of possessing the book Biko, Mr Russell said both Stephen Biko and the author Donald Woods had been his friends. The book had been dedicated to friends, and incidentally to him as well.

He believed the story of the life and death of Stephen Biko was a significant part of South African history.

The idea of destroying the book was abhorrent to him.

He said the document on Crossroads residents was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act.

HEALING PRAYERS

Referring to the charge of being away from his home after 6 pm on August 10, Mr Russell said he had been arrested while on the way to Crossroads to conduct a service of healing prayers for a parishioner, Mrs Rosemary Marubelela, who suffered from a skin complaint.

While he had contravened his house arrest regulation, he pleaded not guilty on the grounds that it was too trivial a matter to warrant a conviction.

He said: 'It would be ludicrous to argue that my going to pray for a sick parishioner is an activity calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

IN NEED

'My "crime" is that I went out after 6 pm to pray for someone who was in need,' he said.

Mr Ian Farlam, for Mr Russell, told the court: 'It would be monstrous — a public scandal — if it were suggested that his action was calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

'Should he neglect his duty to God because of an order issued by the Minister — without a trial?'

Mr F Silbert, for the State, argued that these were perhaps grounds for mitigation, but were not grounds for an acquittal. He said Mr Russell was served with a banning order, and had to comply with its restrictions.

On the charge of compiling, printing, producing, disseminating or transmitting a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act, Mr Russell had admitted in a statement that he did send a copy of the document to five people.

'NOT PUBLICATION'

Mr Farlam argued that the document was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act, and that Mr Russell at no time had any intention of breaching any terms of his banning order.

He argued further that the document was not a document 'in which a principle or policy of the Government of the Republic was attacked, criticised, discussed or referred to.'

Mr Silbert argued that the document referred to a principle or policy of the Government, in that it referred to the policy of the Government 'that Crossroads should be depopulated.'

He asked the magistrate to convict Mr Russell on all four charges.

Mr M M C Symington was on the Bench. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg.

	W M	W F	A M	A F	C M	C F	B M	B F
0–1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1–4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5–24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25–44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45–64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

1–4	0,02
5–24	-
25–44	-
45–65	-
65+	-
ALL	0,25
NO.	519

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

Freed — then banned

MR ANDREW TUKUZA Mashaba (56), a Soweto man released from prison in September after serving 15 years, is to start "another sentence" — he has been banned for two years.

Mr Mashaba of 4146 Chiawelo, Soweto, and former member of the banned ANC, is now restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg following a two-year banning order served on him on October 24 — about a month after his release from the island.

The order expires on September 30, 1981.

Father of four, Mr Mashaba was accused No 1 in the second Rivonia Trial in 1964. He was found guilty of sabotage and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

The banning order, signed by the Minister of Justice on September 14, prohibits him from entering any educational institution, a factory or being part of a gathering. He is also not allowed to visit any area occupied by coloureds or Indians.

On his release from the Island on July 18 police took him to Leeuwkop Prison, near Pretoria where he was kept for another two months. Then on September 13 he was transferred to a prison in Pietersburg until he was allowed to go home on September 17.

His wife, Mrs Caroline Mashaba — who claimed her banning order expired in 1977 — told POST yesterday that her husband was just "dumped" in Pietersburg and told to find his way home.

"He was not given any money for transport from that end," she said. "I still cannot understand why he was ever taken to Pietersburg."

See picture of Mr Andrew Mashaba Page

45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,[illegible]
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,[illegible]
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,[illegible]
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	20

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10		
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14		
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,[illegible]	
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Rev Russell in court on ban order charge

C.T. 13/11/79 (328)

By ETHENE ZINN

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday on charges of breaking his banning order and of possession of a copy of Donald Woods's banned book, "Biko".

In terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Russell was placed under house arrest and may not leave his home, "Rushmere", in Plumstead between 6 pm and 6 am on weekdays.

He may not leave his home at all on Saturdays and on Sunday may only leave the confines of his home between 8.30 am and 9.30 pm. This banning order is effective until October 31, 1982.

He was charged with:

- Failing to comply with his banning order in that he was continuously away from his home between the hours of 6 pm on April 25 and 6 am on April 26 this year.
- Failing to comply with his banning order in that he was away from his home on Friday, August 10, this year.
- Contravening the Internal Security Act by disseminating or transmitting a publication or document known as "Crossroads residents' personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September, 1978, police raids".
- Having in his possession on April 9 this year a banned publication, "Biko", by Donald Woods.

He pleaded guilty to being away from his home on the night of April 25 and to having the publication "Biko", and not guilty to the other charges.

The hearing was adjourned to February 1 next year for judgment and sentence.

Biko banning to pray for sick: Page 2

Daniels released —then banned

Star 16/4/73

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Eddie Daniels, who was released today after spending 15 years on Robben Island, immediately stepped into the twilight world of a restricted person when he was served with a five-year banning order.

While his 86-year-old mother and other relatives waited outside Pollsmoor prison for his release, he was whisked away by security policemen to Caledon Square where the banning order was served on him.

He was jailed under the Sabotage Act for his part in the blowing up of power pylons and railways signals in the Cape.

In 1973 the Government turned down a petition by two Supreme Court judges, includign the Judge President of the Cape, for his release.

Mr Daniels served his entire sentence despite the fact that his white accomplices jailed at the same time were freed in 1966.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both <u>average</u> number of additional years an beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortali

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and s for whites and 'coloureds' are provide the whites have experienced a steady d since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an i static IMR since 1950 and an increase

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has f an improvement of 57,6%. During this decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 0 This is of particular concern when it IMR, the more easily should improvement in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are su is inevitable, it is to be expected tha perience of younger age groups will giv in mortality amongst elderly persons. that for both whites and 'coloureds' th the age of 65 years have shown a rising the mortality rates have also increased in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific 'coloureds' has improved or remained con of 5 and 64. However, for children les between whites and 'coloureds' is wideni one year old experienced 28,0% of the mo

Eddie Daniels free, then banned

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Eddie Daniels was served with a five-year banning order when he was released yesterday after spending 15 years on Robben Island.

While his 86-year-old mother and other relatives waited outside Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison for his release, he was whisked away by security policemen to Caledon Square where the banning order was served on him.

It restricts him to his home at weekends, public holidays and weekdays between 6 pm and 6am.

He is not allowed to teach or enter any educational institution nor can he work or visit any place covered in terms of the Factory Act.

He is not allowed to leave the magisterial district of Cape Town and may not be quoted.

His mother, Mrs Dinah Jutzen, said she was "overwhelmed" by her son's release, but dismayed by the restrictions.

"I'm terribly disappointed that he has now been prevented from leading a normal life."

Mr Daniels was convicted in 1964 of belonging to the African Resistance Movement (ARM).

He was jailed under the Sabotage Act for his part in the blowing up of power pylons and railway signals in the Cape.

A professional photographer before his conviction, he obtained a BA and B Com degree on Robben Island.

He has two teenage sons, Theodore, 19 and Donovan, 17. — Sapa.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

House arrest after 15 years on Island

By RICHARD WICKSTEED

MR EDDIE DANIELS, 50, was released yesterday after serving a 15-year sentence on Robben Island — and immediately placed under house arrest for the next five years.

Looking fit and smiling widely, Mr Daniels — who, as a restricted person, may not be quoted — was kept busy yesterday afternoon by friends and well-wishers telephoning him from around the country.

He was convicted in 1964 under the Sabotage Act and given a 15-year prison sentence. He is staying at the home of his brother, Mr Norman Daniels, a Cape Town trade unionist.

Possibly the people most pleased to see him again were his 86-year-old mother, Mrs Diana Jutzen, his brother, Norman and his son, Donovan, who turned 17 yesterday.

Some of the restrictions placed on Mr Daniels in terms of his house arrest are:

- He may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district.
- He is restricted to his house from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and all day and night on weekends.
- He may not be with more than one other person at any time, except for his immediate family.
- He may not go into any black area, nor may he set foot on the premises of any university, factory, harbour or newspaper.

Mr Daniels's son, Donovan, told the Cape Times: "My father is still committed to a non-racial South Africa, and I don't think his ideals have changed at all since his imprisonment."

Mr Daniels's mother said she was happy that she had lived to see her son's release, but was "heartsore" that he had been house arrested and was "still not free after serving his sentence".

Mr Tom Walters, City councillor, told the Cape Times yesterday that Mr Daniels's family had been told by prison authorities that he would be released at 7 am yesterday morning from Pollsmoor Prison.

Mr Norman Daniels, Mrs Jutzen and Mr Walters duly arrived at the prison to await his release.

Mr Walters said a Sergeant Vermeulen of the Security Police came up to him before 7 am, and when asked the time of Mr Daniels' release, told Mr Walters it would be at 8 am.

"Vermeulen then said to me: 'And you mustn't hang around the prison until then. You can't hang around here — you've got to get out'.

"We came back to the prison at 7.45 am and chatted for 10 minutes, having accepted Vermeulen's word. Then the prison authorities disclaimed any knowledge of Eddie, and a captain later said he had been released at 7 am, and that the security police had taken him away.

"We found out they had taken him to Caledon Square, where they released him and then served him with a banning order," Mr Walters said.

"If the security police are hoping to get the co-operation of the ordinary citizen, then this is the wrong way to go about it. I went there as an ordinary citizen, and was abused."

The head of Cape Town's Security Police, Colonel Hennie Kotze, said last night he could not comment until he had investigated the incident.

● Picture, page 9

Cape Town City tie could be on — or off: back page

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15 years' jail — now house arrest

Sunday Times 18/11/79 328

By LIZ McGREGOR

MR EDDIE Daniels, former member of the African Resistance Movement, was this TE week served with a banning order and placed under house arrest minutes after being released from 15 years' imprisonment on Robben Island.

Mr Daniels, 51, was convicted in 1964 of sabotage. He was taken from Robben Island on Thursday night to Pollsmoor Prison, Cape.

On Friday morning he was taken to police headquarters at Cape Town's Caledon Square and served with a five-year house-arrest order, restricting him to his house between 6 pm and 6 am and during weekends.

His 86-year-old mother, Mrs Diana Daniels, said bitterly that it was a "very severe banning order".

"It is a very harsh thing to do to someone who has been in prison for 15 years and has been completely out of touch for so long and has lost touch with everybody and everything.

"It doesn't give him an opportunity to find his feet."

Mr Daniels, who may not be quoted in terms of his banning order, had a Std 6 qualification when he went into prison. He obtained a matric and Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce degrees while in prison.

SEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH DIVISION,
OOL OF ECONOMICS,
T LESLIE BUILDING,
ITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

ember 1979

Dear

On Thursday the 13th of December Saldru will be celebrating its fifth anniversary with a party in our new offices on the sixth floor of the Robert Leslie Social Sciences Building.

At the same time we will be presenting our second report and launching the first volume of our new publication 'Economics of Health in South Africa'.

We should be happy if you would join us at 6.30 p.m. on that evening for drinks.

Please let us know whether you will be able to attend to facilitate our catering arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

Francis Wilson

FRANCIS WILSON
DIRECTOR

R.S.V.P.
Mrs. Annette Thom Telephone: 69 8531 Ext 440

328

WHY GRANDPA DOESN'T VISIT ANYMORE



RESTRICTED TO JOHANNESBURG – WHY?

NO ONE EVER TOLD HIM

The hurt a boy feels and a wife's private tears are just a part of the banned world of Beyers Naude

By VIV PRINCE

A BOY in Springs plans to write to the Prime Minister and ask him: "Why can't grandfather come and visit me?"

For Ruahan Naude it's the only thing to do — go to the top and clear up the confusion and upset that's troubling his 12-year-old mind.

But all the letters in the world are not likely to bring grandpa — Dr Beyers Naude — to Sunday lunch in Springs. For Grandpa is banned. Why? No one ever told him. But banned he is and as such restricted to the Johannesburg district.

But try telling that to a tousle-haired lad who just wants to show you his treasures .. in his own home.

Of course 64-year-old Dr Naude could apply to the Department of Justice for permission to visit Springs.

But a request like that you keep for real emergencies ... sickness or family trauma, not for those casual visits that every family takes for granted.

Ruahan still asks about Grandpa's ban. "Why did they do it?" he asks.

Dr Naude has no answer and even if he had we couldn't report it, not without ministerial permission.

For banned people are people without words, trapped in a world where even a careless "hello" could lead to a term in jail.

This week — months after Dr Naude was banned — I spoke to his wife about the effect the banning had had on him.

She told of a man who still walks tall and laughs and fights . . . a crusade against bitterness.

Dr Naude won't allow any form of hatred or bitterness to eat into him.

For Dr Naude there's no looking back. Banning is a way of life that has deepened his convictions and made him more aware o the situation in South Africa today.

"To my mind Beyers hasn't become more radical but more serious in his assessment," says Mrs Ilse Naude.

"If you are put a bit aside, you see things clearer and his concern about the situation has deepened.

"There's been a growth in his perception and understanding."

Dr Naude's banning has chipped into their lifestyle but left their love untouched.

Mrs Naude doesn't easily tell what her husband's banning has meant to her. She simply admits: "People might think that the wife of a banned person, being free to go where she wants, is not really influenced by the banning order.

"But if you are really concerned about each other and have lived all your lives together as husband and wife you can't start after all those years each one going his or her own way.

"And therefore although I often go to friends alone one doesn't want to do that most of the time and therefore you partly feel banned too. I really feel as if I'm banned with him."

Mrs Naude confesses that some days its hard to smile. Instead she cries — privately, inside.

"I cry within myself and it causes a deep pain," she said, "knowing how much he could do to help in the situation and now he's not allowed to do it."

For Dr Naude the frustration is agonising. It tears at him . . . his inability to approach anybody . . . to help, warn or challenge. He bottles up the frustration and sometimes it bubbles over and he calls for a friend — just one, that's what the law allows — to discuss what he feels.

And feels more deeply as the months drift by.

For banning, says Mrs Naude, has increased her husband's sensitivity and denied him an outlet he still holds dear. Dr Naude, she feels, misses terribly being able to sit down with a group of people to probe and perhaps criticise but above all to throw in new thoughts.

It's a lean debate with just two participants and the woman you love sitting far away so that there's no "gathering".

It's wearying remembering all that banning means. Remembering — in Mrs Naude's case — that she must step back when an acquaintance stops them in the street. For a banned person may only meet one person at a time.

"Beyers must always check himself . . . not to walk into a little circle where people are talking," says Mrs Naude.

The strain is relentless . . . constantly draining.

"Sometimes you feel like an animal in a cage, and not free to go with Beyers wherever we used to go," says Mrs Naude.

She calls banning "evil" . . . "a sin against humanity".

"God tells us to use our talents for the benefit of other human beings and people are prohibited from using those talents."

Dr Naude is used to blows. His wife says he lost his status as a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church when he became director of the Christian Insitute.

Last week eight leading theologians of the NGK asked their General Synod to recommend to the Government that the ban on Dr Naude be lifted.

But Dr Naude isn't looking for preferential treatment where others would simply be left where they are.

His wife said: "If the unbanning of my husband does not form part of a general revision of the whole system of banning and detention without trial I believe he would prefer to stay banned."

Sort of . . . Don't Cry For Me South Africa — unless you're prepared to weep for all others in the same situation.

Dr Naude still preaches . . . now in some of the English congregations. And much of his time is spent in pastoral counselling. Here the restrictions strike home.

Mrs Naude points out . . . a pastor is not a plumber. He needs to spend time with a family in trouble, to sit down with them as a group and be free to speak.

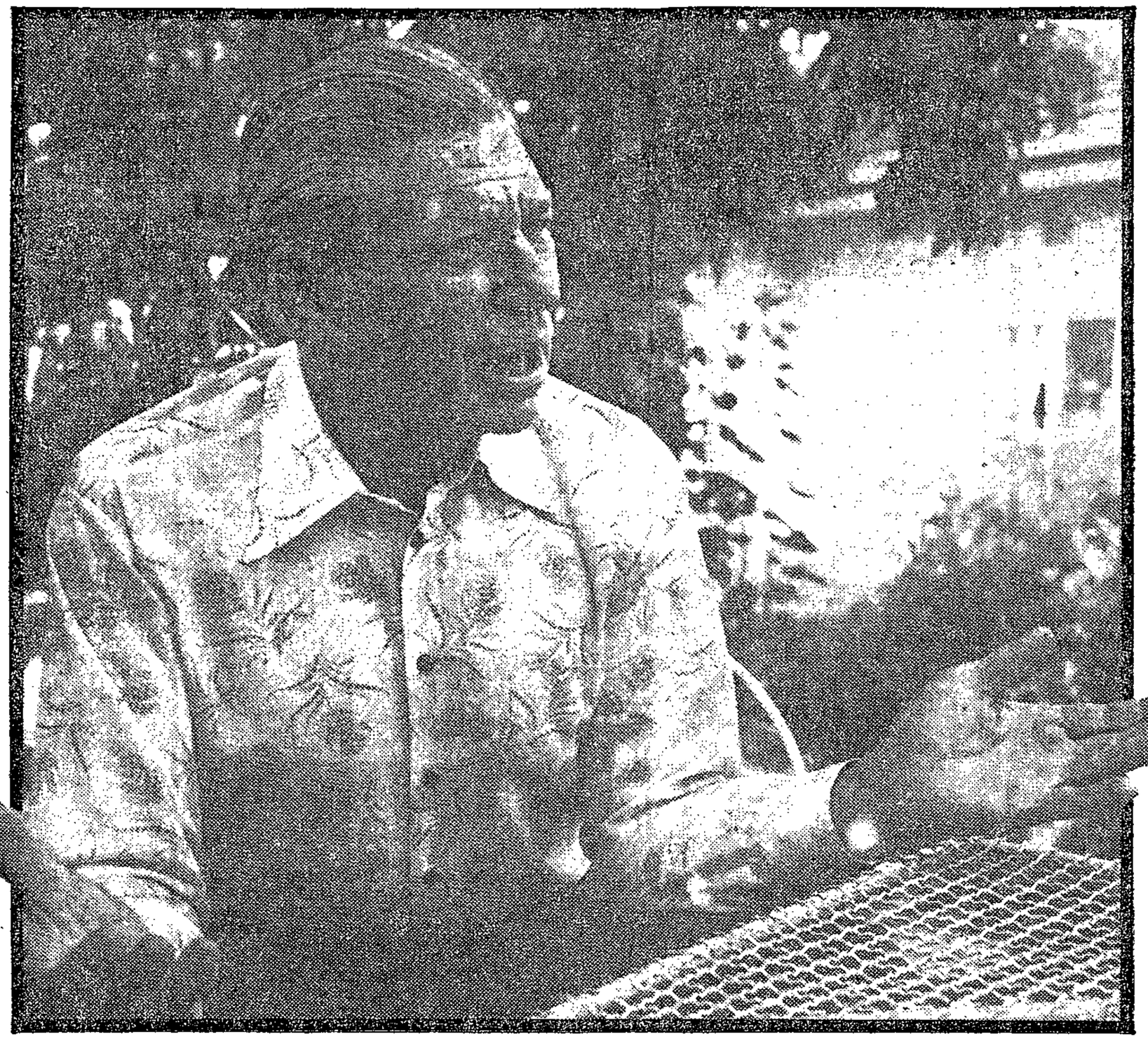
But that freedom does not belon

How ha fected Dr

"I thir less than says his person v at the po He doesn

Yes, laughs w when hi "Why d visit us?

Then deep.

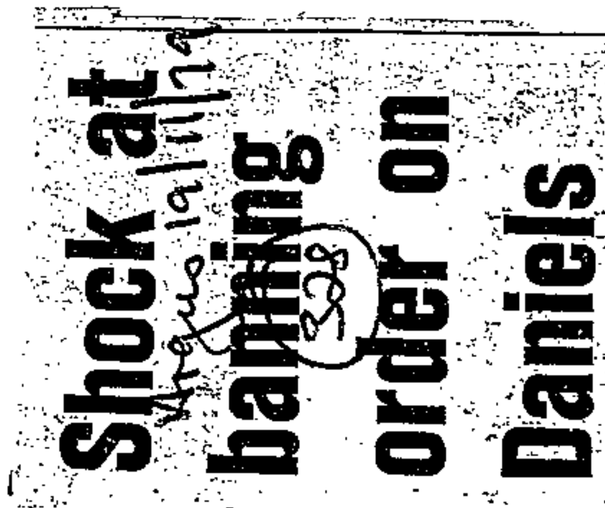






Mrs Ilse Naude: I really feel as if I'm banned with him.

I cry within myself and it causes a deep pain knowing how much he could do to help in the situation and now he's not allowed to do it



Shock at banning order on Daniels

Political Correspondent

THE Institute of Race Relations has expressed shock at the five-year banning order served on Mr Eddie Daniels immediately after he ended a 15-year sentence on Robben Island.

The 50-year-old Mr Daniels was released last week and the banning order was then served on him.

In a statement, Mrs Daphne Wilson, Western Cape chairman of the institute, pointed out that Mr Daniels was the only black member of the Africa Resistence Movement to be imprisoned in 1964.

WHITES RELEASED

All the whites were released more than 10 years ago when their sentences were reduced.

Having now completed the 15-year prison sentence with no remission, surely he should be regarded as having paid in full whatever debt he may have owed to society.

MATURE CITIZEN

'A young man at the time of his arrest, he is now a mature citizen who obtained two degrees during his sentence and like other released prisoners he should be assisted to become a useful member of society.

'Arbitrary and harsh restrictions as contained in his banning order should not be imposed on a man who has already paid heavily for former actions, Mrs Wilson said.

½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

NUT CAKE — Margaret

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

…l in a large bowl. Before
…m and sprinkle with chopped

Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 onion studded with 8 cloves
2 carrots, chopped
2½ litres water
salt & pepper to taste

Wash beans, cover with water, bring to boil. Boil for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak for 1 hour. Bring to boil again, add rest of ingredients. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool. Remove meat and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining soup in blender. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved beans in each serving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester sauce. Cover with soup. Garnish with cream and crumbled bacon or croûtons.

PRESERVED BRINJALS — Sue J

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips. Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

Afrikaans writers say unban black authors

Staff Reporter

THE lifting of a ban on two books by white authors was no more than a "sop to the public" and the white electorate, as long as bans on black authors' work were ignored.

This was the reaction of Afrikaans writers, booksellers and academics following the unbanning of Andre Brink's controversial book, "'n Droe Wit Seisoen", its English translation, and Nadine Gordimer's book, "Burgher's Daughter"

Mr Marcus de Jong, a Johannesburg bookseller, said the lifting of a ban only served to divert the public's attention from the "real and very grave issues at stake". The fact that no-one in South Africa enjoyed the right of free speech and association was much more important.

"What really worries us is that black leaders are being muzzled. The censorship of a literary work is only a minute part of a massive repressive system. It should be irrelevant whether a white writer or a black domestic worker is the victim. What we have now is a form of repressive tolerance," Mr De Jong added.

Dr Jakes Gerwel, poet and senior lecturer in Afrikaans and Nederlands at the University of the Western Cape, said he joined all those who wanted a total lift on all book bannings, especially books by black authors.

"How can I rejoice when one book gets unbanned as a sop to the public? Censorship is only one small aspect of a much larger authoritarian system."

Adam Small, poet and playwright, stressed that the whites in South Africa were totally ignorant of black literature and insensitive to the causes of the black man's suffering.

"I see censorship as part and parcel of the total estrangement existing between people in this country. The unbanning of one book means pretty little," he said.

Dr Anita Lindenberg, senior lecturer in Afrikaans and Nederlands at the University of the Witwatersrand, said she supported her colleagues who demanded that the banning of other Afrikaans books, as well as banned works by black authors, be urgently re-examined.

The plight of Afrikaans literature easily became an issue for the white electorate whereas what happened to black writers' works was ignored, she said.

Pieter-Dirk Uys, who has had several of his plays banned, blamed censorship for the lack of knowledge of and appreciation for black literature.

Prof Barend van Niekerk, professor of law at the University of Natal, said the unbanning of Andre Brink's and Nadine Gordimer's books still left "the mammoth list of banned books totally intact"

"Nowhere in the Western world is there such a long list of banned literature. It is neither here not there whether one book gets unbanned by the pull of the Afrikaner establishment. The power of censorship remains undiminished," he said.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

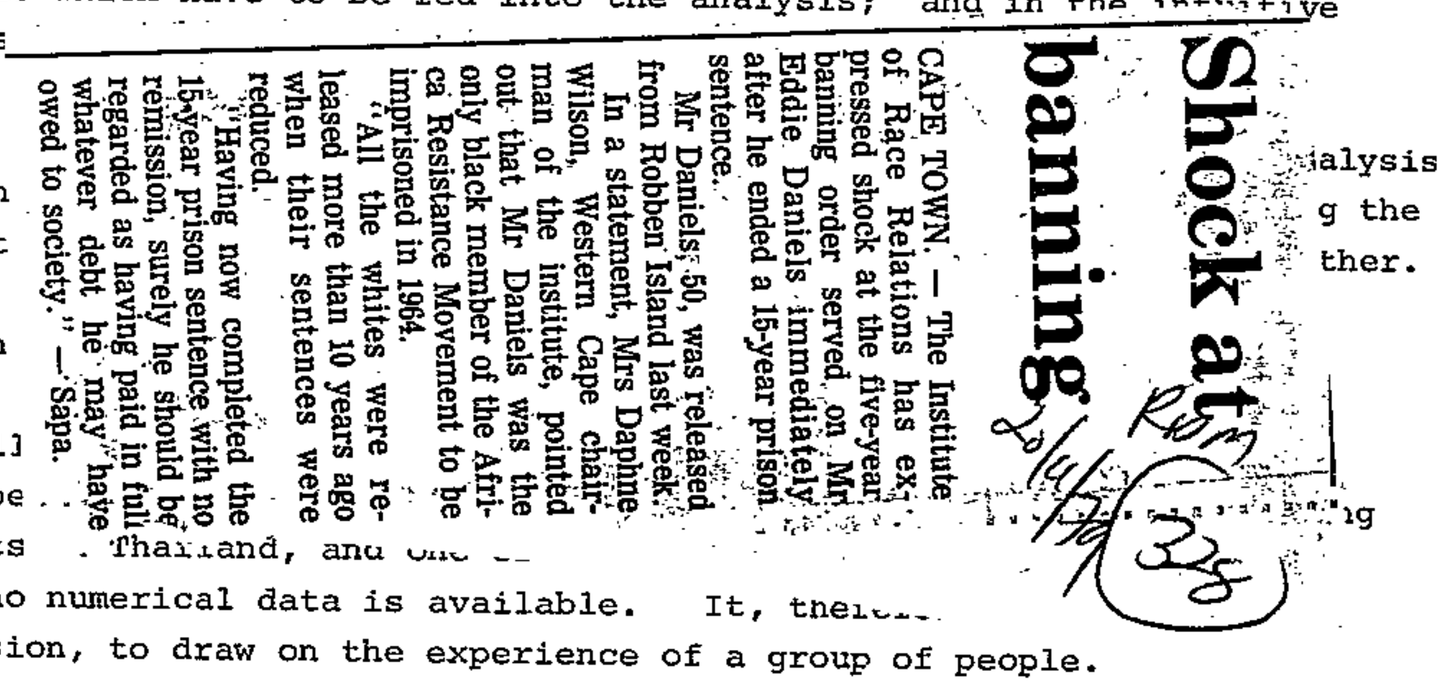
Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process



Shock at banning

CAPE TOWN. — The Institute of Race Relations has expressed shock at the five-year banning order served on Mr Eddie Daniels immediately after he ended a 15-year prison sentence.

Mr Daniels, 50, was released from Robben Island last week.

In a statement, Mrs Daphne Wilson, Western Cape chairman of the institute, pointed out that Mr Daniels was the only black member of the Africa Resistance Movement to be imprisoned in 1964.

"All the whites were released more than 10 years ago when their sentences were reduced.

"Having now completed the 15-year prison sentence with no remission, surely he should be regarded as having paid in full whatever debt he may have owed to society." — Sapa.

A very alysis than th g the benefit ther.

2.4 An

The foll ng describe students Thailand, and one where no numerical data is available. It, there discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

JOEL STERN

F.M. 23/11/79

SA tax and monetary policy

328

Intuition and careful economic analysis often lead to opposite conclusions on tax and monetary policy. The principal reason is the so-called second-order effects the indirect harm caused by intuitive pronouncements.

For example, many people believe that no tax on increases in share price and property values is beneficial. The fact is, however, that even for the beneficiaries, the indirect costs they bear can offset the tax advantage.

Given a level of government spending, a ... tax on these wealth increases must

By now well-known in SA as a financial adviser to several public companies, Joel Stern is president of Chase Financial Policy, the financial consulting arm of Chase Manhattan Bank, of New York.

cause a greater tax on wages, interest and dividend income than would otherwise be necessary. With steeply progressive tax rates, together with time wasted in attempting to legally circumvent high taxes ... sale of an asset converts the tax on that income into a highly unpredictable and, thus, a highly undesirable, consumption tax.

By my reckoning, if all income were taxed equally, the average proportional tax rate needed to balance the current level of government spending would be approximately 21%. This rate is equal to total government spending as a percent of GDP. The rate would be smaller still, nearer 15%, if wealth gains from shares



Joel Stern . . . time to think hard about tax and money

and property value increases were included in GDP. This rate of tax would guarantee a balanced budget: there would be no need for government borrowing.

At this 21% level, a so-called capital gains tax, whose alleged purpose is to tax capital appreciation at lower than earned income tax rates, would be unnecessary. At the other extreme, consider the attraction of salary and performance bonus incentive payments, both of which would more than adequately pay the taxes due on increases in share prices and property values. Furthermore, at 21%, managements would shun perquisites, preferring instead to make their own consumption decisions.

The added incentive to work or, more properly, removing disincentives now so widespread, almost certainly would so substantially increase income that within a few years government would have to reduce tax rates further to prevent its coffers from overflowing with tax rev-

... policy is *not* the imposition of a capital gains-tax at levels below existing income tax rates, a proposal the SA government now has under consideration, nor as we shall see, a tax on income in kind derived from perquisites. These proposals if enacted would simply aggravate the problem.

That fringe benefits are visible enough to demand the attention of the tax collector is merely evidence that personal income tax rates are too high!

Control money supply

Turning to monetary policy, which means controlling the rate of growth in the money supply, central bankers intuitively believe that announcing policy objectives in advance of implementation, such as a growth rate range of 8%-10%, prevents "fine tuning" adjustments to changing economic conditions. The facts are, in my view, different. Savers, such as corporations which invest retained earnings in job-producing projects, and consumers who must plan their budgeted spending based on expected future income, find that trying to detect policy with a lag by watching the entrails of money supply growth is self-defeating. It creates unnecessary uncertainty and delay in implementing investment and consumption decisions. This adds to the unemployment rate and, most unfortunately, to increases in the amplitude of cyclical swings in economic activity.

On tax policy, government should attempt to maximise tax neutrality. This means that, as much as possible, taxes should not affect investment or consumption.

On monetary policy, government should minimise uncertainty in the private sector's expectations in calculating rates of return on capital. This means facilitating forecasts of output and inflation.

The big question is how to do it.

As long as there is government spending and, thus, taxation, pure tax neutrality is impossible. That is, tax payments, no matter how small, affect investment and consumption levels. The goal is to keep taxes as low as possible and to distribute their impact as evenly as possible on all forms of income. This can best be accomplished by taxing all income at the same rate no matter what its source.

Here we should note that income properly defined is the change in the value of the individual's net worth, including wages, interest and dividend income, plus the increase in the value of personal assets, such as corporations' shares and debt and personal property, even if the increased value of personal assets is unrealised. Failing to tax unrealised capital gains provides investors with tax free income and adds unnecessarily to taxes on wages, dividends and interest. Moreover, a capital gains tax levied only upon the ... eases. Even progressivity, if maintained as a social engineering device, would imply tax rates ranging from 15% to 25%.

Finally, keep in mind that my suggestion would require that all wealth taxes, which stimulate consumption at the expense of needed saving, would be abolished, including those on property, gifts, estates, and inheritances.

Efficiency up, unemployment down.

A related tax issue should be resolved which would attract the small investor back into the share market, adding valuable liquidity. This is the elimination of differences on dividend taxation. The small investor, taxed at up to 44% of dividend income, simply has been priced out of the market by the tax-free subsidy granted institutional investors and corporations.

Do the latter need this subsidy to survive? Is it sensible to encourage employees perversely to negotiate wages, some of which are taxed today as ordinary income, the remainder escaping tax until retirement? Either all investors should incur the same tax liability or, failing to adopt my suggestion that all income be taxed at the same rate, the tax on individuals' dividend income should be abolished. Today less than 6% of dividend income is collected by the Receiver of Revenue.

Two share classes

A less desirable alternative is two classes of ordinary shares, Class "A" paying cash dividends and Class "B" paying a non-taxable bonus issue equivalent in value to Class A's dividend. Then owning different proportions of each, shareholders could manufacture their own dividend policy and tax liability.

The trouble with SA's monetary policy is that money supply growth is too erratic, bouncing about almost randomly from month to month. This is because the Reserve Bank attempts to control or influence interest rates instead of money, and because the money supply figures are estimated only for a single day of the month, instead of using the more preferential daily averages for the month. The latter means that 12 to 18 months' data on money supply is needed to eradicate the randomness in the figures.

These problems, and because monetary targets are not announced in advance, compel economic activity to follow the path of policy implementation rather than policy announcements.

Thus, changing policy causes delayed action in the economy and increased amplitudes in the business cycle and higher average rates of unemployment.

We need better control measures and policy announcements that would minimise the degree to which savers' and consumers' expectations are upset. Interest rates appear to need influence or control because of erratic monetary policy, not the reverse.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2642 23 November 1979

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2642 23 November 1979

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 in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besonderhede van 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon 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
Mashaba, Tukuza Andrew.....	4146 Chiawelo, Soweto, Johannesburg..	24/10/79	30/9/81

THE CONTRIBUTION OF MICROMAMMALS TO PREHISTORY[1]

D.M.AVERY

Micromammalian evidence provides detailed localised information of past environmental conditions which can assist in the interpretation of archaeological data. The advantages of such detailed information can be seen both at the purely local level and on a broader scale. In the first place understanding of the immediate environment of a group of people will allow a more precise interpretation of their way of life as it is witnessed in the archaeological record. In the second place, by examining the environmental and cultural sequences from a number of sites it should be possible to determine whether or not there is any pattern of correlation between the two. Environmental sequences may further be used to date sites relatively when no absolute dating is available. It may also prove possible to go further and suggest that some changes in exploitation of resources were due to choice rather than necessity.

One of the strengths of micromammalian evidence lies in the fact that it is closely associated with, but independent of, the archaeological evidence. It appears most likely that the samples of micromammalian material represent the remains of decomposed pellets deposited in caves and rockshelters by barn owls (Tyto alba). It is a happy circumstance that barn owls and humans often made use of the same caves, although probably not precisely at the same time. The débris of owl and human occupation is, however, frequently mixed in the same levels so that, from the archaeological point of view, the ...ed as contemporary. This allows the micromammalian ...evant without the risk of false correlations ...nvironmental conditions and change.

...antages in the use of micromammalian data which ...of small mammals, the habits of owls and the fact

...s to be submitted to the University of Stellenbosch

328
Soweto man restricted
THE name of Mr Tukuza Andrew Mashaba of 4146 Chiawelo, Soweto, has been added to the list of persons prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act. The restriction is for a period of two years, according to a notice published in the Government Gazette yesterday. — Sapa

that large samples are relatively often available. It is necessary to examine these before considering the uses to which the resultant information can be put. As far as the small mammals are concerned, they will have small home ranges, by absolute standards, and the southern African species are not likely to migrate over large distances. Their distribution tends to be governed mainly by vegetation type and secondly by abiotic factors such as ground surface (Rosenzweig & Winakur 1969; Bond et al n.d.). Thus it should be possible to predict quite accurately the type and positioning of vegetation within the vicinity of the site. Because of their small size and short life span rodents and insectivores are not only very susceptible to environmental change but also tend to react quickly to such change. The result is that relatively minor climatic and/or vegetational changes will be reflected in the proportions of species present, that is community composition. It can also be assumed that there is relatively little time lag between the event which caused the change and the discernible response. This is applicable whether one is considering community composition, which probably reflects vegetational changes, or the physiological responses of individuals to climatic change. Variation in the mean size of individual in different populations of the same species may result from adaptation to differences in temperature or rainfall (Kowalski 1971:466; Tchernov 1968:39) and, as such, can be a useful aid to palaeoenvironmental interpretation. Finally, it is important to note that there is no reason to believe that there has been any change in the habits and responses of small mammals during the Upper Pleistocene and Holocene. Detailed information is not yet generally available for the species encountered in the southern Cape, or indeed elsewhere (Redding 1978:63). It should, however, be possible to treat currently and ultimately available data as constant for the period under discussion.

The same point may also be made about such data relating to the barn owl as may affect interpretation of the evidence. The size of the hunting

29/4/79 DD 328

Banning orders: two men guilty

ZWELITSHA — Two Zwelitsha men have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years, for contravening their five-year banning orders. They both pleaded guilty to the charges.

The men, Mr Mzwandile Mbilini and Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, were arrested on September 13 in Mr Mbilini's flat and were charged with communicating with each other.

They were later released after an application by their attorney.

Both men, who have been detained on previous occasions, were leading members of the banned BPC. Mr Mbilini was a close associate of the leader of the Black Consciousness Movement, Mr Steve Biko, who died in police detention.

Mr M. M. Mdlalana appeared for the men in the Zwelitsha Regional Court. — DDC

Russell refused permit

30/11/79
C. Times
328

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Banned and under house-arrest, the Reverend David Russell, has been refused permission to attend the Anglican Synod which starts in Grahamstown this weekend.

Mr Russell, who ministers to black migrant workers in Cape Town, was elected before house banning two years ago to represent the Cape Town diocese at the three-yearly synod.

Delegates already in Grahamstown confirmed yesterday that Mr Russell had applied unsuccessfully to the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg for a relaxation of his banning orders to allow him to attend.

Mr Russell was recently in court on charges of contravening his restriction order.

Five years ago he campaigned on behalf of people resettled at Dimbaza in the Eastern Cape, and more recently was involved in ministering to families at the Cross Roads squatter camp.

At the time of the riots in Cape Town in 1976 he wrote a memorandum on police actions in Langa township which was immediately banned.

Pityana restricted

DD
22/2/77
328

PORT ELIZABETH — A five-year restriction order has been served on Mr Lizo Pityana, vice-president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

This was confirmed yesterday by a Security Police spokesman.

Mr Pityana's brother, Mr Sipho Pityana, said in a telephone interview the restriction order confined Mr Pityana to New Brighton and the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth. He had to be in his New Brighton home between 6 pm and 6 am daily and at weekends and public holidays. — DDC.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	2 8		
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	5 18		
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	12 40		
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	31 1		
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	1 24		
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision).

See Ref. 13.

PE civic leader banned

PORT ELIZABETH — A five-year restriction order was served on Mr Lizo Pityana, vice-president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization, by Port Elizabeth security police on Thursday.

This was confirmed yesterday by a security police spokesman.

Mr Pityana's brother, Mr Sipho Pityana, said the restriction order confined Lizo to New Brighton and the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth. He had to be in his New Brighton home between 6 pm and 6 am daily and at weekends and public holidays.

He said the order also prevented Lizo from attending meetings.

The only visitor he is allowed is his mother, Mrs Ruth Pityana, of King William's Town. Mr Sipho Pityana and his sister, Linda, a high school student in King William's Town, are barred from visiting Lizo.

Their elder brother Barney has been in exile in London since 1978.

Unsigned 27/2/74

Banned (328) Robben Island man in court

MR Edward Joseph Daniels, who was placed under house arrest soon after being released from Robben Island, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town, today in connection with an alleged contravention of his banning order.

Mr Daniels, 51, no address given, was not asked to plead and no evidence was lead.

He was released from Robben Island in November after serving a 15-year sentence, and was immediately served with a five-year banning order.

The case was postponed to January 10. Mr Daniels was warned to appear.

Mr B Carroll was on the Bench. Mr J Lateky appeared for the State. Mr S E Kessinky of Frank Bernadt and Joffe appeared for Mr Daniels.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
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Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)								
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Daniels in court over 328 plan

Staff Reporter

A FORMER political prisoner on Robben Island, Eddie Daniels, who was released last month after serving a 15-year sentence for a conviction under the Sabotage Act, appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Daniels, 51, appeared on a charge of contravening his house arrest order. The order, effective for five years, was served on him immediately after his release from Robben Island.

The State alleged that Mr Daniels broke the terms of his house arrest on December 22, at 165 11th Avenue, Kensington.

Some of the restrictions placed on Mr Daniels are:

• He may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district.

• He is restricted to his house from 6 am to 6 pm on weekdays and all day and night on weekends.

• He may not be with more than one other person at any time except for his immediate family.

• He may not go into any black area, nor may he set foot on the premises of any university, factory, harbour or newspaper.

Mr Daniels was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. He was warned to appear in court on January 10.

Mr B Carroll was on the Bench. Mr J Latsky prosecuted. Mr S E Kawalsky appeared for Mr Daniels.

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The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Ex-island prisoner in court

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A former political prisoner on Robben Island, Mr Eddie Daniels, who was released last month after serving a 15-year sentence for a conviction under the Sabotage Act, appeared in the magistrate's court yesterday.

Mr Daniels, 51, appeared on a charge of contravening his house arrest order. The order, effective for five years, was served on him immediately after his release.

The State alleged Mr Daniels broke the terms of his house arrest on December 22, at 14th Avenue 165, Kensington.

Some of the restrictions placed on Mr Daniels are:

- He may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district;
- He is restricted to his house from 6am to 6pm on weekdays and all day and night on weekends;
- He may not be with more than one other person at any time except for his immediate family, and
- He may not go into any black area, university, factory, harbour or newspaper office.

Mr Daniels was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. He was warned to appear in court on January 10.

ders following their detention shortly after the launching of the Azanian People's Organisation; and Mr Peter Jones, who was detained with black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

Mr Biko, who was also banned, subsequently died while in police custody.

Several key black consciousness leaders were jailed in 1976 after the marathon Saso/BPC trial.

Black journalists have also been banned. They include Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso and Mr Isaac Moroe, who have also fled into exile, and Mrs Juby Mayet and Mr Don Omar Mattera.

Mr Rowley Israel Arenstein, "listed" a communist, was first banned for two years in 1953. He has been banned or jailed continuously since 1960 and struck off the attorneys' roll. His wife, Mrs Jacqueline Arenstein, has been banned since 1963.

Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, 68, of Orlando West, has been banned since 1962, apart from a three-year break between 1972 and 1975. She is a former ANC national executive member, former national president of the ANC Women's League and a former trade unionist.

Arrested in 1956, she was

Mr Ell Weinberg and his wife, Mrs Violet Weinberg, were both banned and have since left the country. Their daughter, Miss Sheila Weinberg, first detained in 1964 and jailed in 1965 for participating in ANC activities, is still banned.

Mrs Fatima Meer, the Natal sociologist, is banned. So are her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, and her son, Rashid, who fled to London. Her husband, Mr Ismail Meer, is "listed".

Banned religious figures include the Reverend Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute until it too was banned in 1977, Father Mangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary-general of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference who was detained twice, and the Reverend David Russell, who has been charged again for allegedly breaking the terms of his banning order.

According to a detailed study by Sean Moroney and Linda Ensor for the SA Institute of Race Relations, conditions of banning vary.

For example, Mr A K Docrat was under a 22-hour house arrest for 10 years and only allowed to leave his Durban flat for two hours daily to purchase

organisations, nor make or receive contributions for their benefit. Some have been forbidden to enter the premises of such bodies.

- Some orders prohibit the holder participating in the activities of specific organisations not included in the 1962 list. Black consciousness organisations are among those specifically listed on banning orders.
- Most orders forbid the holders to communicate in any way with any other listed or banned person.
- Many orders compel the banned person to report daily or weekly at a specified police station.
- Some orders preclude a banned person from entering places such as black, coloured or Indian areas other than a township in which he or she lives; factories, and/or mine premises, and/or railway premises and harbours, and/or courts of law except as a petitioner, accused or witness.
- An order may prohibit the holder from communicating with specified organisations other than those referred to above, or with a newspaper.
- It may forbid the banned person to give lectures or enter educational institutions, although exceptions have been made at the discretion of the Minister.

Occasionally, the orders are temporarily relaxed to enable a banned person to go overseas or to attend a function.

The orders are valid from between two and five years. Sometimes, they can last for a month, as in the case of Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Commiittee of 10, who was banned for a month in August last year.

It is an offence to quote or publish anything said or written by a banned or listed person except with special permission. It has been indicated by the authorities that banned people can be quoted by newspapers if they testify in a court of law, provided they do not use it as a political platform, or if they speak in an international forum such as the United Nations.

Prominent people such as Dr Yusuf Dadoo, self-exiled former president of the SA Indian Congress, do not appear on the banned list, but they are "listed" as communists and may not be quoted. Similarly, quoting the views of banned organisations could lead to prosecution on charges of furthering their aims.

The Institute of Race Relations' report says the Minister of Justice has repeatedly refused to furnish specific reasons for banning individuals. "Usually, a request for information on the reasons for a banning order elicits the response that disclosure is not in the interests of the public."

Over the years, hundreds of people have also been detained without trial and subsequently released. According to the SA Institute of Race Relations, more than 2,700 people were held between 1976 and September this year.

In recent weeks, strikers at the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth and members of the black Congress of South African Students (Cosas) have been detained.

REASONS for banning people are seldom given by the Government. But an inkling of its thinking can be gauged by remarks made in Parliament earlier this year by Mr J T Kruger, Minister of Justice at the time and now President of the Senate.

It was Mr Kruger who banned 19 organisations — mainly embodying the black consciousness philosophy — in October, 1977. Mr Kruger also signed the orders restricting many black consciousness officials.

Answering a question in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, as to where legal dissent ended and criminal conduct began, Mr Kruger replied: "It begins with the black consciousness organisations."

Mr Kruger said that while the black consciousness movement was not itself a "strategy for revolution", it was concerned with the "political mobilisation of the black man".

In this function, it worked very closely with the banned ANC, he charged. He quoted a document to support his point that political training internally was part of the total onslaught which included armed conflict.

Reading from the document, Mr Kruger alleged the black consciousness movement gave political training to people by exposing them to "classical Marxist revolutionary theories."

He said the following organisations were involved:

Azapo, Black Priests' Solidarity Group, SA Black Social Workers' Association, Human Rights Congress, the SA Teachers' Action Committee, the Soweto Action Committee, the Soweto Students' League, the Soweto Youth League and the Soweto Committee of 10.

The Committee of 10 chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, challenged Mr Kruger to repeat his allegations outside Parliament "so that we can sue him in terms of his own law".

On stepping down as Minister of Justice in June, Mr Kruger was asked to express his view on the absolute power he wielded to ban and detain people without trial. He said: "That is one of the unfortunate and onerous duties of a Minister and you have to face up to these duties.

"I can frankly say I have tried to exercise whatever powers the statute has given me with great humanity and I have never been impressed by these powers."

Mr Kruger compared his role in banning and detaining people without trial to the role of a judge who had to pass a heavy sentence. Although people who were banned and detained without trial did not appear in court, Mr Kruger said he believed his actions were justified on the basis of information he received.

Hardly any of the victims of the banning orders knows what the "information" is. According to the SA Institute of Race Relations: "Usually, a request (to the Minister of Justice) for information on the reasons for a banning order elicits the response that disclosure is not in the interests of the public."

Russell defies order

1/12/79 D (328)

GRAHAMSTOWN — The banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, caused a sensation at the opening of the Anglican synod here last night — by arriving as a delegate in open defiance of his restriction orders.

Mr Russell, who ministers to black migrant workers, is under a five year banning order in terms of which he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and prohibited from attending gatherings.

He was warmly greeted last night by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, and by many of the 23 Anglican bishops and 200 delegates attending the synod.

After their initial shock at seeing him outside the Grahamstown Cathedral he was surrounded by excited well wishers, both clergy and laity, black and white.

Mr Russell's private secretary, Mrs Dot Eleminshaw, said last night his decision to break his banning order and attend the synod was a calculated move to do something positive about a system of which he strongly disapproved. — DDC.

Burnett hits out, page 2.



Dispatch man has ban lifted

EAST LONDON — The former Transkei bureau chief of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Peter Kenny, who was deported from Transkei in April last year, has had his ban lifted.

Mr Kenny received a letter yesterday from the Transkei Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Mr H. Titus, which said: "I am pleased to inform you that the Cabinet has approved the lifting of the ban imposed on you in terms of the letter served on you on April 21, 1978."

Mr Kenny, a senior reporter on the Daily Dispatch, received no reason for his deportation order but had previously been warned by government over some stories he had written.

Mr Kenny said yesterday: "I am delighted the banning order has been lifted. It has hampered my work as a journalist in not having access to Transkei.

"It will also be far easier to see my family in Natal and I can now enjoy holidays on the best stretch of coastline in Southern Africa — the Wild Coast." — DDR.

MR KENNY . . . I am delighted.

McEvedy & Jones:

Section III

* L.C.A. Knowles:
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J.H. Clapham:
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Alec Nove: Economic History of the U.S.S.R.
J.M. Keynes: The Economic Consequences of the Peace
Etienne Montoux: The Carthaginian Peace
(Keynes and Montoux put forward opposing points of view on reparations.)

J.M. Keynes: Essays in Persuasion. (Especially, 'The Misleading of Mr Churchill". But there are other fascinating essays.)

W.E. Leuchtenberg: The New Deal. (A vivid documentary of America in the 30's.)

M.M. Poston: An Economic History of Western Europe

These are only a small selection of the many books available. You should try to look at several of the "general" books. The others are for those with particular interests, or to help with essays.

Books marked * are either on short loan now, or will be put on short loan while the essay to which they refer is being written.

PS/gc
3 May 1979

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

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Sunday Tribune
COMMENT

28

2/12/79

David Russell's defiance

IT IS little wonder that the appearance of the Rev David Russell at the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown caused a sensation. Mr Russell is under a five-year banning order, which restricts him to Wynberg, Cape, and prohibits him from attending gatherings.

Mr Russell was greeted warmly by many members of synod, including his own archbishop, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett. Some may have been merely expressing their pleasure in seeing him. Others were clearly expressing their approval of his defiance of his banning order.

One of those who expressed approval must have been the archbishop himself for it was he who summoned Mr Russell to attend synod, knowing that he was a banned person. It is clear that leaders of the Anglican Church are challenging the authority of the State, and this, of course, is a grave matter.

It is not yet clear, however, whether the church leaders are challenging the authority of the State to prevent a churchman from carrying out his church duties, or whether they are challenging its right to punish without trial, or whether they are challenging its right to ban without trial any person at all.

There is a responsible body of opinion that believes South Africa will never be welcome in the Western community of nations while its Government imposes banning orders on the mere decision of a Minister. In the West this is regarded as a breach of the rule of law, and this, in fact, is what it is.

The archbishop and Mr Russell are throwing down the gauntlet. This will be a test of the statesmanship of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice. Let us hope that they will show greater wisdom than their immediate predecessors.

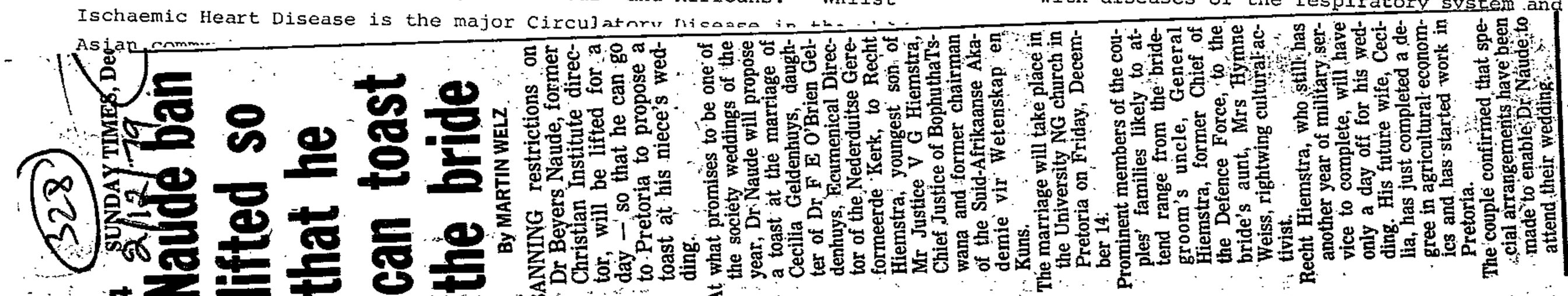
It is time to bring banning without trial to an end.

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the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal



4 SUNDAY TIMES, Dec 2/12/79

Naude ban lifted so that he can toast the bride

By MARTIN WELZ

BANNING restrictions on Dr Beyers Naude, former Christian Institute director, will be lifted for a day — so that he can go to Pretoria to propose a toast at his niece's wedding.

At what promises to be one of the society weddings of the year, Dr Naude will propose a toast at the marriage of Cecilia Geldenhuys, daughter of Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys, Ecumenical Director of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, to Recht Hiemstra, youngest son of Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, Chief Justice of BophuthaTswana and former chairman of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

The marriage will take place in the University NG church in Pretoria on Friday, December 14.

Prominent members of the couples' families likely to attend range from the bridegroom's uncle, General Hiemstra, former Chief of the Defence Force, to the bride's aunt, Mrs Hymne Weiss, rightwing cultural activist.

Recht Hiemstra, who still has another year of military service to complete, will have only a day off for his wedding. His future wife, Cecilia, has just completed a degree in agricultural economics and has started work in Pretoria.

The couple confirmed that special arrangements have been made to enable Dr Naude to attend their wedding.

the category of Infectious and tuberculosis are the most eds' experience an interesting ed' mortality with a high ases in the young and circu- of interest is the relatively itions, particularly in the ne indication of the pro- Africans in the urban areas. ality intermediate between and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in th... Asian comm...

... this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

No move yet on Russell's breaking of ban

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, passed his second day at the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown yesterday with no sign of security police action against him.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, has warned that the State should not interfere with Mr Russell's right to attend the Synod, or risk infringing the freedom of the Church.

Mr Russell has defied his five-year banning and house arrest orders to attend as a delegate representing the Cape Town Diocese. His action is believed to be unprecedented in the history of bannings in South Africa.

"I am delighted he is here," Archbishop Burnett said yesterday. "We regard him as having been obedient to his call to attend Synod as a duly-elected representative."

Any interference by the State would be seen as an infringement of Mr Russell's religious freedom, as well as of the Church's freedom, the Archbishop said.

"I can assure you that he has the support of Synod for his decision to attend."

There was speculation among delegates to the Synod on whether the security police would risk a Church-State confrontation by arresting Mr Russell at the Synod.

He is occupying a delegate's room at Thomas Pringle House, one of three student residences at Rhodes University which are being used to accommodate Synod delegates.

He sits with the Cape Town delegation during Synod sessions, attends services in the cathedral and takes his meals with other delegates in the communal dining hall.

By coming to the Synod, Mr Russell has infringed at least six provisions of his banning order. If he fails to make his weekly report to the police in Cape Town, he will infringe a seventh. A legal expert said yesterday that failure to report carried a minimum one-year sentence which, however, could be suspended.

The other stipulations of his banning order which Mr Russell has broken are:

- Absenting himself from the magisterial district of Wynburg without permission from the Chief Magistrate.
- Being away from his house after 6 pm and over a weekend.
- Attending a gathering of two or more people with a common purpose.
- Attending a social gathering (communal meals at the Synod).
- Being on the premises of an educational institution.
- Preparing material for publication.

The last provision will be breached when motions proposed by Mr Russell come before the Synod. Once they have been proposed, however, they will become Synod motions and may be reported. Mr Russell already faces charges of infringing his restriction by allegedly visiting a parishioner at Crossroads after 6 pm at night. He appeared in court in Cape Town last month and the hearing was adjourned.

Mr Russell is no stranger to Grahamstown. In the early 1970s he worked in the Grahamstown Diocese as a priest, serving the city's black community. Before his banning two years ago he was assistant priest in the township of Nyanga. Since 1977 he has been ministering to migrant workers in Cape Town.

Naude can go — but no quotes

Argus 3/12/79

328

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Although the Reverend Beyers Naude will be 'unbanned' for his niece's wedding here on December 14 he may not be quoted.

The bride's father, Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys, said today he had had no difficulty in getting permission for Dr Naude to attend the wedding of his daughter Cecilia to Recht Hiemstra, son of Mr Justice V G Hiemtra, Chief Justice in Mophutha-Tswana.

'Dr Naude will be allowed to attend the wedding but you will not be allowed to report anything he says.'

It is understood the broad moderature of the Ned Geref Kerk has been considering making an appeal to the Government to lift the banning order.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

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Dr C F Beyers Naude

Naude 'unbanned' for a day

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the banned Christian Institute, will be "unbanned" for the day of his niece's wedding — by special request of the bride's father.

Dr Naude has been asked to propose a toast at the marriage of Cecilia Geldenhuys, daughter of Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys, Ecumenical Director of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, to Recht Hiemstra, son of Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana.

The wedding is early on Friday, December 14, at the University NG Kerk in Pretoria followed by a luncheon at the Pretoria Country Club.

Dr O'Brien Geldenhuys said he had no difficulty in gaining permission for Dr Naude to attend the wedding.

"I asked and it was given graciously," he said yesterday.

Banning restrictions on Dr Naude were briefly relaxed on Monday last week when permission was granted to two NGK officials to visit him at his home in Greenside, Johannesburg.

The Broad Moderatuur (Bree Moderatuur) of the NGK have been considering making an appeal to the government to lift the ban on Dr Naude altogether.

Earlier this month Mrs Naude told the press her husband would probably refuse a total lifting of his ban unless the government at the same time revised the whole system of bannings and detentions without trial.

"He would feel most unhappy to receive any preferential treatment," she said.

The Cape Times, Mond

ct 3/12/79 328

Russell: police make no move

31/12/79 (328) DD

GRAHAMSTOWN — The banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, passed his second day at the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown yesterday without any sign that Security Police were going to move against him.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, warned that the state should not interfere with Mr Russell's right to attend the synod or risk infringing the freedom of the church.

Mr Russell has defied his five-year banning and house arrest orders to attend as a delegate representing the Cape Town diocese. His action is believed to be unprecedented in the history of bannings in South Africa.

Bishops and members of the clergy were reluctant to be interviewed on the question of Mr Russell's attendance and its possible consequences. Many were afraid their comments might precipitate police action against him.

But there was lively speculation among delegates on whether the Security Police would risk a church-state confrontation by arresting Mr Russell at the synod.

By coming to the synod, Mr Russell has infringed at least six provisions of his banning order. If he fails to make his weekly report to the police in Cape Town, he will infringe a seventh.

A legal expert yesterday said failure to report carried a minimum one-year sentence which, however, could be suspended.

Mr Russell already faces charges of infringing his restriction by allegedly visiting a parishioner at Crossroads after 6 o'clock at night.

He appeared in court in Cape Town last month and the matter was postponed. — DDC.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

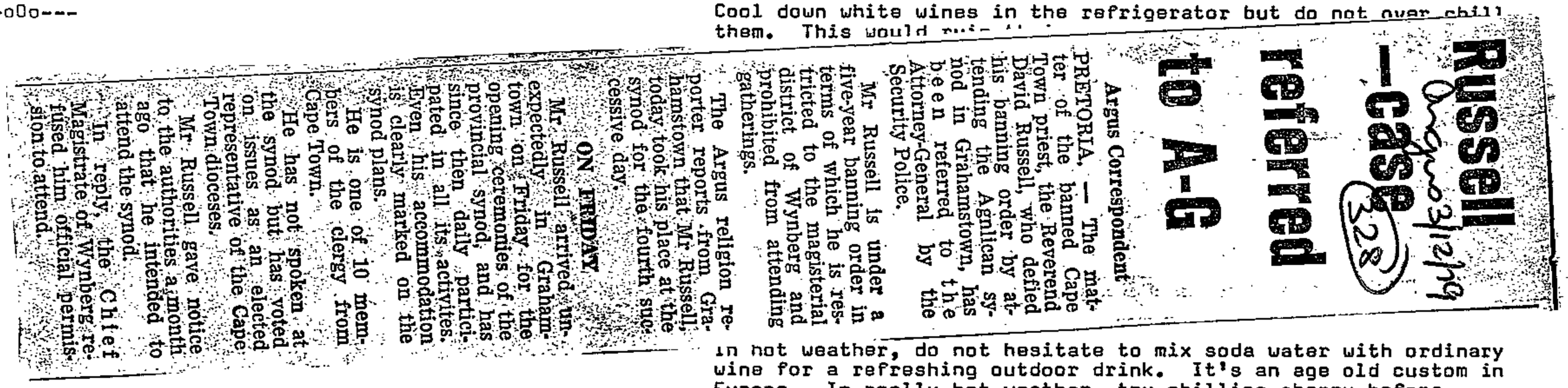
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That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would [illegible]



Russell Case
Argus 3/12/69
328

Russell referred to A-G

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The mat-
ter of the banned Cape
Town priest, the Reverend
David Russell, who defied
his banning order by at-
tending the Anglican sy-
nod in Grahamstown, has
been referred to the
Attorney-General by the
Security Police.

Mr Russell is under a
five-year banning order in
terms of which he is re-
tricted to the magisterial
district of Wynberg and
prohibited from attending
gatherings.

The Argus religion re-
porter reports from Gra-
hamstown that Mr Russell,
today took his place at the
synod for the fourth suc-
cessive day.

ON FRIDAY

Mr Russell arrived un-
expectedly in Graham's
town on Friday for the
opening ceremonies of the
provincial synod, and has
since then daily partici-
pated in all its activities.
Even his accommodation
is clearly marked on the
synod plans.

He is one of 10 mem-
bers of the clergy from
Cape Town.

He has not spoken at
the synod but has voted
on issues as an elected
representative of the Cape
Town diocese.

Mr Russell gave notice
to the authorities a month
ago that he intended to
attend the synod.

In reply, the Chief
Magistrate of Wynberg re-
fused him official permis-
sion to attend.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

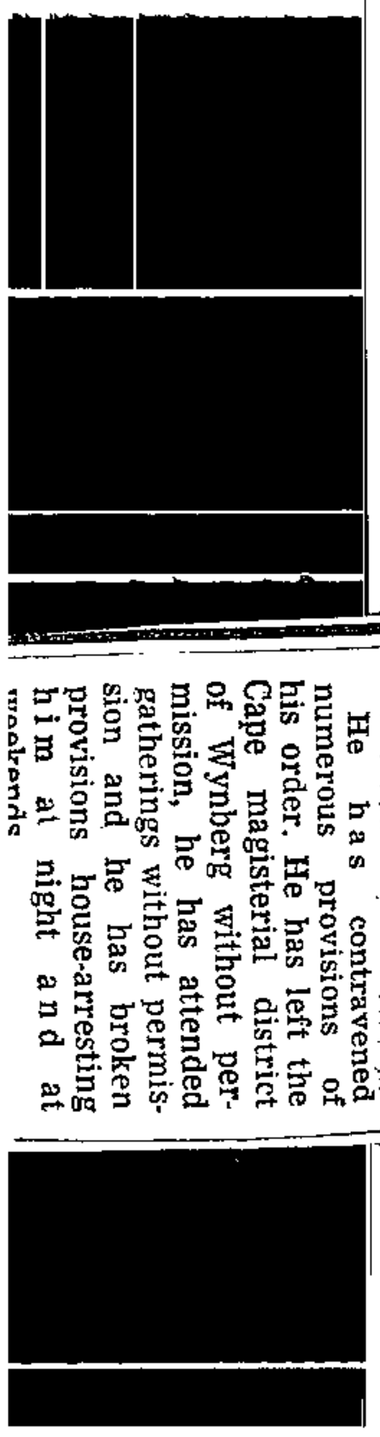
RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease show a comparatively

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death





The Star, Monday December 3 1979 3

Police act on defiance by priest

Own Correspondent

The matter of the banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, who defied his banning order by attending the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown, has been referred to the Attorney-General by the Security Police.

A spokesman for the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations said there were already two cases pending against Mr Russell for similar offences.

Mr Russell attended the synod as a delegate at the weekend. He is under a five-star banning order in terms of which he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and prohibited from attending gatherings.

Mr Russell gave notice to the authorities a month ago of his intention to attend the synod and did not request formal permission to leave the magisterial district to which he is confined by his banning order.

This was revealed today in Grahamstown by Cape Town delegates, who said the Press had erred in reports that Mr Russell had written to the Wynberg Chief Magistrate asking permission to attend the synod.

They said the correspondence revealed Mr Russell had written to the magistrate stating he was a duly elected representative of the diocese at the Cape Town town synod, and intended to take his place at the synod as required of delegates.

In reply the Wynberg magistrate said that although the letter was not so phrased, he regarded it as an application for permission to leave the magisterial district, and refused that permission.

His action has been taken against the background of recent calls for churchmen to ignore Government-imposed legal restrictions when they

He has contravened numerous provisions of his order. He has left the Cape magisterial district of Wynberg without permission, he has attended gatherings without permission and he has broken provisions house-arresting him at night and at weekends

Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

is inevitable, it is to be
perience of younger age gr
in mortality amongst elder
that for both whites and '
the age of 65 years have sh
the mortality rates have al
in the 25-44 and 45-64 year

The imbalance between the a
'coloureds' has improved or
of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Dear P W, why CAN'T my husband have a passport?

I WOULD like to ask the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, a sincere question: Why is the passport of my husband, Stephen Tromp Wynn Hayes, repeatedly refused?

All I ask is an open and complete answer, not one of the one-line letters from a Secretary to the effect that "The Minister had decided . . ." or "The Minister deems fit . . ."

I would dearly love to see one single genuine reason that could be conceded or denied. I cannot think of one.

In 1971 I applied for my passport to go overseas on holiday, expecting that as a South African citizen I was entitled to it.

The fact that I got it, it now appears, was not something upon which a citizen can simply rely — but appears to rest on whatever the current Minister "deems fit".

I met and married my husband after he had been banned — yet another thing for which no reasons are given.

The banning order was lifted in 1976 and, with our unaccustomed

PO BOX 1090, JOHANNESBURG

Letters

freedom — we hadn't left Durban for four years — we decided to take a holiday tour of the Free State and the Transvaal and hoped to call in at Gaborone and Swaziland on the way round as we had seen neither.

Stephen applied for a passport for Botswana and Swaziland. The fact that this application was granted after we returned from our holiday makes nonsense of the subsequent refusals.

Had it, too, been refused, I could have seen the whole thing as yet another symptom of the whole sick banning business, but having been given a passport, even one for a year only, I simply cannot understand what has followed since.

When that passport expired — we had managed to take a holiday in Swaziland in 1977 while Stephen was ministering to the parish of Utrecht, which is fairly close to the border — Stephen re-applied, fairly confident that the passport would be renewed, but this led to a further weird affair.

Stephen is now director of training for ministry in the diocese of Zululand, concerned with the theological training of post-ordination priests and of self-supporting ministers — those men who, at their own expense, become ordained priests.

The Bishop of Swaziland has invited the self-supporting men from Zululand to Swaziland for their annual 10-day meeting there in January 1980 (the Swazi men came to Zululand in 1978), and with the support of our own bishop, Stephen once again applied for a passport.

The letter we eventually received said: "Sir, with reference to your application for a South African Passport I wish to inform you that the application was not successful. Your photographs are returned herewith. The amount of R5 will be refunded in due course."

Stephen then asked the Rev Alex Boraine to appeal on his behalf, but this was again refused and the January meeting has since been moved to Zululand, which means that once again the Swazis will have to bear the expense of the travelling.

The Nationalist election manifesto in Eshowe states that the Prime Minister is working towards clean administration — a desire to promote peace — and a wish to improve relationships between population groups.

Surely this cannot include these arbitrary decisions by Ministers to withhold passports, when by doing so one is hindered in the proclamation of the Christian Gospel, the only TRUE message of peace.

I know there are many in our country who are denied passports but they are not my primary concern. Their task, too, is to ask why. I am not conducting a campaign.

I am writing as a wife and mother who has a genuine concern that my husband be dealt with honestly, as he deals with others.

That the justice which we seek in our country be seen to be done, and when these decisions are made, one may be given a genuine answer and the reasons WHY! — **Mrs Valerie Hayes, PO Box 96, Melmoth, Zululand.**

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68		
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51		
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69		
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809		

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

SEASES

					C	B	
					F	M	F
					51,04	29,36	27,05
					7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

Russell: Police investigate

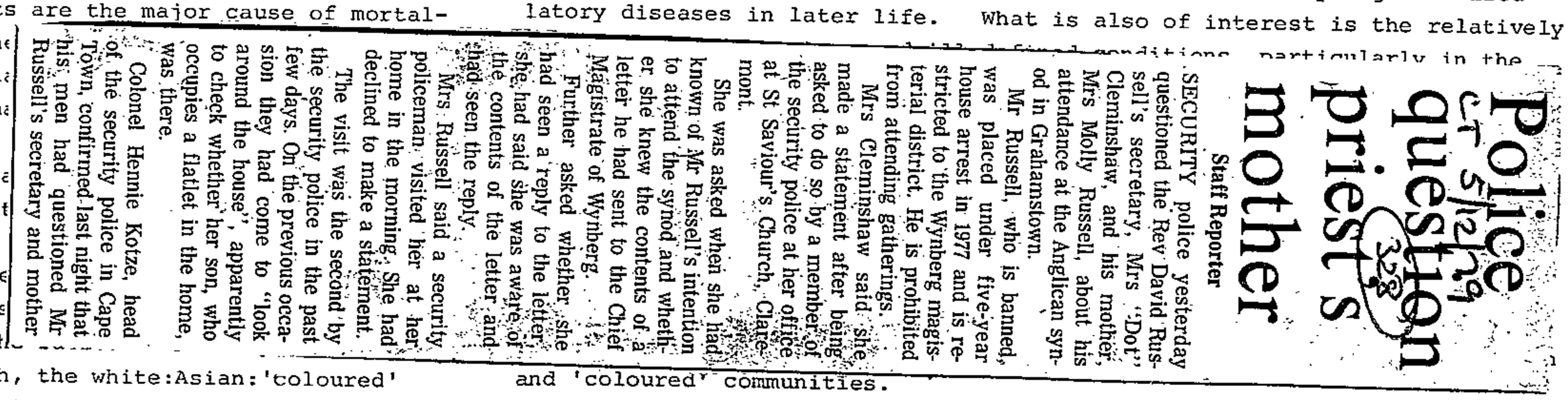
PRETORIA. — The Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police said yesterday that the banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell had defied his banning order by attending the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown and was being investigated. Findings would later be referred to the Attorney General.

Mr Russell was placed under a five-year house arrest in 1977. In terms of the banning order he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and prohibited from attending gatherings.

Mr Russell's private secretary, Mrs D Chlenishaw, said Mr Russell had written to the Wynberg Chief Magistrate informing him of his intention to travel to Grahamstown.

Mr Russell had also informed the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, in writing. He had however not obtained permission from anyone. — Sapa

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively



Police
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priest's
question
5/12/89
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SECURITY police yesterday
tioned the Rev David Rus-
s secretary, Mrs 'Dot'
ainshaw, and his mother,
Molly Russell, about his
dance at the Anglican syn-
Grahamstown.
Russell, who is banned,
placed under five-year
arrest in 1977 and is re-
ed to the Wynberg magis-
district. He is prohibited
attending gatherings.
s Cleminshaw said she
a statement after being
to do so by a member of
curity police at her office
Saviour's Church, Clare-

Staff Reporter

Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of the security police in Cape Town, confirmed last night that his men had questioned Mr Russell's secretary and mother

was asked when she had
known of Mr Russell's intention
to attend the synod and whether
er she knew the contents of a
letter he had sent to the Chief
Magistrate of Wynberg.
Further a
made a sta
asked to do
the security
at St Savio
mont.
She was a
had seen a 'r
she had said
the contents
had seen the
Mrs Russe
policeman visited her at her
home in the morning. She had
declined to make a statement.
The visit was the second by
the security police in the past
few days. On the previous occa-
sion they had come to "look
around the house", apparently
to check whether her son, who
occupies a flatlet in the home,
was there.

and 'coloured' communities.

The expectation for life at birth and at a
'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It
an expectation of life for urban Africans
large measure of migration. The characte
of life for women in comparison to men, is
ties. However, what is of interest is th
life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the
the white community is suicide, whilst tha
cide. For Africans, the latter is the ma

Russell: police act

5/12/79 DD

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CAPE TOWN — Security Police yesterday questioned the Rev David Russell's secretary, Mrs "Dot" Cleminshaw, and his mother, Mrs Molly Russell, about his attendance at the Anglican synod in Grahamstown.

Mr Russell, who is banned, was placed under a five-year house arrest in 1977, is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. He is prohibited from attending gatherings.

Mrs Cleminshaw said yesterday that she had made a statement after being asked to do so by a member of the Security Police at her office in St Saviour's Church in Claremont.

She said she was asked when she had known of Mr Russell's intention to attend the synod and whether she knew the contents of a letter he had sent to the chief magistrate of Wynberg.

Mrs Cleminshaw was further asked whether she had seen a reply to the letter. She said she was aware of the contents of Mr Russell's letter and had seen the reply.

Mrs Russell said a security policeman visited her at her home yesterday morning, but she had declined to make a statement. She had told the policeman she wanted to speak to her lawyer first.

She had telephoned her lawyer while the policeman was there, and the policeman had spoken to him. Mrs Russell said she intended seeking the advice of her lawyer today.

She said that the visit was the second by the Security Police in the past few days. On the previous occasion they had come to "look around the house", apparently to check whether her son, who occupies a flatlet in the home, was there.

Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of the Security Police in Cape Town, confirmed last night his men had questioned Mr Russell's secretary and mother yesterday about his attendance at the synod. Colonel Kotze said his men had simply investigated the matter on behalf of the Department of Justice. — DDC.

Synod proceedings, page 15.

Police visit to Mrs Russell 'senseless'

Argus 5/12/79 328

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Security Police visits to the mother and secretary of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, were described by delegates to the Anglican Provincial Synod today as 'unnecessary' because it was known where Mr Russell was and what he was doing.

Mr Russell has been in Grahamstown since the formal opening of the synod last Friday.

Yesterday, Security Police visited both Mrs Molly Russell, Mr Russell's mother, and Mrs Dot Cleminshaw, his secretary, in connection with his presence at the synod.

Canon Roy Barker, subdean of St George's Cathedral, Cape Town said here today he was surprised 'because it is well known where David is and what he is doing.'

NOTHING SECRET

Canon Barker added that the visits appeared to be 'an unnecessary invasion of people's privacy in view of the fact that David has done nothing in secret.'

The Rt Rev Bruce Evans, Bishop of Port Elizabeth and former Rector of St John's Parish, Wynberg, said: 'There was no reason to frighten Mrs Russell with a visit when they knew exactly where David Russell was.'

'On top of this, David has come to the Provincial Synod under obedience to the Church.

SENSELESS

'If the police want to contact him, they know exactly where to find him. It seems to me senseless to approach his family.'

The Bishop of Pretoria, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, also described the security police visit as 'unnecessary'.

Cape Town delegates said Mr Russell today spoke to his mother on the telephone. Mr Russell was still present when the synod continued its sitting today.

LAWYER

● Mrs Russell said today she told the Security Police when they questioned her yesterday that she would make a statement through her lawyer if required.

Mrs Russell, wife of the former MP for Wynberg, Mr J Hamilton Russell, said she told the Security Police she was not prepared to make a statement off the cuff. She had since consulted her lawyer with a view to preparing a possible statement.

Mr Russell's secretary, Mrs Cleminshaw, said she was asked by Security Police when she had last seen Mr Russell and whether he had contacted her since he left for Grahamstown and when he had told her he was going.

A spokesman for the Security Police said the questioning was part of the investigation into Mr Russell's breaking of his restrictions.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2777 7 December 1979

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 in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2777 7 Desember 1979

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 in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besonderhede van 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon 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
Daniels, Edward Joseph.....	165 11th Avenue, Kensington, Cape Town.....	16/11/79	30/11/84

Defiant priest reports to police

RDM 7/12/79 328

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, who was due to report yesterday to the Wynberg police, Cape Town, instead reported to the police station in Grahamstown where he is attending the Anglican Synod.

In terms of his banning and house arrest orders, Mr Russell must report each Thursday to the police at Wynberg, the magisterial district to which he is restricted.

He has defied his banning orders for eight days to attend the synod to which he was elected a delegate more than two years ago.

Another priest at the synod, the Rev C J Gregorowski, of Cape Town, went with Mr Russell to the police station where they saw the station commander, Lieutenant M W Collett.



Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, banned since May 2, 1977.

Appeal to lift priest's ban turned down

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has turned down a plea that the banning order against Catholic priest Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa be lifted.

The plea came from the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference,' Archbishop J P Fitzgerald.

Father Mkhatshwa is banned under the Internal Security Act.

He is secretary for social communication and development and general secretary of the inter-regional meeting of the bishops' conference.

In his letter, Archbishop Fitzgerald said banning can become the seedbed for frustrations and bitterness. He said it is time the restrictions on Father Mkhatshwa were lifted.

Archbishop Fitzgerald said the lifting of the banning order becomes all the more necessary these days when Christianity is being seriously challenged and threatened by godless teachings.

Mr Schlebusch replied that he "was not prepared to accede to the request."

Archbishop Fitzgerald yesterday expressed his disappointment and surprise at the negative reaction.

He said if there was to be real meaning in the present move of creating dialogue and goodwill, time had come for this to show itself in a practical fashion in the lives of people having influence for the good.

He said when Father Mkhatshwa was ordained a priest in June 1965, the Bishop commissioned him to go out and preach to all nations and people — irrespective of race or geographic boundaries.

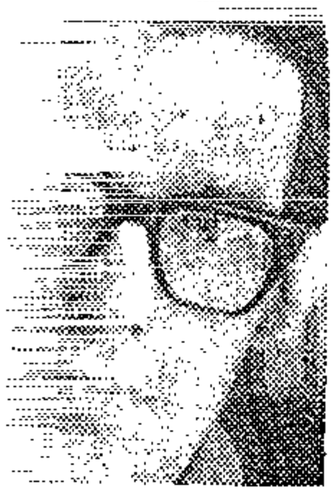
He had to minister particularly to the dispossessed and the downtrodden.

This commission had now been withdrawn or radically amended.

On May 2, 1977, Father Mkhatshwa was banned and confined to the magisterial district of Pretoria. He is confined to house 524 Zone F, Soshanguve, between 6 pm and 6 am.

Argus 7/12/79

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Rev David Russell

Banned priest reports to police

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The banned Cape Town clergyman, the Rev David Russell, reported to the South African police in Grahamstown yesterday. No action was taken and he was back at the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church within minutes.

In terms of his banning order, Mr Russell is required to report to the South African police each Thursday. Since he is under house arrest, only allowed out of his home on weekdays from 6 am to 6 pm, and is confined in terms of his banning order to the magisterial district of Wynberg, he usually reports each Thursday to the Wynberg police.

The Rev C J Gregorowski, the Cape Town clergyman who accompanied Mr Russell to the Grahamstown charge office yesterday afternoon, said that Mr Russell had reported to the local police on legal advice.

'The station commander merely noted that David Russell had reported, and that was it,' Mr Gregorowski said. 'It was very quiet, brief and uneventful.'

Mr Russell and his colleague then returned to the synod.

Holiday rush won't stop Russell's return

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — With all flights and most trains out of Port Elizabeth fully booked until Tuesday, one of the Anglican synod delegates who will not be marooned in Grahamstown by the holiday traffic is the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, who motored to the synod from Cape Town and will be driving back.

Like many delegates who arrived by car from as far as Northern Transvaal, knowing that air flights back at the end of the synod were impossible, Mr Russell will possibly leave Grahamstown for Cape Town on Monday.

RETURN JOURNEYS

The synod is due to end tomorrow about noon.

With petrol stations closed on Sundays, delegates have a choice of motoring as far as possible tomorrow and hope to find overnight accommodation, in spite of the holiday crowds on the roads, or wait until Monday morning before starting their return journeys.

The same choice faces Mr Russell. In defiance of a five-year ban served on him in 1977, confining him to the magisterial district of Wynberg, he reported at the opening session of the provincial synod a week ago yesterday as a duly-elected delegate from Cape Town diocese.

Since then Mr Russell has made his weekly Thursday report to the South African Police — but in Grahamstown instead of Wynberg — and no action has been taken against him.

VOTED

He has attended all synod sessions and services and spoken and voted on a number of issues (by law, the press was unable to quote him).

He also attended the formal reception for delegates by the Grahamstown City Council.

Mr Russell was the only banned person elected to represent his diocese at the present provincial synod of the Anglican Church.

But representatives of two other dioceses were unable to attend.

The two Bishops of Mozambique, Bishop Dinis Sengulane and Bishop Philip Litumbe, were refused visas by their Government to visit South Africa for the synod.

And the Bishop of the diocese of Namibia, Bishop Colin Winter was deported some years ago and is living in exile in England.

Ex-ANC man's ban relaxed for teaching

By OWEN VANQA

BANNED Steve Tshwete of Peelton near King William's Town can now teach in the Ciskei. The Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga has said that he was accepted like anybody else to teach and he could apply for a post.

A "prison graduate", Tshwete obtained his BA degree on Robben Island while serving a fifteen year sentence for African National Congress activities.

He was offered a teaching post at Peelton earlier this year but was prevented from taking the post by the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe.

Chief Jongilanga told **SUNDAY POST** that he saw no reason why a person who had been imprisoned or had returned from exile should starve if he was no longer engaged in the activities for which he had been imprisoned.

He cited the case of the headmaster of Mzomhle High School in Mdantsane, Mr B Tengimfene, who was allowed to teach shortly after his release from Robben Island.

He also mentioned Dr Mxolisi Ntlabati who left the country fifteen years ago. Dr Ntlabati returned to the Transkei this year but was deported after two months. He is now teaching at Middledrift.

Mr Tshwete, 40, was released from prison in March this year.

D. Times 9/12/79 (328)

Simple decision to break ban order

By IVOR WILKINS

FOR the Rev David Russell it was a simple decision to defy the restrictions of his banning order and travel to Grahamstown for this week's synod of the Anglican Church.

Weighing the dictates of the State against the dictates of the Church, has never provided much of a contest for him; the scales always fall in favour of the Church.

But while it was a matter of simple logic to obey the calling of his church, it was no easy or facile decision.

It involved contravening at least six provisions of his banning order and he is no stranger to the implications of that.

"This is a deeply serious and considered move, a real conflict between the authority of the Church and State," says his close friend, economics professor Francis Wilson.

"David Russell is not a cranky priest making some gimmicky gesture. What he is doing is in the tradition of all that is the very best in the Church down through the ages.

"He has really tried to carry out his ministry to the best of his ability within the bounds of obedience to the Church and the State, where they are consistent.

"Where they have conflicted, he has had to choose in favour of the authority of the Church."

Anxious

His mother, Mrs Molly Russell, who was this week questioned by the Security Branch about her son's journey out of the confines of his banning order, said he was an anxious person, for whom this kind of decision did not come easily.

"He is not at all a hot-headed or impetuous person. He is very practical. He is not trying to make a martyr of himself."

His secretary, Mrs Dot Cleminshaw, agreed. "David is not the kind of person who would quickly and recklessly jump up and do something hair-raising for impact. He is such a serious person."

Indeed, he began preparing weeks before the synod. He wrote to the magistrate of Wynberg, under whose jurisdiction he is confined, informing him of his intentions.

After receiving a reply forbidding him to leave the district, he drove to Grahamstown on Sunday in obedience to a summons to attend the synod as a delegate elected more than two years ago to represent the Cape Town diocese.

His arrival caused a sensation. He was immediately surrounded by well-wishers. The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, welcomed him and warned that any interference by the State would be an infringement of Mr Russell's religious freedom, as well as the Church's freedom.

Apart from questioning his mother and secretary in Cape Town, the Security Branch kept its distance. The only contact was on Thursday, when Mr Russell went to make the weekly report to the police required by his order.

But the police are investigating, according to a statement from Pretoria.

"What the outcome will be," says his mother, "one really does not know."

She was voicing an uncertainty that has accompanied many of her son's actions throughout his adult life. Now 41, Mr Russell has established a personal tradition of deep involvement in campaigning against social injustice in South Africa.

He sprang to prominence when he drew attention to the plight of thousands of Africans at the resettlement camp of Dimbaza by living for six months on their R5 monthly allowance.

He and seven others marched from Grahamstown to Cape Town in a pilgrimage to highlight the migratory labour system.

In Cape Town he fasted for four days on the steps of the cathedral.

Why this man defied the State



MR RUSSEL
No crank

DAVID RUSSELL'S FAVOURITE PRAYER

Father,
I abandon myself into your hands;
Do with me what you will.
Whatever you may do I thank you;
I am ready for all, I accept it . . .

Faith

He lay down in front of the bulldozers razing squatter shanties at Modderdam.

He was one of five people convicted of compiling and, or, distributing "undesirable" information about police activity during the unrest in the township of Nyanga over Christmas 1976 (an Appeal decision is pending); and was deeply involved in ministering to the squatters of Crossroads.

Executive disapproval expressed itself in the security swoop of October 1977, when he was banned for five years.

Many factors have influenced his life. One of six children, he was born into an upper middle-class family, where political arguments raged lusty and long.

His father, a retired advertising executive, is Hamilton Russell. One of the United Party MPs that broke away in 1959 to form the Progressive Party, he won a reputation in the 60s as a vociferous campaigner, particularly against the 90-day detention laws.

Prayer

His mother recalls that David developed a deep Christian commitment during his school days at Bishops. After reading history at Oxford, he completed a theology degree at Mirfield, Yorkshire, and was ordained.

Since then, his faith has dominated his life. But there are two more characters that have had great impact. One, almost predictably, is Mahatma Gandhi, whose picture is one of the few that adorns Mr Russell's simple room.

The other is Charles de Foucauld, a turn-of-the-century French monk who lived a hidden life in the desert for many years and wrote a book, "Seeds of the Desert".

A prayer, written by De Foucauld, is Mr Russell's favourite. More than anything else, say those close to him, it reveals the philosophy that has guided all his decisions. It begins:

Father,
I abandon myself into your hands;
Do with me what you will.
Whatever you may do I thank you;
I am ready for all, I accept it . . .

VII
89 DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM
IV
88 DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS
187 0,12 0,15 0,07 0,06 0,07 0,18 1,20 F
21 0,01 0,03 0,03 0,01

SPOTLIGHT AGAIN ON THE SOUTH AFRICANS T

ferentways. No reasons are given for bans. You cn ask for a reason but do not expect a repy.

On these pages we outline the restrictions placd on some prominent members of South African society – Winnie Mandela, Fatima Meer, David Russell and Beyers Naude.

In addition a man whose ban has expired and who can now freely speak on the frustrations he suffered, Peter Brown, former secretary of the now defunct Liberal Party, writes for the Sunday Tribune.

1974 — A TOTAL BLANK IN OUR LIVES

for years, depending on the support of relatives and friends who help their families to survive.

Banned people are frustrated by Security Police visits which frighten off prospective employers every time it looks as if they might have found a job. Others do work for which neither their qualifications nor talents suit them and are bored to distraction.

In 1964 our children were approaching the point of going to high school. By 1974 they had finished university.

I do not set foot in any of the places they were attending in all those years or go to a single school or university function.

Nor did they have a single party at home during that time. All this, I am sure, raised many difficult questions for them amongst their friends.

In the normal course of events one goes through life picking up new acquaintances along the way, making new friends out of those who really come to light. In this respect 1964 to 1974 reflects a total blank in our lives.

Contrary

In those 10 years, we hardly met a single new person and certainly didn't make a single new friend. On the contrary, one's immediate reaction to anyone new who tried to be friendly was that he must be a plant.

Not the most commendable response perhaps but an inevitable off-shoot of the whole banning system. This system also has its effect on people who really are your friends. You lose contact with them.

Obviously you lose contact with other people who are banned as the order forbids communcations with them and inevitably these are some of your closest friends.

You lose contact with others because they no longer come to see you. They think if they do, they'll get you into trouble. This is an inhibition which anyone who has banned friends should quickly get rid of. Go and see them.

They need contact with as much of the world around them as they can get and you can help give it — even if you must see them alone. It is very easy even for someone in partial isolation to get out of tune with the moves of the society which surrounds him.

For instance, during the second part of my ban, the Black Consciousness Movement really began to gain momentum but I had had no experience with it and by the time the ban was over, and it was a new force to be reckoned with in South Africa, I knew hardly anything about it at all.

And again, when I was labouring under the illusion that the ban might end after the first five years, I surreptitiously wrote for publication what I thought was a magnificent article.

In my mind's eye I saw it on the day after my banning expired spread across the leader pages in every newspaper in the country. It wasn't.

The ban was re-imposed and the article probably wouldn't have been published anyway. But when I resurrected that article five years later, to look at it again, it was obvious that by then it had become totally inappropriate — left behind by the passage of time.

Designed

Banning is designed to hurt and, to a greater or lesser extent according to the nature and circumstances of its victims, it does. The important thing I am sure each one of them would appreciate is not to show. But it has hurt many people and it has hurt South Africa most.

I'm not talking about her world image. I'm talking about the fact that it has taken out of active public involvement in our affairs a host of people who, given a chance in the past 25 years might have made a decisive contribution to the cause of peaceful change.

Why were they banned apart from the fact that the Security Police didn't like them, or what they stood for? I don't know.

I don't even know in my own case. All I do know was that I was summoned to meet the Minister of Justice shortly before my second ban expired, the one incident out of my dark past which he quoted as a reason for what I had been subjected to for the previous 10 years was something, which to the best of my knowledge, had never happened.

BANNED



Winnie Mandela . . . almost constantly under restriction since 1962

Winnie Mandela's life of hell, restrictions and banishment

By Dick Usher

IT HAS been no easy walk to freedom for Winnie Mandela.

With a husband serving a life sentence on Robben Island, Mrs Mandela has been almost constantly under restriction since 1962 when she was first banned.

During that time she has spent various periods in prison and under detention, has brought up a family, and is now living out a banishment in Brandfort in the Free State.

She has also been under almost perpetual Security Police surveilance, resulting in her being charged with breaking the terms of her various banning orders with almost routine regularity.

Her third banning order was imposed on her only a day before she was due to go to Cape Town for a 30-minute visit to her husband on Robben Island — the first she had been able to make in two years.

After several appeals she was finally allowed to visit husband, former ANC leader Nelson Mandela, in November.

When her third banning expired in September 1975, after 13 years of which only two weeks were free from restrictions, she immediately began a series of public appearances and interviews outlining her views on the South African situation.

Then, after the Soweto 1976 riots, she was detained under the Internal Security Act with 31 others for several months, and shortly after being released was in January 1977 handed another period of restriction.

On May 16 this year, at dawn a squad of 20 policemen in camouflage uniform descended on her home in Orlando and loaded all her furniture on to a track. She was banished to Brandfort.

But these were only some of the official acts against this woman, a member of the Tembu royal house who is a cousin of Chief Kaiser Matanzima in whose Cabinet her father served.

During 1973 her young daughter, Zinzie, wrote to the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

"Hardly a month goes by without the newspapers reporting some incident concerning mummy, and her friends and family feel that the public is being conditional to expect something terrible to happen to her."

It is not only the banned who suffer under their restrictions.

E GOVERNMENT SILENCED

9/12/79
328



Peter Brown . . . when he was first banned in 1964 his children were entering high school. By 1974 they were completing their university studies. In those ten years he was not allowed to set foot on either premises.

And yet, if there must be fire then there should be a trial and evidence and conviction under the Internal Security Act: and if there is no evidence then how can Fatima Meer and the others be banned without evidence?

The critics of the system cannot understand this. They cannot understand how unconvicted people can be punished, have their lives shattered, at the pleasure, apparently, of policemen.

If there was any "fire" at the source of the articulate "smoke" that billows from Mrs Meer, then it was fire aimed at scorching off the Statute Book the laws that are unjust.

If she is a threat then she is a threat only to those who dreamed up these bizarre laws. She is an enemy of Afrikaner Nationalism, as is her democratic right

Other opponents of the National Party are HNP leader Jaap Marais, Opposition leader Van Zyl Slabbert and the thousands of voters who are anti-Nationalist.

Fatima Meer was banned in July 1976 for five years. According to the order served on her, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was satisfied that she "engages in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

No charge. No trial. No evidence. No further explanation. And, for Mrs Meer, no appeal. Just the brand of banning.

She was allowed to continue lecturing in sociology at the University of Natal, and still does today. In this event she is luckier than some of the banned, for many must abandon their work.

But banning was not enough. In August 1976, exactly a month after her banning, the Securtiy Police came to take her away, to the Fort in Johannesburg.

Again, no trial, no evidence. No explanation. Simply, she was locked away under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, with no access to her attorney let alone the courts.

Just as suddenly as they had locked the prison un ocked them again, exactly four months later.

Jailed but unconvicted, Mrs Meer returned to her Durban home, restricted and still locked away from the society of her fellowmen

"Terror attack on Meer home," said the newspaper headline on December 13, 1977

Shotgun blasts ripped through the front door of the Meer home, wounding a guest in the shoulder

The attackers set fire to Mr and Mrs Meer's cars Inside the house they saw the glare of fire and ran to the windows Then the shotgun blasts

Attackers unknown. The hell of the branded, sitting ducks for political madmen: victims who cannot hit back and who cannot move out of danger's way

A headline in August, 1978, said "Fatima Meer granted passport to visit Sweden"

The woman considered by the then Justice Minister to be a threat to her country, is suddenly allowed to attend and address the world congress of sociologists in Uppasala, Sweden

The woman apparently too "dangerous" to be free, is allowed to leave the country and return under her own steam. To return to her homeland — and her life as a banned person.

Mrs Meer's banning order is due to expire in July 1981. On the day they release her from restriction, they could also restrict her for a further five years.

Again, she would not know how to answer charges against her for there would be none. Again, she would not know how to defend herself for she would not know against what she should defend herself.

Today she continues to live in her twilight world reading, like many others who are banned, that a new era is dawning in South Africa: that the Prime Minister sees doom as the alternative to change; that the apartheid Fatima Meer fought against is dead and buried as far as at least one Cabinet Minister is concerned.

She awaits the pleasure —

NOW HE'S THE MAN THEY HATE!

By Dick Usher

NEXT week Beyers Naude will sample the taste of freedom again — for one day.

His banning restriction will be lifted for that day so that he can go to Pretoria to propose a toast at his niece's wedding.

It will be the first time he has been out of Johannesburg since he was banned in October, 1977.

It is a long road that Beyers Naude has come in his 64 years — from being a favoured son of Afrikanerdom to outcast, reviled by his own people who now reject him and once called him a heretic.

He started life as the son of a leading Afrikaner, Dominee Jozua Naude, a prominent figure in the Afrikaner liberation movement who started the first Afrikaans school in the Transvaal at a time when his people were resisting the imposition of English as the medium of instruction in schools.

He was named for the Boer general Christian Frederick Beyers and travelled the classic route towards influence among Afrikaners.

After school in Graaff-Reinet he attended Stellenbosch University where he took an MA in languages, then did his theological training there and entered the ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1940.

In 1961 he became acting moderator of the Southern Transvaal Dutch Reformed Church synod and in April 1963 he was appointed moderator.

For 22 years of this time he was a member of the elite Afrikaner secret society, the Broederbond.

But, in March 1963 he had resigned from the Broederbond and in October he resigned as moderator to accept the directorship of the Christian Institute, an organisation he had helped found.

His fall from grace was complete, but it took another 14 years before the Government decided to silence a man who, from being a staunch Nationalist, became one of its fiercest critics — criticism that was always firmly based on the Gospel.

Life at the Christian Institute was never easy.

There were the Security raids on both the



NAUDE: Afrikaner outcast

offices and his home, the threats and the rejection by his own people.

And, as his gentle voice continually urged white South Africans to reconsider the path they were on, the campaign against him and the organisation he headed mounted.

In September 1973 his passport was temporarily withdrawn and in October he was summonsed because he and other members of the Institute refused to give evidence befor the Schlebusch Commission — a parliamentary inquiry that was eventually to result in the organisation being declared an "affected organisation" and being prevented from receiving funds from overseas.

In December 1974 his passport was finally withdrawn and in 1975 the Christian Institute was declared an affected organisation.

In October 1977 he went to jail, after losing an appeal rather than pay a R50 fine for refusing to testify to the Schlebusch Commission.

On October 19 1977 he was banned.

All this to a man who was following his own conscience along paths laid out for him by his Christian beliefs.

For this his wife has to step aside when they meet a friend, or she has to sit elsewhere when a friend comes to visit.

He can no longer be quoted; visit a school, factory, township or newspaper; he can no longer attend social or political gatherings and once a week he has to report to the police.

All because, stirred by the events of Sharpeville, after attending the 1960 World Council of Churches Cottesloe consultation with several other ministers of Afrikaans churches he found complete agreement with the decisions taken there.

Decisions that no Christian could be barred from any church on grounds of race or colour, that every person had the right to own land where he was domiciled and to participate in the government of his country.

THE MAN THEY CAN'T HOLD DOWN

By Dick Usher

IT seemed almost stereotypical when David Russell arrived in Grahamstown last week to take his place as a delegate to the Anglican synod.

By his actions he infringed at least six provisions of the banning order which was served on him in October 1977 at the same time as Dr Beyers Naude and the Rev Theo Kotze, leaders of the Christian Institute.

Although other banned people may break their banning orders, and sometimes get caught, they would do so surreptitiously, meeting friends behind closed doors to avoid prying eyes or slipping beyond the borders of the areas to which they are restricted.

But not the Rev David Russell.

After being elected as one of the 10 clergymen to represent Cape Town at the synod, he wrote to the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg informing him of his intention of travelling to Grahamstown, and had also informed the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, of his intentions.

And then he did it, knowing full well the authorities who have arrested so many other banned people for breaking the terms of their restrictions knew exactly what he was about.

One is forced to ask why they took no action against this man who has so often been in trouble.

Because in breaking his banning order in this defiant fashion he has done what many people have often suggested as a course of action for those with a conscience about South Africa — follow the dictates of that conscience, wherever it may lead.



RUSSELL: Conscience

His action is probably unprecedented in the history of bannings in South Africa but he did it because, according to his secretary, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, had charged him to attend the synod.

The decision, she said, was a calculated move to do something about a system of which he strongly disapproved.

He first came to public attention when, to draw people's attention to the plight of the poor of this country, he lived for six months on only R5 a month.

Then, in 1973, he was involved in a most extraordinary court case.

Living in King Williams Town at the time, he was served with a summons ordering him to appear in court in Kimberley on a charge of entering Galeshwe township, near there, without a permit — three months after he had visited a restricted friend

He refused to pay an admission of guilt fine and also refused to travel to Kimberley at his own expense

So he was arrested by the local police, spent a night in the cells, was escorted on a train trip to Kimberley, was tried and acquitted

The court found that — although the township manager had "forgotten" about the regulation — a minister of religion need not apply for permission to enter an African township

A newspaper editorial said: "It's a comic opera, but there are menacing overtones It seems that the security police insisted on pressing the charge. Why? There can be only one answer. Make life so difficult for David Russell (and others like him) that they'll think twice about visiting suspect pals. And that's not funny."

People under banning orders often get a lot of attention from the police, but David Russell was in trouble several times before his restriction.

In 1976 he was charged with four counts of entering Nyanga, near Cape Town, without a permit and one count of convening or addressing a public meeting there.

He was found not guilty.

In 1977 he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for refusing to divulge the names of three witnesses to an alleged police offence, a conviction which was overturned on appeal.

And, among other court appearances, he has been fined for hindering a State official in the course of his duty — for lying beneath the wheels of a bulldozer demolishing squatter shanties at Modderfontein Road squatter camp.



A PRIEST DEFIES HIS BANNING ORDER AND TURNS THE

Guilty . . . yet she is told she isn't criminal

By RODNEY HAXTON

GUILTY. The court has found. In the dock is Fatima Meer, author and internationally known humanitarian and sociologist.

Guilty. Standing in the Durban Regional Court like some common criminal who must pay a debt to a society she has wronged.

Her crime: A pleasant evening spent among friends at the home of Durban artist Andrew Verster. On the eve of Christmas last year.

The magistrate is perceptive. She is not a criminal, he says. She is a distinguished citizen, he says. She is sentenced to three months in jail, he says, suspended for three years.

There is irony here in this austere courtroom. The woman standing in the dock and the man sitting in her judgment; neither of them makes the laws that turn a party into a criminal offence. But this is South Africa and the law is the law; he must enforce it and she must abide by it — this woman he says is not a criminal.

Fatima Meer is one of South Africa's branded people: the people who live in the twilight world of the banned where attending a gathering of any sort, even a child's birthday party, means a trial and possibly jail. Branded she is because all people who are banned are branded and carry the mark of suspicion.

They wouldn't ban a person for no reason. Most white South Africans are



FATIMA MEER:

Bishop welcomes defiant priest

Daily News Correspondent

SALISBURY: The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town has told one of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa, the Very Rev Bill Diamini, today welcomed the priest who had to be banned Cape Town synod.

RUSSELL BREAKS BANNING ORDER TO BE AT SYNOD

DAVID RUSSELL, in openly flouting his ban by answering his Christian conscience and attending his church synod, has drawn attention once again to the obnoxious banning system. Renewed now are the calls to review the system and to scrap it.

Bannings affect and damage people in dif-

QUOTE

When I went back there 10 years later, I could hardly recognise the place and a whole new generation of people had grown up, who only recognised me, I suspect, as just another "whitey".

QUOTE

Banned people are frustrated by security police visits which frighten off prospective employers every time it looks as if they might have found a job. Others do work for which neither their qualifications nor talents suit them and are bored to distraction.

QUOTE

In the normal course of events one goes through life picking up new acquaintances along the way, making new friends out of those who really come to light. In this respect 1964 to 1974 reflects a total blank in our lives.

1964 TO

MY BAN was a straightforward one for its day — the contemporary 1964 model. In 1966 it was updated and had certain refinements added to it. These refinements were not designed to make life easier for me. They were designed to make life more difficult.

The main provisions of my order were that I could not attend a gathering, social or otherwise, of more than two people. I had to remember somehow to report to the police station every Monday.

Nobody could quote anything I said. I couldn't write or help anyone else to write anything for publication. I couldn't go on to the premises of any educational institution or newspaper or publishing house or factory or law court.

I was confined to the magisterial district of Pietermaritzburg but within that district I couldn't go into any African, Indian or coloured areas.

Involved

For 10 years they kept me out of Edendale, a place where I had been involved in social work and made a lot of friends. When I went back there 10 years later, I could hardly recognise the place and a whole new generation of people had grown up, who only recognised me, I suspect, as just another "whitey".

This was sad not just for me, but for South Africa. For in Edendale in 1964 there was still a reasonable prospect of building support for a non-racial movement committed to working amongst all races for a shared future here.

In fact, that movement was established and growing. What the prospects would now be for building it again, I no longer know.

The ban brought my work to an end. It was political work and I thought it was important. I still think it was, but it was over and I had to find something else to do.

Other people have of course, been far harder hit in this respect than I was — lawyes who can't go to law courts, lecturers and students who can't go to university, factory workers who can't go to factories.

THE

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

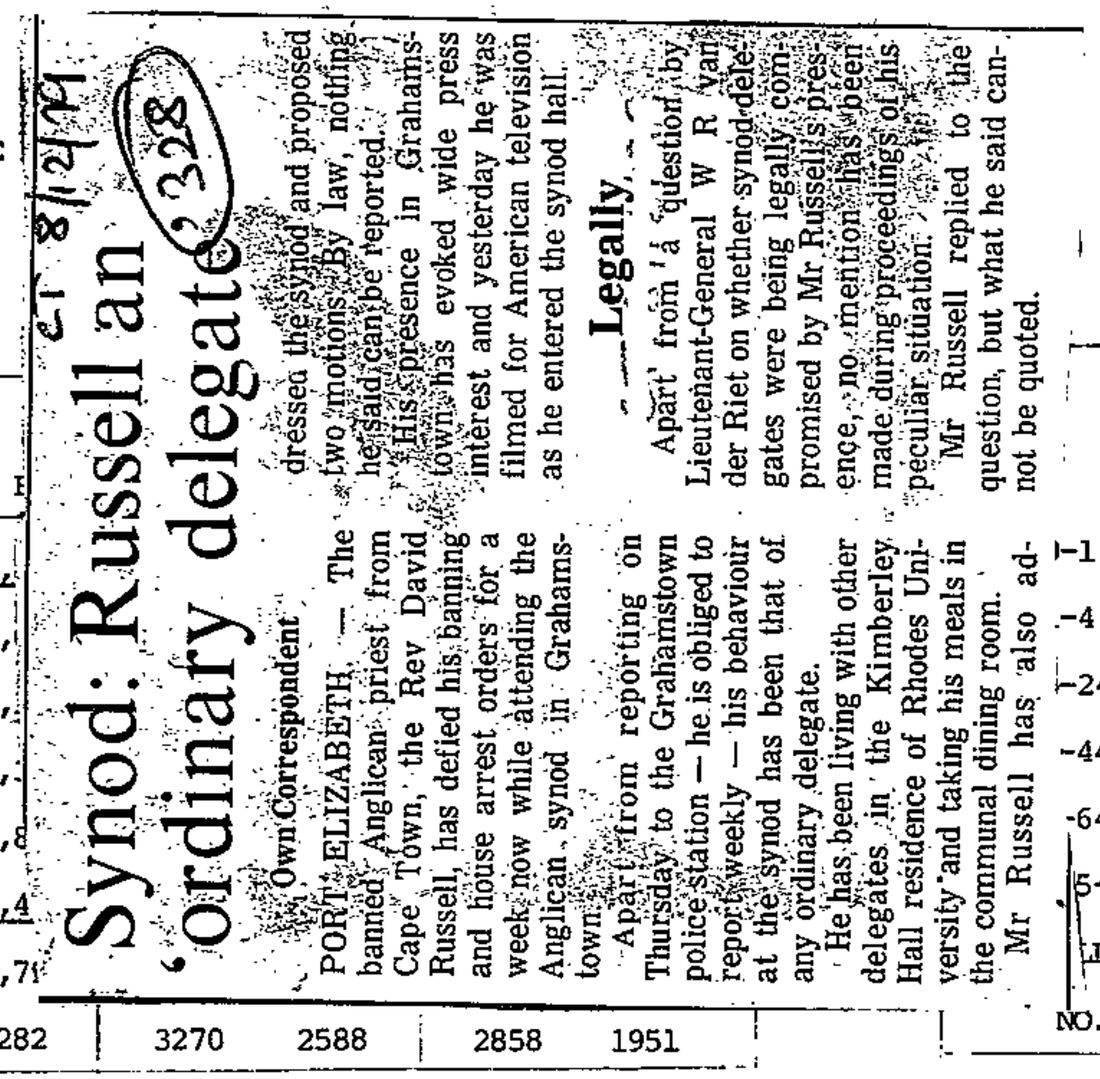
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VIII DISEASES OF THE

	W		A					
	M	F	M					
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,				
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,				
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,				
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,				
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,8				
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,4				
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,7				
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951



Synod: Russell an
ordinary delegate

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The
banned Anglican priest from
Cape Town, the Rev David
Russell, has defied his banning
and house arrest orders for a
week now while attending the
Anglican synod in Grahams-
town.

Apart from reporting on
Thursday to the Grahamstown
police station — he is obliged to
report weekly — his behaviour
at the synod has been that of
any ordinary delegate.

He has been living with other
delegates in the Kimberley
Hall residence of Rhodes Uni-
versity and taking his meals in
the communal dining room.

Mr Russell has also ad-
dressed the synod and proposed
two motions. By law,
he said, can be reported.
His presence in G
town has evoked wid
interest and yesterday
filmed for American t
as he entered the syno

Legally,

Apart from a 'ques
Lieutenant-General W R van
der Riet on whether sym
gates were being legal
promised by Mr Russell
ence, no mention
made during proceeding
peculiar situation.

Mr Russell replied
question, but what he sa
not be quoted.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban ...ous and Parasitic Diseases make an import- ...mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), ... system and certain causes of perinatal ...ce. Within the category of Infectious ...al diseases and tuberculosis are the most ... The 'coloureds' experience an interesting ... underdeveloped' mortality with a high ...arrhoeal diseases in the young and circu- ... What is also of interest is the relatively ...-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

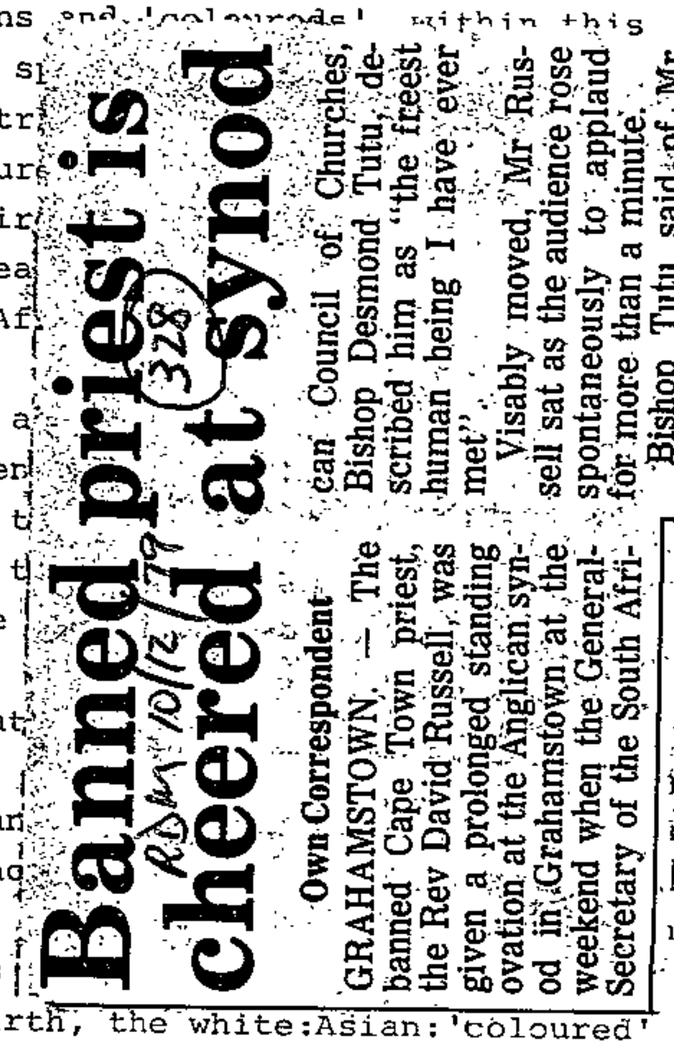
Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' within this broad category the mortality rates for s... Table II provides the proportional contr... diseases for the whites, Asians, 'colour... Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Cir... Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Disea... latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and Af...

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning a... in greater detail, motor vehicle accider... ity in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, t... the white community is suicide, whilst t... cide. For Africans, the latter is the ...

The expectation for life at birth and at... 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. ... an expectation of life for urban African... large measure of migration. The charac... of life for women in comparison to men, ...ni- ties. However, what is of interest is ... of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated


Banned priest is cheered at synod
(328)
Own Correspondent
GRAHAMSTOWN. — The banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, was given a prolonged standing ovation at the Anglican synod in Grahamstown, at the weekend when the General-Secretary of the South Afri- can Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, described him as "the freest human being I have ever met".
Visably moved, Mr Russell sat as the audience rose spontaneously to applaud for more than a minute.
Bishop Tutu said of Mr Russell: "I am glad that David, that extraordinary young man, is here. He is a tremendous agent for God's grace and his only crime is that he cares about God's suffering children."
He asked what Christians were doing about the arbitrary curtailment of individual freedom that occurred when people were banned.
"Do we say, as a letter to the Rand Daily Mail claimed, that there can be no banning without a reason?"
"Are we ready to accept this serious erosion of the Rule of Law without so much as a whimper?
● See Page 2

HONEY CAKE — Jan

1 cup flour
4 t baking powder
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

3 T honey
1½ T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablesp
butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk
butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in
buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20
minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and pour
over hot cake before serving. Serve with whip
cream.

NUT CAKE — Margaret

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

Standing ovation for David Russell



The Rev David Russell

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Looking moved, Mr Russell sat quietly while the audience rose spontaneously to their feet and applauded for more than a minute.

Mr Russell, who defied several provisions of his banning and house arrest orders to come to Grahamstown, left for home yesterday.

With other delegates after the conclusion of the synod, Bishop Tutu said of Mr Russell: "I am glad that David, that extraordinary young man, is here. He is a tremendous agent for God's grace and his only crime is that he cares about God's suffering children."

He asked what Christians were doing about the arbitrary curtailment of individual freedom that occured through bannings. "Do we say, as a letter in the Rand Daily Mail said, that there is no banning without a reason — that there can't be smoke without a fire?"

"Are we ready to accept this serious erosion of the rule of law without so much as a whimper?"

● Synod reports, page 11

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BEA

1 p

Boil for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak for 1 hour. Bring to boil again, add rest of ingredients. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool. Remove meat and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining soup in blender. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved beans in each serving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester sauce. Cover with soup. Garnish with cream and crumbled bacon or croûtons.

PRESERVED BRINJALS — Sue J

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips.
Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

Synod applauds banned priest

GRAHAMSTOWN — The banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, was given a prolonged standing ovation at the Anglican synod here at the weekend, when the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, described him as "the freest human being I have ever met."

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Bishop Tutu said of Mr Russell: "I am glad that David, that extraordinary young man, is here. He is a tremendous agent for God's grace and his only crime is that he cares about God's suffering children."

He asked what Christians were doing about the arbitrary curtailment of individual freedom that occurred through bannings. "Do we say, as a letter in the Rand Daily Mail said, that there is no banning without a reason — that there can't be smoke without a fire? Are we ready to accept this serious erosion of the rule of law without so much as a whimper?"

Bishop Tutu said the churches in South Africa should tell banned people to ignore their banning orders and then support them when they had to face the consequences. — DDC.

'Russell will make world headlines'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The case of the Rev David Russell, who faces two counts of breaking his banning order, would make headlines throughout the world, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on civil liberties, warned today.

Russell to appear in court on Jan 25

THE Rev David Russell has been summonsed to appear in the Regional Court, Cape Town, on January 25 next year on two charges of breaking his banning order.

The banned priest returned to Cape Town yesterday afternoon after attending the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church which ended in Grahamstown on Sunday as a delegate of the Cape Town diocese in defiance of his banning order.

In terms of the 5-year banning order, served on him in October 1977, he is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and prohibited from attending gatherings.

He is also required to report to the Wynberg police every Thursday. Last Thursday he reported to the Grahamstown police.

On returning to Cape Town yesterday from the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown, Mr Russell was served with a summons to appear in court on two counts of breaking his banning order.

He is under a five-year banning order served on him in 1977. It restricts him to the magisterial district of Wynberg and prohibits him from attending gatherings.

'THE FREEST'

Described by the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, as 'the freest human being I have ever met,' he was given a prolonged standing ovation by delegates to the synod. He proposed a motion which was debated by the synod.

Mrs Suzman said that at present there were about 140 banned people living in South Africa and they led a twilight existence. Some of them had never been charged in court, while others had served prison sentences and were now being doubly punished by ministerial edict.

'It is the firm belief of the Progressive Federal Party that all powers of this kind should disappear from the statute book in South Africa,' Mrs Suzman added.

328 11/12/79 BP

Russell served with summons

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell returned here yesterday afternoon and was served with a summons to appear in court on two counts of breaking his banning order.

This was confirmed last night by Colonel H. Kotze, the head of the Cape Town Security Police.

Mr Russell had only hours before returned from Grahamstown where he had been attending the Anglican Synod as a delegate representing the Cape Town diocese.

Mr Russell allegedly broke his banning order, served on him two years ago in October 1977, by leaving a restricted area and by not reporting to the police in Wynberg last Thursday.

He is under a five-year banning order in terms of which he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and prohibited from attending gatherings.

In terms of his house-arrest order, he is confined to his home after 6 pm at night and over weekends.

Mr Russell who ministers to black migrant workers, caused a stir in Grahamstown when he arrived at the opening of the synod nearly two weeks ago. During the synod, he behaved as any other delegate but reported to the police station there last Thursday.

According to Mrs Dot Cleminshaw, Mr Russell's secretary, the banned priest arrived back early yesterday afternoon. He was served with a summons to appear in the Regional Court, Cape Town, on January 25 on two counts of breaking his banning order.

The counts related to his being out of the magisterial district of Wynberg and failing to report to the Wynberg police. — DDC

NEOPLASMS

5–24													
25–44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45–64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61	0,36	0,20	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44	0,36	0,20	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33	0,36	0,20	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530	114	173	316	307	455	530

Russell returns, police serve summons

CT 11/12/79

328

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

THE REV DAVID RUSSELL returned to Cape Town yesterday afternoon and was served with a summons to appear in court on two counts of breaking his banning order. This was confirmed last night by Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of the Cape Town security police.

Only two hours before, Mr Russell had returned from Grahamstown, where he had been attending the Anglican Church Synod as a delegate representing the Cape Town Diocese.

Mr Russell allegedly broke the banning order, served on him two years ago in October, 1977, by leaving a restricted area and by not reporting to the police in Wynberg last Thursday.



Rev David Russell

	B													
	M													
	F													
	29,36	3,56	0,20	0,36	2,15	5,45	1,66	3472						
	27,05	3,42	0,22	0,45	1,27	2,93	1,61	2593						
	14	18	1	8	7	8	9	6						

He is under a five-year banning order, in terms of which he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and prohibited from attending gatherings.

In terms of his house arrest order he is confined to his home after 6 pm and over weekends.

Mr Russell, who ministers to black migrant workers, caused a stir at Grahamstown when he arrived at the opening of the Synod nearly two weeks ago.

During the Synod, he behaved as any other delegate, but reported to the Grahamstown police station last Thursday.

He was given a prolonged standing ovation in the last stages of the Synod meeting at the weekend during an address by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

According to Mrs Dot Cleminshaw, Mr Russell's secretary, the banned priest arrived back early yesterday afternoon. He was served with a summons to appear in the Regional Court, Cape Town, on January 25 on two counts of breaking his banning order.

The charges relate to his being out of the magisterial district of Wynberg and failing to report to the Wynberg police

Mr Russell had seemed a bit tired, although he seemed to have enjoyed the reception he received at the Synod, she added.

Colonel Kotze said last night: "I can confirm that the Rev Russell was served with a summons this afternoon."

Banning order offence – suspended sentence

Argus 11/12/79 328

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A former research officer for the Institute of Race Relations, Govindsamy Reddy, 35, was given a suspended sentence of 30 days' imprisonment by Mr P J du Plessis in the Durban Regional Court today for contravening the terms of his banning order.

Reddy, who pleaded guilty to contravening the terms of the order by attending a dinner party at his home at Overport on June 8 this year, had the whole sentence suspended for three years.

The court was told that Reddy was served with a prohibition order in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1976.

A clause of the order prohibited him from attending social gatherings.

The magistrate said he took into account that Reddy was married with two children and was a first offender.

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; that one of the principle object-

hat inventories are consistently

understated. [14] After the application of LIFO for many years, the inventory valuation, assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		B		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,13	0,10	1,80	1,59
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,15	0,17
5–24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,11	0,13	0,14	0,17
25–44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,73	0,78	1,54	1,27
45–64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	4,61	5,01	10,33	8,25
65+	0,06	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,44	0,52	0,94	0,72
ALL	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,66	0,52	0,94	0,72
NO.	128	85	26	23	2858	1951	3270	2588

Govt urged to review bans

Staff Reporter

THE Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa has renewed his call to the Government to have another look at the number of bannings and detentions without trial.

Archbishop J. P. Fitzgerald made the plea after the Minister of Justice, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, had turned down the request by the church to lift the ban on a Mabopane priest, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa.

The church wrote a letter to the Minister on September 18 this year and received a reply on November 19.

In his reply, Mr Schlebusch said the Government was "not prepared to accede" to the request to lift Fr Mkhatshwa's ban.

In a statement issued this week, Archbishop Fitzgerald, who is the president of the South African Conference of Bishops, said he was disappointed and surprised by the negative attitude of Mr Schlebusch.

In his letter to the Minister, Archbishop Fitzgerald referred to Fr Mkhatshwa's work.

He said Mr Mkhatshwa was required to do widespread field work "indispensable for the spread of the Gospel in these areas, all the more necessary these days when Christianity is being seriously challenged and threatened by Godless teachings, policies and intense and well-organised campaigns, enjoying formidable foreign political, military and financial support".

Archbishop Fitzgerald said the time had come for Fr Mkhatshwa's restriction to be lifted.

He said there was a limit to human endurance under such restrictions "and bannings can easily become a seed-bed for bitterness and frustration".

"For the reasons stated above I can see no good purpose being served for the real welfare of the people of South Africa in allowing the banning of Fr Mkhatshwa and others like him to go on to its bitter end."

The archbishop appealed to the authorities to have another hard look, as promised, at bannings and detentions without trial.

"Otherwise banned and detained people will go on looking at themselves more and more as ransom to be paid for the total liberation of the people of South Africa.

"Surely the time and the mood is right for some positive and human approaches to the goal of harmonious coexistence in our country," Archbishop Fitzgerald said.

Fr Mkhatshwa, 39, who is the secretary for social communications and development was served with a five-year banning order in 1977 restricting him to Pretoria and Mabopane East.

He was among the black activists who were detained in October 1977 during a Government crackdown on black political parties and leaders. He was in detention for five months and was released without having been

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		B		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	0,13	0,10	1,80	1,59
1–4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,02	0,04	0,15	0,17
5–24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,11	0,13	0,14	0,17
25–44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	0,73	0,78	1,54	1,27
45–64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	4,61	5,01	10,33	8,25
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	9,32	6,19	20,07	10,49
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	1,37	1,24	2,87	2,22
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	2858	1951	3270	2588

	W		A		B		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	1,26	1,20	2,02	1,56
1–4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,23	0,18	0,45	0,26
5–24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,07	0,09	0,06
25–44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,13	0,06	0,23	0,09
45–64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,26	0,07	0,36	0,13
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,44	0,15	0,47	0,18
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,17	0,12	0,25	0,14
NO.	128	85	26	23	366	187	289	164

30 days for breaking ban

FORMER research officer for the Institute of Race Relations, Govindsamy Reddy, 35, was yesterday sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, suspended for three years for contravening the terms of his banning order.

Reddy, pleaded guilty in the Regional Court in Durban to contravening the terms of the order by holding a dinner party at his home at Overport on June 8 this year.

A clause of his banning order, prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

Passing sentence, Mr P J du Plessis said he took into account that Reddy was married with two children and was a first offender. The court also took into account that this was a social gathering and Reddy did not attend for any political motive. —Sapa.

Wits honours former exile

Staff Reporter

FORMER exiled Dr Es'kia Mphahlele has been appointed an ad hominem professor on the staff of the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand with effect from December 1.

Professor Mphahlele, who joined the institute in February this year as a senior research fellow, was appointed an ad hominem professor for his academic exellence and established reputation.

He was nominated for the Nobel Price for Literature and he is an internationally acclaimed author with novels and short stories published on three continents.

His autobiography, Down Second Avenue, has been translated into 11 languages.

His essays and research have concentrated on the struggle for African self-definition and his work has had a significant impact on the creative and intellectual life of modern Africa.

At Wits, Prof Mphahlele has been involved in the African Studies Institute's research programme with a special interest in the Pedi, Venda and Tsonga people's of the Northern Transvaal.

He was educated in Pretoria and Johannesburg and taught English and Afrikaans at Orlando High School in Soweto while studying through the University of South Africa, earning a BA Honours in English and an MA with distinction in English literature.

His protest against the introduction of Bantu Education in the 1950s forced him out of teaching and after serving as fiction editor and political reporter on Drum Magazine he left South Africa for Nigeria in 1957 to teach English in Lagos and subsequently at the University of Ibadan.

Prof Mphahlele spent two years in Paris as director of African arts for an international cultural organisation. In this capacity he travelled throughout Africa organising cultural art exhibitions.

His work included the editorship of Black Orpheus, an important literary journal published in Nigeria.

In 1965 he joined the University College, Nairobi, as a lecturer in English literature. A year later he took up a teaching fellowship in the English Department of the University of Denver, Colorado, where he studied and was awarded a Ph D in 1968.

He returned to Africa in that year, teaching English literature at the University of Zambia, but after two years he was offered the post of associate professor at the University of Denver, a position he held until 1974.

In that year he joined the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia as professor of English.

Prof Mphahlele returned to South Africa in 1977 after two decades abroad.

Ntlokoa can sit for exams if...

Post 12/12/79

328

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

PERMISSION for a banned 21-year-old Kagiso student to sit for his General Certificate of Education examination in Johannesburg will be granted — provided he produces his time-table.

But an appeal that he be allowed to stay with his parents in Meadowlands, Soweto during the exams to avoid the high cost of travelling between Krugersdorp and Johannesburg daily, has been refused.

Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa of 504 Kagiso 1, Krugersdorp, received a letter through his attorney from the chief magistrate of Krugersdorp stating that he will be granted permisson to sit for his exams only if he produced his time-table.



Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa . . . time-table first before permission.

Molathlegi, as he is popularly known to his friends, has been placed under house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act. He is also restricted to the magisterial district of Krugersdorp.

This means that he may not move out of his home between 6.00 pm and 6.00 am. He is also barred from entering any educational institution.

About two months ago he applied to be allowed to travel to Johannesburg to write his exams at the University of the Witwatersrand. The exams are between January 10 and January 15, 1980.

REPLY

An extract of the magistrate's reply addressed to Mrs Priscilla Jana — Molathlegi's attorney — reads: "His request to stay with his parents and to visit his attorney in Johannesburg cannot, however, be conceded to."

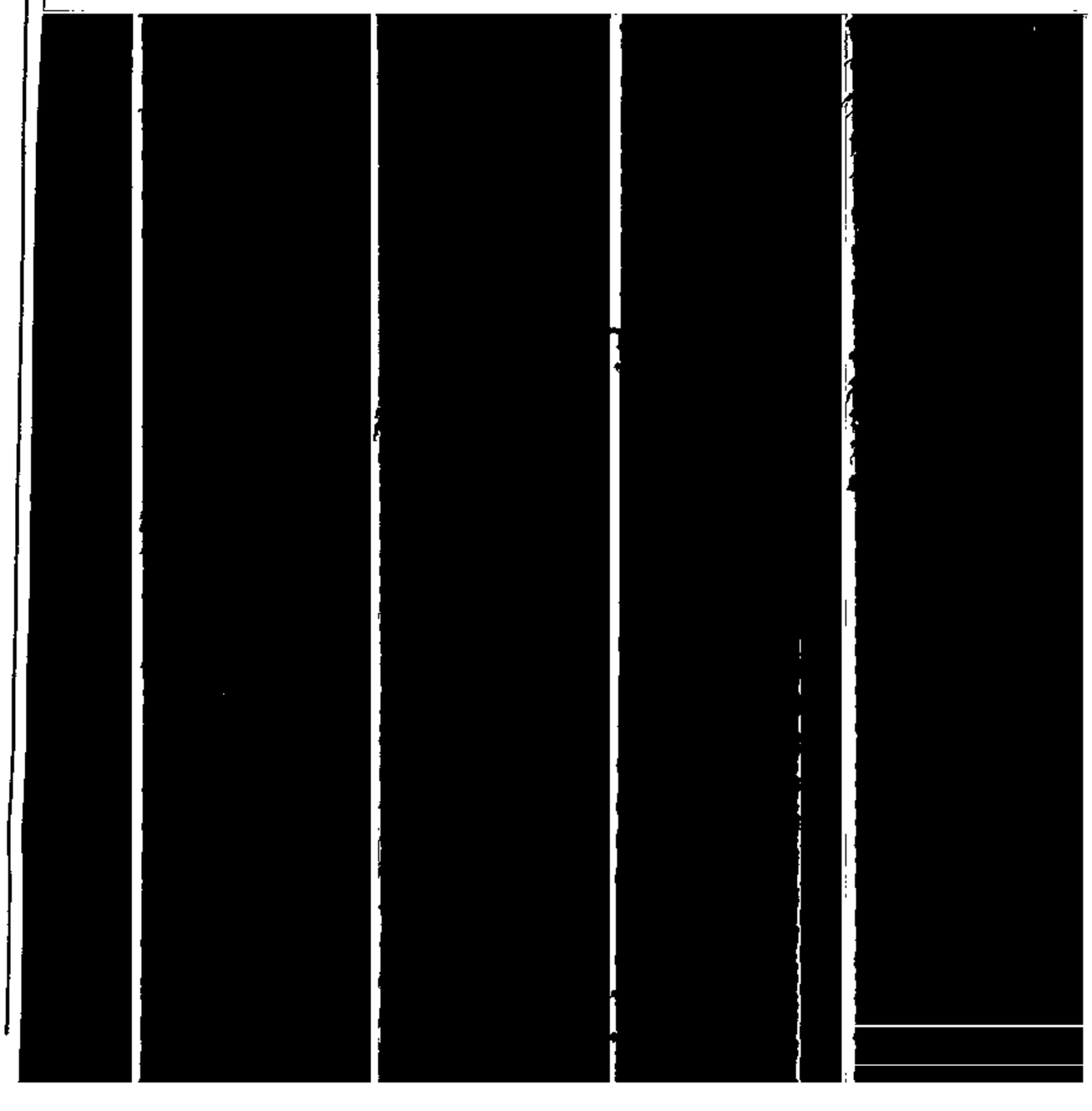
Of all people banned in the spate of detentions at the end of 1978, Molathlegi is the youngest, but he has received one of the toughest orders — a partial house arrest. His banning order ends in August 1983.

He is not allowed to enter any factory or newspaper concern. He must not attend any gathering — social or political.

● All his restrictions can be relaxed on an application to the Chief Magaistrate, or the Minister or his duly authorised representative.

He is unemployed and depends on charity. He has to report to the Krugersdorp police station — and not Kagiso police station nearer his home.

In 1976 he was president of the Young Christian Workers (YCW), a body of young Catholics devoted to community work.



Guilty of breaking ban order

RDM 12/12/79

328

DURBAN. — A former research officer for the Institute of Race Relations, Govindsamy Reddy, 35, was today sentenced to 30 days' jail, suspended for three years, for contravening terms of his banning order.

Reddy pleaded guilty in the Durban Regional Court to holding a dinner party at his home at Overport on June 8 this year.

A clause of his banning order prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

Passing sentence, Mr P J du Plessis said he took into account that Reddy was married with two children and was a first offender. He also accepted that it was a social gathering and Reddy did not attend it for any political motive. — Sapa.

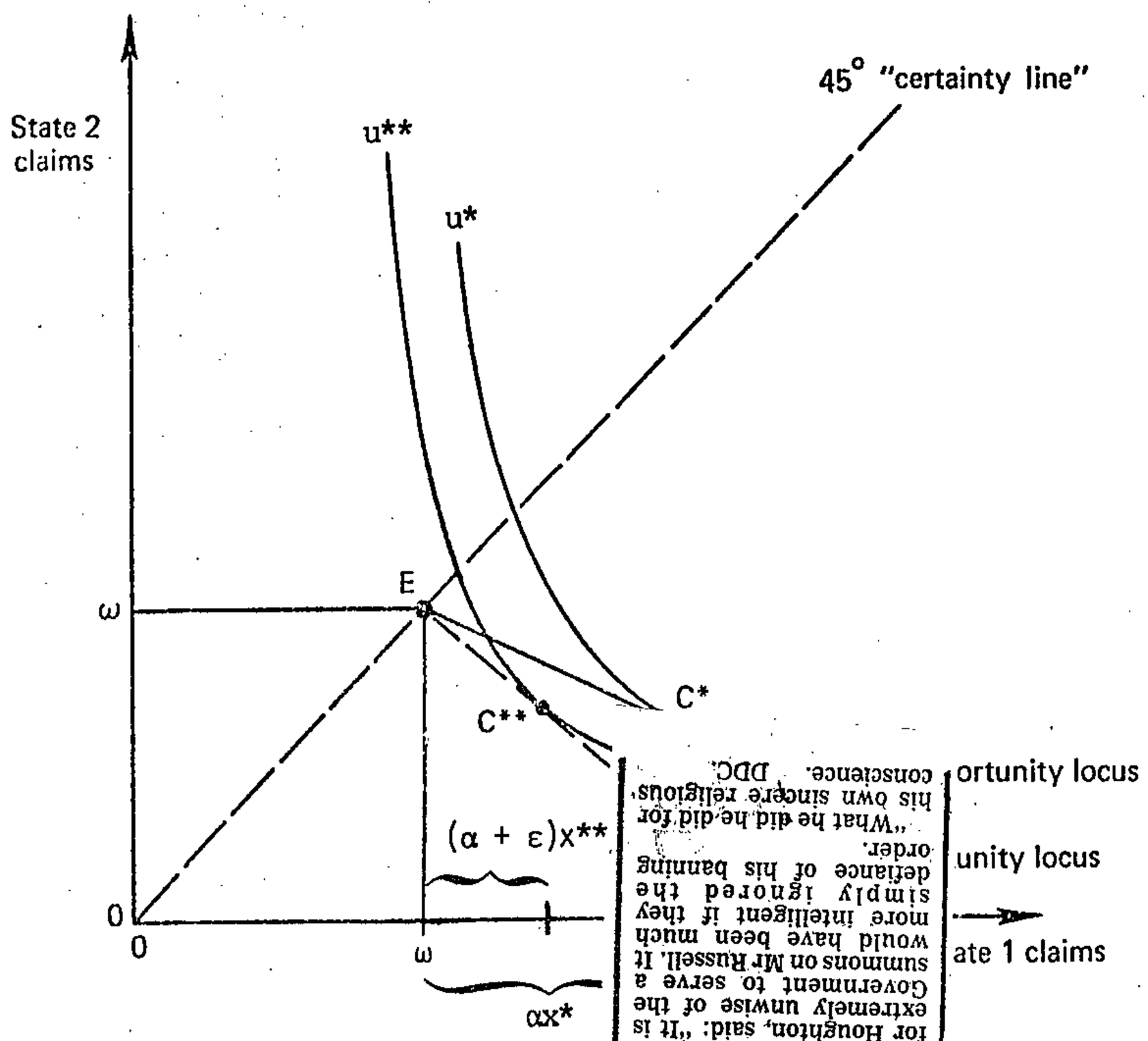


Fig. 3 — Investing

Russell backed

CAPE TOWN — The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, was unavailable for comment yesterday on the decision by the police to prosecute the Rev David Russell for allegedly breaking the terms of his banning order when he travelled to the Anglican synod in Grahamstown.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said last night: "It will be up to the church which asked him to attend the synod to support him. I think this matter will receive much international interest.

"There has been news of changes in South Africa lately. Now people may wonder if there have indeed been changes."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said: "It is extremely unwise of the Government to serve a summons on Mr Russell. It would have been much more intelligent if they simply ignored the defiance of his banning order.

"What he did he did for his own sincere religious conscience. DDC

HONEY CAKE

1 cup flour
4 t baking p
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tab
butter until melted. Beat egg and add to
butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake
buttered fairly deep pie dish approximatel
minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

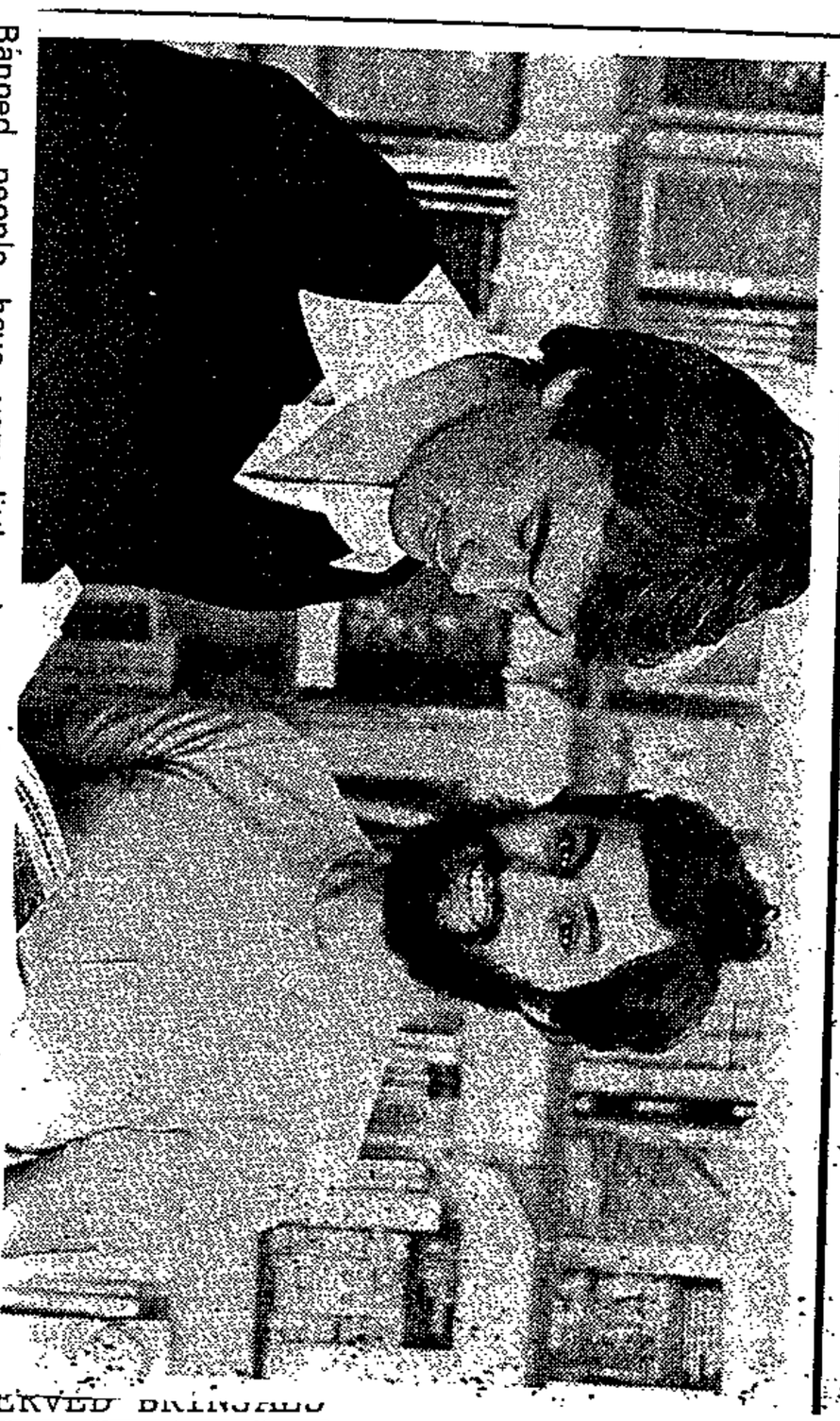
Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and p
over hot cake before serving. Serve with
cream.

NUT CAKE

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.



Banned people have very little chance of finding employment suited to their qualifications and interests. One banned person who has overcome this problem is Mr Jeremy Baskin, right, who has opened a bookshop in Observatory with a friend, Mr Murray Michell, left.

Banned City man opens bookshop

African literature boo

Staff Reporter

A NEW bookshop, specializing in African literature, has been opened in Observatory by a banned person.

Mr Jeremy Baskin, who was banned for five years in 1976 in terms of the then Suppression of Communism Act, was head of the University of Cape Town's Wages Commission at the time of his banning.

He has opened the bookshop with a friend, Mr Murray Michell of Gardens.

Mr Michell has just completed a Fine Art degree at UCT's Michaelis School of Fine Art.

As a banned person Mr Baskin may not be quoted.

Mr Michell said yesterday that, because of the restrictions placed upon Mr Baskin, Mr Baskin had found it "an impossible task" to find employment in the city suited to his qualifications.

Mr Baskin has a Bachelor of Arts degree, and, according to Mr Michell, was forced to drop plans for an honours degree because of the stringent regulations governing him as a banned person.

A year after being banned for his activities in the trade union movement, Mr Baskin managed to find employment as a clerk.

The bookshop — called Open Books — is in Main Road, Observatory, and carries supplementary reading for university students, contemporary academic literature on African and world developments, African literature, philosophy, economics and history.

PRESERVED BRINJALS

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips.
Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar
and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

representations to every member of the company to whom notice is sent, whether such notice is sent before or after receipt of the representations by the company.

(3) If any such representations is not sent as aforesaid because it was received too late or because of the director's default, the director concerned may (without prejudice to his right to require that the representations be read at the meeting) require that the representations shall be sent out and the representations need not be read at the meeting, on the application of the company or of any other person who claims to be aggrieved, if the Court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this section are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter.

(4) Unless the company's or the said other person's costs on an application under this section are paid in whole or in part by the director concerned, he shall be liable to pay the costs of the application.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving a person removed thereunder of compensation or damages payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as director or of any appointment terminating with that of director to which he may be entitled as director or which may exist apart from this section.

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

221. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum or articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company held or may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles, or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(*a*) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or

Broke ban order man sentenced

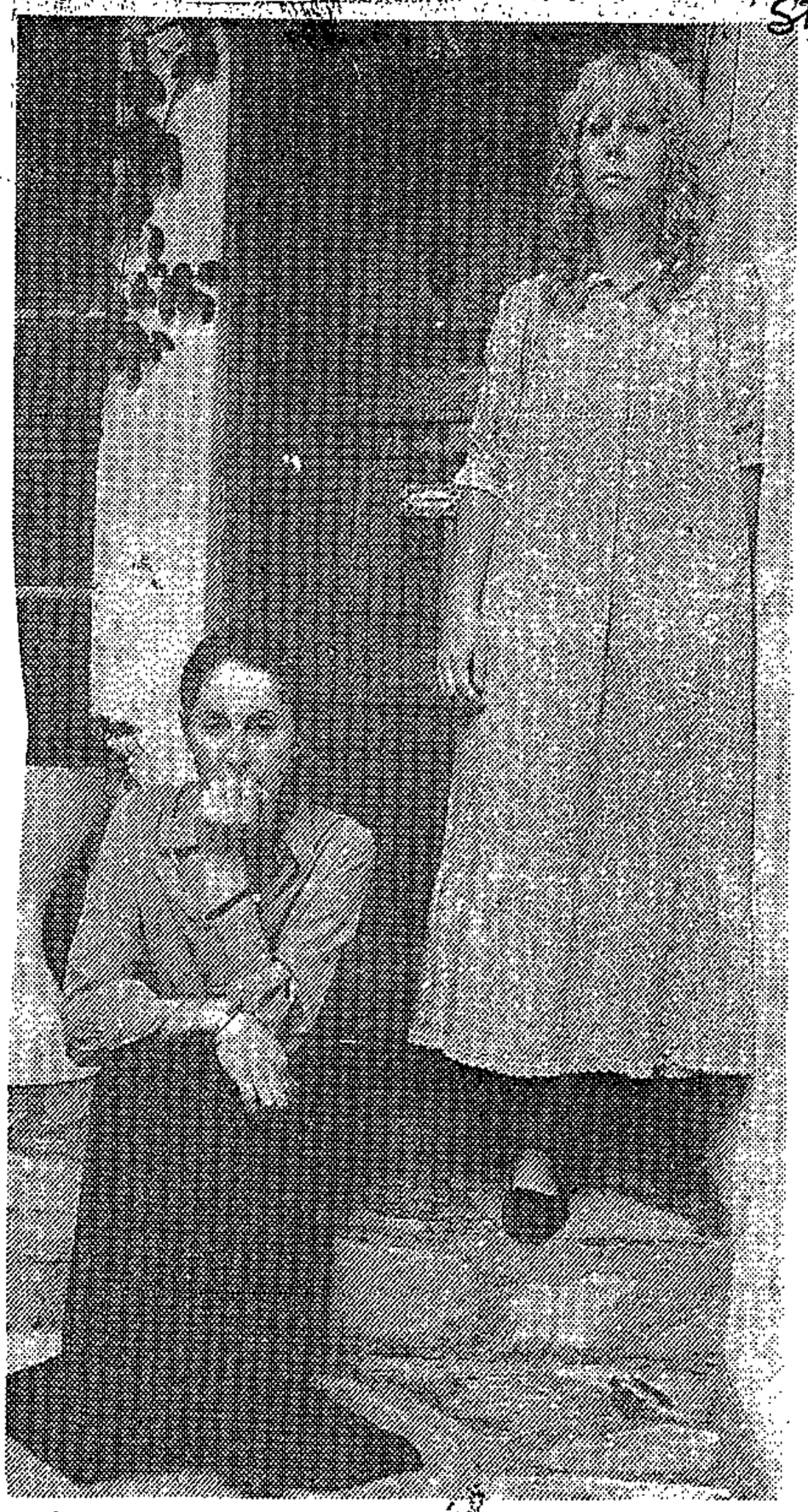
DURBAN. — A former research officer for the Institute of Race Relations, Govindsamy Reddy, 35, was today sentenced to 30 days (suspended for three years) for contravening the terms of his banning order.

Reddy, pleaded guilty in the Regional Court here to contravening the terms of the order by holding a dinner party at his home at Overport on June 8 this year.

A clause of his banning order prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

Passing sentence, Mr P J du Plessis said he took into account that Reddy was married with two children and was a first offender. The court also took into account that this was a social gathering and Reddy did not attend for any political motive. — Sapa

Star 13/12/79



Two silent women go to prison

328

Two Johannesburg women today left home to serve a prison sentence in the Fort.

Ilona Kleinschmidt (29) (left) and Jackie Bosman (33) will serve three and four months respectively.

After an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela, in 1977, the women were subpoenaed to answer questions in a magistrate's court.

They refused and were each sentenced to a year in jail. On appeal to the Free State Supreme Court they were acquitted, but were again subpoenaed to answer the same questions.

After refusing the second time they were sentnced. Appeals to the Supreme Court and the Appeal Court failed.

Bosman (33) is an art director on the Financial Mail and Kleinschmidt (29) is an administrative assistant to a Johannesburg lawyer. She has a four-year-old daughter, Zinzi, who is being looked after by friends while her mother is in prison.

3

13/12/79 DD 328 (193)

Former Transkei detainee banished

UMTATA — A former Robben Island prisoner who was released in Transkei last month, Mr Clarence Makwetu, has been banished from the Cofimvaba region where he has a farm.

The head of the Security Police, Col Martin Ngceba, confirmed the banishment yesterday.

Mr Makwetu was fetched by Security Police last week and taken to Libode, 35 km from Umtata.

He recently spent 76 days in detention in Transkei and was released without appearing in court.

In 1976 Mr Makwetu was arrested by the South African Security Police and released in April 1977.

Three months later he was again arrested by the South African Police while shopping in Queenstown. It was later learnt he was being held in Pietermaritzburg.

His release came after representations by the Transkeian Government and Mr Makwetu settled in the Cofimvaba region where he took up farming. — DDR.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
4 5-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

[redacted]ISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
[redacted]3	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
[redacted]6	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
[redacted]06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
[redacted]44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
[redacted]44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
[redacted]93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
[redacted]81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
[redacted]926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

W	A		C		B	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO. 2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

[redacted]l over Winnie Mandela

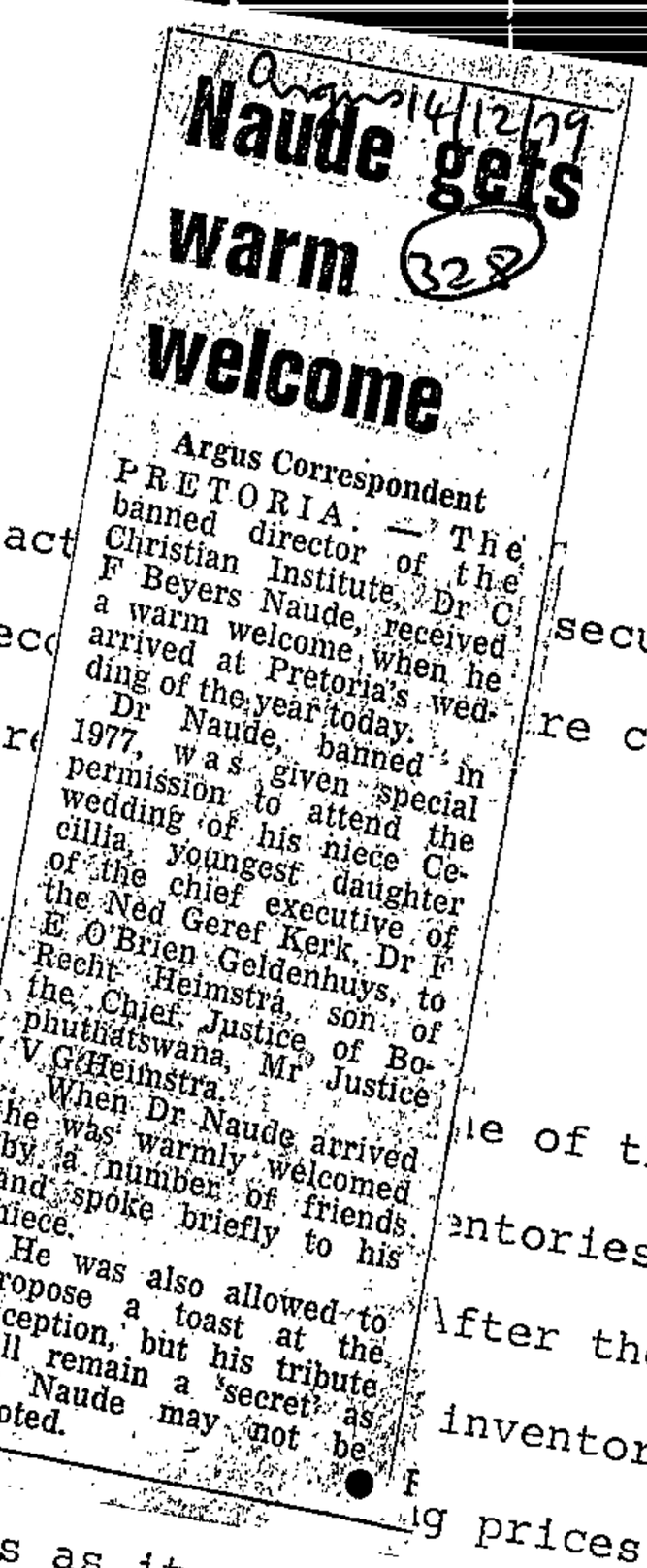
338

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said in Pretoria that Miss Jacqueline Bosman (33) and Mrs. Ilona Kleinschmidt (29) had been admitted to prison. Miss Bosman faces four months' imprisonment and Mrs. Kleinschmidt three months. — (Sapa.)

[redacted] Women go to jail o

NM 14/12/79

JOHANNESBURG — Two women were admitted to prison yesterday to serve sentences for refusing to answer questions in court about their alleged visit to Mrs. Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned Black leader, Nelson Mandela.



Naude gets warm welcome

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The banned director of the Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, received a warm welcome when he arrived at Pretoria's wedding of the year today.

Dr Naude, banned in 1977, was given special permission to attend the wedding of his niece Cecillia, youngest daughter of the chief executive of the Ned Geref Kerk, Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys, to Recht Heimstra, son of the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, Mr Justice V G Heimstra.

When Dr Naude arrived he was warmly welcomed by a number of friends and spoke briefly to his niece.

He was also allowed to propose a toast at the reception, but his tribute will remain a 'secret' as Dr Naude may not be quoted.

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pressur

2.3.4 Balance

Hendrik le of the principle object-

ions to ntories are consistently

being u after the application of

LIFO fc inventory valuation,

assumir g prices, tends to become

meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.



Banning for PE man

PORT ELIZABETH — A restriction order was served yesterday on a former detainee, Mr Moki Cekisani, of the Walmer branch of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

This was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus.

He said he could not confirm a report that the secretary of the Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Mr Raymond Pama, was being held for questioning.

Colonel Erasmus said Mr Cekisani was brought to the Sanlam Building where a restriction order was served on him.

This was the first such order served on Mr Cekisani, a former president of the banned Black People's Convention.

Col Erasmus said 20 of the former Ford workers who were detained last week were still being held.

He said investigations into allegations of intimidation were still continuing. "But I don't expect to arrest any more of those people." — DDC.



Dr Beyers Naude's banning order was relaxed yesterday so that he could attend his niece's wedding. A proud Dr Naude (far right) stands with the bridal couple, Mr and Mrs Recht Hiemstra, and the groom's father, Chief Justice of BophuthaTswana Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, outside the Universiteitsoord Church in Pretoria.

From the wedding to police station

(348)

RDM 15/12/79

Pretoria Bureau

THE BANNED director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Dr C F Beyers Naude, was granted special permission to attend his niece's wedding in Pretoria yesterday.

But he had to return to Johannesburg to report to the Parkview police station by 6pm yesterday.

Dr Naude's niece, Cecilia, is the youngest daughter of the Afrikaans church leader, Dr F E O' Brien Geldenhuys, and Mrs Reinet O'Brien Geldenhuys.

The groom, Recht Hiemstra, is the son of the Chief Justice of BophuthaTswana, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, and Mrs Hazel Hiemstra.

After the ceremony, a smiling Dr Beyers Naude kissed his newly-wedded niece on the steps of the Universiteitsoord Church, under a shower of pink and white streamers.

"We would have asked him to our wedding whether he was banned or not," the couple said. "We did not want to create an impression that we wanted to cause a political incident."

At the Pretoria Country Club, where the reception was held, Mr Beyers Naude proposed all the toasts. He did not make any reference to the relaxation of his banning order.

HONEY CAKE — Jan

1 cup flour
4 t baking powder
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

3 T honey
1½ T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

NUT CAKE — Margaret

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) — Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 oni
2 car
2½ li
salt

Wash
Boil
for 1
ingre
Remov
soup
beans
sauce
crumb

PRESE

brinj
white
olive
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips.
Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

Beyers Naude at wedding

CT 15/12/79

328

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The banned director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Dr C F Beyers Naude, was yesterday granted special permission to attend his niece's wedding in Pretoria.

But he had to return to Johannesburg to report to the Parkview police station by 6 pm yesterday.

Dr Naude's niece, Cecilia, is the youngest daughter of the Afrikaans church leader, Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys, and Mrs Reinet O'Brien Geldenhuys.

The groom, Recht Hiemstra, is the son of the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, and Mrs Hazel Hiemstra.

The marriage ceremony was conducted by the bride's father, Dr F E O'Brien Geldenhuys, moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in South Africa.

After the ceremony, a smiling Dr Naude kissed his newly wedded niece on the steps of the Universiteitsoord Church, under a shower of pink and white streamers.

"We would have asked him to our wedding whether he was banned or not," the couple said. "We did not want to create an impression that we wanted to cause a political incident."

American envoy has name taken in night raid

By RUSSELL KAY

AFTER clearing a 1,5m wall in the dead of night, Security Police burst into a private dinner party at the home of a banned Indian intellectual in Durban and questioned and photographed the guests, including the American vice-consul and his wife.

The six-man raid took place earlier this year.

This week it resulted in Mr Govin Reddy of Overport being sentenced in the Durban Magistrate's Court to 30 days imprisonment, suspended for five years, for breaking the conditions of his banning order.

A report on the incident, which involved the American vice-consul in Durban, Mr James Bumpus, and his wife, a career diplomat who works with the US Information Service in the city, has been sent to the American Embassy in Pretoria and to the State Department in Washington.

Mr Bumpus' wife works under the name of Mrs Mary Reeber.

Mr Alan Logan, the American consul-general in Durban, declined to comment, saying the issue was too sensitive.

Also present at the dinner party, which was hosted by Mr Reddy's wife, Kasturi, was Mrs Fozia Turner, widow of Dr Rick Turner, the Natal University law lecturer murdered at his home in Durban in 1978.

Mr Alan Logan, the American consul-general in Durban, attended Mr Reddy's trial this week.

He declined to comment, saying the issue was too sensitive.

But the Sunday Express was able to piece together details of the astonishing raid by talking to Mrs Kasturi Reddy, 30, who is a nursing sister.

The Security Police:

- Scaled a 1,5-metre wall to get into the grounds of the Reddy home.
- Wore plainclothes and carried a camera and flashgun.
- As they entered the room one of the policemen lifted his camera and fired his flashgun at everybody in the room.
- Mr Bumpus and and his wife had their food plates on their laps as the police entered.
- After firing his flashgun as he entered, the security policeman took another picture from the door — and then he and a second policemen walked into the room.

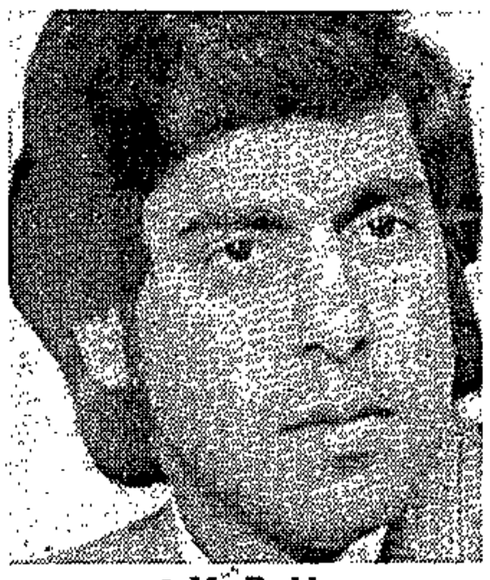
They walked about taking more pictures from different angles, and later took down the names and addresses of everyone present.

- Other policemen then measured the distances between the guests in the room — to establish precisely where they had been standing or sitting when the policemen entered.

"The first thing I knew," said Mrs Reddy, "was when a man came through the door and lifted his camera and fired his flashgun at everybody in the room."

She said the policeman with the camera told her husband

SECURITY POLICE PHOTOGRAPHED DINNER GUESTS



● Mr Reddy
. . . went upstairs

Pherson, and wanted the names and addresses of all present.

"I was stunned," she said. "And I think all the guests too were shocked. It came as such a surprise."

They asked Mr Bumpus and his wife for particulars.

"They didn't seem surprised when they told him who he was. They then asked my husband to accompany them into the garden.

"They told him he would be charged for breaking his banning order and was not to continue mixing with the people in the room. This, he was told, was against the conditions of his banning order.

"When he came back he told us he was going upstairs so he as us, and that we could continue our party.

"Then the police left," Mrs Reddy said.

Yesterday Mrs Reddy said she was very upset at the way the Bumpuses had behaved since the raid.

"I haven't seen or heard a word from them since that night. They were supposed to be our friends — yet they never even came to the court where my husband was charged.

"Perhaps they thought it was quaint to associate with banned people — until the raid."

The US Consul-General, Mr Logan, in declining to comment, told the Sunday Express:

"I have arrived only recently and I would prefer not to comment. I do not want to make a statement as these are delicate issues. I would prefer to leave it with what you have."

The Reddys have entertained personnel from the American Consulate on previous occasions without mishap.

"We became very friendly with some of them while my husband was overseas," said Mrs Reddy. "When we came back we remained friendly and invited them to our home."

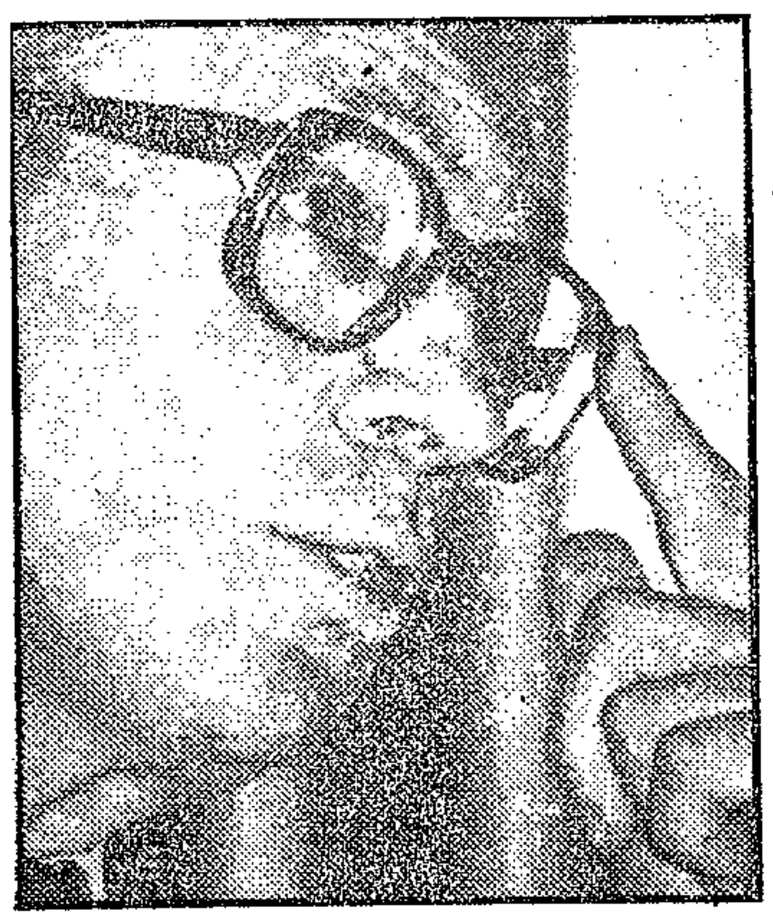
This is probably the first time in South Africa that a diplomat with political immunity has been questioned about his identity during a Security

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 16, 1979

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Beyers breaks the wedding ban...

...HE PROPOSES THE TOASTS FOR NIECE CECILIA – THEN REPORTS BACK TO THE POLICE



Tribune Reporter

FREED from his banning order for a day, Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the outlawed Christian Institute, addresses guests at the wedding of his niece, Cecilia.
Dr Naude was granted special permission to address the function in Pretoria. But he had to return to Johannesburg after the function to report to the Parkview police station. Dr Naude's niéce is the youngest daughter of the Afrikaans church leader, Dr F. E. O'Brien Geldenhuys. The groom, Mr Recht Hiemstra, is the son of the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana. At the Pretoria Country Club where the reception was held, Dr Naude proposed the toasts.



Argus 17/12/79

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Police probe new claim on Turner killing

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Detectives working on the political scientist Rick Turner murder case are said to be 'extremely interested' in weekend reports that the University of Natal lecturer was gunned down by a Bureau for State Security agent.

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations said today the report had been scrutinised by 'top brass in the CID,' who he said were always interested in new information regarding an unsolved case.

'We have been working on the Rick Turner affair for nearly two years now, and anything that may assist us is always welcome.

'It is too early to say anything more but this information has certainly received top attention.'

The report in the Sunday Express quotes a Mr Alex Lambert, who has sought political asylum in Sweden as, claiming he was a BSS agent in fear of his life.

CAREER

Mr Lambert alleges that Dr Turner, who had been banned by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was murdered by a BSS agent who had a personal grudge against the university lecturer.

He also revealed the alleged gunman's name but this is being withheld at the moment.

Mr Lambert fled to Sweden in October, and with his application for asylum handed the Swedish authorities an outline of his 20-year career with the bureau.

Police investigating the murder have also recently been considering the possibility that the killing was a personal vendetta and not necessarily politically motivated.

Banned mother's job outlook bleak

RDM 20/12/79

328

Political Reporter

A WIDOWED mother of eight children, Mrs Juby Mayet, who was banned a year ago under the Internal Security Act, will be without a regular income from next month.

Mrs Mayet, 42, a former executive member of the banned Union of Black Journalists, has been told by her former employers that they will no longer be able to continue paying her.

Mrs Mayet, of Lenasia, Johannesburg, cannot work as a journalist in terms of her banning orders, and according to her family has not been able to find a job which would not contravene the orders. She was deputy chief sub-editor of the black ecumenical newspaper, The Voice.

The newspaper continued paying her salary while she was detained for five months last year, and after her banning a year ago.

Mrs Mayet was a founder of the Union of Black Journalists and one of its most active members. In the middle of last year, she was detained under the Internal Security Act. She was held for five months and then released.

In December last year, she was banned. No reasons have been given.

Her orders preclude her from working as a journalist. Mrs Mayet is known as "Aunty" after a popular children's column she wrote for the old Golden City Post.

She also worked for Drum magazine before joining The Voice as deputy chief sub-editor.

Mrs Mayet's eight children range in age from nine to 20 years. The eldest, Ismail, is unemployed. Sam, 19, is the only other breadwinner in the household. He is married and has a child, but his salary as a clerk cannot maintain both his family and his brothers and sisters.

Mrs Mayet was given a grant by the human rights organisation, Amnesty International, to buy a knitting machine. She now makes knitted garments, but they are difficult to sell.

"My mother does not want charity or handouts," says Ebrahim, who has just written his matriculation examinations.

"She wants to work. But jobs are very difficult to get. She is not qualified for anything other than journalism or teaching, although she has never taught in school. Right now, I'm sure she would be prepared to take on any work to keep the family going."

Because of the family's financial plight, Ebrahim may have to forgo studying at university.

At the time of the ban on Mrs Mayet, Dr W Kistner, of the SA Council of Churches, described it as an act of "callousness and gross injustice".

"Mrs Mayet was in detention for most of 1978, so surely the authorities could have built up a case against her which could have been tested in court," he said.

Mrs Mayet is one of 151 people who are still banned under the Internal Security Act. A full report on the "Twilight People" — as they have been tagged — appears in this issue of the Rand Daily Mail.

See Page 15

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure

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Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughc the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

6

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisati get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, th existing situation is not efficient.

In fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than all measures which promote health, most o entire structure of the economy and so apply only to the relatively narrow, b of medical care. It has conventiona those who can afford it that some bas the indigent. The rising cost of me States and some European countries, ha position by health economists of all p

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefit are taken into account in the market t outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed th met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, pri although the possibility of efficient conditions. The advantage of a priva the minimal need for information trans tion can be reached.

Banned after 15 years jail

Post 30/12/39

MR JOHN Edward Matthews (66), who was released this week after serving 15 years under the Suppression of Communism Act, has been banned for three years.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and has to report once a week to John Vorster Square for the next three years.

Despite South Africa's stringent security laws, 1 400 people have been banned for varying periods since 1950. Reasons are seldom given. Today, 151 people still appear on the list of the silenced who have been deprived of basic rights. Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** looks at the world of the "Twilight People".

Plight of the banned

RDM 20/12/79 (328)

THE number of people banned since 1950 under the Suppression of Communism Act and its successor, the Internal Security Act, reached the 1 400 mark in October.

Today, 151 people are still on the banned list, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations. They are what a black poet tagged the "Twilight People", cut off from the mainstream of society. Several have fled the country. Some, like Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, have been banished to remote areas.

They are alleged to be engaged in promoting the objects of communism, or in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the security of the State or the public order. Many of them have not been convicted of any crime by a court of law. Some were banned immediately after serving prison sentences for politically-motivated crimes.

Some can no longer pursue the career of their choice.

They include politicians, lawyers, students, religious figures and trade unionists. In October, 1977, 19, mainly black consciousness, organisations were also banned. Between October and December last year, 22 people, most of them associated with black consciouness organisations, were banned.

Over the years, hundreds of people were detained and released without any charges being laid against them before they were banned.

Among the more prominent banned black consciousness figures presently under banning orders are Mr Kenneth Hlaku Rachidi, president of the Black People's Convention when it was banned in 1977; Mr Chris Mokoditoa, former BPC vice-president; Mr Lybon Mabasa and Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, who were served with restriction orders.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu has been banned since 1964. She is the wife of Walter Sisulu, who is also serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and mother of the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu. Once active in the ANC Women's League and the SA Women's Federation, she too was detained in 1963 under the 90-day law.

Mrs Mandela was first arrested in 1958 for taking part in a demonstration against passes for black women. Since 1963, she has at various times been banned, jailed, and detained until she was banished from her Orlando, Soweto home to Brandfort in the Free State.

Several prominent banned people fled the country. They include Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, the Reverend Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute and black consciousness figures such as Mr Barney Pityana and Mr Thami Zani.

Mr Pityana's wife, Mrs Beauty Nosidima Pityana, is also banned. She too has left the country.

The Arensteins and the Pityanas are among a handful of couples still banned. Others include the former leader of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, and his wife, Ela, grand-daughter of the late pacifist, the Mahatma Gandhi, as well as Mr Malusi Mthanjiswa Mpumlwana, former research officer of the now banned Black Community Programmes in Durban, and his wife, Mrs Nandisile Mpumlwana, former editor of a BPC publication.

The Moroney-Ensor study shows the type of provisions generally included in banning orders:

- Most orders forbid the recipient from attending political gatherings, while some of them prohibit attendance at any type of gathering, including social gatherings at which more than one other person is present.
- In many cases, a banned person is confined to a specified magisterial district. In some cases, he or she may be confined to a particular township, or even a particular farm or flat. The orders may include house arrest, confining a person to his or her home at specified times.
- All banned people — except with special permission — are prohibited from being office bearers, officers, members or active supporters of an organisation which in any way prepares, publishes or distributes any publication.

Some orders state that a banned person may not be concerned in any way with the preparation, printing or publication of any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, book, handbill or poster. Some prohibit entry to any premises where a publication is produced.

- All banned and "listed" people are precluded from being office bearers, officers or members of 35 organisations listed in 1962. They include all the major black political bodies, the SA Congress of Trade Unions and certain coloured teachers' organisations, as well as "any unregistered trade union, or any organisation which in any manner undermines the authority of the Government of a State".

Banned people may not participate in activities of such



Juby Mayet, 42, veteran journalist who has been silenced and cut off from the public by being banned under the Internal Security Act.

In 1977, Mrs Mayet, a mother of eight, was fined R50 for possessing a banned pamphlet. Last year, she and a colleague, Mr Phil Mtimkulu, were acquitted of illegally withdrawing R2 460 from the account of the Union of Black Journalists without the consent of the liquidator after the black consciousness organisation was banned.

Mrs Mayet was a founder of the UBJ and one of its most active members. In the middle of last year, she was detained under the Internal Security Act. She was held for five months.

No charges were brought against her. She was released. In December last year, she was banned. No reasons have been given.

Her orders preclude her from working as a journalist.

When dissent fuses with black power it is 'crime'

RDM 20/12/79 (328)

Arenstein's long list of bannings

RDM 20/12/79 (328)

ROWLEY Israel Arenstein was among the first people in South Africa to be banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. He was also the first in Natal to be placed under house arrest. And he was also among the first to be "listed" a communist.

He was served his first banning order 26 years ago. Later, he was stopped through legislation from practising as an attorney.

He specialised in political trials.

His wife, Mrs Jacqueline Arenstein, is also banned. She was served her first banning order in 1963.

Mr Arenstein, after being "named" a communist, was first banned for two years between 1953 and 1955. He was a chairman of the Congress of Democrats in Natal.

In 1960, he was banned again. Two years later, the Act was amended to include house arrest and to prevent banned people from communicating with one another.

Mr Arenstein was issued a new five-year order in 1962 including house arrest. He ran the Durban legal firm of R I Arenstein and Fehler with his brother-in-law, Mr Fehler. Mr Fehler was also "listed". The firm's interpreter-clerk, Mr Amos Mngoma, was served a banning order in 1963.

As a result, Mr Arenstein and Mr Fehler could not communicate with each other except on *bona fide* legal business and only during ordinary office hours.

Mr Arenstein and Mr Mngoma could not communicate at all. Mr Fehler and Mr Mngoma could communicate on a one-way basis: Mr Fehler could speak, write or send a message to Mr Mngoma, but the interpreter-clerk could not speak, write or send a message to Mr Fehler.

In 1966, Mr Arenstein was charged and convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act, and was jailed for four years.

While serving his sentence, the Act was again amended to give the Minister of Justice powers to strike off the attorneys' roll anyone "named" or convicted under the Act.

A former articled clerk at Mr Arenstein's office, Mr I Bugwandeen, who had qualified as an attorney, was given permission by the Natal Law Society to employ him as a clerk.

Less than a year later, his banning order was again amended, this time preventing him from working for an attorney. In 1972, the Act was again amended. A person who had been struck off the roll could not work for an attorney without permission from the Law Society or the Minister.

Throughout most of his career as an attorney, Mr Arenstein kept up a constant legal fight against various aspects of his orders.

In 1961, Mr Arenstein received a threat that he would "die a Ku Klux Klan" death. One night, five armed and hooded men, believed to be whites, clashed with 15 people, mostly blacks, who had been guarding the Arenstein home. In the ensuing running battle, a white man who was part of the Arenstein "guard" received a superficial bullet wound on a cheek.

Mrs Arenstein, meanwhile, had to give up her job as a journalist after being banned in 1963. She too was involved in a legal battle, and won an appeal in the Maritzburg Supreme Court against conviction on a charge of attending a social gathering.

She was an accused in the 1956 Treason Trial. She too was under house arrest before that restriction was lifted in 1968.

After her husband's release from jail, Mrs Arenstein opened a third party consultancy office in Durban. She retired recently, and Mr Arenstein, now 61, runs the business.

She is also under house arrest.

TOTALITARIANISM - BANNINGS

2 JANUARY 1980 — 30 MARCH 1980

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		B	
	M		M	F
0-1	0,51	0,	9,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,		0,23
25-44	0,05	0,(		0,78
45-64	0,44	0,1		3,64
65+	1,84	1,9		14,84
ALL	0,22	0,2		1,96
NO.	463	48		3145

XVII ACCIDENTS

	W				B			
	M		F		M		F	
0-1								0,19
1-4								0,20
5-24								0,12
25-44								26
45-64								31
65+								3
ALL					1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Banned student allowed to write, but...

BANNED Krugersdorp youth, Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa, has been given permission to write his GCE examination at the University of the Witwatersrand — but he may not leave Krugersdorp before 7.30 am to write a 9.00 am paper and before 12.00 noon for a 1.30 pm paper.

This follows an application for relaxation of his orders so that he could write examinations which start on Thursday. They end on January 25.

Another request to stay with his parents in Meadowlands while writing his examinations was refused.

Twenty-two-year-old Molathlegi, as he is popularly known to his friends, lives at 504 Kagiso 1, Krugersdorp. He has been placed under 12 hours' house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act. He will be contravening the law if he left his home between 6,00 pm and 6,00 am.

He has been given 1½ hours each way to travel between Krugersdorp and the University in Johannesburg.

But the rules of the exam centre state that candidates should be at the centre 30 minutes before the exams commence.

A look at the trains time-table indicates that he may be late for the 30 minute regulation.

Another application has been made to the magistrate to have the times of the exemption altered so Molathlegi could be on time for the exams.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

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Ciskei boams not implement DOD 4/1/20 (328)

passenger were escorted to the charge office in Duncan Village where he was charged and told he could pay an admission of guilt fine of R5.

A police spokesman said yesterday Mr Sebe told them he would pay the admission of guilt fine the next day as he had no money on him at the time.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, was not available for comment last night. His private secretary, Mr C. M. Soka, said yesterday the Chief Minister was at Peddie and would be in his office on Monday. — DDR

Prez, said the bannings of members of his force were receiving priority attention. There would be consultations at a high level, he said.

The arrest of Mr Khwane Sebe in Duncan Village on December 31 was carried out by the four policemen Ciskei has now banned and a Constable William, who is not a Ciskeian.

Mr Sebe was stopped in the Majombozi section of Duncan Village because, it is alleged, his motor-car did not have a number-plate light.

He and a woman

earlier in the arrest of Mr Khwane Sebe, son of the Ciskeian Chief Minister, for an alleged traffic offence in Duncan Village, which is outside of the Ciskei.

It is not known whether there is any connection between the two events.

The Chief Minister's brother, Colonel Charles Sebe, who heads Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, confirmed the banning orders but said he had no comment to make as the matter was delicate.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brigadier J. H. du

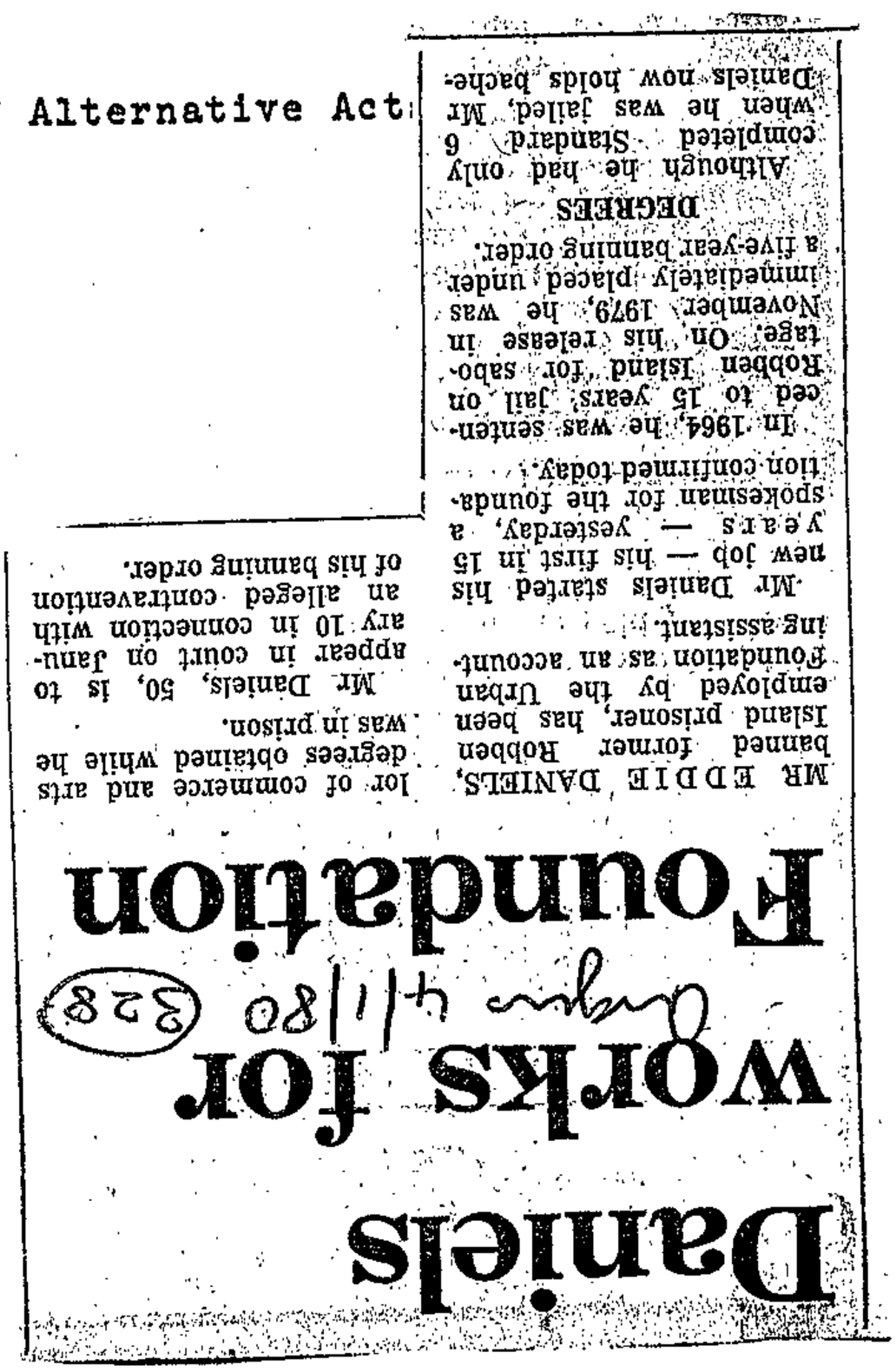
EAST LONDON — Four Ciskeian members of the South African Police Force have been banned by the Ciskei Government from entering Mdantsane, where they lived, or any other part of the Ciskei.

The banning orders, served on the policemen at their homes on New Year's Day, were signed by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

The four policemen, Constable M. M. Mangena, Constable S. Losi, Constable S. N. Moyakhe and Constable N. L. Mbilasi, were involved a day

	States		
Acts	s = 1	s = 2	Utility
a = 1	c_{11}	c_{12}	U_1
a = 2	c_{21}	c_{22}	U_2
Beliefs	π_1	π_2	

Table 1: Consequences of Alternative Act



Daniels works for Foundation

MR EDDIE DANIELS, banned former Robben Island prisoner, has been employed by the Urban Foundation as an accounting assistant.

Mr Daniels started his new job — his first in 15 years — yesterday, a spokesman for the foundation confirmed today.

In 1964, he was sentenced to 15 years' jail on Robben Island for sabotage. On his release in November 1979, he was immediately placed under a five-year banning order.

DEGREES

Although he had only completed Standard 6 when he was jailed, Mr Daniels now holds bache-

lor of commerce and arts degrees obtained while he was in prison.

Mr Daniels, 50, is to appear in court on January 10 in connection with an alleged contravention of his banning order.

ntinuing reluctance of
to unfreeze the assets
aused increasing anger
many leading Arabs in
egion.

Ghazeleh said: "The
ian attitude is ridiculous.
e there is no question of
not being able to spare
mount of money. It just
that in Gaza we are now
squeezed by two adversa-
stead of just one."

ptian leader call Mr Carter

Jan 3.—Vice-President Mubarak of Egypt left q a 19-day tour of six s that will take him to ion for an expected with President Carter.

ubarak, who met Presi-dat of Egypt in Aswan y, first headed for the l state of Oman for ith Sultan Qaboos ibn

Cairo newspaper *Al* quoted Mr Mubarak as that the talks would on the situation in the utual security and turm-he Middle East. Oman of three Arab states ave supported President peace initiative with

lubarak will then travel lorth Korea, Japan and ited States before re-home by way of He is accompanied by military officials and Dr El Baz, Egypt's First Secretary of State for Affairs.

d States officials have ney are considering a for a five-year military Egyptian newspapers uld total about $3,000m £1,500m).—AP.

nt blamed bies

has been accepted as linked to Agent Orange, to the study.

Walsh a biochemist research on foetal

Demirel formed his Cabinet almost eight weeks ago, he ordered the replacement of many senior officials throughout the country. In view of strong suspicions that under the Government of Mr Bulent Ecevit, his left-of-centre predecessor, the state machinery was heavily infiltrated by leftwing activists, the new incumbents could hardly be expected to be sympathetic to the left.

Major changes in top civil service posts are inevitable after every change of martial law is an force and the difference of approach is already felt sharply throughout Turkey, especially in stamping out leftwing lawlessness.

The Demirel Government is now pressing legislation through the National Assembly setting up state security courts to expedite, by summary procedure, a multitude of cases involving political crimes. Ordinary tribunals in Turkey, even courts martial, often find themselves bogged down by legalistic obstacles and

Now, for the first time, the Turkish authorities are turning their attention to gun-running operations, involving millions of dollars, which involve influential gangs with international ramifications. Turkey is currently negotiating agreements with neighbouring countries on the prevention of smuggling across the borders and has tightened surveillance along the extensive coastlines.

Mario Modiano

Times 4/1/80 (328)

South Africa's legion of the banned

Shortly before Christmas, the Rev Beyers Naudé, former director of the outlawed Christian Institute of Southern Africa, visited Pretoria where he made a speech at a public gathering. It was hardly a notable event. Mr Naudé merely proposed the toast to the bride and groom at the wedding of his youngest daughter but after the celebration was over he had to return to Johannesburg and report to the police.

Earlier in the month, the Rev David Russell, a Cape Town Anglican priest, travelled several hundred miles to Grahamstown where he addressed the Anglican synod and received tumultuous applause. Not a word of what he said was reported in the South African press.

On his return to Cape Town he was served with a summons to appear in court late in January on two counts of breaching the order which restricts him to his home area of Wynberg.

The two incidents have brought into focus the plight in South Africa of the legion of the banned, the 1,358 people who, according to figures compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations, have since 1950 been proscribed by the state as non-persons.

Under a banning order a person may not, unless special permission is given, attend any form of public gathering, meaning a meeting of more than two people, may not have anything published or be quoted, or take part in any political activity. The orders are usually imposed for five years at a time.

Frequently, they are accompanied by house arrest restrictions which means that banned people are confined to their homes from 6 pm to 6 am daily, all weekends and on public holidays. During these times they may only receive visits from a doctor, priest or a lawyer. All people under banning and house arrest restrictions must report regularly to the police.

It is difficult to keep an accurate tally of the number of people at present banned. Notices announcing new banning orders and the expiry of others appear regularly in the *Government Gazette*, but frequently people released from prison after serving sentences for political crimes, or after being detained without trial, walk straight into a banning order.

The Institute of Race Relations does its best to keep its records up to date and has calculated that 151 people were under banning orders as of September, 1979. They include clerics, politicians, trade unionists, social workers, students, lecturers, writers and journalists, both black and white.

The reasons for bannings are usually not made public, nor is there any provision for a banned person to offer any defence against unspecified charges. When he stepped down as Justice Minister last June, Mr Kruger said: "I have tried to exercise whatever power the statute has given me with great humanity." Banning orders and detention without trial (according to the Institute of Race Relations 2,700 people were detained without trial between 1976 and September, 1979) had all been justified "on the basis of information received".

There is no colour bar so far as banning orders are concerned but most victims are black. One of the most notable is Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader who is serving a life sentence in Robben Island jail.

Among the legion of the banned, Mr Beyers Naudé, aged 64, is a rather special case. As a respected son of the African establishment he rose through the ranks of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Church (NGK) to moderator of its Southern Transvaal synod.

Recently eight NGK leaders have called for the restrictions on Mr Naudé to be lifted "on humanitarian grounds".

The reaction among other church leaders led to a demand that all banning orders should be lifted. In 1980 a judicial commission will examine all of South Africa's massive arsenal of security legislation and one of the country's leading law professors. Dr J. D. van der Vyver, has urged that it should give serious attention to the purpose behind bannings.

"In the long run" he says, "a government cannot solve a large scale interior security problem by repressing the resistance of its subjects to institutional injustices".

He has suggested that the administrative controls which the United States applies through its Subversive Activities Act might work better than the present system which force subversive organizations underground.

Mr Peter Brown, secretary of the now defunct Liberal Party, who was banned for 10 years from 1964, sees the situation in a different light. Banning orders, he feels "have taken out of active public involvement a host of people who, given a chance in the past 25 years, might have made a decisive contribution to the cause of peaceful change".

Ray Kennedy

Food Report

EEC levellers weaken

WIT, BEEN HELD IN THE GRIP OF
HIS DRAMA AND REVELLED IN THE
COLOURS AND LAYERS OF ITS LA
GUAGE. BODIES STILL RAISES
ECHO AFTER ECHO IN OUR MINDS
AND HEARTS. DINSDALE LANDEN'S
PERFORMANCE IS WORTH GOING
MILES TO SEE."—Bernard Levin
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Row on Transkei youth group ban

STAR 8/1/80

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — The banning of the Transkei Youth League by Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima this week has triggered a political confrontation between him and his son-in-law, Mr Prince Madikizela, the founder president of the organisation.

The Transkei Youth League (TYL) was believed by many observers to be a political wing of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) led by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima. It was launched on December 8 at a youth congress in Umtata.

But an order banning the youth league was signed by President Matanzima on December 27 only 19 days after the organisation was formed. It became effective on January 4. The banning order was counter-signed by Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Madikizela, a young Transkei attorney, last night challenged the Head of Transkei's Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba "and any other person concerned" to say how the league could be regarded to be a danger to the security of the State.

If there was any need to silence anybody he should have been the one person to be detained or banned, he added. The league should not be silenced or banned, because whatever had been said or done in its name had been done by him.

"I was aware that the Transkei Government has been unhappy about the existence of this organisation," he said.

"But it never occurred to me that they would declare it illegal. Whoever is responsible for such a move owes the Transkei people an explanation."

The banning of the Transkei Youth League brings to 35 the number of banned organisations in Transkei. These include the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the World Council of Churches, the South African Council of Churches and other religious, political and journalists' organisations.

32–133

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certificate as to any interest in a company or any share rrant or coupon or document purporting to be such interest, share warrant or coupon issued or made by any particular company in pursuance of this Act or to be a blank certificate, share warrant or coupon so issued or made or to be a part of such a certificate, share warrant or coupon; or

(ii) uses any such plate, wood, stone or other material for the making or printing of any such certificate, share warrant or coupon or document or of any such blank certificate, share warrant or coupon or any part thereof; or

(iii) knowingly has in his custody or possession any such plate, wood, stone or other material.

Transfer of Shares and Debentures

133. Registration of transfer of shares or interests.—(1) Any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be registered by the company by entering in its register of members the name and address of the transferee, the description of the shares or interest transferred and the date of the registration of such transfer and, if it is a transfer of partly paid-up shares of or interest in an existing company, the amount outstanding on each share or interest, shall be entered in the said register.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the articles of a company, it shall not be lawful for the company to register a transfer of shares of or interest in the company unless a proper instrument of transfer has been delivered to the company: Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice any power of the company to register as a member any person to whom the right to any share of the company has been transmitted by operation of law.

(3) On the application of the transferor of any share of or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the matter prescribed by subsection (1) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

(4) The registration of any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be subject to the law relating to stamp duty and estate duty.

League banned

TRANSKEI'S State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has banned the newly established Transkei Youth League, according to a notice in a special government gazette published in Umtata yesterday.

The one-month-old organisation, launched by Chief Matanzima's son-in-law, Mr Prince Madikizela, a practising attorney, at a conference here last month, condemned the independence of Transkei, saying the course of colonialism still ran powerfully in the country despite independence.

The 35th organisation banned in Transkei in three months has been declared an unlawful organisation in terms of section 26 of the Public Security Act — Sapa.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

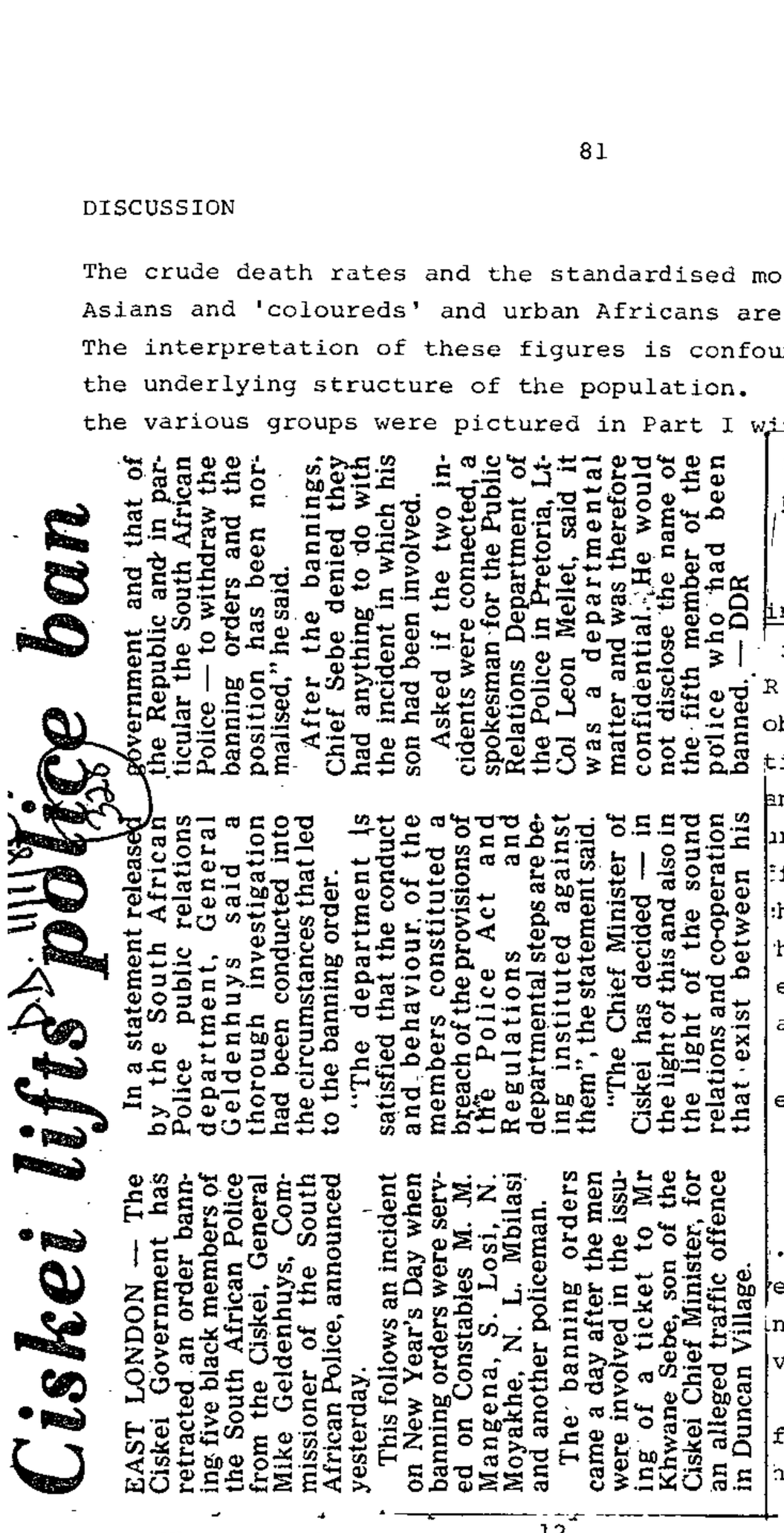
1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the



Ciskei lifts police ban

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government has retracted an order banning five black members of the South African Police from the Ciskei, General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of the South African Police, announced yesterday.

This follows an incident on New Year's Day when banning orders were served on Constables M. M. Mangena, S. Losi, N. Moyakhe, N. L. Mbilasi and another policeman.

The banning orders came a day after the men were involved in the issuing of a ticket to Mr Khwane Sebe, son of the Ciskei Chief Minister, for an alleged traffic offence in Duncan Village.

In a statement released by the South African Police public relations department, General Geldenhuys said a thorough investigation had been conducted into the circumstances that led to the banning orders.

"The departmental steps are being instituted against them", the statement said.

"The Chief Minister of Ciskei has decided — in the light of this and also in the light of the sound relations and co-operation that exist between his

Asked if the two incidents were connected, a spokesman for the Public Relations Department of the Police in Pretoria, Lt-Col Leon Mellet, said it was a departmental matter and was therefore confidential. He would not disclose the name of the fifth member of the police who had been banned. — DDR

is population shows an excess persons as a result of the

ingle figure for the mortality fully expressed in terms of a R is calculated by multiplying observed population by the tion, adding the number of andard population. While ure of the observed population, ffect the weighting given to choice of an underdeveloped ht to infant deaths and little eveloped standard population andard population affects the groups. There is no 'true' ere are lies, damned lies,

3. Once again, difficulty . Birth statistics for ernment. The various medi- nfant mortality rates for variation. (See also ref.15).

2. These de facto figures fants are often brought to the he situation in the rural in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

Kruger wanted to ban bishops says McGiven

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A.D. 11/1/80.

By Stanley Uys

LONDON — The former Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, had to be restrained from banning the Southern African Catholic Bishops' conference and also the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, according to the Boss defector, Arthur McGiven, who is now in England.

Mr McGiven said in an interview here that Mr

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Vorster, then Prime Minister, had to intervene to stop the bannings.

Mr Vorster was forced to "control" Mr Kruger and to give instructions that police recommendations should be submitted to him (Mr Vorster) first, before being passed on to Mr Kruger.

"Kruger was known at Boss headquarters as "Jimmy Bek" (Jimmy Mouth), because he liked to get publicity for himself," said Mr McGiven.

Mr McGiven revealed that Afrikaans writers in South Africa were kept under strict Boss surveillance.

Recalling that the author, Professor Andre Brink, had urged Afrikaans writers to emulate Russian dissident writers and produce their own "Samizdat" literature — privately circulated literary works — Mr McGiven said Boss had intercepted some of this literature.

Among the Afrikaans writers who were kept under surveillance by Boss were Professor Brink ("a major preoccupation in Grahamstown — very unpopular with Boss and the Security Police"), Etienne le Roux, Ampie Coetzee, John Miles, Karel Schoeman, Fanie Olivier, and Elsa Joubert.

"Boss has files on all of them," said Mr McGiven. "They were all watched very carefully.

"Boss tapped the telephones of Theuns Eloff when he became chairman of the Afrikaanse Studentebond and proceeded to lead it in a more verligte direction, and of Ilse Treurnicht (Dr A. P. Treurnicht's niece) and Professor Brink."

Mr McGiven showed me transcripts of a telephone conversation between Miss Treurnicht and a man named Peter.

"Boss is an example of how Afrikanerdom has turned in on itself — how Afrikaners are starting to devour fellow-Afrikaners. It's a process which will destroy Afrikanerdom. One wonders why Afrikaners tolerate it."

McGiven was promoted as head of the Boss section dealing with white students. Rhodes University students were being kept under close surveillance at the time because they were involving themselves in the Glenmore resettlement camp. Their role was seen by Boss as "subversive."

A young Boss agent — an Afrikaner with "impeccable" credentials — was sent to Grahamstown, but he was assured by local officials there was nothing amiss. The agent, however, made further inquiries and came to the conclusion something had to be done urgently to improve conditions.

"When he came to see me at Boss's Pretoria headquarters he was almost in tears," said McGiven, "but he could not penetrate the barrier to persuade Boss chiefs that anything was wrong.

"A sizeable core of officials at Boss headquarters fought an uphill battle to acquaint the government with the actual conditions prevailing in parts of the country.

"Often, however, their advice was ignored in favour of reassuring reports from local officials who had very little education and no ability to see where events were leading."

Boss, in fact, was a "cover" to gather information for party political purposes.

Boss developed a core of evaluators, because police



MR KRUGER

evaluators proved to be "hopeless". Boss would receive transcripts of telephone intercepts from the security police showing the transcriber could not have understood English properly.

"I think the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, understands the situation," said Mr McGiven. "I don't think he is being fed party-political stories.

"Boss is still collecting this information, but I suspect it is going to Gen Van den Bergh's old cronies, the Right-wingers and Broederbonders, like H. Brummer and A. A. N. Knoetze, who were involved in Muldergate.

"Knoetze is head of administration, but he sits in on all important meetings. When Judge Steyn left South West Africa and addressed Boss chiefs in Pretoria, Knoetze attended the meeting. I think Van den Bergh has left his cronies behind, who are feeling the Rightwing of the National Party with information.

"They are biding their time. Waiting to reintroduce the hard line they were able to apply under Vorster, but not since Mr P. W. Botha took over."

Dr Ramphele's friends worry

THERE is concern in Washington over the position of Doctor Mamphela Ramphele, a one-time close associate of the late Stephen Biko.

An article in the latest edition of "Freedom Appeals", a journal published by the well-known and highly reputable organisation, Freedom House, claimed:

"Recent efforts to reach Doctor Ramphele by letter from Europe and the United States have been severely curtailed, which is worrying her many supporters".

The article said Dr Ramphele was one of the handful of black women doctors in South Africa. She was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town and a close Biko associate.

Following the Soweto uprising in South Africa in June, 1976, she was detained without trial for 139 days and in April, 1977, a banning order confined her to a small village in the Northern Transvaal.

"In spite of the banning order, which greatly restricts her freedom of movement, expression and association, Doctor Ramphele was nevertheless able to establish a clinic in her place of exile.

"Earlier this year she issued a detailed report on the clinic's first year of operation, indicating that the health centre attended to 20 000 patients".

The journal says it "documents the universal struggle for freedom" and that it attempts to distribute as widely as possible information about conditions under repressive regimes



Dr Mamphela Ramphele . . . contact curtailed.

6. Please complete and return the enclosed Registration Form together with a crossed cheque or postal order made payable to the University of Cape Town, for the Registration Fee (R7.00) and the Residence Fee (R13.00) if applicable, to the Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700.

7. Any enquiries should be directed to the Dean at the above address or telephone 69-8531 ext. 289.

DETAILED PROGRAMME:

Saturday 17th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building

Time	Lecture	Venue
9 - 9.50 a.m.	Social Anthropology	Beattie Theatre
9 - 9.50 a.m.	Archaeology	Room B 115
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Public Administration	B 114
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Economic History	B 105
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Speech and Drama	B 106
2 - 2.50 p.m.	Political Science	Beattie Theatre
2 - 2.50 p.m.	Librarianship	
3 - 3.50 p.m.	Cagl	
4 - 4.50 p.m.	History	
5 - 5.50 p.m.	Sociology	
8 - 8.50 p.m.	Religious	
9 - 9.50 p.m.	African Lan	

Sunday, 18th February (Student Work

10 - 12.00 p.m.	Afrikaans/N	
"	Social Anth	
"	Archaeology	
"	Classics	
"	Cultural Hi	
"	Philosophy	
"	Econmic Hi	
"	German	
"	Hebrew	
"	History	
"	Political Sc	
"	French/Ital	
"	Speech and	
"	Religious St	
"	Public Admi	
"	Librarianshi	

Monday, 19th February (Course Inform

10 - 10.50 a.m.	French I	
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Education	
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Law	

Then come the people of Kanem, a very large population among whom Islam predominates... Their rule extends over the countries of the desert as far as the Fezzan. Since the founding of the Hafsid dynasty, they have enjoyed friendly relations with it. In the year 655 A.H. (A.D.1257) the Sultan al-Mustansir received a rich present from one of the kings of the negroes, the sovereign of Kanem. Among the gifts which this negro delegation presented to him was a giraffe, an animal whose external characteristics are most diverse. The inhabitants of Tunis ran in a crowd to see it.

From ibn Khaldun (1332-1406)
History of the Berbers

Note: Fezzan lies in the central Sahara between Fort Lamy and Lake Chad. The Hafsid dynasty came to power in Tunis in the thirteenth century.

● Green light for Spanish Train, page 9

Ban on Nusas pamphlet lifted

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Publications Appeal Board decided yesterday to lift the ban on a Nusas publication. It found that a pamphlet published by Milcom, the Nusas committee investigating alternative military service, was not undesirable.

Distribution and possession of the pamphlet had been prohibited by the Publications Committee last year.

The committee said Milcom was trying to justify resistance to compulsory national service on religious and political grounds.

"The members of Milcom represent a radical political viewpoint, outside the South African political dispensation, and are busy denigrating the national service system," the committee said in its reasons for the ban.

At the hearing yesterday, the attorney appearing on behalf of the Publications Committee, Mr C Swanepoel, said there was no evidence that Nusas was trying to get people to resist military service.

"Even though they write sympathetically about Mr Peter Moll (who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for failing to report for a military camp) this cannot be construed as a call to resist the draft," he said.

"The pamphlet is just trying to provide information on military service and proposes alternative service for those who have objections."

One of the members of the Appeal Board, Mr D F Abernethy, praised Mr Swanepoel for admitting that there was no case against the Milcom publication.

In a brief judgment, the acting chairman of the board, Professor J C W van Rooyen, said political criticism could not be inhibited by the Publications Act and the pamphlet could be distributed.

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Green light for Spanish Train

THE Publications Appeal Board has announced that the gramophone record "Spanish Train and Other Stories by Chris de Burgh" is not undesirable and has set aside a committee decision that the record is undesirable.

According to notices in the Government Gazette yesterday, publications found to be undesirable include Dallas by Lee Raintree and She — November 1979 — published by the National Magazine Co of London. An issue of Scope magazine, Vol 14, No 52 of December 28, 1979, is found undesirable by the Director of Publications.

Distribution of "Spanish Train" is permitted if the reproduction of the Christ figure on the back cover and on the libretto is removed and the following quotation of Chris de Bergh be printed on the back cover or libretto: "Spanish Train is about the endless struggle between good and evil and why good should win."

Publications found undesirable whose possession is also been prohibited include A Load of Cock by A P Rushton and the Grass Lovers by Richard Reynolds.

No distribution

It is an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications (name of author or producer in brackets):

Massacre (Leo Kessler); Royal Title (Peter Evens); Smooth, No 24 (Swish Publications Ltd, London); Little Birds (Anais Nin); Weekly News Briefing Vol 3, Issue No 46, November 18, 1979 (ANC (SA) London);

La Luna (George Malko); Militant — Issue 478, November 9, 1979 (Militant, London); Dallas (Lee Raintree); Mahogany (Burton Wohl); She — November 1979 (National Magazine Co Ltd, London).

It is an offence to import all future editions of Smooth (Swish Publications, London).

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has decided that the following publications are undesirable and has prohibited their possession:

Private Nights (Orpheus series) (Martin Henry); Secret Journals of Jeremy (Orpheus series) (Jeremy Bradford);; Southern Africa Vol 12, No 6, July/August 1975 (Monthly Review Press, New York);

Southern Africa Stands Up: The revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa (Wilfred Burchett); South Africa is Coming Back, Our Children (ANC (SA) London);

One Azania, One Nation — The national question in South Africa (No Sizwe); South Africa: vestige of colonialism (game) (object) (Simulations Publications Inc, New York).

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Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures)

obable that the extensive ruins at Kumbi-Saleh in south-
nia represent the site of the Muslim town at the capital
ent excavations here have revealed the remains "of a mosque
uses, some with two storeys.

Ghana exacts the right of one dinar of gold on each donkey-
at enters his country, and two dinars on each load of salt
A load of copper carries a duty of five mitqals and a load
ten mitqals. The best gold in the country comes from
situated eighteeen days journey from the capital in a
densely populated by negroes and covered with villages. All
e gold found in the mines of the empire belong to the
ough he lets the public have the gold dust that everybody
ithout this precaution, gold would become so abundant as
lose its value.

al was a measure of gold weighing between 4,25 and 4,725 grams.
gold coin equivalent to one mitqal. Ghiaru possibly lay
later known as Bambak between the rivers Senegal and Faleme.

Time	Lecture
9 - 9.50 a.m.	Social Anthropology
10 - 10.50 a.m.	Archaeology
11 - 11.50 a.m.	Economic History
2 - 2.50 p.m.	Political Science
3 - 3.50 p.m.	Cagl
4 - 4.50 p.m.	History KANEM
5 - 5.50 p.m.	Sociology
8 - 8.50 p.m.	Religious Studies
9 - 9.50 p.m.	African Languages

al-Muhallabi, 985 A.D.

their king and worship him instead of God. They imagine
t eat...if any of his subjects meet the camels which carry
ly to the palace, he is instantly killed. Their religion
of their kings, for they believe that they bring life and
and health.

Saturday 17th February (Course Information Lectures)

he people of Kanem, a very large population among whom Islam
their rule extends over the countries of the desert as far as
since the founding of the Hafsid dynasty, they have enjoyed
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From ibn Khaldun (1332-1406)
History of the Berbers

es in the Central Sahara, between Tripoli and Lake Chad.
ty came to power in Tunis in the thirteenth century.

REVIEW ALL BANNING ORDERS —SUZMAN

14/1/80 Argus 328.

By Hugh Roberton

AN objective re-investigation of all banning orders and other restrictions was essential following the latest allegations about the country's security system, the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today.

Disclosures by Mr Arthur McGiven, the former agent of the Department of National Security (Dons), had raised the possibility that people might have been placed under restriction as a result of reports 'by snoopers engaged in highly questionable activities', she said.

'Apart from believing that all such arbitrary powers should be repealed, I believe that in the meantime each and every case of banning should be re-investigated by an objective body.'

Victims

Mrs Suzman said it was all very well for prominent Nationalists who were victims of Government snooping, such as the editor of the Transvaler, Mr Willem de Klerk, to take up the matter at the highest level.

'But what about all those wretched citizens who are also victims of this arbitrary and secret system who have no method of redress whatsoever?' she asked.

What had happened to Mr de Klerk and other Nationalists, 'highlights the need for a thorough and searching investigation into the basis for bannings and other restrictions which have been placed on dozens of people over the past few years.'

Inquiry

Mr de Klerk, meanwhile, today said in his newspaper that an inquiry into the activities of the security service was now necessary.

Earlier, Mr de Klerk said he would take up 'at the highes level' claims that he had been spied on by the Bureau of State Security (Boss) and by Dons.

'I have more reason to believe this to be true than mere suspicion,' Mr de Klerk said.

'Personally, I am not upset by Mr McGiven's revelation that members of the Security Police nosed about in my affairs.



Mrs Helen Suzman

I have a particularly good conscience over my country, people and State and I owe nobody an explanation for this.'

Ridiculous

But an investigation conducted by a 'higher authority' remained necessary because Mr McGiven's disclosures, whether true or not, were backed by many allegations of 'ridiculous, unnecessary and absurd' projects by the country's security service.

In further comment today on Mr McGiven's latest disclosures on Dons and Boss, Mrs Suzman announced that she would be raising in Parliament the question of police preparedness for the 1976 Soweto riots.

Surprise

Mr McGiven alleged that the riots caught the security service and police by surprise and his claim was confirmed over the weekend by Brigadier S W le Roux, who was Divisional Commissioner of Police in charge of Soweto at the time of the disturbances.

Brigadier le Roux said he had been told nothing about pending trouble in Soweto by the security service or anyone else, in spite of having been in contact with them daily.

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

● Professor denies HNP link — Page 2

P.T.O



Professor denies HNP link

PROFESSOR P J G de Vos, former Dean of the Faculty of Military Science at the University of Stellenbosch, has denied allegations by Mr Arthur McGiven that he was linked with the HNP.

Mr McGiven, a former official of the Bureau for State Security now the Department of National Security, was reported by a Sunday newspaper to have claimed that Professor de Vos, as well as other professors at Stellenbosch University, considered joining the HNP.

Professor de Vos said from his home in Stellenbosch today that he "de-

...nied most emphatically Mr McGiven's allegation and that he had no idea where such a report had originated.

'I am a staunch Nationalist and have never considered such a move,' he emphasised.

He knew of no other professors at Stellenbosch with HNP links, he said.

Professor de Vos, who joined the Permanent Force in 1956, became Officer Commanding the Military Academy at Saldanha before his appointment as Dean of the Faculty of Military Science at Stellenbosch University. He retired in 1976.

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Shona economy

2nd quarter, weeks 1&2 — Polly Hill's "indigenous economies"
Ecological approaches

weeks 3-6 — Religion in Africa: African conversion
Religious change among the Yoruba
Ibo responses to Christianity
Xhosa responses to Christianity

week 7 — Aspects of colonial rule: Historiography

3rd quarter — Aspects of colonial rule (contd.)
New approaches to Southern African history
Mau Mau: special study

Essays

Students are required to do six essays in the course of the year. These count 40% towards the final result. Students are given as much freedom of choice as possible, but essays should be within the following themes:

1. Pre-colonial political organisation
2. Pre-colonial economy
3. An aspect of African literature
4. An aspect of colonial rule
5. African responses to European intrusion, religious, cultural or political
6. Research essay, based on primary material, written or oral

Before embarking on any essay, students should consult one of the lecturers for advice on reading and approach.

Pre-colonial States:

1. Lesotho (3rd week)

Basic

Thompson,Leonard — **Survival in Two Worlds, ch.V**

Additional

(a) Contemporary

Ellenberger,D.F. — History of the Basuto Ancient and Modern (1912)
Macgregor,J.C. — Basuto Traditions (1905)
Casalis,E. — The Basutos (1861)
Casalis,E. — My Life in Basutoland (1889)
Brbousset,T. — Narrative of an Exploratory Tour (1846)
Germond,R.C. (ed) — Chronicles of Basutoland (1967)
Theal,G. (ed) — Basutoland Records, 3 vols.
Orpen,J.M. — History of the Basutos (1851)
Orpen,J.M. — Reminiscences of Life in South Africa (reprint 1964)

(b) Later Studies

Wilson and Thompson — Oxford History of S.Africa, I, ch. by Thompson
Thompson,L. (ed) — African Societies in Southern Africa, chs. by Legassick, Lye
Omer-Cooper,J. — The Zulu Aftermath
Walker,E. — The Great Trek
Sanders,P. — Moshoeshoe
Sanders,P. — Sekonyela and Moshweshwe, JAH, X,3 (1969)
Atmore,J. & Sanders,P. — Sotho Arms and Ammunition in the 19th Century JAH, XIII,4 (1971)
Lye,W.F. — The Difaqane, JAH, II,1 (1967)
Tylden,G. — The Rise of the Basuto (1950)
Theal,G. — A Fragment of Basuto History (1854-71)
Ashton,H. — The Basuto (1952)

2. Benin (4th week)

Basic

Bradbury,R.E. — 'The Kingdom of Benin' in Forde,D. and Kaberry, R.M. West African Kingdoms in the 19th Century

Additional

(a) Contemporary

Adams,J. — Sketches taken during ten voyages to Africa between 1786 and 1800 (Reprint 1970)
Egharevba,J. — Short History of Benin
Hodgkin,T. — Nigerian Perspectives (2nd ed. pp.124-9, 153-73)

(b) Later Studies

Bradbury,R.E. — The Benin Kingdom Ethnographic survey of African, Western Africa, Pt.XIII, (1957) pp.27-46. Also see bibliography, pp.165-66
Bradbury,R.E. — Benin Studies (1973)
Ryder,A.F.C. — Benin and the European 1485-1897 (1969) Especially ch.1.
Oliver,R. (ed) — Middle Age of African History, ch. by Ryder
Willett,F. — Ife

3. Sokoto (5th week)

Basic

Johnston,H.A.S. — The Fulani Empire of Sokoto, pp.165-177

Additional

Smith,M.G. — Government in Zazzau, pp.73-134
Last,M. — The Sokoto Caliphate
Hodgkin,T. — Nigerian Perspectives, pp.289-90 and 317-331

RDM 19.1.80

Meetings out for 4

THE names of four people added to the list of people prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act were published in the Government Gazette this week.

They are: Achmad Cassiem, of Downwood Road, Hanover Park, Wynberg; Lonisile Jacob Cekisani, of Walmer, Port Elizabeth; John Edward Matthews, of Kensington, Johannesburg; and Lizo Grant Pityana, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

The prohibitions are for five years, except in the case of Mr Matthews, who was banned from attending gatherings for three years. — Sapa.



THE Rev David Russell, who appeared briefly in the Regional Court, Cape Town, today.

David Russell case for trial in Parow

THE Rev David Russell, appeared in the Regional Court, Cape Town, today on two charges of contravening his banning order.

He was not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

The hearing was postponed to February 26 in the Regional Court, Parow.

PREPARATIONS

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Russell, said it was previously arranged that the trial would be heard today and many preparations had been made.

The magistrate, Mr P J le Roux, said this would be the final postponement.

Mr Russell, of Rushmere, Dalziel Road, Plumstead, was warned to appear.

RESTRICTED

In terms of the five-year banning order served on him in October 1977, Mr Russell is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and prohibited from attending gatherings.

He is also required to report to the Wynberg police every Thursday.

Mr R B Rörich appeared for the State. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg.

recovery. But studies from Transkei (Frankish, Vol.2) showed that education alone after discharge did not lower the number of deaths occurring subsequently, although it did alter knowledge of nutrition and gardening. Thomas is also sceptical about the value of health education for mothers of malnourished children; she found that it was only necessary to bring milk to mothers of underweight children for them to thrive. However, Thomas found that sometimes extra mothering and stimulation was needed to make very deprived children grow.

Trudy Thomas for Ciskei and Liz
well-known relationship betweer
by migrant breadwinners. The
tion is summarised in the follc

TABLE 2: FACTORS RELA

	1. (		
Reared by grandmother) Reared by other person) (not mother)			
Mother unmarried/ lobolo not paid			
Father is migrant labourer			
Father deserted/ not supporting			
Father unemployed			
Low income			
No. in household			
Availability of land		r	R
Guardian's education	*	R	*
Health knowledge		R	R

XXX : Strongly related
R : Related
r : Weakly related

* : Factor tested & no relation found
** : Malnutrition was found related to parity greater than 7

Blank spaces show relationship was not tested

Sources: 1. Thomas (*46); 2. Clarke (*59); 3. Westcott & Stott, S A Med.J.vol.52:962 (1977).

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UK suppor banned pri

London Bureau

LONDON. — A senior member of the Church of England has sent a message of goodwill to the Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest who goes on trial today in a Cape Town court on a charge of breaking his banning order.

He is Professor David McClean, acting chairman of the church's board for social responsibility.

Also, the Rev John Hastings, international relations secre-

tary of the Methodist Church, has written to the South African ambassador in London expressing concern over the Crossroads crisis and the trial of Mr Russell.

Mr Hastings says Methodists find it strange that Mr Russell's attendance at his church's synod, which breached the banning order, should be considered a crime worthy of a court trial.

He urges that in the interests of the Republic's own image, such victimisation should be abandoned.

Britain's leading newspaper columnist, Mr Bernard Levin, yesterday devoted a major article to the plight of Mr Russell, the implications of his trial and a remarkable appeal the priest has made on behalf of a fellow dent clergyman, Father Dumé, being victimised by the Soviet Government.

25.1.80 Work for

Clarke suggests a community development approach to malnutrition aimed at the reduction of the social problems which are at its root. In this she sees a role for education in the broadest sense (not merely health education).

Aninka Claassens (Vol.2) examines the working of some small 'self-help' projects in an area of Ciskei, to discover the potential for raising the food supply available in rural areas by vegetable gardening, poultry raising, dairies and creameries oriented to marketing the products, etc. However,

ck of markets, transport and capital in the rural areas that such projects will succeed on such a scale as to ort for a family. Moreover, class divisions within the n that traders, teachers and others tend to raise outside ity projects' which in fact benefit only the few who have transport facilities to benefit. Such groups may also poorer groups from taking independent initiative, although he poor is often enthusiastic once initial difficulties . she finds that few projects even survive; co-opera- uccessful; only community gardens showed a tendency to ludes that while such projects may augment food supplies not a solution to the poverty of these areas. In view f creating industrial jobs in 'homeland' and 'border' em that the general economic plight and the social break- ese areas are suffering can therefore be tackled only by elopment within the context of the South African economy

328

sis is thought to be on the decline in South Africa - notifica[illegible] have declined, though not consistently, since about 1966, and there is reason to think the rise before that date was attributable mainly to improved case-finding--it is still one of the most serious causes of mortality and chronic illness. In 1975, 55291 cases were notified,[13] of which about 54 000 were among the African and 'Coloured' population. Mortality in the 1970s has run at between 1 802 in 1971 and 2 880 in 1973, being 2 364 in 1976.[14] 'Compared to the combined figure for urban and rural areas in the Cape Province in 1911 of 2,35 per thousand, for example, the 1976 figure (0,0976) is minimal.[15]

2 issues of SA Outlook banned

TWO editions of "South African Outlook" (Vol III, No 1300, October 1979, and Vol III, No 1301, November 1979) published by Outlook Publications, Rondebosch, have been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications: (name of author or producer in brackets) South African Outlook — Vol III, No 1300, Oct 1979 (Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch) South African Outlook — Vol III, No 1301, November 1979 (Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Rondebosch) Marxist-Leninist Philosophy (A P Sheptulin) Der Spiegel No 52, 24 December 1979 (Der Spiegel, Hamburg) Bamforth "comic" series Nos 395, 413, 486, 527 (post cards) (Bamforth and Co Ltd, Yorkshire, England).

Outstanding fighter for freedom — 70th birthday of Dr Yusuf Dadoo — pamphlet (not stated) Bamforth's Golf 1980 calendar (Bamforth and Co Ltd, Yorkshire, England) Bamforth's Boozers 1980 calendar (Bamforth and Co Ltd, Yorkshire, England) Detention and Detente in Southern Africa — updating and additions to original publication dated 30/4/76 (Christian Institute of Southern Africa) People's Power in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau — No 14, summer 1979 (Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre, London, England) Ridge Hotel Off Sales 1980 calendar (Pictorial Press) Stop the Persecution of our Patriots (pro-ANC pamphlet) (not stated) Umkhonto we Sizwe (ANC, Peoples Army) in training-pamphlet (not stated).

From today it will be an offence to possess the following undesirable publications.

Rhodesia: Little White Island (John Parker) Sechaba-Sept issue 1979 (ANC of SA) Tanzania: Sechaba — October issue, 1979 (ANC of SA) Tanzania: Sayrco special edition on the 1st national congress held in April 1979 (South African Youth Revolutionary Council) Constitution of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) (South African Youth Revolutionary Council) Anti-Apartheid News — Nov 1979 (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London, England) Workers' Unity — Issue No 16, November 1979 — pamphlet (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London, England) Isandlwana — June 1979 (unknown). — Sapa

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AFRIKAANS I / AFRIKAANS-NEDERLANDS I 19...

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AN ...JAAR.....

KL ... JUNIETOETSE.....JAARPUNT.....

EKSAMEN .....

OP .....

David Russell's hearing postponed

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell appeared briefly before a Cape Town magistrate yesterday on two charges of breaking his banning order.

The case was postponed by the magistrate, Mr P J le Roux, till February 26 and Mr Russell was warned to appear in Parow Regional Court at 8.30 am that day.

He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Russell, said it had been previously arranged that the trial would be heard yesterday, and preparations had been made on that basis. He asked that it be the final postponement and also that the trial begin at 8.30 am.

Mr Le Roux said this would be the final delay and that the trial would begin at 8.30 am. Mr Russell thanked Mr Le Roux and left the dock.

Mr Russell, of Rushmere, Dalziel Road, Plumstead, had been summonsed to appear in the Cape Town Regional Court after attending, in defiance of his banning order, the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church in Grahamstown last year as a delegate of the Cape Town diocese.

In terms of the five-year banning order, Mr Russell is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and prohibited from attending gatherings. The order, served on him in October 1977, also requires him to report to the Wynberg police every Thursday.

Mr R B Rorich appeared for the State. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abamnyama ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalungu eTrades Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nonthweto lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R46 ngeveki yay. kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi weFektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye ziya kwenza uqhushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kubabutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa ngokuba yi Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile amaphepha anika i-Union igunya lokuba benze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunciphisi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano ne Union. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona abagxothiwyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala labeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Ngosuku lokuqala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

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

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

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

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

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kule
lowa ungumphathi wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imve
thengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivela kwabo bamNyama
Fem baqeshe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo
ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile.

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvaliso z
Record - self raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flo
Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed m
Fattis & Monis icecream cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Mo
spaghetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n P
Chevita and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings,
Vrenden Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West
in Elsies River.

Mokoena in court

MR AUBREY MOKOENA, a banned executive member of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC), was remanded at the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Mokoena appeared briefly before Mr J P de Villiers on charges of breaking his banning order. No evidence was led. Mr de Villiers deferred the case until April 10. He warned State witnesses to report at court on the day of the trial.

Mr Mokoena was represented by advocate C R Maller, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana.

THE

Argus 30/11/80

Detained Pebco official released

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — One of the four detained Port Elizabeth black organisation officials, Mr Dan Qeqe, has been released only hours before the expiration of the 14-day detention period allowed by Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr Qeqe, a prominent Port Elizabeth businessman and sports administrator, was detained on January 15 in the wake of a police clampdown on the top executives of Pebco.

'QUESTIONING'

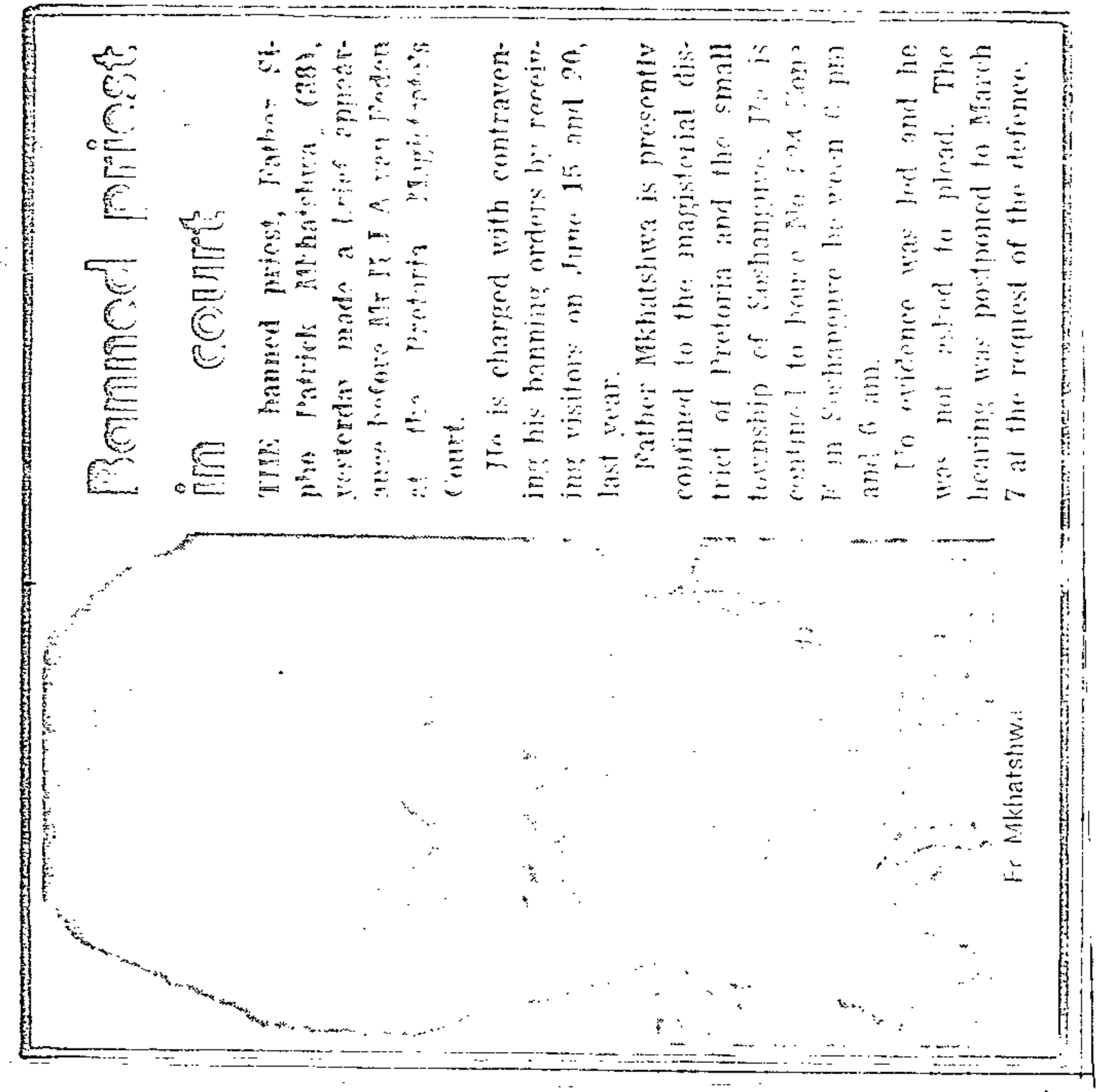
Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of Port Elizabeth's security police, confirmed that Mr Qeqe had been released after being held for 'questioning.'

He said investigations were still continuing in connection with the detention of three other Pebco leaders, Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Mona Badela and Mr Phalo Tshume.

All three are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act after their two weeks' period under the General Law Amendment Act had lapsed.

changed the proportions of total expenditure accounted for by the three tiers of government.[7] Health services provided in the private sector largely comprised hospital services (including the nursing of the aged), and the services of private medical and dental practitioners. An indication of the relative importance of these services is given in Tables 2 and 3.

The ownership of hospitals and beds is shown in Table 2. State hospitals and aided institutions account for almost all of the beds for infectious diseases, and the state and private sector share responsibility for the supply of beds for the treatment of mental conditions. Bed accommodation for the aged and chronically sick is provided largely by private and aided institutions, and the supply of general hospital services is shared almost [illegible] by the private sector and provincial administrations. Private



Rand Daily Mail

Rape charge priest in court

THE banned priest, Father Simon Patrick Mkhatshwa (38), yesterday made a brief appearance before Mr P J A van Rooyen at the Pretoria Magistrate's Court.

He is charged with contravening his banning orders by receiving visitors on June 15 and 20, last year.

Father Mkhatshwa is presently confined to the magisterial district of Pretoria and the small township of Soshanguve. He is restricted to house No. 694 Zone F in Soshanguve between 6 pm and 6 am.

No evidence was led and he was not asked to plead. The case became was postponed to March 7 at the request of the defence.

Fr Mkhatshwa

Table 1 Expenditure by Type of Service Provided in the Public Sector 1969/70 (b) (c)

(Percentages)

Service (a)	Level of Government (a)			
	Central	Provincial	Local	All Levels
Administrative (d)	23 (80)	2 (20)	- (-)	7 (100)
Mental Hospitals	27 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	6 (100)
Infectious Diseases (f)	42 (85)	1 (6)	43 (9)	11 (100)
General Hospitals (g) and Nursing	4 (1)	91 (97)	57 (2)	70 (100)
Subsidies to Hospitals in the Private Sector	4 (15)	7 (85)	- (-)	6 (100)
All Services	100 (22)	100 (75)	100 (3)	100 (100)

Notes:

(a) Figures in parenthesis show the proportion of the row totals accounted for by each level of government, and those not in parenthesis show the proportion of the column totals accounted for by each type of activity.

(b) Expenditure data is drawn from: Estimate of the Expenditure to be defrayed from Revenue Account during the year ending 31st March, 1970, RP 2/1969.
Part II of the Report of the Controller and Auditor General for the Financial year 1969/70, RP 51/1970
Report of the Provincial Auditor on the Accounts of the Province for the Year ended 31 March, 1970, Province of the Orange Free State, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal and Natal.

(c) Local Government expenditure is not available in published reports but has been estimated by assuming that the maximum rate of subsidy was paid, and using this as a multiplier on all subsidies paid from Central Government. Amounts of subsidies are drawn from Central Government estimates, adjusted for actual expenditures.

(d) Including training and laboratory examinations.

(f) Including hospitalisation, expenditures on prevention, and the salaries of local health officers.

(g) Including outpatient services, and ambulance services.

Much planning theory does assume that the state can simply 'set' public sector objectives without recourse to the community on particular issues. However, in a democratic government, conflicts in society will be reflected in impediments to identifying public sector priorities at the policy formulation level.[8]

Nattrass also feels that problems of poor communication between gro
inadequate understanding of the complementarity and conflict betwee
objectives and conflicts of interest hinder definition of objective
can, to some extent, be overcome by the use of simple health indica
and the adoption of clear policy criteria. Westcott does not thin
differences of interest are thus reconciled but that the net outco
embodied in the value judgements fed into policy evaluation. The
methods embody and clarify the outcome of the conflicts. It is a
question whether formalising a judgement will alter the nature of
debate and the outcome.

Westcott discusses various methods of choosing objectives, but notes that before it becomes possible to tell whether any re-allocation of funds between programmes is required, it is necessary to know how much is being spent on each objective. From this exercise, some idea of present priorities (as they exist in operation) is gained, and incongruities may spring immediately to view, e.g. the existence of some programmes where marginal extra funds are extremely fruitful and others where they would have minimal effect. In this case, a transfer of funds from one to the other is probably indicated.

Beyond this, explicit criteria must be adopted. Indicators of health status, (e.g. life expectancy, morbidity) may be adopted as ultimate objectives. Programmes to combat different diseases or serve different areas may be chosen according to how much they contribute to these ends. Decisions are still needed on the relative importance of, say, reducing death and reducing illness, though many measures affect both.

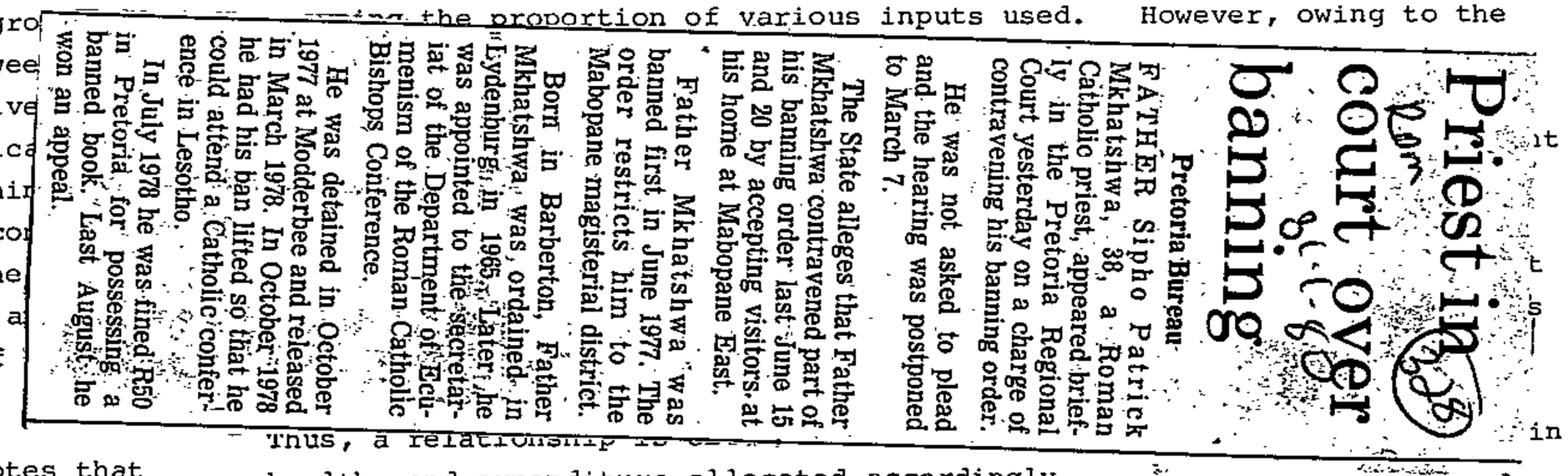
Fehrsen (*28) proposes that three simple indicators be collected initially in South Africa as a guide and benchmark for health policy: infant mortality, nutritional status and the tuberculosis infection risk. He argues that this data can be collected by small teams of well-trained nurses.

Besides data on health status, one would need to know:

(a) how much various programmes contribute to improving these measures by evaluating existing programmes, as has been done by e.g. Frankish (Vol.2) and Thomas (Vol.2), and

(b) the cost of each programme.

Market prices may be used in estimating the cost of a programme and in
the proportion of various inputs used. However, owing to the
Thus, a relationship
health, and expenditure allocated accordingly.



Priest in court over banning

Pretoria Bureau

FATHER Sipho Patrick Mkhatshwa, 38, a Roman Catholic priest, appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on a charge of contravening his banning order.

He was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to March 7.

The State alleges that Father Mkhatshwa contravened part of his banning order last June 15 and 20 by accepting visitors at his home at Mabopane East.

Father Mkhatshwa was banned first in June 1977. The order restricts him to the Mabopane magisterial district.

Born in Barberton, Father Mkhatshwa was ordained in Lydenburg in 1965. Later he was appointed to the Secretariat of the Department of Ecumenism of the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference.

He was detained in October 1977 at Modderbee and released in March 1978. In October 1978 he had his ban lifted so that he could attend a Catholic conference in Lesotho.

In July 1978 he was fined R50 in Pretoria for possessing a banned book, Last August he won an appeal.

Even where such data do not exist, it does not follow that this approach is inapplicable. Information on costs and expected benefits is essential in order to make rational decisions about the allocation of resources, and any method of decision-making, if it tries to be rational, will make guesses where no information is available. Westcott and Raine both point out that it is better to make estimates explicit and testable than to proceed on the basis of untested assumptions. The use of epidemiological criteria, therefore, provides a framework for decision-making and should also stimulate the collection of the required data.

The same information is required by a cost-benefit approach which, however, also incorporates value judgements of more dubious validity. Instead of estimating the benefits in terms of health status, it needs to quantify them in money terms, and thus render them directly comparable to costs. If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one, then the project is worth doing. No other technique can tell this; it can only rank programmes in order of priority, and this within a very narrow range. It also makes health projects comparable to other projects and enables a rational decision to be taken on the proportion of funds allocated to the health sector in toto. Unfortunately, however, rationality is sometimes achieved at the expense of accuracy, and the rather broad value judgements which go into deciding the value of health in money terms (particularly the value of

Judgment on Russell postponed

C1 2/2/80 (328)

Court Staff

THE Rev David Russell appeared in the Regional Court yesterday on charges of breaking his banning order and possessing a copy of Donald Woods' banned book — Biko.

The case was provisionally postponed to February 20 in the Wynberg Regional Court for judgment. Judgment in the Supreme Court on an appeal of Mr Russell's in a similar case is being awaited.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Russell, 40, of Plumstead, was placed under house arrest until October 31, 1982.

He is charged with:

- Failing to comply with his banning order in that he was away from his home between the hours of 6 pm April 25 and 6 am on April 26 last year.
- Failing to comply with his banning order in that he was away from his home on August 10 last year.
- Contravening the Internal Security Act by disseminating or transmitting a publication or document known as "Crossroads residents' personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September, 1978, police raids".
- Having in his possession on April 9 last year a banned publication — Biko — at Constantia on April 9 last year.

He pleaded guilty on November 12 last year to being away from his home on the night of April 25 and to having the book. He pleaded not guilty to the other charges.

Mr G J van Eeden was on the Bench. Mr P du Toit appeared for the State. Mr I G Farlam, instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg, appeared for Mr Russell.

Russell pleads guilty

CAPE TOWN — The Reverend David Patrick Hamilton Russell appeared in the Regional Court, Cape Town, today on charges of breaking his banning orders and of possessing a publication banned for possession.

In terms of a house arrest order handed to him under the Internal Security Act, Mr Russell (40), may not leave his home, Rushmore, in Plumstead, between 6 pm and 6 am on weekdays and not at all on Saturdays.

He may be away from his home only between 8.30 am and 9.30 pm on Sundays. The order is effective until October 31, 1982.

He has pleaded guilty to being away from his home continually from 5.30 pm on April 25 to 4.20 pm on April 26.

He has also pleaded guilty to possessing the book "Biko" by Donald Woods.

Mr Russell is also prohibited from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting any publication. He pleaded not guilty to preparing the publication "Crossroads Residence," personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 1978 police raids.

The trial was postponed provisionally to the Regional Court, Wynberg on February 20. Mr Russell was warned to appear.

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

Pen group to honour banned black poet

Staff Reporter

THE Johannesburg Pen Centre will hold a poetry reading session in honour of the banned writer, Vuyisile Mdleleni, at the make-shift Mzimhlophe Hostel Creche on Saturday at 2pm.

A statement issued by Jakiwa Seroke, Press officer of Johannesburg Pen Centre, says Vuyisile was banned for five years late last year after he spent more than 12 months in detention without trial, having been picked up by the Security Police during the October 19, 1977, clampdown.

Vuyisile, 27, is a founder member of the Medupe Writer's Association and ex-official of the Black Community Programme's cultural section. Both groups were banned in 1977.

"I would like to remind the public that yet another black writer is unable to write or have his works published or quoted, since he is banned," Mr Seroke said.

"That gagged writer happens to be Vuyisile Mdleleni, from Soweto, who will be remembered at all our activities and readings throughout February.

"As one of the hundreds of restricted persons in this country, Vuyisile is denied the basic rights of freedom of expression, association and freedom of speech.

"As a writer he is a write-off at the stroke of a pen. Banned without trial, unable to challenge this arbitrary decision in an open court of law.

"Until and unless arbitrary banning orders are scrapped, meaningful dialogue will always be elusive, or worse, a far-fetched dream."

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
45-64	0,92	0,43	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	A		C		B	
		F	M	F	M	F
		11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
		0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
		–	–	–	–	–
25-44	–	–	–	–	–	–
45-65	–	–	–	–	–	–
65+	–	–	–	–	–	–
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

Tizzah not guilty of breaking ban

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By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THERE WAS reasonable doubt that banned Thandisizwe Mazibuko attended a meeting called by Soweto's Committee of Ten at the Orlando DOCC on August 19 last year, a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate found yesterday.

Mr J L de Villiers ruled that Mazibuko, popularly known as Tizzah, should be given the benefit of the doubt on allegations that he contravened the terms of his banning order.

He was found not guilty on both counts and discharged.

The State had alleged that he associated with other people at a gathering in Benoni. He was also charged with attending a meeting of the Committee of Ten at DOCC on August 19 last year.

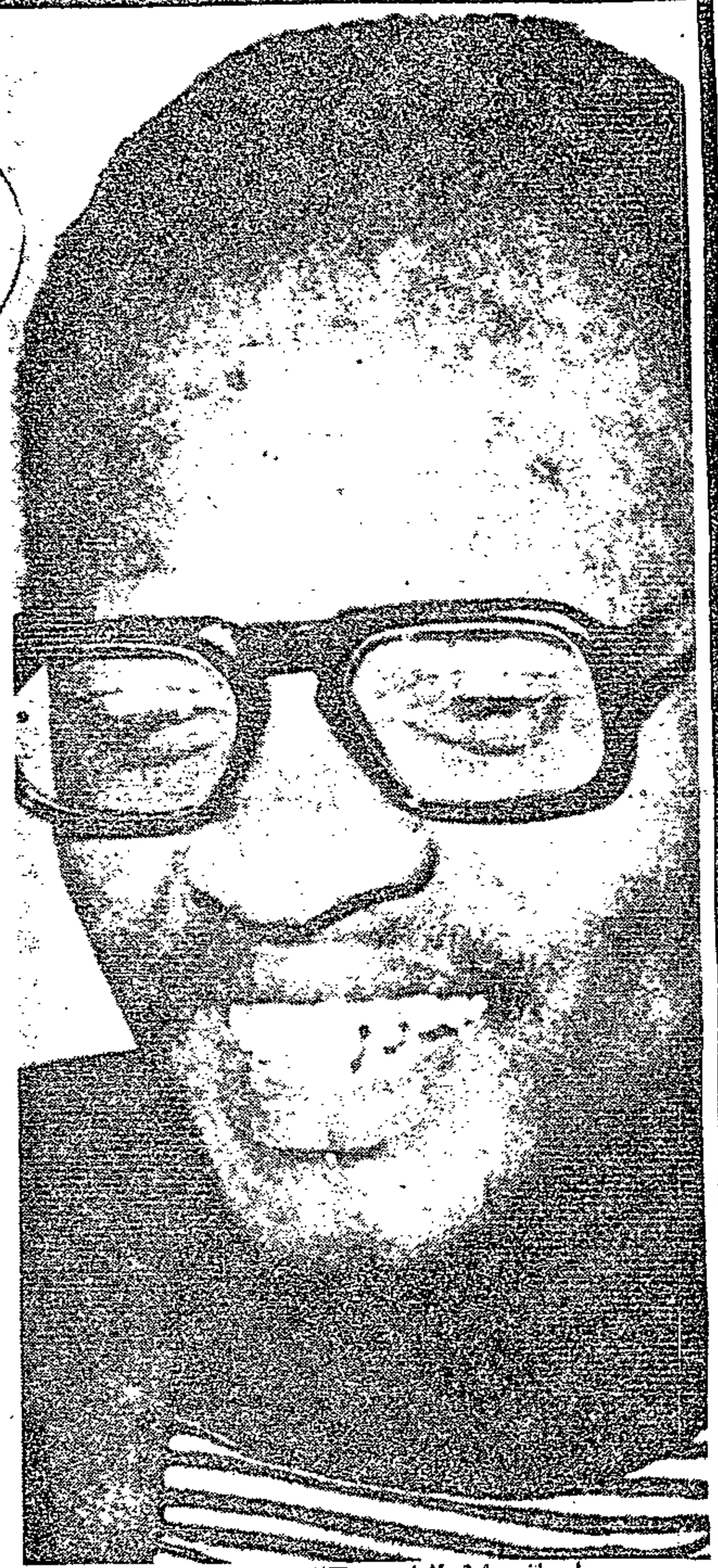
In his evidence-in-chief Mazibuko told the court that police had shown him a copy of **POST**'s coverage of the DOCC meeting, in which a picture of a person bearing his resemblance had appeared. He said police had insisted that he was the person in the picture.

During an earlier hearing a security police officer, Constable Alex Molema, told the court that he had attended the DOCC meeting on instructions by his seniors. He said he had watched Mazibuko rise from his seat in the hall and walk to the stage where he talked to a man chairing the meeting.

A defence witness, Mr George Wauchope, said he was secretary of the Committee of Ten when more than 1 000 people attended the meeting at DOCC. He said he was among the persons seated on stage, and was taking notes of the proceedings.

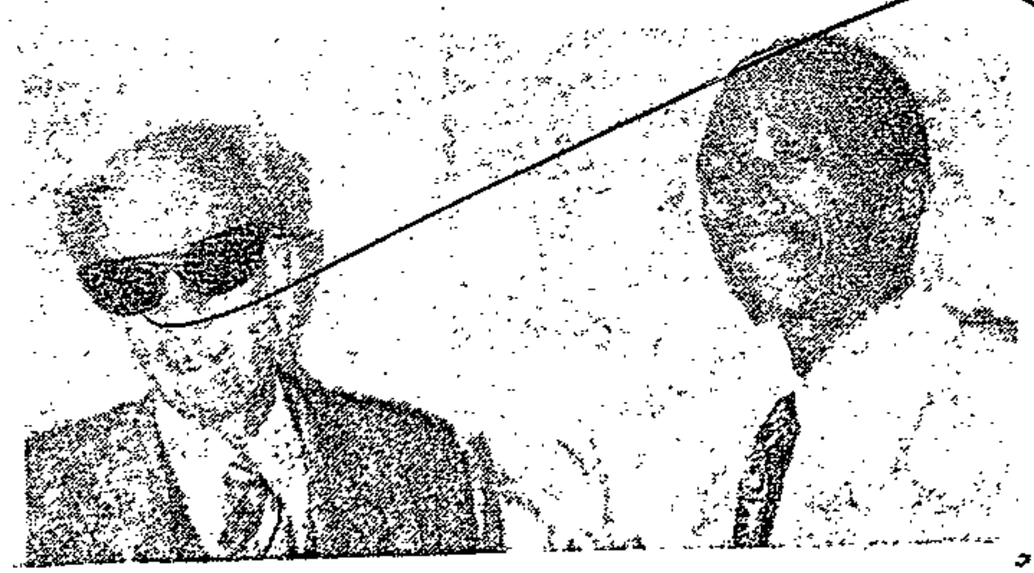
He denied ever talking to Mazibuko from the stage that day.

Mr R Mailer, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana and Associates, appeared for Mazibuko. Mr A Hattingh was prosecuting.



Thandisizwe "Tizzah" Mazibuko

Wrab information officer dies



DR Walter Cohen, a public relations officer of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), died

Hansard No. 1 Col 15

8/2/80

328

Internal Security Act

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

152 persons, 33 of whom have left the Republic.

Banned Mabaso's home burgled

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Chiawelo home of Mr Lybon Mabaso, former Modderbee Section 10 detainee who was banned on his release, was burgled and damaged estimated at about R700 caused on Monday morning.

The burglers got away with a TV set, trousers belonging to Mr Mabaso, two suits, cassets decks and R40 in cash according to Mrs Oko Mabaso. She told POST that her husband's leather jackets were also taken by the burglers.

The burglary took place at about 11.50 am. There was nobody at home and according to Mrs Mabaso, even the neighbours were not home. The burglars smashed the front window pane to gain entry into the house.

Mrs Mabaso said she had gone to Fordsburg. On her return, she noticed that the TV set was missing and wires transmitting electricity to the radiogram were ripped out.

She went into the main bedroom where she found their bed filled with correspondence, clothes from the wardrobe and the blankets were turned upside down. She later noticed a Baracuda slumber jacket and a trouser hidden in the other bedroom.

Mrs Mabaso said she suspected the burglars used a car to get away with the stolen items.

She said her husband had reported the burglary to the the police. Fingerprints were taken.
She estimated the damage at about R700.



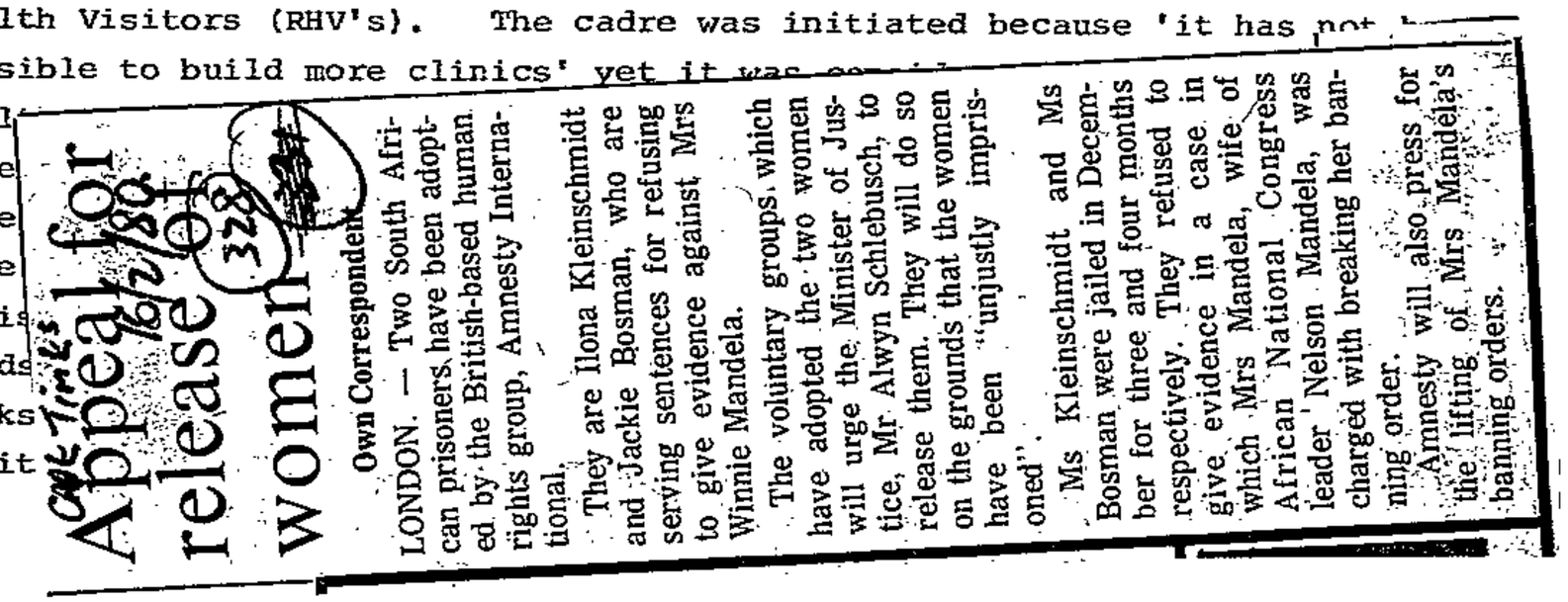
The burglars left Mr Lybon Mabaso's Chiawelo home in a mess. Looking on are Miss Nancy Mabaso, Lybon's sister, and Mr Edwin Khoza, a neighbour.

economic status than the average, and that where the difference was marked it could affect their work; that care groups had been successfully educated, and that those families which had had contact with care group members had better knowledge of the causes of disease and how to prevent it than those who had had no contact. The workers are now ready to take on more health tasks.

Another group of lay workers has been developed in Rhodesia to deal with a particular problem -- described by Sapire (*61). Until recently, motivational work for family planning had been done by educators trained by the Family Planning Association. However, it was found that motivators who talked of methods and were unable to provide a service were not fulfilling an urgent need in the rural areas and they often lost credibility because of this. Thus educator/distributors were taught to recognise the contra-indications to oral contraceptives and signs for referral to a doctor or nurse and allowed to provide them. However, 73% of acceptors were on *Depo Provera* (a three-monthly contraceptive injection). So ED's are now trained to provide this. Sapire notes that this step meets community preference in regard to the method of contraception, but 'it is important to have a reliable back-up service to support them at clinics within a reasonable distance'.

The effectiveness of distribution within the community is shown in that whereas clinic-oriented sources show continuation on oral contraceptives to be between 14 and 33% after a year, Brazil where contraceptives were distributed in the community, their continuation rate was 83% for pill patients'.

From Swaziland, Sr Ntiwane (*39) describes the role and training of Rural Health Visitors (RHV's). The cadre was initiated because 'it has not b... possible to build more clinics' yet it was ... heal... sele... lite... done... minis... holds... tasks... monit...



Appeal for release of women

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

Supervision is done by the local MCH clinic nurse and at visits of the Public Health nurse. The RHV's work 5 half days a week and are paid a monthly salary of E20,00 by the government.

The first group of 41 RHV's have been in the field for two years, and the results of preliminary evaluation show that attendance at clinics and utilisation of antenatal and child welfare services has more than doubled and the number of immunisations has also risen.

Dick (*62) describes another training programme for training primary health workers, *abavikeli*, at Nongoma hospital in KwaZulu. These women are chosen at community meetings and are also trained at clinics, one session a week, by a public health nurse and a social worker with the help of a doctor. A similar range of tasks is envisaged: health education, data collection, supervision of chronic disease treatment, contact tracing, surveillance of at risk groups, first aid, community organisation and motivation, and liaison with health services. When fully trained, it is hoped that the workers will be paid by a flat rate levy of 20c a month on all community members. Dick proposes that the success of the scheme should be judged according to the impact on health status, for which baseline data is already being collected.

Van Wyk (*13) describes a rather different scheme in an urban setting, whose main aim is to provide liaison between health services and the community. St John's Ambulance and Dr van Wyk at the Dr Abduruman Day Hospital in the Cape have been training 'Auxiliary Information Disseminators and Educators' (AIDEs). They are volunteers, 5 who had been working with BABS, a community social improvement team, and 5 from volunteers working at the Early Learning Centre nearby. Auxiliaries would visit homes, note any major health problems and distribute literature on health topics and on health services available. If the scheme is successful, it is hoped that the role of the auxiliaries can be expanded.

Wagstaff (*21) has also been training lay health workers in Soweto 'to extend simple health care and education into the home and collect various basic data'.

Other village health worker schemes described by Savage in Chapter 6, are:

(i) the 'agentes polivalentes' of Mozambique;
(ii) Family Welfare Educators in Botswana, and
(iii) Village Health Workers in Lesotho.

New light cast on banning

Star 17/2/72

By MARTIN WELZ

THE SECRET Government report on trade union surveillance may have thrown fresh light on the banning in the early 70s of Mr L C Douwes-Dekker, an official of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

The report, compiled in 1971, warned that the influence of Mr L C Douwes-Dekker on the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) "should not be under-estimated", as he was believed to be telling workers to demand recognition of their dignity and rights.

It noted, in particular, that in 1970 he wrote in the institute's monthly publication that the word "non-white" was considered offensive by people who did not like to be referred to as the negative of another group.

After the report, a banning order was served on Mr Douwes-Dekker, it has since been lifted.

In a lengthy section dealing with Tucsa, the report stated that "from information gathered it can be logically concluded that Tucsa has already been penetrated by hostile agencies".

The general secretary of Tucsa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, was regarded as potentially one of its most "dangerous" figures because he tried to show that job reservation should be abolished and blacks should be trained.

"These statements remind one of the slogans of the left-wing organisations dealt with in this report," the report noted. "It is clear that many of his statements amount to interference in party politics and are aimed at embarrassing the Government."

His statement that unless all groups in South Africa were allowed to advance economically they would "explode" politically, had "even been used by Mrs Helen Suzman in political speeches", the report pointed out.

In a separate section on "ultra right-wing unions", the report said the Heratigte Nasionale Party used the right-wing unions in its attacks on the Government.

"In fact, Arrie Paulus (of the Mineworkers' Union) and Gert Beetge (building workers) are loyal supporters of the HNP

Officials of the TG ... the dismissed men had signed a document giving ... for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with ... says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were **'Coloured'**, more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

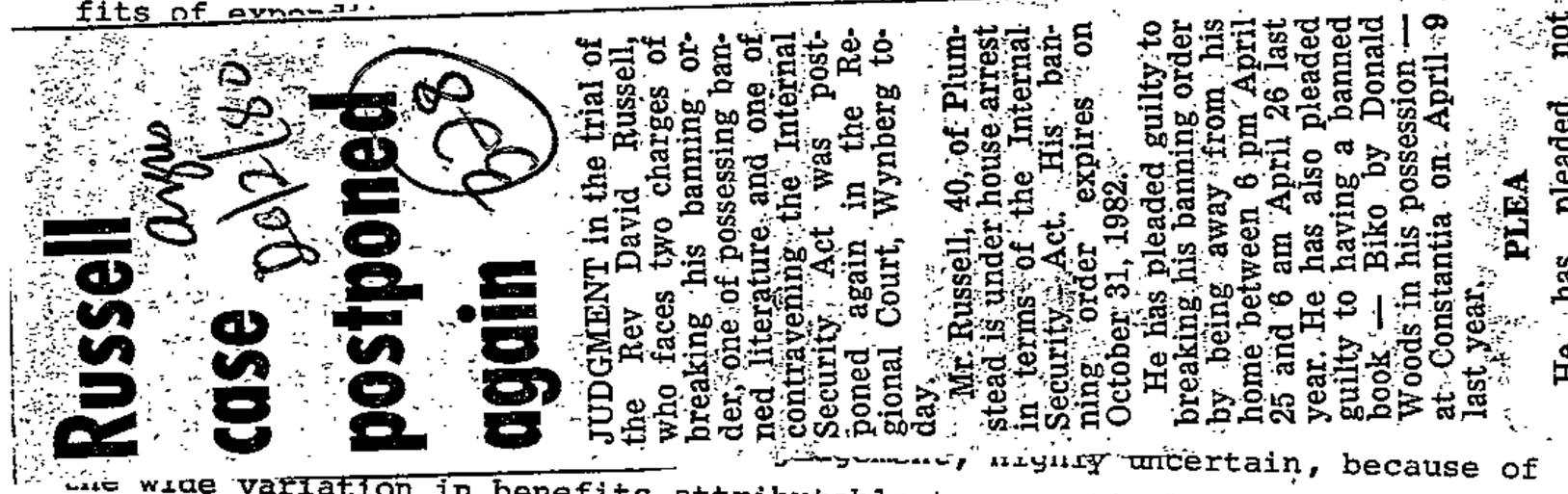
The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend [illegible] benefits of expenditure, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-



Russell case postponed again

JUDGMENT in the trial of the Rev David Russell, who faces two charges of breaking his banning order, one of possessing banned literature, and one of contravening the Internal Security Act was postponed again in the Regional Court, Wynberg today.

Mr Russell, 40, of Plumstead is under house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act. His banning order expires on October 31, 1982.

He has pleaded guilty to breaking his banning order by being away from his home between 6 pm April 25 and 6 am April 26 last year. He has also pleaded guilty to having a banned book — Biko by Donald Woods in his possession — at Constantia on April 9 last year.

PLEA

He has pleaded not guilty to failing to comply with his banning order by being away from his home on August 10 last year and to contravening in Internal Security Act by disseminating or transmitting a publication or document.

The document was called: Crossroads residents personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September 1978 police raids.

Mr Russell was warned to appear in the Regional Court, Cape Town on April 17.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
		++++	+++	++	96
		++	++	+++	48
		+++	++	++	36
		++	++++	++	32
		++	++	++	16
		+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Argus 2/1/1980

Americans urged to aid Russell

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The South Africa Task Force, a Church action group, is urging Americans to stand by the Rev David Russell.

M r Russell appeared in court yesterday on charges of breaking his banning order and was warned to appear in the Regional Court, Cape Town, on April 17.

Task Force Publications say: 'International pressure directed to the Government could have a substantial effect in his case.'

'Write to the Minister of Justice, Alwyn Schlebusch, keeping in mind that South Africa considers itself to be a bastion of Western civilisation and a Christian nation.'

David Russell: Judgment postponed

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT on the banned Rev David Russell, who appeared on four charges, was postponed to April 17 in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Russell faces two charges of breaking his banning order, one of contravening the Internal Security Act and one of possessing banned literature.

He has pleaded guilty to breaking his banning order on April 25 last year when he went out at night.

Mr Russell is under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am every day till his banning order expires on October 31, 1982.

He has also pleaded guilty to being in possession of the banned book by Donald Woods on Steve Biko.

He has pleaded not guilty to failing to comply with his banning order when he went to pray for a sick person at Crossroads on August 10 last year and to contravening the Internal Security Act by distributing a document which dealt with prison experiences of Crossroads residents.

Mr G J van Eeden was on the bench. Mr A van Breda prosecuted.

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
								0,45



MR S Kikine
23/2/60

Security Police question unionist

(Mercury) Reporter

THE general secretary of the South African Workers' Union, Mr S K B Kikine, was detained and questioned by the Security Police in Ladybrand in the Free State this week, soon after addressing trade unionists there.

The prominent Durban trade unionist was on a recruiting campaign on Wednesday evening when five members of the Security Branch detained him.

Mr Kikine told the Mercury that while addressing people two blacks had asked him some questions and left, returning later with three white men.

He claimed he was interrogated for two hours and police confiscated his papers. They also wanted to know whom he had met in the area and what their addresses were.

Security Branch headquarters in Pretoria confirmed that Mr Kikine had been questioned, he said he was then allowed to continue to Durban.

He could not be reached for further comment yesterday.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

					B	
					M	F
					29,36	27,05
					3,56	3,42
					0,20	0,22
					0,36	0,45
					2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

Beyers Naude stap oor na swart kerk

328.

Deur JOHAN DE WET

DIE INGEPERKTE DR. BEYERS NAUDE en die geweso redakteur van die nou verbode Christelike Instituut se blad Pro Veritate, mnr. Roelf Meyer, het vandeesweek as lidmate van die NG Kerk bedank. Hulle gaan hulle nou aansluit by die swart NG Kerk in Afrika. RAPPORT 24/2/80

Die eggenote van mnr. Meyer, mev. Nita Meyer, volg haar man se voorbeeld. Die drie gaan nou lidmate word van ds. Sam Buti se gemeente in Alexandra wat ook wyke in Johannesburg het.

Mev. Ilse Naude, eggenote van dr. Beyers Naude, het gister aan RAPPORT gesê sy bly lidmaat van die NG Kerk.

Intussen het nog vier NG lidmate van Pretoria vandeesweek bedank. Hulle is twee teoloë van Unisa, dr. Johan Wolfaardt en mnr. Pieter Schoeman, sy vrou, mev. Melody Schoeman, en mej. Annelie van Zyl, 'n vriendin van dr. Wolfaardt.

Die ses het gister 'n gesamentlike persverklaring uitgereik.

Mnr. Meyer, NG predikant in Belgravia, Johannesburg, Wankie, Chipinga en Bulawayo voordat hy sy predikantstatus prysgegee het weens sy CI-verbintenis, het gister gesê die wyse waarop hy die evangelie verstaan en die manier waarop hy dit belewe, het by hom die behoefte gewek om 'n ander uitdrukking van sy diens aan God te vind.

Die moontlikheid van 'n basisgroep moet ondersoek word waardeur konkrete gestalte gegee kan word aan die geloof in God.

Mnr. Meyer sê die NG Kerk ondersteun in die algemeen 'n onderdrukkende sosiaal-ekonomiese politieke stelsel. Hy is in die praktyk 'n blanke rassekerk met 'n diepe lojaliteit jeens die Afrikaner-volk en sy nasionalistiese belange.

Die NG Kerk isoleer homself voorts al hoe meer van die gemeenskap van algemene kerke. Daarby hou hy sy dogterkerke afhanklik van homself, veral wat finansies en teologiese opleiding betref, het mnr. Meyer gesê.

Dr. Wolfaardt het gesê by hom is teologiese redes belangrik vir sy besluit om te bedank. Hy het ook bedenkinge oor skrifinterpretasie. Hy het nog nie besluit by watter kerk hy hom gaan aansluit nie.

Mnr. Schoeman was vier jaar Gereformeerde predikant in Nederland. Hy is nou 'n jaar terug in Suid-Afrika. In dié vier jaar het hy geleer wat kerkwees kan wees. Ná 'n jaar se probeer om weer NG lidmaat te wees, het hy besluit dis nie vir hom moontlik nie, het hy gister aan RAPPORT gesê.

Ban order: Russell found guilty

Argus (328) 26/2/80

'AN Anglican priest from Cape Town, David Russell, was found guilty in the Parow Regional Court today of 11 contraventions of his banning order. Sentence will be passed on a date to be fixed.

Russell pleaded guilty to:

- Contravening the order by being absent from the magisterial district of Wynberg;
- Failing to report in terms of his order on December 6;
- Being present at the Thomas Pringle Hostel at Rhodes University between November 30 and December 8 last year;
- Attending a social gathering in the Grahamstown City Hall on December 5.

He also pleaded guilty seven counts of contravening his order by attending the Anglican Provincial Synod in Grahamstown from December 2 to December 8.

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Burnett evidence in mitigation

(Continued from Page 1)

Russell handed in a list of admissions and an addendum in which he admitted that he knew that at the time of the contraventions his actions were illegal.

The magistrate, Mr M M C Symington found Russell guilty on his plea.

Giving evidence in mitigation the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rt Rev Bill Burnett said: 'The absence of Father Russell from the synod would have impoverished the proceedings.'

He had known Mr Russell had not received permission to attend the synod and that he probably would attend.

He had known Mr Russell for more than 10 years and greeted him at the synod 'as a brother Christian and other members greeted him similarly.'

PRIEST'S DUTY

'From the church's point of view it creates a problem of conscience when in the course of our duty as priests, we are prevented from doing that duty given to us as a mandate by our ordination,' Archbishop Burnett said.

There was a spiritual and historical moral that in some instances 'God must be obeyed before man.'

'A christian should expect to have a proper trial before he is put in a position in which he is limited in his ministry, as has happened to Father Russell.

'The Church is never able to say it will unreservedly obey any law of the State — there is scriptural and historical backing for this.'

Mr Russell acted on his own responsibility and was not pressured by the Church to ignore or obey the conditions of his banning order nor was he reprimanded for violating them.

Archbishop Burnett said he did not believe Mr Russell used 'a cloak of religion to propagate his political feelings.'

BISHOP TUTU

THE General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu said in defence of Russell that the synod would have been [illegible] ignorance.

He said Russell was [illegible] who had suffered for his belief and this had given him a credibility or had enhanced his existing credibility. In a polarised South Africa, Russell was 'acceptable to both sides'.

He was 'no man's fool' and had previously fought many of the issues which were dealt with at the synod.

If he had not attended, the synod would have lost a great deal because of his depth if spirituality. 'He is one of the freeist persons I have encountered,' Bishop Tutu said.

It was consistent that where there was interference in the internal life of a church it would much rather obey God than man.

SECURITY LAWS

Commenting on South Africa's security laws, Bishop Tutu said that the due processes of the law had been circumvented and that the evidence as regarded restrictions was untested.

Bishop Tutu said he did not regard Russell's violation of his restriction order as blatant. He had intimated his intention to attend and had 'put his cards on the table.' He found Russell's actions 'highly commendable.' He said he himself, would have disobeyed the injunctions. 'I would not have applied for permission.'

RUSSELL

Giving evidence in his defence, David Russell said that he was first elected as a clerical representative to the synod in October 1977. He was banned on October 19.

Russell said that the restriction also involved his ministry as he was no longer allowed into the townships of Nyanga or Crossroads and neither was he able to travel to Transkei and Ciskei in pursuit of his work among migrant labourers.

He said he regarded his election to the synod as a privilege and the only way the will of God could be formulated.

RESTRICTED

When he was initially restricted he had generally envisaged that he would go to the next meeting of the synod. He had put this to the test in prayer and had decided that as an elected delegate it was part of Church function and he should attend. 'It was a moral and religious duty.' He felt bound to go otherwise he could 'compromise his religious beliefs'.

Russell said he was aware the legal consequences of his action and this was something he had to wrestle with. By not going he would compromise his principles. 'It was simple obedience to God as I understood it.'

[illegible] normal [illegible] been done away with subsequently the moral obligation fell away.

He denied that by his actions he was seeking confrontation as he said he had approached the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch with a view to discussion. A Meeting was refused.

STATE VIEW

Summing up, Mr R B Rorich for the State said that Russell's action in attending the synod amounted to 'high treason' and that Russell had indicated in his evidence he condone the use of throw the

[redacted]

84

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NGK discuss Naude ban

RDM 26

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) is soon to decide whether to ask the Government to lift the banning restrictions on Dr Beyers Naude.

This is despite his resignation from the church last week.

Dr Naude, the banned former director of the banned Christian Institute, severed his ties with the NGK and is to join the black NG Kerk in Afrika this week.

The moderator of the NGK, Dr E P J Kleynhans, yesterday confirmed that the Broad Moderature of the general synod would discuss Dr Naude's banning order — served in October 1977 — next month.

"We have been paying attention to this matter for several months now. Dr Naude's step to leave our church will not alter the position," he said.

The Broad Moderature considered making an appeal to the Government to lift the banning order on Dr Naude, a former moderator of the NGK's Southern Transvaal synod, following mounting public pressure.

Mrs Ilse Naude told the Press her husband would probably refuse to accept a total lifting of his ban unless the Government revised the whole system of banning and detention without trial.

325

Russell: Call for 'severe sentence'

CT 27/2/80 (328)

THE Rev David Russell was found guilty on 11 counts of breaking his banning order by a regional magistrate in Parow yesterday.

Russell, 41, of Plumstead, pleaded guilty on all 11 counts.

He was charged with breaking the banning order served on him on October 19, 1977, by absenting himself from the magisterial district of Wynberg on or about November 29, 1979, without first obtaining the permission of the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg or the Minister of Justice; failing to report to the Wynberg police station on December 6, 1979 as required to; residing in the Thomas Pringle Hostel on the campus of Rhodes University in Grahamstown from November 30 to December 12, 1979; and attending a social gathering in the Grahamstown city hall on December 5.

Counts five to 11 dealt with the seven days, from December 2 till December 8, 1979, during which Russell attended the Anglican provincial synod at Grahamstown.

Mr I G Farlam, for Russell, called the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Russell himself to give evidence in mitigation.

Archbishop Burnett said that for Russell not to have spoken at the synod meeting would have been "an impoverishment of the decision-making process" at the meeting. He could not see any moral reprehensibility in the offence and did not think Russell would have been welcomed by the synod if that had been the case. There was no doubt that he acted in sincere conviction in attending the synod.

A letter written by Russell to the members of the synod at Grahamstown, in which he explained his decision to attend, had been distributed by clerks in error, Archbishop Burnett said.

Mr Rorich quoted from a motion tabled by Russell at the synod, in which Russell said he supported the World Council of Churches in its desire to be used by God to eradicate sins of exploitation and racist attitudes in the world. The motion also contained a reference to an overthrow of the government.

Archbishop Burnett said he would not personally argue those sentiments, but it was important that people had freedom to say what they have to say.

Asked by Mr Rorich if a Christian realized he would have to take the consequences if that constituted high treason, he said "yes".

Bishop Desmond Tutu said that "brother Russell" had been seen as one who suffered for what he believed. In a country "as polarized as our own", Russell was someone who was acceptable to both sides.

He said if the state was able to bring Russell to court in an instance such as this, he could not see why it was not able to bring evidence to court before serving a banning order.

He said he had heard of people having been imprisoned for 15 years and released, only to be immediately served with a five-year banning order. He found this "exceedingly difficult to understand", he said.

The magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, then interrupted the proceedings, saying they were "going into the matter too deeply".

Russell said he was not allowed to go into "most of the areas where my ministry carries me". His ministry was severely restricted. He said he put it before God as to whether he should attend the synod or not, and decided that as an elected delegate who was part of the church's functions, it was his moral and religious duty to attend. He felt he would be compromising his religious beliefs if he did not.

He was aware of the law and its consequences and the potential sentences involved. He believed Christians were not just a law unto themselves. They obeyed and should be expected to obey the rule of law.

Moral duty

"I cannot accept I have a moral duty to obey something I think is inherently unjust." When the normal rule of law was "done away with", moral obligations fell away. "Under the circumstances my moral duty lay in breaking this law despite the consequences." He said he was not seeking confrontation.

He had informed the Minister of Justice of his intention to attend the Synod "a whole two months" before it took place.

Once he was at the synod, Mr Russell had decided to be part of the whole synod, speaking to other delegates, attending a cocktail party and sleeping in premises on the campus. Not to have done so would have seemed "artificial and rather absurd", he said. He regarded it all as part of his function in being at the synod.

Mr Rorich put it to Russell that since he had decided to break one law, "you decided to break the whole lot?", Russell said he felt his decision to stay with members of the synod was part and parcel of his singular decision to attend the synod.

"There is an obligation normally for a Christian to obey normal laws of the country .... There's a whole range which I regard as a moral duty to obey."

Mr Rorich asked if he thought it would be right to "pinch from Oppenheimer to pay the poor of Soweto" if he felt morally obliged to do so as a Christian. Russell replied: "I'm not sure how one would do that."

Restricted as a churchman

Later Russell said: "I, David Russell, was restricted, but I question that it was merely in my personal capacity .... I was also restricted as a churchman ... I cannot be divorced from my priesthood."

He said his letter to the minister was not written in a spirit of defiance.

Asked why he had not applied for permission to attend the synod, he said it was "because I didn't feel the State in this instance had the right to give or not to give permission to me to fulfil a religious duty."

Mr Rorich suggested he was sitting in judgment on the State. Mr Russell said that again put it in a derogatory way. He said if Mr Rorich was ordered to kill children, "I don't think you'd be obliged to obey".

Asked about the motion he tabled at the synod, he said if the resolution was read carefully it would be seen that it was extremely carefully thought out. He said his view was what was said in the motion. "I am saying that I recognize there are some people called to unqualified pacifism and I deeply respect their calling."

He said his motivation for attending the synod was a growing conviction that the time had come for the church not to be dictated to by the State.

Asked if he would again do what he had done in breaking his banning order, he said he would cross every bridge when he came to it. "It could be I would come to the same decision, yes."

Severe sentence

Mr Rorich asked for a severe sentence to be imposed. He asked that the matter be considered "in a very serious light". Russell, knowing the conditions of his banning order, had blatantly disregarded it, without obtaining permission from the authorities to leave the magisterial district of Wynberg.

Russell had brought a political motion at the synod gathering, with a reference to overthrowing the government. This constituted high treason.

Mr Rorich said also that Russell was not a first offender. He was aware of the procedure of law and had conceded he felt morally bound to disobey the law in respect of his attendance of the synod meeting.

The sentence should be such that the accused be deterred from any other action in this regard. Russell had told the court that he could not say he would not do the same again if similar circumstances arose. Mr Rorich said: "Such a situation cannot be tolerated in our country". The State was also founded on a God-given authority and this must be respected.

Russell had reported to the police in Grahamstown "just to seek confrontation with the Security Police". He had also attempted to show that because a Marxist government (in Mozambique) had prohibited members from attending the Synod meeting, the fact that he was not permitted to attend should be seen in a similar light.

That Russell had thought it necessary to inform the Synod why he was present showed there had been no prior consultation "and was a purely self-motivated action on his part".

Mr Rorich pointed out the penalties laid down in the statutes. These were a maximum of three years on count one, with no option of a fine; the minimum of one year and a maximum of ten, with no option of a fine on count two; and a maximum of three years with no option of a fine on counts three to 11.

Derogatory attitude

By his defiance Russell showed a derogatory attitude to the State and legislation. "Not only must the sentence be a deterrent on the accused as such, but on any other wrongdoers who would be encouraged by a light sentence," Mr Rorich said.

Mr Farlam, said it was the first time in this country's history a person had been prosecuted for failing to comply with an order of the State preventing him from attending the synod of one of the major churches in this country.

He said it had not been shown that the safety of the State was at stake, nor that public order had in any way been endangered. He submitted that the court treat all the offences as one. The accused had found himself in a moral dilemma.

Mr Farlam asked that any sentence imposed be light, and that on the second count — where the law required a minimum sentence of one year, with the option of suspension of all but a part of the sentence -- he be given a suspended sentence and be remanded "till the rising of the court".

Sentence will be passed at a date to be fixed.

Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg.

(328) CT 27/2/8C-

Russell guilty

THE Rev David Russell was found guilty in the Parow Regional Court yesterday on 11 counts of breaking his banning order, served on him in 1977.

Russell pleaded guilty to being absent from the magisterial district of Wynberg, failing to report to the Wynberg police station on December 6, residing at the Thomas Pringle Hostel on Rhodes University campus between November 30 and December 8 last year, attending a social gathering in Grahamstown on December 5, and seven counts of contravening his banning order by attending an Anglican synod in Grahamstown from December 2-8 last year.

● **Full report, page 2**

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality expe:
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rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used:

Argus 27/8/80 328

Russell sentence tomorrow

SENTENCE on the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, will be passed at 8 am tomorrow in the Parow Regional Court.

Russell was yesterday found guilty, by Mr M M C Symington, of 11 contraventions of the restriction order served on him in October 1977.

He earlier pleaded guilty to:

● Being absent from the magisterial district of Wynberg;

● Failing to report to the Wynberg police on December 6;

● Living in the Thomas Pringle Hostel on the Rhodes University campus (he is restricted from university and college campuses in terms of his banning order) between November 30 and December 8, last year and;

● Attending a gathering in the Grahamstown City Hall.

He was also charged with breaking his banning order on each of the seven days on which he attended the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown.

DEFIANCE

Summing up yesterday, Mr R B Rorich for the State called for a 'severe sentence' for Russell's 'blatant defiance' of the State and to act as a deterrent should others be tempted by a light sentence to act similarly.

The internal security laws under which Russell were banned were there to ensure the security and safety of the State and the public.

The order was not made lightly but with due consideration of actions that could endanger public order,' he said.

The accused not only levelled his defiance at the State, but blatantly manifested his intention by sending a letter to the Minister of Justice.'

HIGH TREASON

Mr Rorich said Russell had committed 'high treason' by bringing a political motion at the Synod gathering which discussed the overthrow of the South African Govern-

The motion, read to the court, referred to the government as a 'racist minority'.

Russell had also indicated that he would condone the use of violence to overthrow the government.

DETERRENT

The punishment must be a deterrent. The accused has said that should he find himself in a similar situation again he would possibly defy his ban again. Such a situation cannot be tolerated' — the attitude of the accused is derogatory to the State and seeks confrontation.

The accused brought his banning order on himself, not the State. Ignoring banning orders could have dire consequences for the security of the State and for State legislation.'

Russell had attempted to show that because Mozambique, a Marxist country, had not allowed two bishops to attend the synod, his situation should be viewed in a similar light.

DEFENCE

Defending, Mr I G Farlam, said to punish Russell for travelling to the synod would amount to punishing a man for having the courage of his convictions.

Public order could in no way have been endangered by a clergyman attending a church synod.

A suspended sentence would be an adequate deterrent, he said. The government had promised to review the system of banning without trial and it was possible that Russell's ban would be lifted soon anyway.

INVITED

'And it is unlikely that the Anglican church would invite a banned priest to attend their synod again. Mr Russell was invited to attend the synod in question several years ago.

Russell had reported to the police in Grahamstown and there was no underhand or clandestine scheming on his part. He had openly declared his intention of going to Grahamstown.

their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also Ref. 15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

change occurred, this was confined largely to the upper end of the wage distribution.

Data are also available [illegible] enable the cash wage distribution to be identified for [illegible] Table 5).

In 1975 then, 88,48 per [illegible]ent African agricultural workers received a monthly [illegible]han $20. Unfortunately, the data in Table 5 cannot be d[illegible] th data for 1967-71 in Table 4 because the wage intervals [illegible] justed for the distorting effects of inflation. What [illegible]r, is that a far larger number of workers received cash wa[illegible]) monthly. If the 'excluded workers' - 93 230 seasonal/[illegible] 28 440 African-hired contractees were included in t[illegible]ory (an eminently reasonable assumption) - then the figu[illegible]lowest wage interval would be 241 330 (63 per cent of [illegible]ral workers). Comparing this to the data in Table 4 (a[illegible]de thereto), it would appear that during 1971-75 [illegible]e relative portions in the lowest wage group. In other [illegible]stratification tendencies have increased.

The above conclusion i[illegible] fact that more workers in numerical terms are now [illegible]tegories. Note also that in 1975, 10 employees receive[illegible] of $300. These persons, however, were probably ex-[illegible]re now 'farm assistants/ supervisors' or employees [illegible]s. Thus the changing occupational pattern has con[illegible].

C. INDIVIDUALITY AND SOCIAL REPROD[illegible]

Most of the evidence exami[illegible]ed on wage payments received by individuals. Labour-time is [illegible] but not simply as individuals in a universe abstracted from a [illegible]. It may be that this social group is best considered as a h[illegible] even at a more macro level. Whatever, though, the cost of s[illegible] be assessed at a level beyond the individual if only be[illegible]l's necessary organic relationship with a broader soci[illegible]ssible to theoretically conceive of a socially necessary [illegible]istence of persons constituting the reproductive unit, [illegible]ctice such a cost can be accurately ascertained or empiri[illegible]

The factors crucially affec[illegible]mum necessary subsistence of the reproductive unit are the [illegible]n of the household/family. Thus an assessment of wage 'adeq[illegible] the criterion of meeting basic subsistence costs from wag[illegible]count of household size and needs. The extent to which the [illegible] these costs - which then must necessarily be met somehow else from other sources - is equivalent to the 'implicit subsidy' which it derives from the employment of workers thus concerned. It is upon the labour-time appropriated as a consequence of securement of such an 'implicit subsidy' that primitive accumulation depends. The 'implicit subsidy' reflects those elements of the social means of subsistence which allow for that addition to capital stock which depends on primitive accumulation. Indeed, this also implies over time a conversion into capital of an existent social means of production. As Sraffa has shown in Production of Commodities By Means of Commodities, 'production for subsistence' in a self-replacing state requires such means of production and their continuous replenishment in order to ensure the reproductive process.(27)



MR SCHLEBUSCH

R200 000 of banned bodies' assets held

Star 27/2/80

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY — The State is still holding assets amounting to nearly R200 000 of organisations liquidated after being declared unlawful on October 19 1977.

This emerges from a reply given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

The assets of the Christian Institute still remain to be liquidated.

Banned organisations whose assets are being held include: the Zimele Trust Fund (R64 627), the Black People's Convention (R15 931), the South African Students Organisation (R14 102), the Black Community Programme (R43 481) and the Black Parents' Association (R76 056).

Post 28/2/80

After release from detention

Pebco leader Botha banned

THE three detained Port Elizabeth leaders — Thozamile Botha, Phalo Tshume and Mono Badela — were yesterday released from detention and placed under banning orders.

They had been in detention for about seven weeks and were held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. A fourth man, sports administrator and civic leader, Dan Qeqe, who was also held for a short period, was also banned.

These decisions, taken by the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch, were disclosed yesterday by the head of the Port Elizabeth security police, Col G N Erasmus.

The terms of the house arrest order (Section 10 — 1A of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and also Section 9 — 1 of this Act) are so strict that none of them will be able to continue political or civic activities.

Probaby one of them will have to give up his work as a journalist and the other his activities as sports administrator.

Those released are the president of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume and an executive member, Mr Mono Badela.



Mr Mono Badela . . . banned.



Mr Thozamile Botha . . . banned.

The terms of the house arrest order (Section 10 — 1A of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and also Section 9 — 1 of this Act) are so strict that none of them will be able to continue political or civic activities.

Probaby one of them will have to give up his work as a journalist and the other his activities as sports administrator.

Those released are the president of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume and an executive member, Mr Mono Badela.

DAN QEQE

Also placed under house arrest yesterday was Mr Dan Qeqe, an executive member of Pebco and sports administrator.

He was initially detained some days after the other three — all under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which provides for detention of up to 14 days of interrogation.

Just before the expiry, Mr Qeqe was released, but after 14 days the other three were held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act which provide for indefinite detention.

Colonel Erasmus said the decision to release the men was taken before Pebco's call at the weekend for a protest boycott of administration board liquor outlets and of white traders in Port Elizabeth.

"Investigations took their normal course and were recently completed. The Government will not be influenced by threats to release detainees," he said.

CONDEMNED

The Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) yesterday condemned the banning of its Port Elizabeth branch chairman, Mr Badela.

In a statement Wasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said:

"Nowhere else in the world can a journalist be detained, banned and robbed of livelihood for responding to his professional obligations. That Mr Badela who was detained while on an assignment for his newspaper is arbitrarily banned should convince even those who do not believe that this Government is on a collision course with progressive forces of freedom and justice," he said.

DAVID RUSSELL GIVEN YEAR IN JAIL

BANNED Anglican priest David Russell was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment today by a Parow Regional Court magistrate after being convicted of 11 contraventions of his restriction order.

Mr Russell's counsel will now study the judgment and its implications before deciding whether or not to note an appeal.

The magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, describing Mr Russell as having acted in 'open defiance of law and order with no sign of remorse,' sentenced him to three months' jail for failing to report to the Wynberg police. An additional 12 months on these counts were suspended for five years.

Synod

Nine months in prison were imposed for attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown in December last year and on this count a further 24 months were suspended for five years.

On the other two charges — staying in a Rhodes University hostel and attending a social function in Grahamstown (both of which he is restricted from doing in terms of his banning order) — he was given three months on each count, all suspended for five years.

The magistrate said that instead of giving definite answers to questions, Mr Russell had indulged 'in an endless torrent of meaningless words.'

Defined lines

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

'Instead of asking the Wynberg chief magistrate for exemption, you wrote him a letter informing him of your intention to visit the synod. You were in any case convinced that any such appeal would be refused, and you were determined to go.'

Mr Symington said that Mr Russell's contention that he did not ask for permission to travel to Grahamstown because he knew it would be refused, was 'a lame explanation.'

'As a Christian of high moral standard one would think you would first exploit legal ways to by-pass your banning order.' You refused to do so.'



Rev David Russell

Mr Symington condemned Mr Russell's behaviour at the synod for attending functions not related to the main purpose of the works of the church body.

Bravado

He said Mr Russell gave the impression that he openly defied his order with bravado by attending a cocktail party and also addressing synod members.

The police had acted with discretion by not arresting Mr Russell in Grahamstown when he reported to them and averting further confrontation between the State and the Church.

Mr Symington said Mr Russell had created a situation of confrontation between the Church and State, which was very serious. He had planned the operation carefully to

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Russell

gain the widest possible publicity.

Mr Symington said that Mr Russell's counsel, Mr I G Farlam, had contended that a lengthy jail sentence would cause a thrill of horror throughout the civilised world.

'There would no doubt be a great deal of truth in this if there had been substance in any of Mr Russell's evidence.

Defiance

'The court takes into consideration you acted in open defiance of law and order and the court must consider the importance of the deterrent effect of sentence.'

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

Deterrent

Considering the deterrent effect, the magistrate said that a not too severe warning should be sounded to others at Mr Russell's cost. Even a short term of imprisonment may be considered heavy for a man in Mr Russell's position.

Mr Russell's case was 'extraordinary' as normally a plea of guilty was a sign of remorse but in Mr Russell's case none had been shown.

When giving evidence and discussing a World Council of Churches resolution, Mr Russell had 'smiled and slapped his chest' while praising himself for the way in which he had phrased two paragraphs.

No remorse

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

He felt that a stiff sentence was warranted and necessary. Individuals opposing the State must face the consequences.

'You accepted the risk, you knew the consequences, and now you must face the music. This type of behaviour cannot be tolerated in any State.'

Mr I G Farlam was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Osterberg. Mr R B Resch appeared for the State.

C O N C L U S I O N

The Miller-cum-Plant ... ar Industry is almost totally reliant upon ... to perform the labour intensive work in it... tion.

This paper has attemp... me of the steps which have been taken to re... tain the migrant worker as a force in the Ind... of still competition from other industries ... eluctance on the part of the migrant to do l...

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Perhaps the most sign... een the creation of more and more job opportun... t workers within the organisation structur... together with literacy and other training pr... he migrant into playing a greater and greater ... of the Sugar Industry and in earning due re... sed contribution.

Russell jailed for a year

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Banned Anglican Priest David Russell was today sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by a Parow regional magistrate after being convicted of 11 contraventions of his restriction order.

Russell's counsel will now study the judgment and its implications before deciding whether to appeal.

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

Nine months' jail was imposed for attending the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown in December last year and on these counts a further 24 months was suspended for five years.

On charges of staying in a Rhodes University hostel and attending a social function in Grahamstown (both of which he is restricted from doing in terms of his banning order) he was given three months on each count, all suspended for five years.

Passing sentence, the magistrate said that instead of giving definite answers to questions Russell had indulged "in an endless torrent of meaningless words."

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

Mr J G Farlam (for Russell) was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenberg. Mr R B Rorich appeared for the State.

Three Pebco men freed, banned

CT 28/2/80.

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization leaders were released from detention yesterday and immediately served with banning and restriction orders which prevent them from resuming their former employment.

The Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, the organization's secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume, and Mr Mono Badela, a Pebco member and journalist, were served with orders under Sections Nine and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1950.

A similar order was served yesterday on Mr Dan Qeqe, a businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member.

Mr Wilson Skosana, the acting Pebco chairman, condemned the orders served on the four men. He said the men should have been released unconditionally or charged in court, instead of being released conditionally.

Mr Botha, Mr Badela and Mr Tshume were being denied a livelihood, he said. Pebco would have to start a fund to support the men and their families.

Police swoop

He said the bannings were worse than detention.

"We can't consult with them and they can't earn a living," he said.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were detained on January 10 in a police swoop at Walmer township. They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966, and later under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indeterminate detention.

The head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed yesterday that the orders had been served. He said the release of the three men was not as a result of representations by pressure groups. The police had completed their investigations and the law had taken its course.

The banning orders expire on January 31, 1983.

D. Disp 28/2/80

Ban bars Pebco trio from jobs

#9 328 340

PORT ELIZABETH — Banning and restriction orders served on the three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leaders released from detention yesterday prevent them from resuming their former employment.

The men, Mr Thozamile Botha, Pebco chairman, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary, and Mr Mono Badela, Pebco member and journalist, were served with orders under Sections nine and 10 of the Internal Security Act.

A similar order was served yesterday on Mr Dan Qeqe, a businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member.

Mr Wilson Skosana, the acting Pebco chairman, yesterday condemned the bannings and restriction orders served on the four men.

He said the men should have been released unconditionally or charged in court instead of being released conditionally.

Mr Botha, Mr Badela and Mr Tshume were being denied a livelihood. Pebco would have to start a fund to support the men and their families, he said.

A gala premier film show to collect funds for Pebco would be held in the Rio Cinema tonight.

He said the bannings were even worse than detention.

"We can't consult with them and they can't earn a living," he said.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Bedela were detained on January 10 in a police swoop at Walmer township. They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act of 1966 and later under Section six of the Terrorism Act which allows for indeterminate detention.

The head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Col Gerrit Erasmus, yesterday confirmed the men had been served with banning orders.

These orders came from the Minister of Justice, Mr A. Schlebusch.

He said the release of the three men was not as a result of representations by pressure groups. The police had completed their investigations and the law had taken its course, he said.

The four men are restricted to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth and may not visit Coloured or Indian areas, factories and universities.

They are prevented from attending public meetings, may not be quoted, may not see more than one person at once and must be home by 6 pm and may not leave the house again until 6 am. A weekend house curfew from 6 pm Friday to 6 am Monday also applies.

Mr Badela and Mr Botha are restricted to their homes at nights, weekends and public holidays. The same restrictions do not apply to Mr Tshume and Mr Qeqe.

The orders expire on January 31, 1983. — DDC.

Daily Dispatch 29/2/80
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Pebco 3 want ban relaxed

PORT ELIZABETH — The three Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation leaders freed from detention and banned, are to apply for relaxation of their banning orders to enable them to go back to work.

Two of their wives confirmed this here yesterday.

The wife of the chairman of Pebco, Mrs Fezeka Botha, said her husband, Thozamile, would definitely apply for an easing of the ban so that he could resume work at Ford Motor Company.

Mrs Botha said the authorities for humanitarian reasons usually relaxed some of the onerous restrictions so that banned people may return to their jobs.

The director of industrial relations at Ford, Mr Fred Ferreira, said: "In terms of the agreement, Mr Botha would be eligible for reinstatement."

The wife of reporter, Mono Badela, Mrs Vivian Badela said she would ask the authorities to relax her husband's banning order so that his employers could take him back.

It is almost certain Mr Phalo Tshume will do the same. He is employed by a tyre factory in Uitenhage.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, the news of the banning orders was noted with deep distress by the South African Council of Churches yesterday.

The SACC said the action was "just one more of the unnumbered instances when the rule of law is flouted, and people's lives are ruined by ministerial decree without any evidence of wrongdoing being produced in court."

The MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, said the ban was a "cruel and vicious act against defenceless people."

See Editorial, page 18.

Banned priest jailed for 12 months

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

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

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

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

A further 24 months was suspended for five years.

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

The magistrate said that, instead of giving definite answers to questions, Russell had indulged "in a torrent of meaningless words".

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

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

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

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

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

He felt a stiff sentence was warranted and necessary.

Individuals opposing the State must face the consequences.

'Sympathy' for David Russell

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Religion Reporter

THE Western Province Council of Churches has 'sympathised with the Rev David Russell on his prosecution for breaking a ban that was imposed on him without the right to defend himself in a court.

Mr Russell, an Anglican priest, was yesterday sentenced by a Parow Regional Court magistrate to 12 months' imprisonment for 11 contraventions of his banning order, following his attendance at last year's Anglican Provincial Synod, to which he was an elected delegate.

'HIS DUTY'

The full statement of the Council of the Western Province Council of Churches, which met in Cape Town last night, reads:

'The Council of the Western Province Council of Churches expresses its sympathy with the Rev David Russell for being prosecuted as a result of carrying out what he believes to be his duty as a Christian minister.

'We are convinced of his integrity and his sincerity of purpose as a priest and as a person.

'We deplore the fact that he has been prosecuted for breaking a banning order. The order was served on him by the Minister of Justice without his having been given the opportunity of defending himself in an open court of law.

'We call upon the authorities to charge him and others similarly banned, or to revoke their banning orders forthwith in the interests of the rule of law and the Christian concept of justice.'

● See Page 12.

My son tried to serve SA — mother

MRS Molly Russell, mother of the Rev David Russell, jailed for 12 months yesterday for contravening his restriction order, said today her son saw himself as a South African who tried to serve his country to the best of his ability.

He did not want to make a martyr of himself but simply did what he felt his Christian duty called him to do.

STUDY

She said he took his ministry very seriously. When he left Bishops he took a degree at Oxford and later at UCT to give himself time to make sure he really wanted to be a priest.

'He is like my husband (former MP J. Hamilton Russell). He is a doer.'

Mrs Russell said she had six children, none of whom she viewed through rose-coloured spectacles.

'But I personally admire David's courage,' she said.

Russell: Primate concern at jailing

ARGUS 29/2/80

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Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The new Archbishop of Canterbury is deeply concerned at the jail sentence for the Rev David Russell, who broke his banning order to attend a church synod in South Africa.

In his first public pronouncement after taking office this week, the Most Rev Robert Runcie said: 'I will want him to know that he has my support and prayers.'

The tone and timing of the pronouncement is not without significance.

The issue is symbolic of the new Primate's desire to give a new width and depth to his national office while at the same time reaffirming basic Christian principles.

The Archbishop's first overseas visit will be to Zaire shortly after his enthronement in Canterbury Cathedral in March.

He is to inaugurate a new Anglican province in Zaire.

Boesak's passport cancelled

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has cancelled the passport of the Rev Alan Boesak, chaplain of the University of the Western Cape and one of the most widely respected religious leaders in the country.

He will not be able to attend an international conference of theologians in Brazil next month, at which he was to have played a key role.

He will also have to abandon other plans for overseas travel.

Primate concerned for banned SA priest

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The new Archbishop of Canterbury is deeply concerned at the imprisonment of the Reverend David Russell, who broke his banning order to attend a Church synod in South Africa.

In his first public pronouncement after taking office this week, the most Reverend Robert Runcie said: "A good and honest man has been put in prison for a Christian stand.

"Whenever that happens to anyone in the world, I will want him to know that he has my support and prayers."

The tone and timing of the pronouncement is not without significance. The issue is symbolic of the new Primate's desire to give a new width and depth to his national office while at the same time reaffirming basic Christian principles.

The Archbishop's first overseas visit will be to Zaire shortly after his enthronement in Canterbury Cathedral in March. He is to inaugurate a new Anglican province in Zaire.

Detained Pebco men under house arrest

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three leaders of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) were released today by Security Police after having being in detention for almost seven weeks.

Together with another Pebco official who was released from detention earlier, they were all immediately placed under three years' house arrest.

This was disclosed today by the head of the Port Elizabeth security branch, Colonel G N Erasmus.

The terms of the house arrest orders are so strict that none of them will be able to continue political or civic activities.

Those released are the president of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, the secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume and an executive member, Mr Mono Badela.

Also placed under house arrest today was Mr Dan Qege, an executive member of Pebco.

Colonel Erasmus said the decision to release the men was taken before Pebco's call at the weekend for a protest boycott of Administration Board liquor outlets and of white traders in Port Elizabeth.

'Sense of injustice could stir up further black anger'

THE banning of three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leaders was deplored yesterday by Mrs Helen Suzman MP, who warned that a sense of injustice could stir up further black anger.

The Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, its secretary, Mr Phalo Tshume, and Mr Mono Badela, a Pebco member and journalist were released from detention on Wednesday and immediately served with banning and restriction orders which prevent them from resuming their former employment.

A similar order was served on Mr Dan Qeqe, a Pebco executive member.

Mrs Suzman said that not having been able to find any charges against the men, the Government took advantage of its vast powers under the Internal Security Act to ban them.

"Nothing is more calculated to stir up further hostility than a sense of injustice among blacks," she said.

"Mr Botha is a leader in his community and if the Government thinks it will stifle black unrest by picking off leaders as they emerge it has a long way to go."

Chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana said: "We are extremely happy to see the public expression of determination to go into action for the release of their leaders which has resulted in their release on Wednesday.

"But, we condemn in no uncertain terms the banning of these people who are guilty of no crime other than expressing wishes, desires and opinion of the people of Port Euizabeth."

The Azanian Peoples Organisation said yesterday the heroic path that the Pebco leaders have chosen has resulted in them being detained and later banned. Azapo commends them for the selfless and fearless way in which they have sacrificed for their nation.

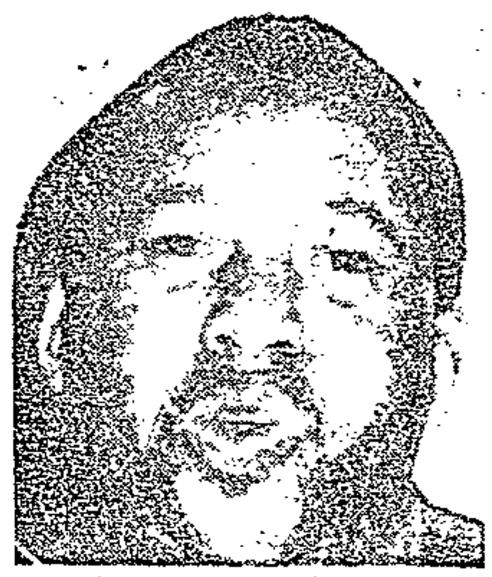
Azapo urges Pebco not to be intimidated nor to be deterred from their goal by this callous act. This is the path we have all chosen to follow and let us stoically walk it with dedication, devotion and fearlessness. In spite of the hazards that it may present, the end result, which is liberation, is far much sweeter.

The Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) this week condemned the banning of its Port Elizabeth branch chairman, Mr Badela. "In a statement Wasa president Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said:

"While this act is a blow to Wasa, black people in this country are resolved that the momentum of the struggle against injustice cannot be stalled by such actions. We know from bitter experience how this Government has attempted to try and destroy some of our colleagues like Juby Mayet, Don Mattera and others. These bannings have merely served to spur us on."



Dr Nthato Motlana



Mr Mono Badela



Mr Thozamile Botha



Mrs Helen Suzman

Suzman slams bannings

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POST REPORTERS

...suspects. — DDR.

Pebco firm on boycott

PORT ELIZABETH — About 2 000 Pebco supporters packed a cinema and reaffirmed their resolution to boycott white traders here from March 15.

The boycott would continue until the three year restrictions on their leaders are lifted.

Mr Thozamile Botha (chairman), Mr Phalo Tshume (secretary), and two committee members, Mr Mono Badela and Mr Dan Qeqe were restricted and banned this week.

The meeting also reaffirmed its resolution to boycott East Cape Administration Board liquor outlets from today. — DDR.

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'Cougar' not the man who killed Turner

THE South African Police said this week they had thoroughly investigated claims by Alexander Lambert that a jealous BOSS agent murdered Natal University lecturer Dr Richard Turner, but could find no trace of the man.

Mr Lambert, 42, a South African Coloured, was granted political asylum in Sweden in October after claiming he was an ex-Boss agent who now wanted to "fight for a free South Africa".

Sunday Express Reporter

The Sunday Express was given the name of a man Lambert said was the killer and passed it to the police. Publication of his name was withheld, but the name can now be disclosed — it is "Cougar" Kruger.

Brigadier Carel Coetzee, who was put in charge of the investigations, said this week he could find no trace of anyone known as "Cougar" Kruger.

The brigadier said Lambert's claim that the killing involved somebody at the university who had a grudge against Mr Turner because his girlfriend was infatuated with the lecturer, was also discounted after a thorough investigation.

Mrs Fozia Turner, Richard Turner's widow, said she had heard nothing further about Mr Lambert's allegations since the Sunday Express published them in December.

"They never made sense to me then and I haven't had any further clue now of the man Mr Lambert says murdered my husband," she said this week.

Mrs Turner said she had no idea of the identity of any girl at the university who may have been infatuated with her husband.

"I don't remember any such incident during the time Richard was lecturing at the university. There certainly wasn't any girl who was that infatuated with Richard.

"I would have known about it."

Mrs Turner could not throw any light on the other facts mentioned by Mr Lambert. She did not recognise the name "Cougar" Kruger.

● Mr Lambert made several dramatic claims about his work, saying he had kidnapped South African guerrillas from Swaziland and that he had infiltrated the banned African National Congress.

In December Mr Lambert said of "Cougar" Kruger: "I know him well. Three days after the killing he came to me and told me how he had killed Dr Turner by shooting him through his bedroom window."

The Sunday Express discovered that Mr Lambert had been visited in Sweden by prominent Johannesburg advocate Dave Soggot, who on behalf of Mrs Turner asked him for any information he might have on the murder.

Friends of jailed priest shocked

Sun Times 2/3/80

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By IVOR WILKINS

COLLEAGUES and parishioners of Rev David Russell, who was this week sentenced to a year in jail for breaking his banning order, have expressed shocked dismay at his sentence.

"It is going to leave a sore gap in the ministry of the black communities," a colleague said.

Mr Russell's parish included the squatter settlement of Crossroads and the adjoining black town of Langa. Because of his banning order, imposed in the security clampdown of October 1977, he could not see his parishioners as a group.

But he was continuously in the communities, seeing parishioners one by one.

On Thursday, in an early morning sitting, the Parow Regional Court sentenced him to a year in jail for breaking his banning order by attending the synod of the Anglican Church in Grahamstown last year.

Apart from his jail term, three-and-half years' imprisonment were suspended for five years.

After sentence was passed the court rose, but groups of well-wishers stood about in shocked groups discussing the sentence. Mr Russell moved backwards and forwards across the racial partition in the court, greeting friends and shaking hands.

One black women clasped his hand in both of hers and whispered, "Bye, bye Mfundisi" (reverend).

Then, with a smile, he descended into the cells below the court.

The Rector of St Cyprian's in Langa, Father Moses Moletsane said: "We are all shocked and disappointed at the decision, but of course there is one consolation. David was aware of the consequences of his actions and was prepared to face them."

In passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, said law and order had to be maintained at all costs.

"When an individual takes it upon himself to oppose the State, he must face the consequences.

"You accepted the risk and now you must face the music," he said. "This sort of behaviour cannot be tolerated in any state whatsoever."

A spokesman for Mr Russell's attorneys said the question of an appeal was under consideration.



Whites baptised

Banned Dr Beyers Naude and two other whites, who defected to the black Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in South Africa, were yesterday accepted to the church at a service held at Parkhurst.

The other two are Mr Roelf Meyer, a qualified priest, and his wife, Mrs Nita Meyer.

Their 11-month-old daughter, Roelofene Meyer was among the three children who were baptised by the Reverend Sam Buti.

The number of whites who defected from the NGK is now six. The other three are Reverend Frekkie Conradie and two others.

Reverend Buti further said six other white priests in Pretoria have also joined the black NGK.

Russell granted bail pending appeal

Argus 3/3/80 (3)

THE banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was granted R500 bail by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate today pending an appeal he lodged against the 54-month sentence imposed on him last week for 11 contraventions of his restriction order.

The sentence, of which 42 months was suspended, was passed on Mr Russell last week by a Parow Regional Court magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, after the priest pleaded guilty to 11 contraventions arising out of his attendance of the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown.

Mr Russell was sentenced to three months imprisonment for failing to report to the Wynberg police on December 6. A further 12 months was suspended for five years on this count.

SYNOD

He was sentenced to nine months for being absent from the Wynberg magisterial district and attending the synod. A further 24 months was suspended for five years.

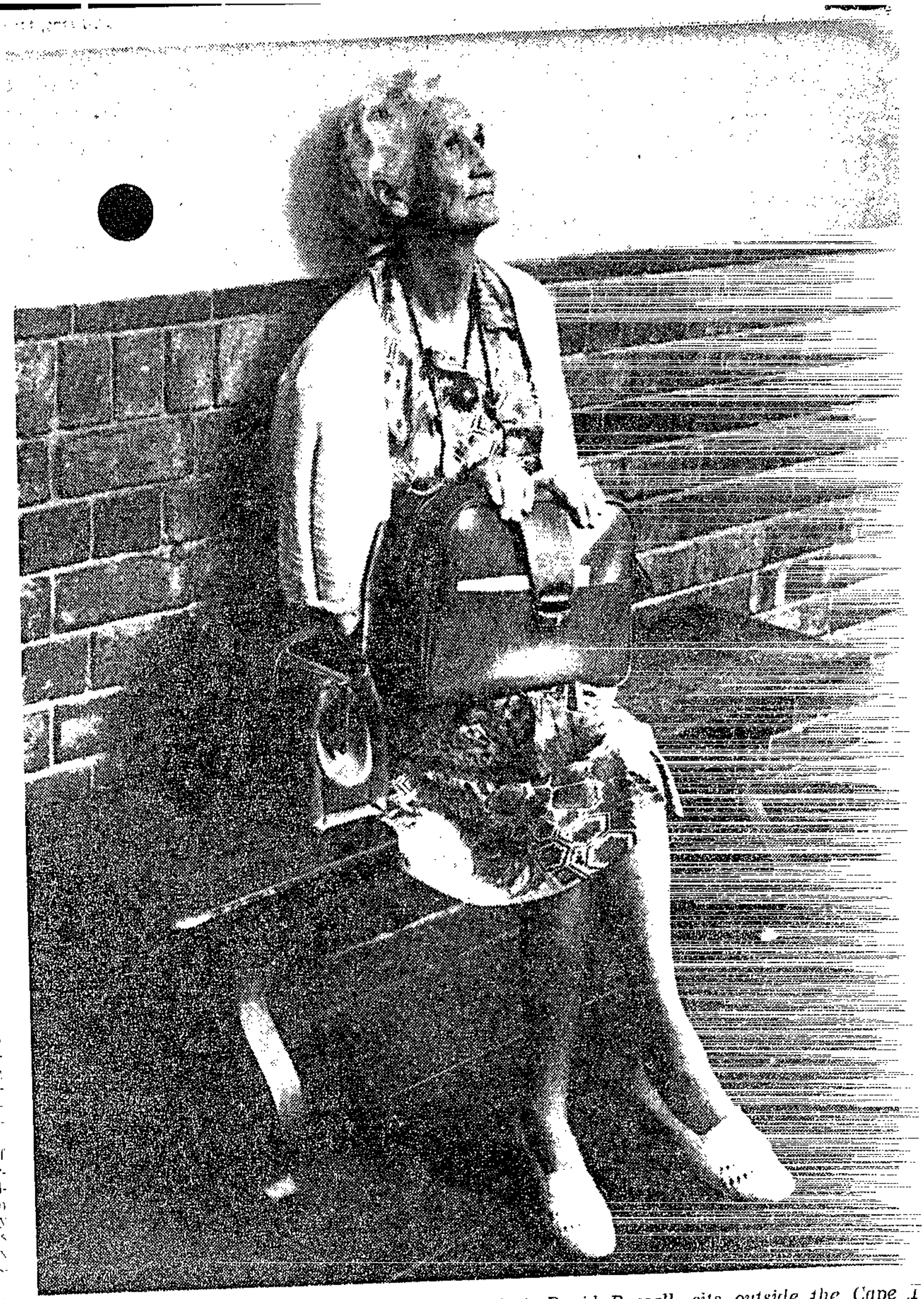
On two charges of staying in Rhodes University hostel and of attending a social function in the Grahamstown City Hall (both of which he is restricted from doing), six months was imposed, suspended for five years.

Mr Russell's attorneys lodged their appeal with the clerk of the court today.

Their grounds for appeal are that the magistrate 'erred' by:

- Failing to attach due weight to the fact that Mr Russell's contraventions arose from the unilateral imposition on him, without trial or any opportunity of defending himself, of a set of restrictions which drastically limited his freedom.
- Rejecting the bona fides of Mr Russell by not

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)



MRS Molly Russell, mother of jailed Anglican priest, David Russell, sits outside the Cape Regional Court today where she heard her son being granted bail of R500 pending the outcome his appeal against the jail term imposed on him for contravening his banning order.

P.T.O

Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

accepting his evidence that he felt compelled to attend the synod to which he had been summoned whether or not the authorities permitted him to do so;

● Holding that actions of Mr Russell, as disclosed by the evidence, were indicative of mala fides and were aggravating circumstances. The actions were indicative of his bona fides and were, if anything, mitigating circumstances.'

● Making adverse findings in regard to Mr Russell's demeanour in the witness box.

The sentence was 'excessive and induced a sense of shock,' Mr Russell's attorneys said in their heads of argument.

At today's bail application, Mr Mike Richman, for Mr Russell, said the appeal had been lodged.

NO OBJECTION

Bail had been discussed with the State, which had no objection. Mr Frank Silbert, for the State, confirmed this and recommended that bail be set at R500.

Bail was granted by Mr J Vermeulen.

Mr Russell will be released from Pollsmoor prison, where he has been held since sentence was passed on Thursday, sometime today.

Russell to appeal against jail sentence

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By JANE ARBOUS

COUNSEL acting for the banned Anglican priest, David Russell, has decided to lodge an appeal against his sentence of 12 months' imprisonment imposed by a Parow magistrate last week.

His instructing attorney, Mr M J Richman, said last night that Russell, who has been in Pollsmor Prison since he was sentenced last Thursday for 11 contraventions of his banning order, would appear in the Cape Town Regional Court today.

A bail application would be made for his release pending the appeal, he said.

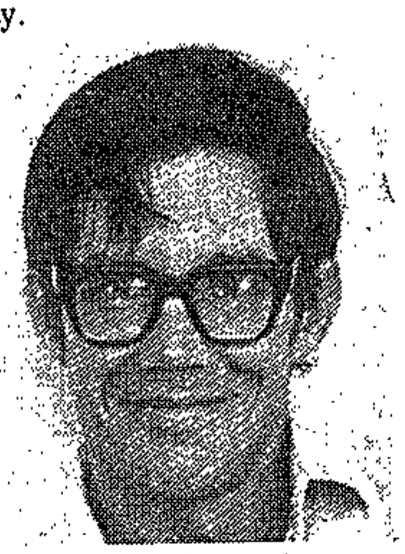
Russell, 41, who pleaded guilty to all 11 counts of contravening the banning order served on him in October, 1977, also received suspended sentences totalling 3½ years.

In terms of the order, he was restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg.

Sentencing Russell, Mr M M C Symington, a Parow regional magistrate, said Russell had acted "in open defiance of law and order" and had shown no sign of remorse.

"When an individual takes it upon himself to oppose the State, he must face the consequences," he said.

One of the offences committed by Russell was attending an Anglican synod in Grahamstown last December. Mr Symington said Russell had planned the whole operation and it had been calculated to attract the widest possible publicity.



David Russell

According to the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, who gave evidence in mitigation, Russell's presence at the synod was important, and the synod would have been impoverished had he not been present.

Another witness, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, called Russell's action "highly commendable" and condemned his banning order as "an erosion of the rule of law".

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Russell gets R500 bail while appeal is lodged

By YAZEED FAKIER

DAVID RUSSELL, the banned Anglican churchman, was yesterday given bail of R500 by a Cape Town regional magistrate pending the outcome of an appeal he has lodged against the 4½-year prison sentence imposed last week.

Three and a half years of the sentence were suspended.

Russell's sentence followed his conviction by Mr M M C Symington on 11 counts of breaking his banning order arising out of his attendance of the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown last year.

He pleaded guilty to all counts.

At yesterday's brief bail application, Mr Mike Richman, for Russell, said a notice of appeal had been filed on Russell's behalf. He said the matter had been discussed with the State and that there was no objection to the granting of R500 bail.

Mr Frank Silbert, prosecuting, confirmed this and bail was granted by the magistrate, Mr J G Vermeulen.

The grounds of appeal set out by Russell's attorneys are that Mr Symington erred when he:

● Failed to attach due weight to the fact that Russell's contraventions arose from the unilateral imposition on him, without trial or any opportunity of defending himself, of a set of restrictions which drastically limited his freedom;

● Rejected the bona fides of Russell by not accepting his evidence that he felt compelled to attend the synod to which he had been summoned whether or not the authorities permitted him to do so;

● Held that certain actions of Russell as revealed by the evidence, were indicative of *mala fides* and were aggravating circumstances, whereas in truth the actions were indicative of his *bona fides* and were, if anything, mitigating circumstances;

● Made adverse findings in regard to Russell's demeanour in the witness box.

They also said that the sentence imposed was excessive and induced a sense of shock.

At last week's trial, Russell, 41, of Plumstead, was sentenced on count two, relating to his failure to report to the Wynberg police station, to three months with an additional 12 months suspended for five years.

On count one and counts five to 11, relating to his attendance of the synod in Grahamstown, he was sentenced to nine months with an additional two years suspended for five years.

He was sentenced to three months on count three in which he was charged with residing at the Thomas Pringle Hostel on the Rhodes University campus. This was suspended conditionally for five years.

On count four, charging Russell with attending a social function in Grahamstown, he was sentenced to three months, which was conditionally suspended for five years.



Mrs Molly Russell, mother of the banned Anglican priest, at court yesterday.

Mr Robert Mugabe

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Banned Russell is out on bail

CAPE TOWN — Banned Anglican priest, David Russell, was granted R500 bail by a Cape Town regional magistrate yesterday pending the outcome of an appeal he lodged against the 54-month sentence (42 months suspended) imposed on him last week for 11 contraventions of his restriction order.

The sentence was passed on Russell last week by a Parow regional magistrate, Mr M M C Symington, after the priest had pleaded guilty to 11 contraventions arising out of his attendance of the Anglican synod in Grahamstown.

At the trial Russell was sentenced to three months imprisonment for failing to report to the Wynberg police on December 6.

A further 12 months suspended for five years was imposed on this count.

He was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for being absent from the Wynberg magisterial district and attending the synod.

A further 24 months was suspended for five years. On the other two charges — staying in Rhodes University hostel and of attending a social function in the Grahamstown city hall (both of which he is restricted from doing) — six months was imposed, all suspended for five years.

Russell's attorneys lodged their appeal with the clerk of the court yesterday morning.

Their head of arguments are:

- The sentence was excessive and induced a sense of shock:
- That the magistrate "erred" in failing to attach due weight to the fact that Russell's contravention arose fundamentally from the "unilateral imposition on him, without a trial or any opportunity of defending himself, of a set of restrictions which drastically limited his freedom.

That the magistrate also "erred" in

- rejecting the bona fides of Russell by not accepting his evidence that he felt compelled to attend the synod to which he had been summoned whether or not the authorities permitted him to do so.
- Holding that certain actions of Russell's as revealed by the evidence were indicative of mala fides and were aggravating circumstances where as in truth the actions were indicative of his bona fides and were, if anything, mitigating circumstances.
- Making adverse findings in regard to Russell's demeanour in the witness box.

At yesterday's bail application Mr Mike Richman, for Russell, said that the appeal had been lodged.

The question of bail had been discussed with the State and they had no objection to it.

Mr Frank Silbert, for the State, confirmed this and recommended that bail be set at R500.

It was granted by magistrate, Mr J Vermeulen.

Russell was released from Pollsmoor, where he has been held since sentence was passed last Thurday.

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Protest over Pebco bans

JOHANNESBURG — The Black Sash is staging a demonstration here today against the banning of four Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) leaders.

Sash members also will draw attention to the findings of the Cillie Commission and protest against the jail sentence imposed on the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell.

They will hold placards reading "Pebco men. Don't ban natural leaders" and "Learn from Cillie Commission."

—The Pebco men, Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Phalo Tshume, Mr Mono Badela and Mr Dan Qeqe

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Sash, said yesterday her organisation was "extremely concerned" about the use of security legislation to "silence all criticism and dissent."

It was reported from Port Elizabeth the four Pebco leaders intend applying today for a relaxation of their banning orders so two of them, Mr Botha and Mr Badela, can go back to their jobs.

Mr Dan Qeqe is self-employed and does not need permission. — DDR-DDC.

Ramphele bid to study thwarted

JOHANNESBURG — Banned former King William's Town medical practitioner, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, has been refused permission to have her banning order relaxed to allow her to study further at Wits University.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has refused to relax the order to allow her to study a branch of medicine relevant to the Tzaneen area to which she is restricted.

The request to the Minister was made twice and on both occasions permission was refused.

On the first occasion Dr Ramphele applied to the Minister through the Chief Magistrate at Tzaneen. The second request was made by Mrs Helen Suzman, after Dr Ramphele's attorney had approached Mrs Suzman on her behalf.

The request was turned down and no reasons were given.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday: "I think it is 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 Ramphele renders an important service in the area where she is practising and the course offered by Wits Medical School would have been of infinite value to the people she is treating."

Dr Ramphele, 30, who is restricted to Lenyenye Township in the district of Napumo, had been accepted by the university's medical school — subject to ministerial approval — to study for a graduate diploma course in tropical medicine.

The course — in four blocks of a week each throughout the year — started on January 20.

A spokesman for the Medical Association of South Africa, of which Dr Ramphele is a member, said yesterday she had written to the association but the letter had just been received and the matter had not been attended to yet.

"As a member of the association she is entitled to our assistance as far as possible." The spokesman said they might possibly make representations on Dr Ramphele's behalf.

Dr Tim Wilson, of the medical school, said it was important that Dr Ramphele be allowed to qualify in tropical medicine because it was relevant for the area she served.

The diploma dealt with diseases such as malaria, bilharzia, typhoid, sleeping sickness and others which were rife in the area, he said.

"It is obvious that a doctor working in such an area should keep up to date. I think it is very important that Dr Ramphele should 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 and she can't get it by correspondence.

"Surely if the government can decree that she work there, the least they can do is to allow her to equip herself to work effectively there," Dr Wilson said.

Dr Ramphele was the superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town before her banishment.



DR RAMPHELE

The clinic was run by the Black Community Programmes, one of the 18 black organisations banned by the government during the October 19 crackdown in 1977.

She was banned in April, 1977 and banished to Lenyenye. — DDC.

Rifleman killed

PRETORIA — Rifleman Eric Norman van Reenen, 28, died yesterday from wounds sustained in a skirmish with guerillas in the operational area, defence headquarters announced.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs M. T. van Reenen, of Stilfontein. — SAPA.

Banned doctor told she cannot study

(328) RDM 6/3/80.

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has refused to relax the banning order on Dr Mamphela Ramphele so she can study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is banned.

The request to the Minister has been made twice and, on both occasions, permission was refused.

On the first occasion Dr Ramphele applied to the Minister through the chief magistrate at Tzaneen. The second unsuccessful request was made recently by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP.

Commenting on the refusal, Mrs Suzman said yesterday:

"I think it is 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 Ramphele renders an important service in the area where she is practising and the course offered by Wits Medical School would have been of infinite value to the people she is treating."

Dr Ramphele, 30, who is restricted to Lenyenye township in the district of Napumo, near Tzaneen, has been accepted by the Wits University Medical School — subject to Ministerial approval — to study for a graduate diploma course in tropical medicine.

Dr Tim Wilson, of the Wits Medical School, said it was very important that Dr Ramphele be allowed to qualify in tropical medicine. The diploma deals with diseases such as malaria, bilharzia, typhoid, sleeping sickness and others which were rife in her area, he said.



Dr Ramphele ... not allowed to study diseases rife in the area to which she is restricted.

STAR 6/3/80 328

Ramphele ban under fire

Black leaders and doctors today criticised the Government for refusing to grant permission to Dr Mamphela Ramphele to study for a diploma at the University of Witwatersrand.

For the past two years Dr Ramphele has been restricted to the village of Lenyenye, near Tzaneen. Her second bid to obtain permission to study for a diploma in tropical diseases has been refused.

Tzaneen, in the northern part of Transvaal, is rife with malaria, bilharzia, typhoid, sleeping sickness and many other diseases found in tropical areas.

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, director of the womens' desk at the South African Council of Churches said. "Must thousands of people continue to suffer when they could have benefited from Dr Ramphele's diploma?"

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, also condemned what he called "shortsightedness."

"It would seem that the Government has not learned a lesson from Rhodesia," he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, described the refusal as "absurd."

RC official in court

The regional secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court today on three charges of contravening his banning order.

Father Sipho Patrick Mkwalshwa (38) was not asked to plead.

It is alleged he contravened the terms of his banning order three times in June last year. Father Mkwalshwa allegedly attended a meeting on June 20 last year and received visitors on June 15 and June 20. The case was postponed to April 2.

Indian award to Nelson Mandela

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, has been awarded India's Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding for 1979.

His banned wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, will apply for a passport to receive the award in India.

Confirming this yesterday, Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he was optimistic that the government would grant her a passport "in view of the prestige the award carries".

The award will be made by the Indian president. It carries a prize of 100 000 rupees (about R10 000) and both Mr and Mrs Mandela have been invited to India.

Mrs Mandela has been banished to the Free State town of Brandfort. Her hasband is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

In a letter to Mrs Mandela, Mrs Manorama Bhalla said: "For cultural relations, Mr Mandela has been awarded the prize in recognition of his strong support (for) freedom, individual liberty, justice and peace."

Red Cross

The letter said a letter had been sent to the jailed ANC leader via the Indian Red Cross society.

Mrs Mandela had been invited to India for 10 days and, if she was able to go, a special ceremony would be held for her to receive the award.

In 1978, Mrs Mandela was refused a passport to travel to London, where she had been invited to address the 30th anniversary celebrations of the United Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela's passport application would be forwarded to the authorities this week.

Winnie Mandela to ask for passport

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

JAILED ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has been awarded India's Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1979 — and his banned and banished wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, is to apply for a passport to collect the award in India.

Confirming this yesterday, Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he was optimistic the Government would grant her a passport "in view of the prestige the award carries".

The award will be made by the Indian President. It carries a prize of 100 000 rupees (about R10 000) and both Mr and Mrs Mandela have been invited to India.

Mrs Mandela has been banished to the Free State town of Brandfort, and her husband is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

In a letter to Mrs Mandela, the secretary of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Mrs Manorama Bhalla, says Mr Mandela has been awarded the prize "in recognition of his support for freedom, individual liberty, justice and peace".

The letter said a letter had been sent to the jailed ANC leader via the Indian Red Cross Society.

In 1978, Mrs Mandela was refused a passport to go to London where she had been invited to address the anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Association of Britain and Ireland.

STAR 7/3/80

Award to Mandela

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, has applied for a passport to travel overseas.

Mrs Mandela, banned and banished to Brandfort in the Free State, hopes to travel to India to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award on behalf of her husband, who is on Robben Island.

The award is "in recognition of his stunch support for freedom, individual justice and peace."

If the passport is granted Mrs Mandela will spend 10 days in India and receive the award at a special ceremony.

(214) (328) NM 11/3/80

Councillor warns on sportsgrounds in city for domestics

'Ban these blacks'

Municipal Reporter

A DURBAN City Councillor, Mr Gys Muller, has drawn attention to recent terrorist attacks in Pretoria and Northern Natal and warned against encouraging blacks into white cities to play sport.

His concern is expressed in a letter to the Town Clerk on the question of African domestic workers being allocated recreation facilities within the city's boundaries.

Four other councillors also responded to a circular requesting suggestions. They were Mr Clarence Cheek, Mr Barry Clark, Mr Crispin Hemson and Mrs Margaret Ambler.

Mr Muller said on Sunday, February 24, he visited sportsfields on the Bluff. He found they were being used by organised teams of black adults. Young gardeners were the spectators.

'For this reason I cannot support more sports facilities for blacks on the Bluff,' he said.

Last October the council appointed a sub-committee to investigate the matter of recreation grounds for servants in city suburbs following a request by the Natal Council of Women after black youths were turned away from playing fields on the Bluff at weekends.

The association argued it was better to channel their energies to sport instead of less healthy pursuits such as drinking, gambling and possibly vandalism because of boredom.



COUNCILLOR Gys Muller . . . sports facilities warning.

In his letter Mr Hemson said there was a need in his ward (Stamford Hill) for areas for casual games and for fields for more serious sport.

He said there was ample space in Block AK. He believed the council should take positive steps to improve the situation in collaboration with the Port Natal Administration Board.

Another councillor, Mr Clark, suggested using low-lying land close to the Umbilo River, owned by the corporation, for fields in Ward 7.

He said the site was readily accessible from Carrington Heights and in a position least likely to cause a nuisance or affect the privacy of homes in the area.

Mrs Ambler complained that there was a shortage of play areas on the Berea. She suggested that schools be approached to allow domestics to use their grounds during holidays.

There was also a need for a recreation centre, with rooms for education purposes, where domestics could meet and where they would feel they 'belonged'.

Minister bans blacks from funeral

Mercury Correspodnent

JOHANNESBURG — Once again, a Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk minister has refused to hold a multi-racial funeral service — in spite of widespread criticism of the church's racist regulations.

Two black men, who at the weekend wanted to pay their respects to a prominent white Heidelberg attorney, Mr Johan Ackermann, were not allowed to attend his funeral.

The local NHK minister, the Rev J L J Smit, who conducted the service, yesterday defended his action and rejected any accusations that what he had done amounted to racism.

Relatives of the deceased expressed their 'shock and dismay' at the minister's behaviour, especially because the late Mr Ackermann had put the two black brothers through college.

Barely two months ago, one of Mr Smit's colleagues, the Rev J J du Toit, refused to conduct a funeral service for a white factory yard manager because blacks were present.

Yesterday, Mr Smit said his conduct had been 'perfectly justifiable and correct'.

He said the final decision depended on the local church council and his council had ruled against black attendance.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS — AS AT 29 02 80 — PAGE 2

YEAR : 2 — 15026

NAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(61)	1	133011C
	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F	(41)	3	1349658
	PETER WEBSTER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	UP	(54)	1	1351958
	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	UP	(51)	1	100311J
	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP	(66)	1	1322888
	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(62)	1	1385451
	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F	(47)	3	133262A
	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		7	139650U
	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F	(40)	1	101563V

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Black 'grab' of city sports fields claimed

NM 12/3/80

Municipal Reporter

COMPLAINTS that unauthorised black football teams are monopolising white and Indian municipal sportsgrounds are being referred to an urgent meeting to be attended by the police and the Port Natal Administration Board.

The complaints apply to two separate grounds in Montclair, as well as Albert Park, New Kingsmead and the Indian sportsground in Himalaya Road, Merebank.

Yesterday the director of Parks, Recreation and Beaches, Mr Tom Linley, reported to the Amenities Committee that the position was uncontrollable.

Powerless

His department was powerless to take any steps to prevent or overcome the situation.

In his report, tabled at the meeting, Mr Linley said the situation at the Kenyon Howden Road grounds, Montclair, was so bad that white permit-holding football teams were unable to use the grounds allocated to them.

The same situation existed at Montclair Park and, more recently, the Indian ground in Himalaya Road was taken over by blacks.

Threats

Verbal reports were received of threats of violence to white players and also thefts of clothing and other items, including footballs.

Mr Linley said while it must be assumed that sufficient recreation facilities had been provided in the neighbouring black townships it seemed obvious that they were not being used for training purposes.

Mr Linley said the

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA
PERFORMERS
13100
STU13-9
UCT

Ngoyi dead

from Page 1

ber her in all our lives."

A member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthata, said Mrs Ngoyi's death was a tragic loss for blacks. He said it was a pity that a lady of her calibre had to die.

Mr Manthata said although Mrs Ngoyi had been sick before her death, she was a source of inspiration to those who were fighting for the liberation of blacks.

"We shall remember her for the amount of work she did," he said, "and may her soul rest in peace."

Post 13/3/80

Banned for 16 years

Lillian Ngoyi dead



— Mrs Lillian Ngoyi died yesterday.

MRS Lillian Ngoyi, mother of the black resistance movements, is dead.

The 68-year-old former president of the banned African National Congress (ANC) Women's League, died at her 9870B Mzimhlophe home, Soweto yesterday at about 10.30 am.

She was suffering from heart trouble and hypertension for the past six months and has been in and out of Baragwanath Hospital.

Shock

News of her death shocked neighbours who flocked to her house to offer condolence to her two daughters, Miss Edith Ngoyi and Mrs Memory Chauke.

MaNgoyi, as she was popularly known, had been banned for 16 years up to the time of her death and was among the first people to be detained under the 90-day detention without trial.

On August 9, 1956, Mrs Ngoyi, who was also president of the banned Federation of South African Women (FSAW), led about 20 000 women to the office of the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strydom, in Pretoria to protest against the extension of passes to women.

During March 1961, Mrs Ngoyi received her first five-year banning order. In September the same year, she was refused permission to attend any social gatherings.

In 1963, she was the victim of the 90-day detention without trial law and was released after spending 71 days in detention.

Thirty-five days before one of her many banning orders expired, she was banned for another five years, which was however relaxed in 1971 to allow her to attend her mother's funeral, Mrs Annie Matabane.

During July, 1975, Mrs Ngoyi was banned again for five years. The ban restricted her from attending any social gatherings within the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa.

Mrs Ngoyi had been to Switzerland as an ANC woman delegate at the World Conference of Mothers, to China, Soviet Union, Germany and England.

Funeral arrangements have not been finalised as yet.

Yesterday leading black leaders paid tribute to the late Lillian Ngoyi and declared her death as a loss to the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

The suspended president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, said Mrs Ngoyi's death was a loss to the struggle.

Brave

She said Mrs Ngoyi was a dedicated woman and "for that, we shall remember her."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said Mrs Ngoyi was one of the bravest women in the country. He said she was one of the people who committed themselves fully to the liberation struggle of the black people.

He said: "It is such a pity that she had to die just as Mr Robert Mugabe had achieved victory for blacks in Zimbabwe. We shall remem-

To Page 2

BANNED TOLL IS NOW 157

Post 328 13/3/80

THE number of people currently banned is 157, according to figures released by the S A Institute of Race Relations today.

Those banned include the president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Thozamile Botha, and **POST** reporter Mono Badela.

Also banned is Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, whose husband Nelson is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

A nationwide petition is being signed and will be sent to the Government, asking it to release Mandela so that he may take part in an all-race convention.

Mrs Mandela has also applied for a passport to travel to India to receive, on behalf of her husband, the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Award.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80
STU113-9 PAGE 1
13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
1623211 STEGA JOCELYN NEILA ~~116113~~ 116117 ~~PRACT SP I AFRIKAANS LOWERJAARS~~ PRACT ACT I AFRKIAANS LOWERJAGS ~~3~~ ~~1623211~~
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
UCT

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

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NIGEL	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2-	(68)	1	137001P
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(65)		
137345N	GADD	DIANA ALICIA	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N
133987N	GORE	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
110635F	GRIESEL	PAUL PRIMICH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
132210G	GROSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G
				LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2-	(62)	1	119010J
				NS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	139814X
				UTCH LAW I	ABS			
				INTERNATIONAL LAW	5	(53)	1	110281W
				UTCH LAW I	2-	(60)		
				UTCH LAW I	2-	(62)	1	139836W
				R GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	130539Q
				AW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)		
				UTCH LAW I	3	(56)		
				AW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	1	137806P
					ABS		3	137243C
				UTCH LAW I	ABS			
117171K	MORTAKIS	MARIANNA		& INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K
135970U	MUNRO	LYNNE CATHERINE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U
			107201	ENGLISH II	ABS			
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
133096V	MURRAY	DOUGLAS ANDREW	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(52)	1	133096V
134385W	MOODY	SANJIVA	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	7	134385W
131836A	SAMSODIEN	GADIJA	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(49)	1	133011C

Banned Pebco man in court

MR DAN QEQE, an executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and a prominent sports administrator, appeared briefly in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on Tuesday on a charge of contravening his restriction order.

Mr Qeqe allegedly left the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth on March 3 without the necessary permission, thereby contravening his banning order in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1950.

No evidence was led and Mr Qeqe was not asked to plead.

The case was postponed until April 3 for further investigations.

UCT

PEBCO: NO CHANGE

Dedicated to better quality of life — Skosana

PORT ELIZABETH — The Port Elizabeth black civic Organisation, whose founding chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, is under banning orders, does not plan a change of face for the future.

This was the assurance given by Mr Wilson Skosana, acting Pebco chairman, who said Pebco was essentially a civic body dedicated to improving standards for all blacks.

On February 27 four Pebco leaders were served with banning and restriction orders. Mr Thozamile Botha, Pebco chairman, Mr Phalo Tshume, secretary, Mr Mono Badela, Pebco member and journalist and Mr Dan Qeqe, businessman and Pebco executive member.

At the time Mr Skosana said the bannings were even worse than detention. The bannings prevented Pebco from consulting its leaders.

Mr Botha, Mr Tshume and Mr Badela were banned just after they were released from almost seven weeks in detention.

Mr Skosana said Pebco was looking forward to new office bearers and a new programme. It was hoped the new executive would include Coloured and Indian representation.

Pebco was an organisation for blacks and was dedicated to uplifting their living standards and general conditions, he said.

It was possible that, in future, whites would also be allowed to join Pebco if civic issues which concerned them also concerned blacks.

Although Pebco was essentially a civic body politics could not be divorced from civic matters, Mr Skosana said.

For this reason, Pebco was incorrectly labelled as a political organisation.

It was not political, he said. Pebco was basically concerned with grassroot matters such as electrification of townships, improvement of drainage and sewerage schemes, better roads, improved recreational facilities, to name a few basics.

He said the long delay in bringing electricity to the townships had pushed up costs and frustrated people who would probably have to bear the brunt of increased costs.

The delay had also brought inconvenience and suffering. There were also side issues like the high crime rate muggers, rapists and thieves could melt away into dark alleys. Pebco was marking time and studying the situation.

At a meeting on Sunday it was decided to call off a boycott of white shops and liquor outlets in the townships run by the East Cape Administration Board.

Pebco decided at a previous rally that the boycott would start on March 15. Mr Mncedisi May, chairman of the Zwide branch of Pebco, chaired Sunday's Pebco meeting. More than 2 500 people attended.

More than 2 000 people attended a meeting of the Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation held in Kwanobuhle Community Hall on Sunday. It was the first time since Pebco was formed that the hall was made available for a meeting.

The chairman, Mr B.E. Paulos, said a traditional day would be held at Thembani Stadium to raise funds for Port Elizabeth detainees.

A memorial service in honour of the restricted Port Elizabeth Pebco leaders would be held in the Methodist Church, Kabah Uitenhage on Sunday, March 23.

Mr Phalo Tshume, who was served with orders under sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1950 has returned to work as an employment officer at Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company in Uitenhage.

This was confirmed by a company spokesman who said Mr Tshume's employment had not been terminated at any stage during his detention.

Mr Tshume's banning order makes provision for him to work at Goodyear, although he may not visit any other factory or Kwanobuhle township in Uitenhage.

Mr Botha is believed to have made application to the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth for exemptions from his banning order to allow him to resume his work at Ford Motor Company.

Mr Badela, who is not allowed to write anything for publication, is believed to have consulted an attorney to draft a request to obtain exemption so that he can resume his work as local representative for the Sunday Post.

Argus 14/3/80

MANDELA — A BLACK SYMBOL

(328)

Even after 17 years' imprisonment, Nelson Mandela's presence still looms large on South Africa's political landscape, writes political reporter, Tom Duff.

POSSIBLY more than anyone else, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, is a personification of the black man's fight against apartheid.

It is perhaps not surprising that in a country as divided as South Africa, he is regarded as a criminal by one section of the population and as a martyr by the other.

The African National Congress leader's fame extends far beyond the borders of this country and many honours have been conferred on him by institutions and countries abroad.

He is now 61 years old and because he is not due to get a remission of sentence, he would be about 74 when he has completed it.

Now once again there is a campaign for his release. In the wake of the Rhodesian elections and calls by two Afrikaans newspapers for a national convention, several black leaders have also set the release of Mandela and other political prisoners as a precondition for their participation in such a convention.

He was born in Umtata, Transkei, a member of the Tembu Royal House and is the tribal uncle of Transkei President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

While at Fort Hare University he became interested in politics. He was elected to the Students' Representative Council in 1940, but resigned in protest when the powers of the SRC were curbed. He also studied at the University of South Africa.

As a young man he showed little enthusiasm for tribal custom and fled to Johannesburg when elders tried to arrange a marriage for him. He joined a firm of lawyers in the city and became a member of the ANC and helped to found its youth league.

In 1952 he became Transvaal president and deputy national president of the ANC and later that year led thousands of people in the defiance campaign. He received a suspended sentence and was restricted to the Johannesburg area. A ban on him attending gatherings resulting in his having to resign from the ANC, was extended until 1961.

That year he and other ANC leaders established Umkonto we Siswe — the Spear of the Nation. He visited various African countries to campaign against the South African Government and on his return evaded the police until his arrest in August of 1962. He was charged with inciting strikes and leaving South Africa illegally, and sentenced to five years' jail.

He was again brought to court in October 1963, as accused number one in the Rivonia trial, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The court, in sentencing him and other Rivonia case accomplices, said that if they had been charged with high treason, instead of sabotage, it might have considered the death sentence.

So far the Government has adamantly refused to release him, despite widespread appeals.

Journalists who were taken to Robben Island three years ago were shown his cell — one in a block of 30 single cells which house such well-known prisoners as Walter Sisulu, M S Kathrada, Govan Mbeki and the Swapo leader, Toivo Ja-Toivo.

Polls taken in black society during recent years have shown that he remains a very popular figure — as does his wife, Winnie, who has been banished to Brandfort after an epic struggle of her own against the authorities.

Government won't listen to critics — Nusas man

Education Reporter

THE Government was not prepared to listen to anything that challenged its position, Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine said yesterday following the banning of a 30-page booklet entitled Exposing Total Strategy, published by his organisation.

More than 100 copies of the booklet, which deals with the Nusas theme for 1980, were confiscated by security police at the Students' Representative Council's offices on the University of Natal's Durban campus on Tuesday.

Mr Boraine said the booklet was simply a collection of facts about things that 'have or haven't happened in the last two years,' and comments about total strategy in the military, in education, in the resettlement programmes, the control of labour and in the international community.

IN COURT

Mr Boraine said in the Government's attempt to silence the student Press it was on the one hand banning publications and on the other charging students.

He himself appeared in the Retreat Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of producing last year a publication — SRC News — which was undesirable.

All the trials have been postponed.

DD 14/3/56 (326) SAPA

ANC activist dies

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, the most prominent woman activist in the banned ANC in the 1950s, died at her home in Soweto on Wednesday at the age of 68 just two months before her banning order was to expire.

Mrs Ngoyi had been banned for the last 18 years.

Born in Pretoria in 1912, Mrs Ngoyi rose from being a machinist in a garment factory to become national president of the ANC Women's League and of the banned Federation of South African Women.

In 1956 Mrs Ngoyi led about 20 000 women to Pretoria to the office of the then Prime Minister, Mr J. G. Strijdom, to protest against the extension of reference books to women. — DDC.

CT. 15/3/80

328

Possession of 'Xaviera' banned

POSSESSION was prohibited of a book by Xaviera Hollander, "Xaviera", the Director of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

Other items which it is a legal offence to possess include a pamphlet, "Umkhonto we Sizwe" (ANC, Peoples Army in Training). Items which may not be imported or distributed include "Seaweed, Nature's Miracle".

In terms of a notice in the Government Gazette, it is an offence to import or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

Confessions from a Nudist Colony (Timoth Lea); The Living End (Stanley Elkin); Superb Youth Vol 1 (John S Barrington); The year of the Charter (Oliver Tambo); Photography - Vol 15, No 2, February 1980 (Model and Allied Publications Ltd, London); Lewmar - 1980 Calendar (unknown).

It is an offence to possess the following: Xaviera (Xaviera Hollander); Eine Geschichte von der Liebe und der Rute (Exquisite Bücher No 77, Mona Butler); Outstanding Fighter for Freedom - 70th Birthday of Dr Yusuf Dadoo (pamphlet, not stated); Detention and Detente in Southern Africa, updating and additions to original publication dated 30/4/1976 (Horst Kleinschmidt); People's Power in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau - No 14, Summer 1979 (Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre, London).

Stop the Persecution of our Patriots (pro-ANC pamphlet, not stated); Umkhonto we Sizwe (ANC Peoples Army, pamphlet, not stated); Liberate the Child - International Year of the Child (poster, not stated).

The Spear Fights on (Isandlwana poster, not stated); Strategy and Tactics of the African National Congress (not stated); IUEF: Annual Report 1978-79 (IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland); Solomon Mahlangu, Martyr of Our Revolution (pamphlet, not stated); Smash Bantu Education (poster, Medu, Gaborone, Botswana). — Sapa

RDM 15/3/80

Freed Ilona remains silent

(321) (328)

By ARNOLD GEYER

ILONA Kleinschmidt, who was released from prison this week, will not make a public statement about her jail experience — out of solidarity for her friend, Miss Jackie Bosman, who is still sitting out her prison sentence.

"Once Jackie is out as well, we will talk to the Press together," she said yesterday.

Mrs Kleinschmidt, an administrative assistant at a Johannesburg law firm, was released this week from Pretoria Central Prison after a three month sentence.

Her friend, Miss Bosman, art director of the Financial Mail, will be released next month.

The two women were jailed for refusing to answer questions about their alleged visit, in 1977, to Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela. Mrs Mandela is restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

Their stand was hailed, inside and outside South Africa, as "very courageous".

After the refusal, they were each sentenced to one year in jail by a Bloemfontein magistrate but, on appeal to the Free State Supreme Court, were acquitted.

Once again they were subpoenaed, and once again they refused to answer questions. Miss Bosman was sentenced to four months' jail and Mrs Kleinschmidt to three months by the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court in May last year.

Appeals against the sentences — both to the Supreme Court and the Appeal Court — failed.

While in prison, the two women were isolated from each other and from the other prisoners.

After the personal intervention of Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, gave permission for them to see and communicate with one another.

During her imprisonment, Mrs Kleinschmidt had to leave her five-year-old daughter, Zinzi, with friends and relatives.

Police silent on fears of mass Soweto bannings

By Sam Mabe

THE POLICE Directorate of Public Relations and the Ministry of Justice have refused to confirm or deny fears that the spate of police questioning of Soweto black consciousness leaders this week may lead to mass bannings.

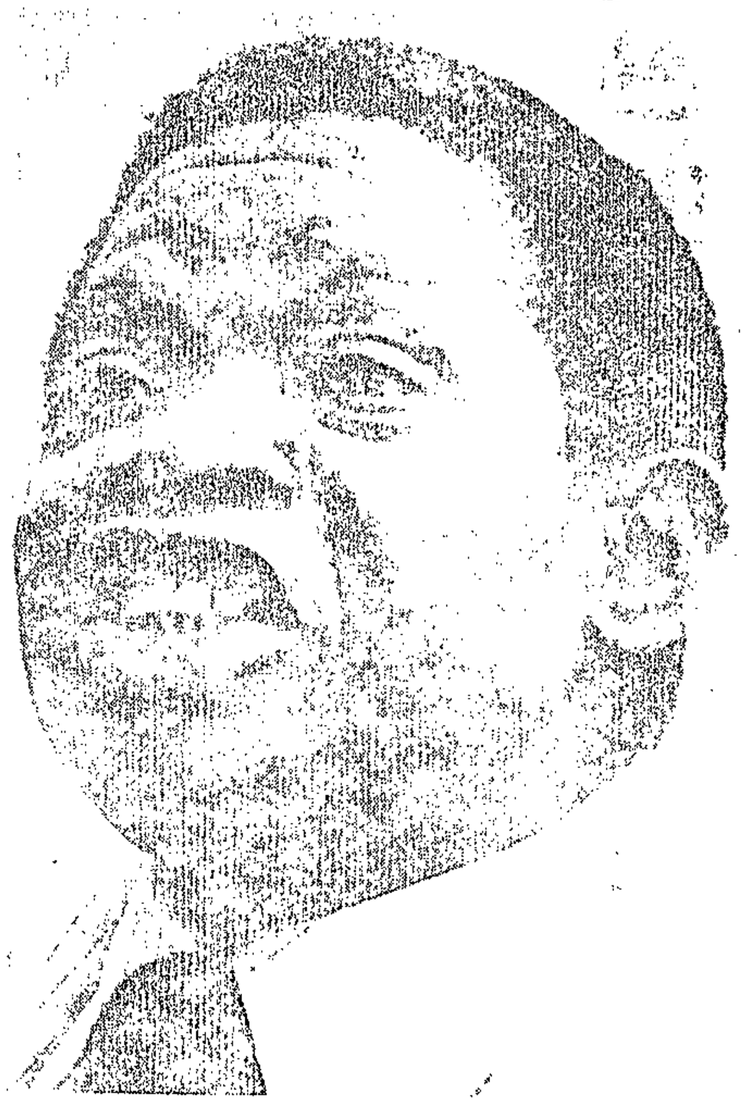
Fears of another October 1977 - type spate of mass bannings were roused at the beginning of this week when one leader after another — and some black journalists — were summoned to report to Soweto Security Police for questioning.

Questioned

The first to be questioned on Monday was Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

He is a former Soweto school teacher who resigned with about 500 other teachers in protest against Bantu Education and also former Terrorism Act and Internal Security Act detainee.

Mr Nkondo said he was questioned, among other things, as to which church he belonged and how often he attended, the distance between his home and his place of employment and the near-



Curtis Nkondo

A telex message by **SUNDAY POST** to Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of Justice, asking him to confirm or deny Mr Nkondo's questioning and whether there was a likelihood of his being banned, was not replied to.

Other leaders known to have been questioned by police are Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teacher's Action Committee (TAC); Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a

The questioning of black consciousness leaders came in the wake of local and international outcry over the withdrawal of the passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

It also came at the time when the call for the release of Robben Island prisoner, Mr Nelson Mandela, was intensified by a campaign launched early this week.

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

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : 1

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] 111101 CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP (50) 1 14

1590754 ELEERS CHARLES PETER 111101 CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP (50) 3 15

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STU13-4 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
1342047	ADAMS	FAULINESSA	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	3	1342047
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINE	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ABS		7	137452E
1407468	CORAILE	ANDRE-V HIC-AEL	107201	ENGLISH II	ABS		1	1407468
120414K	CONRADIE	ELSABE-MARIE	003301	SOCIOLOGY III	ABS			
			117201	POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS		7	120414K
1354970	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2-	(67)	1	1354970
136116A	ESAU	FAIKA	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	F	(48)	7	136116A
136962X	ESSMANN	SONJA BRIGITTE	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	2-	(60)	1	136962X
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	S	(51)		
1112070	FALLOWS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	110210	HISTORY II	F	(46)	1	1112070
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAAN	114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS			
			502107	HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	ABS		1	113763F
137811V	GARSON	CATHERINE MARY	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE	12-	(60)		
			107201	ENGLISH II	2-	(60)	1	137811V
113790A	GRAZIANI	MARIO SILIO	140105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(54)	1	113790A
	BABBAR	COLIN ANDREA LINDSAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(58)		
115526Y			113104	PHILOSOPHY I	F	(30)	1	115526Y
	HITTON	ALEXANDER MARK	105202	LATIN II	2-	(65)	1	134419H
	ITZ	ROXANNE ALETHEA	114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS		1	0967178
		COLLEEN DESIREE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	2-	(68)	1	139706E
	UCH	KAROL FRANCISZEK	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(55)	1	133266E
	S	SUZANNE DOROTHY	107201	ENGLISH II	2-	(63)	1	1146920
			114201	RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	2+	(72)		
			115201	FRENCH II	2-	(63)		
		ABRAHAM	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)	1	134615F
		LEONARD HENRY	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(50)	1	1328260
		DARLENE RUTH	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(36)	1	133615J
	DAY	DIANA EMMA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133140T
		ABDUL RASHEED	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(52)	1	1334546

UCT

Lilian Ngoyi to be buried on Saturday

MRS Lilian Ngoyi, the banned firebrand who died at her home last week, will be buried on Saturday.

Details of the funeral arrangements will be released later this week but all national organisations are expected to be represented.

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

13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A 13100

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
1623211	STERN	JOCELYN NEILA	116113	PRACT SP I AFRIKAANS LOWER/ABS	3	1623211
			116117	PRACT ACT I AFRKIAANS LOWER/ABS		

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Cops quiz Mkele

BANNED black consciousness leader, Mr Lybon Mabasa and Mr Nimrod Mkele, who was recently deported to South Africa following his detention in Transkei, were questioned by security police at different police stations yesterday.

Mr Mabasa, who was banned after his release from detention under the Internal Security Act, was called to Protea Police Headquarters in Soweto where he was questioned by police, according to his mother, Mrs Leah Mabasa.

Mrs Mabasa said security police visited their Chiawelo home last Friday and left a message that Lybon should report to Protea yesterday. She said Lybon went to Protea police but said she did not know what had happened between her son and the police.

Mr Mkele was questioned at John Vorster Square where he was asked about his political affiliation and who he thought the Prime Minister, P W Botha, should consult within the black community.

The questioning of the two men, follows last week's detention of Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, banned leader of Azapo and Miss Thoko Maphahane.

POST WOMAN

Ma Ngoyi's death is a terrible loss

MANGOYI, the firebrand black woman leader contravened her banning order for the first time in sixteen years last Wednesday — the day she died.

By ZODWA MSHIBE

Minutes after her death, grief stricken neighbours flocked into her bedroom. A rare sight for a room which previously had to accommodate only one visitor at a time.

The house had also been "isolated" for a long time. Neighbours, friends and relatives were afraid of going anywhere near "that house", for fear of possible harassment by the police.

True to form, 24 hours later, a white security policeman visited the home. According to MaNgoyi's daughter, Edith, he asked, "is dit waar wat ek in die papier **(POST)** gesien het? "Yes", Edith answered.

"Ek is baie jammer," the security man said, and left soon thereafter.

Edith also told **POST** the same security policeman was at their home on Monday — two days before MaNgoyi's death and asked her mother how she felt about Mugabe's victory.

"Of course I know that deep in her heart, mama was thrilled. Had it not been for the restrictions and her failing health, she definitely would have flown to Zimbabwe to congratulate Mugabe," she said.

"Mother's death was not in vain for she felt consoled by the victory of Robert Mugabe in Rhodesia," Edith told **POST** who also said MaNgoyi had a premonition about her death.

SHE KNEW

According to Edith, "mom didn't believe that she would still be around to receive her fourth banning order when the current one expired on April 3.

Telegrams and messages of condolence are pouring in from as far as Zimbabwe, Lusaka and London.

One of the mourners, who wouldn't reveal her name, spoke of the days that had followed Mmasechaba, (mother of the nation, as she was called by her colleagues), as she led 20 000 women on a march against passes to Pretoria.

"Those were great days. Mmasechaba's death is a terrible loss to all women in Africa," she lamented.

MaNgoyi was the greatest leader of them all," she said.

Some of the mourners were her customers, who said they last visited Ma Ngoyi more than ten years ago.

Ma Ngoyi had been a dressmaker, but she had to close shop as her customers stopped coming. Sewing was her only source of income.

Edith, who also stopped work six months ago to look after her mother, intends to continue where MaNgoyi left off — dressmaking.

MaNgoyi will be buried on Saturday, March 22.

The funeral service starts at 10 am at the Methodist Church, Orlando West.

Prominent black leaders will give speeches at the funeral which is expected to be attended by people from all over the world.



Lillian Ngoyi in her hey-day.



Ma Ngoyi during her last days — fighting her last battle, ill health. Here she looks at her World Who's Who of Women award.

Just not satisfied with second best

TODAY's young girls no longer see themselves as mere nurses and teachers but wish to enter professions once reserved for males only, such as medicine and the law.

Ask any young schoolgirl about what she wants to be after she leaves school and she'll tell you, "not a teacher or a nurse."

And if you ask why not she'll tell you "we have as much intelligence as men and are just as able, so why not do the same jobs."

Interviews conducted at random by **POST WOMAN** reveal that young girls are concerned about the situation as it stands and wish to do something about it.

"We need to participate in all spheres lest we are needed and we are not able to help. Otherwise we will not be in the [illegible] involved in the fight with our men," a student from Meadowlands High said yesterday.

Tiny Maleka said the days when a woman's place was in the kitchen are long past.

"We are concerned about the welfare of the community and realise that men cannot do all the work by themselves," said Gladys Mthimkulu, a student at Orlando High School.

She further said that women, by doing male jobs, will not necessarily lose their femininity.

POST WOMAN also found out that even olderwomen did not find teaching and nursing attractive careers not because they saw themselves inferior and just right for the jobs, but because the scopes in those fields were not wide.

"Teaching then was a noble profession and could still be today but had there been other opportunities, I might have gone for something else," said Mrs D Kutumela, a principal at Hlabangane Lower Primary School.

Seventy seven year old Mrs Mamoso Mtjuoadi, a retired nurse said nursing then was the most challenging profession for women.

"Otherwise we might have gone for better professions like the girls are doing today," she said.

Some men regard women with such ideas as "women libbers" while others appreciate their desires to want to choose better careers to safeguard their futures as well as that of their men and communities.



Mamoso Motjuoadi . . . retired nurse.

Gladys Mthimkulu concerned about the community's welfare.



Super prizes at the races

COME to the races and join in the fun!

On Saturday, 22 March, Revlon will be holding their fourth annual Race Day at Germiston Race Course, Gosforth Park. The feature race, the Charlie Fillies Handicap, is the country's largest fillies race, with a stake of R30 000.

Revlon's Race Day is becoming an increasingly popular fashion event and has four cash prizes for the four best dressed fillies (human of course) attending the race day.

The lucky race goer, who enters the on-course competition and who answers a few simple questions, and select the winning horse in the feature race, has a superb Datsun car as a prize.

The prizewinner can choose any one of Datsun's T Series, which range from the 120Y through to the 160GX Coupe with 5 speed gearbox.

City research work banned

Argus 21/3/80

(328)

A PUBLICATION by a Cape Town research agency had been banned, according to the list published by the Directorate of Publications today.

The publication, brought out by the Social Research Agency, is Social Review No 7, December 1979.

Also banned is Film as a Subversive Art by Amos Vogel, an African National Congress pamphlet entitled We Reject the Independence of Vendaland, an anonymous pamphlet entitled The Year of the Spear, and Lenin: Selected Works — Vol 3, published by Progress Publishers, Moscow.

TWO BOOKS

Included on the list are two books on Karl Marx — Marx and the Trade Unions by A Lozovsky, and K Marx, F Engels, V Lenin: On Historical Materialism, by T Borodulina.

The periodical Whitehouse, by Figcrest Ltd, London, has been permanently banned.

UCT

PAGE 1 10000 AS AT 29 02 80
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : N/A
FIRST NAMES BARBARA LOUISE
NO OF STUDENTS 1
STU113-9 EXAMINATION
10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS
STUD NO SURNAME
152327X VAN DER MERWE
* TOTAL NUMBER OF S
DEAN

Sharpeville meeting hears call to free Mandela

328

A CALL to support the Free Mandela Campaign was made yesterday at a meeting held at Cape Town University to commemorate the 20th anniversary today of the Sharpeville shooting.

Mr John Gultig, Nusas projects officer and former president of the South African Students' Press Union, addressed more than 300 students.

He said this year was also the 25th anniversary of the Fredom Charter drawn up by the Congress of the People at Kliptown, in which the demands of every group in South Africa were summarised.

REMOVED SPECTRUM

Legislation passed after the charter was drawn up removed 'a spectrum of thought representing the majority of people in South Africa,' he said.

Resistance in South Africa had its roots in the conflict over land which started when Jan. van Riebeeck came to the Cape, and in the 'massive exploitation of labour.'

UNEMPLOYMENT

None of the demands of the Freedom Charter had been met, Mr Gultig said. There was an increase in unemployment and in the wealth gap between rich and the poor.

There was also massive resettlement of women, children and old people who were seen as not useful. This sometimes involved villages of 20 000 to 40 000 people, he said.

Mrs Helen Joseph also addressed the meeting. She may not be quoted as she is listed in terms of the Supression of Communism Act.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 531 21 Maart 1980

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 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. 531 21 March 1980

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 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
Badela, Sipho Arthur.....	2 Limba Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83
Botha, Tozamile.....	33 Mankayi Street, Zwide, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83

No. 543 21 Maart 1980

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 onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

No. 543 21 March 1980

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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
Qeqe, Dumile Daniel.....	4 Ferguson Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83
Tshume, Palo.....	17 Ngesi Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.....	27/2/80	31/1/83

PAGE 1
15026
52) 1 1110628
1 1169835
68) 1 1376014
55)
65)
36) 3 1273454
3 1339874
1 1146354
59) 1 1322106
2) 1 1190104
7 1398144
30) 1 1102814
2) 1 1398364
1) 1 1305394
2)
6)
4) 1 1378064
3 1372434
2). 1 1171714
3 1559704
2) 1 1330964
6) 7 1343454
2) 1 1318364
9) 1 1301164
UC 51

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

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1 13110

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

NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT man freed after detention

RICHARD STEVENS, a co-director of the University of Cape Town Centre for Intergroup Studies, was released late yesterday afternoon after being detained by the security police.

Stevens appeared in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday morning on a charge of entering a black area without a permit. He was fined R8 (or eight days).

His appearance followed the detention of four members of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) in Nyanga early yesterday, one of them the acting president of Azapo, Miss Nombuleio Melane.

All except Mr Stevens were released about 2 am after being questioned by security police.

The homes of the Azapo members were searched and pamphlets were confiscated.

Banned leader of pass march dies

Staff Reporter

MRS LILLIAN NGOYI, former president of the Federation of South African Women and the leader of a march to Pretoria by 20 000 women in protest against the extension of reference books to women, will be buried in Johannesburg today.

She died in Johannesburg on Wednesday at the age of 68, just over two months before her banning order expired.

Mrs Helen Joseph, who was secretary-general of the FSAW while Mrs Ngoyi was president, will speak at the funeral.

Mrs Ngoyi was also president of the African National Congress Women's League and the second woman to be elected to the ANC national executive. Both organizations were banned in 1960.

She has been described as "the leading light in the history of women's resistance against exploitation and injustice in the 50s, an outstanding speaker who devoted her life to the struggle for liberation".

The Federation of South African Women was founded in 1954 to "create a broadly based multiracial organization which would unite women on the common ground of their womanhood and strive for their full emancipation".

During this period, thousands of urban women were protesting against the extension of reference books to women. In 1956, Mrs Ngoyi led a march of 20 000 women from Cape Town and all over South Africa to the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

She was charged in the massive treason trial of 1956. The trial lasted four years and she was acquitted. In 1961, Mrs Ngoyi received her first banning order and was banned almost continually from then on.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~160942M~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~	~~108202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 19~~	~~F~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~160942M~~
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	157568V
~~150296Q~~	~~GARISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~	~~115102~~	~~FRENCH INTENSIVE~~	~~F~~	~~(43)~~	~~1~~	~~150296Q~~
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS		1	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F		1	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
153655J	GROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		7	153655J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(49)	1	162109F
			~~115102~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~		
	HY JAMES GRAHAM		004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX	(65)	1	155641A
	RET JOANNE		911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		1	115954M
	MARGARET		102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	159604H
			~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(65)~~		
	OR RONALD		117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
	~~ED ALAN~~		~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~	~~F~~	~~(37)~~	~~7~~	~~152126E~~
			115101	FRENCH I	ABS		1	155720L
			~~115120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~152089J~~
	PHINE ALEXANDRA		004101 107101 115101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) FRENCH I	3 3 3	(57) (59) (56)	1	155148P

UCT

Thirteen UCT students in court

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Staff Reporter

THIRTEEN University of Cape Town students who are alleged to have furthered the aims of communism appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

They were arrested while distributing pamplets in the City yesterday and charged under the Internal Security Act.

They are Miss Anita Kupper, 19, of Court Street, Gardens, Mr Gregory Zinn, 19, of Dunkley Street, Gardens, Miss Susan Myrdal, 21, of Crown Street, Observatory, Mr Chrispian Oliver, 21, of Small Constantia Road, Constantia, Miss Sarah Cullinan, 19, of Alfred Street, Observatory, Mr Christopher Giffard, 19, of Grant Street, Observatory, Miss Claire Moore, 19, of Upper Chamberlain Street, Woodstock, Mr Vernon Matzopoulos, 19, of Bedford Street, Observatory, Miss Michele Solomons, 19, of Grant Street, Observatory, Mr Gavin Evans, 19, of Bedford Street, Observatory, Miss Sarah Ward, 19, of Upper Chamberlain Street, Observatory, Mr Richard Goode, 18, of Harrow Road, Rondebosch and a 17-year-old girl who may not be named.

The students were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

All were released and warned to appear in court on April 18.

The magistrate was Mr R Peckham. Mr N Jones prosecuted and Mr J Sandler represented the students.

MA'NGOYI ... AND [illegible]

... we forg

PORT FOR CAMPAIGN



Mandela rally at Wits University this week. With her are Mpho ...) and cousin Nthuthu Mabandla. Pic: MAC MOGOROSI

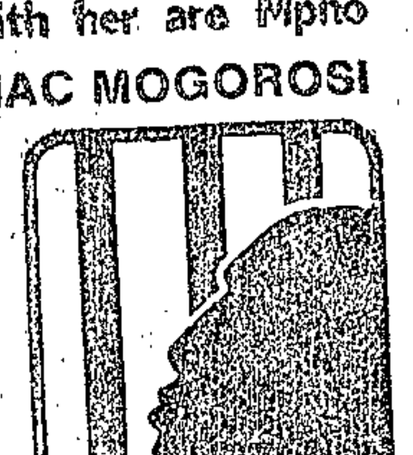
when the petition was distributed at a rally of more than 3 000 people in New Brighton.

From Geneva the International Commission of Jurists, the most highly respected legal body in the world, sent a cable asking P W Botha to release Mandela to show that he was serious about his "new approach to race relations".

In Maseru a group of people carrying placards reading "Free Mandela" paraded along the busier sections of town and were also collecting signatures.

Yesterday a pamphlet allegedly drawn up by the ANC, but clearly a forgery, was circulated in Soweto, urging people not to sign the petition.

See pages 3, 4 & 8.



MORE THAN 2 000 mour... Methodist Church Hall in ... day to pay tribute to ... Ngoyi.

Mrs Ngoyi, former president ... and also past president of the Feder... died this week.

At her funeral service mourners were told of her burning desire to free herself "and all of us".

A telegram of condolence was received from Nelson Mandela.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, called on the "daughters of Africa" to take up her spear and carry on fighting.

Dr Nthato Motlana said the liberation struggle was entering its third phase.

The first phase had been an armed one — when "thieves from Europe" took the land from black people.

The second phase had been the "politics of protest" which had ended with the students' uprising of June 1976.

Politics

But the "politics of protest" had failed and now it was time for black people to make a move. Liberation would not be presented to them — black people had to go out and get it.

During the service members of the Soweto security police stood at the churchyard gate and took photographs of mourners entering and leaving the yard. When the cortege left for the cemetery most of the police cars drove in front of the procession while others were parked at strategic points along the route to ... etery.

The coffin ... ried on ... drawn cart.

Some pa... bers of the ... National ... donned the ... green and y... lours of t... and some ... mourners ... small flags ... three colour...

In Durban ... bertina Luth... of the form... of the AN... Albert Luth... prayer ser... Mrs Ngoyi ... Betty Stree... gational Ch...

The pray... was charac... the singing ...

P.T.O

SENDS TELEGRAM

get

S. Post 23/3/80

000 mourners gathered at the
ch Hall in Orlando East yester-
bute to Mrs Lillian Masediba

er president of the ANC's Women's League
of the Federation of South African Women,

SUNDAY POST
Reporters

route to the cemetery.

The coffin was carried on a horse-drawn cart.

Some past members of the African National Congress donned the black, green and yellow colours of the ANC and some of the mourners carried small flags with the three colours.

In Durban Mrs Albertina Luthuli, wife of the former leader of the ANC, Chief Albert Luthuli, led a prayer service for Mrs Ngoyi at the Betty Street Congregational Church.

The prayer service was characterised by the singing of freedom songs, poetry and speeches by former ANC members and women such as Mrs T Gwala, who participated in the anti-pass law demonstrations with Mrs Ngoyi.

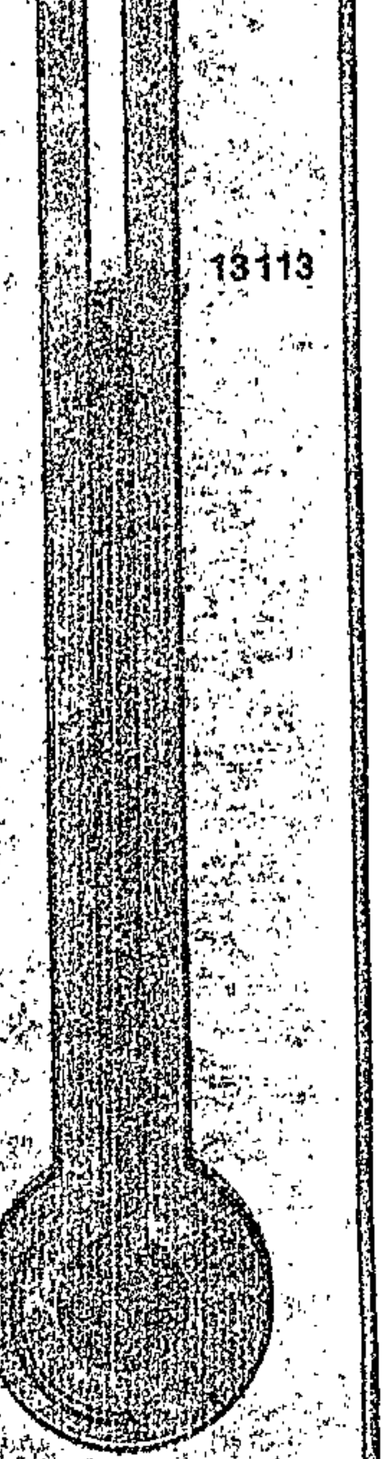
The service was attended by more than 300 people.

More than 40 students at Wits University were refused permission by the West Rand Administration Board to attend Mrs Ngoyi's funeral.

Some of Mrs Ngoyi's banned colleagues were also refused permission to attend the funeral.

Turn to Page 2

RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN



13113

More than 13 000 people have signed so far. Petition [illegible] on Page 3.

THOUSANDS MOURN MA'NGOYI ... AND

Lest we

NATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CAM



Zinzi Mandela, in Johannesburg for the Free Mandela rally at Wits University this week. With her are Moeketsi (left) and cousin Nthuthu Mabandla. Pic: MA

S. Post 23/3/90 32 114

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THERE was a massive build-up of support this week for SUNDAY POST's Free Mandela campaign.

By the time of going to press, 13 113 signatures had been collected on the petition calling for the release of the former ANC leader.

4 548 were sent in on the SUNDAY POST coupons, 658 were collected by the South African Council of Churches, and 7 907 were collected in street signings.

More than 3 000 people crammed into the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand on Thursday in a rally organised as part of the campaign.

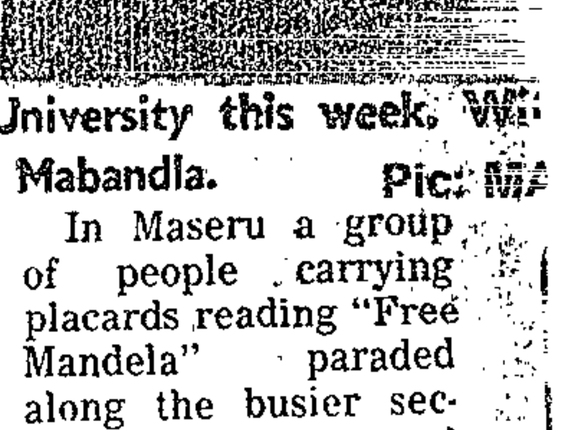
The campaign was launched in Port Elizabeth on Friday when the petition was distributed at a rally of more than 3 000 people in New Brighton.

From Geneva the International Commission of Jurists, the most highly respected legal body in the world, sent a cable asking P W Botha to release Mandela to show that he was serious about his "new approach to race relations".

In Maseru a group of people carrying placards reading "Free Mandela" paraded along the busier sections of town and were also collecting signatures.

Yesterday a pamphlet allegedly drawn up by the ANC, but clearly a forgery, was circulated in Soweto, urging people not to sign the petition.

See pages 3, 4 & 8.



tion, addressed a Heroes' Day commemorative service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

He said as people retraced the path that led to Sharpeville on March 21 1960 where 67 people died and 187 were injured they found nothing had changed.

"We find the same humiliation, indignity, disregard for human life, frustration, reference books, forced mass removals, and the atrocities that led to the volcanic eruption of Soweto in June 1976.

"Have we learnt anything from this? Is there any change coming? Of course the answer to this question lies within ourselves as an oppressed people.

"The only way is through commitment, through mass participation and action. As we commit ourselves to basic and fundamental change towards a just and free society in this country, we must pledge solidarity with our heroes who fought and died in the struggle. But we must have a clear vision and a clear-cut analysis of the direction we are going to take."

Another speaker, Mr Tom Manthatha, said perhaps the death of Mrs Ngoyi made the heroes day meaningful in that she had died and was buried when people were thanking their heroes.

Dr Abubakar Asvat, publicity secretary of the Solidarity Front, said Zimbabwe should be a lesson to all that people wanted their own leaders and not those imposed on them.

Mrs Vesta Smith urged the people to unite and said women should play a more meaningful role in the struggle.

"No women said anything when Dr Ramphela Maphela was banished to the Northern Transvaal and when she was refused permission to study at Wits," she said.

One of the organisers of the services, Dr Joe Varavia, said the road to freedom was a painful journey demanding a lot — even the lives of people.

"It is simply a life-and-death struggle to survive. We see it daily through exploitation of black labour, poor education, health, denial of political rights. However we are on the threshold of a new decade — a decade for freedom. Yet it is not an easy task — it requires a lot of sacrifice," he said.

As black organisations were arranging memorial services this week the intensified security police questioning of black leaders continued.

Mr Ngwako Ramathlodi, a leading member of the Azanian Students' Organisation, was questioned at his Tembisa home.

Police also called on the home of Azaso president Mr Tom Nkoana, but did not find him. It is believed police also questioned a Roman Catholic priest in Soweto.

See page 2 and 9

GO WELL

23/3/80 3. Post (328)

Now you have touched the women,
You have struck a rock,
You have dislodged a bolder,
You will be crushed.
— **Freedom song of the Women's Day March, August 9, 1956.**

AS A black woman in South Africa Lillian Ngoyi found herself — as do millions of black women across the land — the victim of both race and sex discrimination.

As a person she demonstrated that it was possible not only to transcend the limits imposed on her in this way, but that the struggle in South Africa could not be successfully waged unless women and women's issues constituted a central part of liberation strategy.

She dedicated her life to that. And although she is now dead, Lillian Ngoyi has proved that neither the State (with all its might) nor mortality could really silence this phenomenal woman.

Her funeral in Orlando East yesterday was a demonstration of the fact that the principles, the stamina and the dedication of Lillian Ngoyi live on.

Born in the very year of the formation of the African National Congress in 1912, Lillian Ngoyi had a very unhappy school career.

She had to leave after only one year in high school. In order to support her asthmatic father, her mother and her brother she found a job as a garment worker.

In 1952, at the age of 40, she joined the African National Congress Women's League.

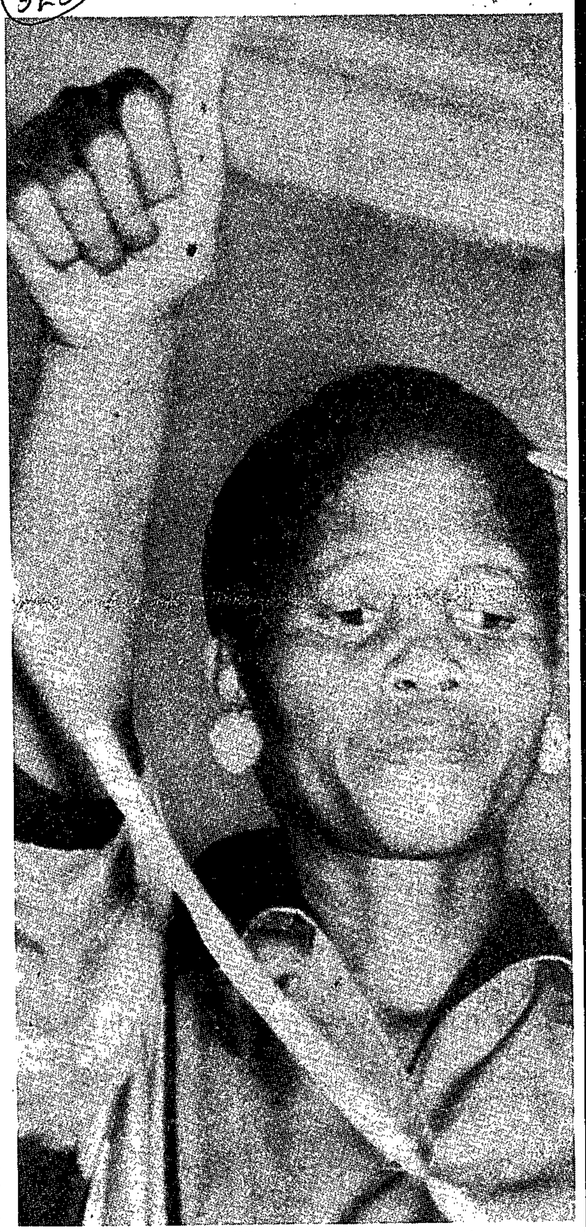
Her exceptional speaking ability and her magnetic personality saw her president of the Women's League within a year.

Ms Ngoyi was a major organiser of the march of 20 000 women on the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9, 1956 — a day which has become known as Women's Day on the liberation calendar.

Soon afterwards she became president of the Federation of South African Women (FSAW), a non-racial organisation made up exclusively of women. Helen Joseph, the first person ever to be house-arrested in South Africa and who is still a listed person, was the secretary of the organisation.

About that time Ms Ngoyi made a trip to England where she came to believe that oppression of women was not exclusive to South African society.

She came back with the view that there were many similarities between the oppression of women in other societies and that of her own. And black women in South Africa represented a special case of that oppression.



A young Lillian Ngoyi, the organiser.

In 1956 she was arrested and included in the Treason Trial which began in that year. The four-year trial finally ended with all 30 accused being found not guilty.

Ms Ngoyi had also, during this period, spent 71 days in solitary confinement under the 90-day detention laws of the time.

Not long out of jail, Lillian Ngoyi went back to campaigning. To this day the role of women and women's issues remains a central part of the ANC's programmes.

Following in Ms Nyoyi's footsteps is Florence Mophosha, a member of the ANC's Central Committee (the movement's highest decision-making body). She is based in Lusaka.

was given an all-embracing banning order that effectively stopped her public work. But her inspiration remained.

Clenched fists at Lilian Ngoyi funeral

STAR 24/3/80

The green and black flag of the South African Federation of Women was hoisted high in the Avalon Cemetery in Soweto at the weekend, when thousands of mourners paid their last respects to Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, banned former member of the outlawed African National Congress.

Earlier the cortege had wound its way from Orlando East through Klipspruit, Rockville, Dlamini and Chiawelo townships, to the graveyard while tunes of the banned ANC were sung. The march took almost two hours.

Keeping a distance away was Soweto's police CID chief, Colonel Steve Lerm, who, with his officers, kept a wary watch on the mourners. Police also took photographs.

Mrs Ngoyi, an executive member of the ANC, president of the Federation of African Women, president of the African Women's League of the ANC, a member of the executive committee of the Garment Workers' Union, and most recentely a force in Clothing Workers Union, was banned in 1962 and died last week.

When the procession neared the Moroka police station some of the mourners stopped and made remarks about the police. At the graveyard the singing became louder and clenched-fist salutes were given.

At the service Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, told the gathering that no one in South Africa would be free if everybody was not free.

For the past 300 years, he said, blacks had been oppressed but God had heard their cries and sent them leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu and Mrs Ngoyi.

Dr Nthato Motlana, a member of the Committee of Ten, attacked "mischievous" people who left pamphlets in the churchyard warning people not to sign the petition for the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mrs Helen Joseph, a close friend of Mrs Ngoyi, spoke at the service, but may not be quoted because she is banned.

Thousands pay tribute at funeral of a warrior

RDM 24/3/80 (325) (HH) (H)

Staff Reporter

MORE than 2 000 mourners of all races came to Soweto from all over South Africa at the weekend to pay their last respects to the doyen of black South African women politicians, Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, who was buried in Avalon Cemetery.

They heard messages from the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, from the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and other quarters all over the world.

Hundreds of mourners — many dressed in ANC colours — packed the Methodist Church in Orlando East for the funeral service, while hundreds more listened outside as speaker after speaker paid glowing tributes to "the heroine of our time".

And after the four-hour service, the coffin — draped in the black, green and gold colours of the banned ANC — was carried out of the church and placed on a horse-drawn cart over which fluttered a large flag in ANC colours.



Mourner Mrs Helen Joseph, a long-time friend of Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, raises a clenched fist.

The slow procession — many people were on foot — took two hours to wend its way through Soweto to the cemetery.

And Mrs Ngoyi was finally laid to rest — after a life in which she "bore with dignity harassment, detention and jail" to quote one speaker.

Those at the funeral included her long-time friend Mrs Helen Joseph — who had worked with her, was charged in trials with her and like her was jailed during the heyday of the ANC.

The chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, told mourners: "Our best tribute to Mrs Ngoyi is to redouble our efforts to attain our liberation. Lillian did not die in vain."

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said when the true history of South Africa was written, Mrs Ngoyi's name would be in "letters of gold".

"She was one of the greatest women leaders, a great fighter. She was truly a brave warrior."

Mrs Ngoyi daughter of a mineworker, was born in Pretoria in 1912 — the year the ANC was formed.

A member of the Transvaal ANC executive in 1955, in December 1956 she became the first woman ever elected to the ANC national executive.

A few months earlier she had been a leading organiser of the women's anti-pass campaign and led 20 000 women to the Union Buildings Pretoria, where they presented a petition to the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom.

Banned 18 years ago, she died last week at her home in Mzimhlophe, Soweto — 80 days before the her fourth banning order would have expired.

She was among 156 people arrested in 1956 for high treason, and was among the accused — in what came to be known as the "Treason Trial" — until her acquittal in 1961.

During the 1960 state of emergency she was imprisoned for five months.

Mrs Ngoyi joined the ANC during the 1952 Defiance Campaign and her energy and gifts as a public speaker won her rapid recognition, leading to her election as president of the ANC Women's League.

When the Federation of South African Women was formed in 1954 she became one of its national vice-presidents, and president in 1956.

Mrs Ngoyi was a delegate to the 1955 World Mothers' Congress in Switzerland. She also visited Russia, China and several European countries.

She is one of only two South African women — the other is the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman — listed in the "World Who's Who of Women."



They rode, they walked — they ran . . . thousands of mourners waving banners and placards move through the streets of Orlando East on the journey to Avalon Cemetery, where Mrs Lillian Ngoyi was buried. An ANC flag flies above a horse-drawn cart carrying the coffin.

Pictures: RALPH NDAWO

AS AT 29 02

		DESCRIPTION
	102	MATHEMATICS IA
02	02	GERMAN INTENSIVE
02	02	CHEMISTRY IB
03	03	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF
	01	HISTORY I
01	01	SOCIOLOGY I
01	01	PSYCHOLOGY I
01	01	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
	01	CULTURAL HISTORY OF
01	01	PSYCHOLOGY I
01	01	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
03	03	ITALIAN INTENSIVE
01	01	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
	01	HISTORY I
01	01	DRAMA I
20	20	
01	01	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
01	01	PSYCHOLOGY I
02	02	FRENCH INTENSIVE
	01	
01	01	
	01	MATHEMATICS I HIGH
01	01	POLITICAL SCIENCE I
01	01	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
	01	
01	01	PSYCHOLOGY I
01	01	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
01	01	HISTORY I
03	03	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERL
20	20	DRAMA I
	04	CHEMISTRY IM
01	01	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980
01	01	HISTORY I
02	02	FRENCH INTENSIVE
03	03	ITALIAN INTENSIVE

Thousands pay tribute to a heroine





One of the banners praising MaNgoyi. It was carried by front runners on the way to the cemetery.

Mourners carry the coffin of MaNgoyi shoulder-high as they approach Avalon cemetery.

Mourners praise MaNgoyi

THE funeral service of Mrs Lillian Masediba Ngoyi, attended by more than 2 000 mourners, went on without incidents on Saturday although a contingent of police were on standby.

By CHRIS MORE

Mrs Ngoyi, popularly known as Ma-Ngoyi, was given a heroine's burial befitting her contribution and dedication to the struggle for freedom and justice in this country.

She was banned for 16 years as a result of her participation in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC). She was a former president of the ANC's Women League and also past president of the Federation of South African Women.

Speakers at the funeral, held at the Methodist Church Hall in Orlando East, praised her for the spirit with which she led her campaign against oppression. Some recalled the days when they were in the thick of things alongside MaNgoyi in their fight for justice.

They recalled the August 9 march on Prime Minister J G Strydom's Pretoria office, when more than 20 000 women went to protest the extension of the pass laws to include women.

It was a sad day not only for her peers but for the younger generation as well as the obituary of a brave soldier for justice was read.

MaNgoyi's inspiration in the liberation struggle of blacks [illegible] termination to eradicate



Bishop Desmond Tutu led the service with prayer.

should be picked up by another woman so the fight can go on unabated.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, called on "all daughters of Africa" to take up her spear and carry on fighting.

Dr Nthato Motlana talked on the three phases of the struggle for [illegible]

mination of which was a banning order for a total of 16 years.

Because of the stigma of the banning orders slapped on her, MaNgoyi, a gregarious person, died ironically in isolation at her 9870B Mzimhlophe home. Friends and relatives could not even come to see her on her dying bed. All this came to be common knowledge as friends paid tribute to her.

Playing a prominent role in recalling the campaigns of MaNgoyi, was — as fate had it — a white woman, Mrs Helen Joseph, a former secretary of the FSAW.

Black leaders and representatives from black organisations praised MaNgoyi and urged that black women had a major role to play in the struggle for freedom and justice. They said the spear with which MaNgoyi fought been an armed one "when thieves from Europe took the land from the black people". The second phase had been the politics of protest which had ended with the students' uprisings of June 1976.

The third phase came at the failure of the politics of protest. "The politics of protest had failed and now it is time for black people to make a move. Liberation will not be presented to us — we have to go out and get it", said Dr Motlana.

The final act in the farewell service of MaNgoyi was the parading of her coffin, drawn by a two-horse cart, through the streets of Soweto to the Avalon Cemetery, where she was laid to rest. Bystanders thrust their clenched fists in the air as the cortege meandered its way to the cemetery.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~1620048~~	~~BURNE~~	~~SUZANNE ELIZABETH~~	~~196103~~	~~ECONOMICS IA~~	~~F~~	~~(43)~~	~~1~~	~~1620048~~
158955C	CARO	SALLY-ANN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(40)	1	158955C
			116120	DRAMA I	2-	(60)		
			~~114101~~	~~CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I~~	~~3~~	~~(56)~~		
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	162195Z
~~1539650~~	~~CLARKE~~	~~PENELOPE JILL~~	~~103202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1~~	~~UP~~	~~(60)~~	~~1~~	~~1539650~~
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	2-	(62)	1	157789K
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(23)		
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(69)	1	156503M
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	UP	(54)		
~~1539990~~	~~COLLINS~~	~~BEVERLEY ROYNON~~	~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~F~~		~~1~~	~~1539990~~
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)	1	153621E
~~1385720~~	~~COURTENAY~~	~~COLETTE~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~3NX~~		~~1~~	~~1385720~~
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	153796V
~~1404570~~	~~DE LANUNTY~~	~~ANNA TERESE~~	~~904101~~	~~GEOGRAPHY I~~	~~ABS~~		~~1~~	~~1404570~~
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	1	162384E
~~1559310~~	~~DU PLESSIS~~	~~MARCIA ELIZABETH~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~3~~	~~(57)~~	~~1~~	~~1559310~~
					F	(49)	7	158919N
					F	(49)		
					F	(35)	1	156415R
					F	(48)		
					~~3~~	~~(57)~~	~~1~~	~~1623102~~
					3NX		1	161480X
					~~UP~~	~~(57)~~	~~1~~	~~1538631~~
					UP	(55)	1	152866J
					~~UP~~	~~(52)~~	~~1~~	~~1573591~~
					UP	(58)		
					UP	(54)		
					~~UP~~	~~(58)~~	~~1~~	~~1597440~~

UCT

The Cape Times, Tuesday, March 25, 1980 3

Ban lifted on Magersfontein

Staff Reporter

THE banning of South African author Etienne Leroux's controversial novel Magersfontein O Magersfontein has been lifted three years after it was imposed.

Reacting to the announcement by the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Andre Brink, chairman of the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, said the lifting of the ban "did nothing to change the abhorrent censorship system".

The board upheld an appeal by the Cape Town publishers, Human and Rousseau, against the prohibition on distribution of the book.

Under the chairmanship of Professor J C W van Rooyen, the board found that the "probable reader" would not take exception to the book.

'Satirical genre'

In its statement, the board emphasized that the reaction of the "probable reader" was the criterion which it now had to take into account.

"The probable reader would be someone seriously interested in literature who would understand the satirical genre in which the book was written.

"The satirist sees his role as a critic of society, and thus the moral, religious and political life of the community comes under his fire. He uses shock tactics and the probable reader will understand these and not be offended by them.

"He will see that Magersfontein, for all its sex descriptions, crude words and blasphemy, has a moral message," the board said.

The nine-member board's decision was not unanimous, but a majority voted for the lifting of the ban.

Commenting on the decision to lift the ban on Magersfontein, Professor Brink said the authorities had made a gross error in banning the book and if they reversed their decision there was no reason to believe anything had changed.



Etienne Leroux

"Only when young writers, and in particular black writers, are allowed to write what they like, can South African authors feel safe. A few exceptions, like the unbanning of my works or Nadine Gordimer's book Burger's Daughter do not alter the repugnant principle of censorship in this country," Professor Brink said.

Relaxation of banning order refused

Botha barred from working

328

AN APPLICATION by banned former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, for a relaxation of his banning order to allow him to work at Ford, has been rejected.

Another banned Pebco member, Mr Lizo Pityana, has also had his application to allow him to attend church services refused Both have been informed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr C B van Zyl, that their applications had been turned down.



Mr Thozamile Botha

The refusals were yesterday deplored by Mr Botha's unemployed wife, Mrs Fezeka Botha, and by the Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Rt-Rev Bruce Evans.

Mr Pityana is an Anglican.

The Botha family received the magistrate's reply yesterday.

Mr Botha was placed under a three-year restriction order in February, after his release from 48 days in detention under the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Botha said she did not know how her family was going to make ends meet now that her husband was unable to work.

She said security police regularly visited her home and were allegedly, making her life extremely difficult.

Bishop Evans said yesterday he wrote to the Chief Magistrate to relax Mr. Pityana's restriction order so that he could attend services at the St Stephens Church in New Brighton. So far there has been no response to his letter.

"It is a wicked thing that a man is so restricted that he is not allowed to attend services. No clergyman can visit him at his home".

Mr Mono Badela, another restricted Pebco leader, who was a representative of **POST** newspaper has also applied for relaxation of his banning order, not to prevent him from writing anything for publication.

A spokesman for his family said his application had been made by his employers and that they were still waiting for a reply.

MAGISTRATE WON'T ALLOW PEBCO MEN TO WORK

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE application of the leader of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, for the relaxation of his banning order has been turned down by the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth.

Before he was detained and then released under a three year restriction, Mr Botha was working for the Ford Motor company.

On his release from detention his employers wanted to re-employ him but he had to obtain permission from the chief magistrate to work in the factory.

According to Mrs Virginia Badela, wife of the restricted journalist Mr Mono Badela, her husband is still waiting for a reply to his application for relaxation of the restriction that he may not write for his newspaper.

Both Mr Badela and Mr Botha are restricted to their homes from 6 pm to 6 am every day and from 6 pm on Friday to 6 am on Monday.

Mr Phalo Tshume, former secretary of Pebco, also applied unsuccessfully to have his restriction orders relaxed so that he could perform his duties as personnel officer at the Goodyear tyre factory in Uitenhage where he works, according to a report from his wife, Mrs Nokuzila Tshume.

Mr D D Qeqe is relatively free as he is self-employed. However, he will not be able to move about to perform his duties as a national selector for Saru.