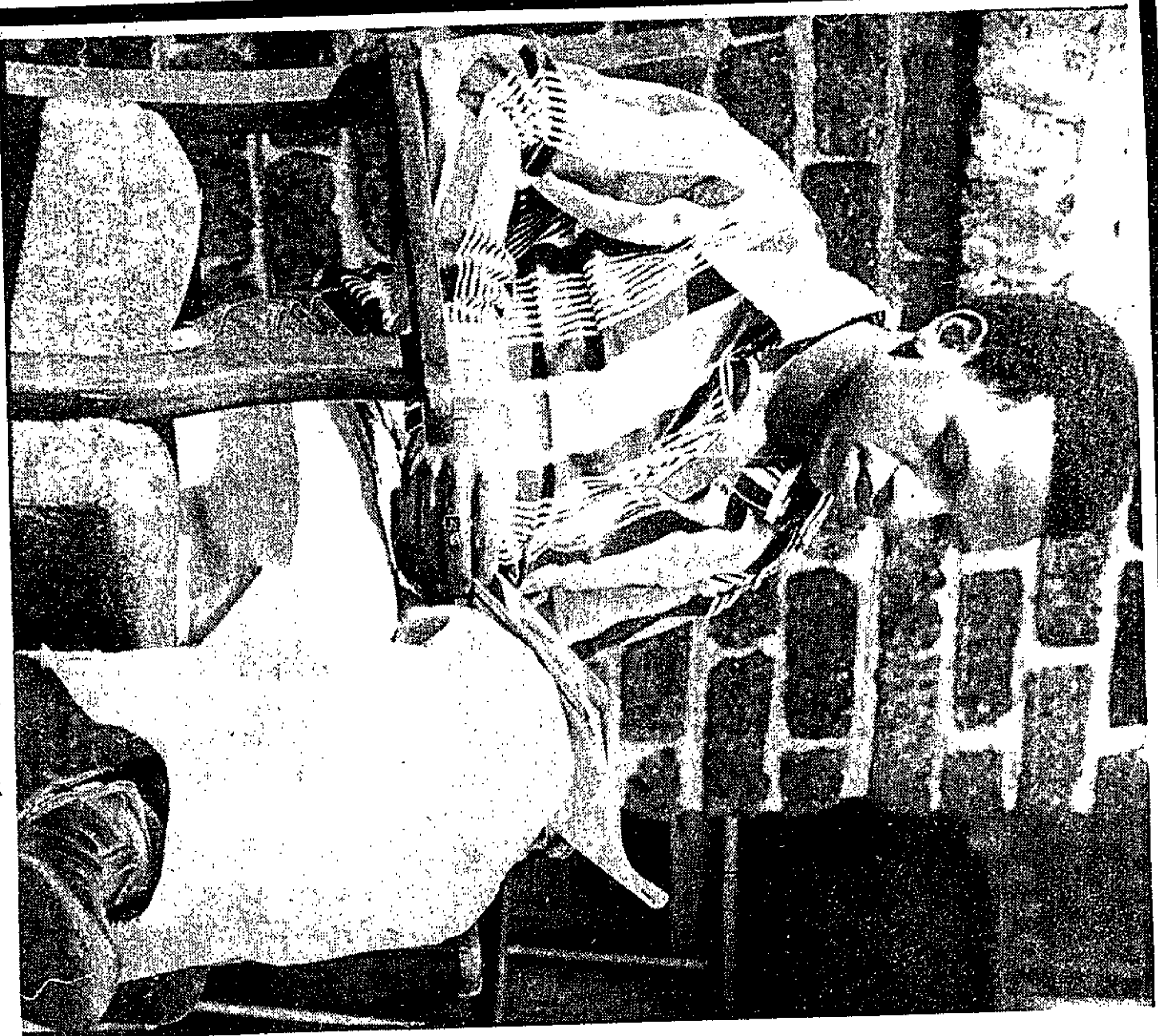


328

TOTALITARIANISM - Bannings

1-4-80 - 31-7-80



Lawrence Ntlokoa... banned youth.

Lift Ntlokoa's ban says AI

AMNESTY International has sent petitions to the Ministry of Justice to lift the five-year ban on a Krugersdorp youth, Mr Lawrence Molatlhegi Ntlokoa.

Petitions bearing about 1 246 signatures were posted to the Minister of Justice, Mr A Schlabusch from Austria urging him to lift the ban. This was at the end of February this year and the organisation is believed to be collecting more signatures which is hoped will be posted soon.

Initial, it is said, Amnesty International posted fifty letters to the Department protesting on the ban just before Christmas last year. There was no response from the South African Government and the petitions were sent this year.

Amnesty International says: "We do not know, or only partly, what publicity and attention the case gets in South Africa, but we know the shocking facts and de-

tails concerning the treatment Mr Ntlokoa has received ever since his first arrest on September 2, 1977.

"We have information that after a ten months' imprisonment (during which he was tortured and repeatedly questioned) he was released in November 1978, only to be banished for five years to Kagiso, near Krugersdorp," the statement adds.

The statement says that "Presumably, we do not have to tell a South African what the conditions of people kept in banishment are like. Since we are deeply convinced that Mr Ntlokoa has never committed a crime and that to be a member of the Young Christian Workers is no

offence against any law." Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa (21), of 504 Kagiso 1, Krugersdorp was banned in 1978 after he was released from detention. Molatlhegi, as he is popularly known to his friends, is under house arrest.

He is not supposed to leave his home between 6.00 pm and 6.00 am. He is also restricted to the magisterial district of Krugersdorp and is barred from entering any educational institution. Of all the people banned in the spate of detentions at the end of 1978, Molatlhegi is the youngest, but he has received one of the toughest orders — a partial house arrest. His banning order ends in August 1983.

By LEN KALLANE

Hardship³²⁸ for banned leader^{Star} 2/4/80.

PORT ELIZABETH —

The banned former Port Elizabeth black civic organisation leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, and his family, are in such dire straits because of his forced unemployment that they have to rely on their in-laws to provide them with food.

This was said today by his wife, Fezeka (26), and it is an example of the plight of the families of three banned Pebco members.

Interviewed today, the wives of Mr Mono Badela, a journalist and Mr Lizo Pityana also spoke about their financial difficulties and "bleak future."

Both Mr Botha and Mr Pityana have been informed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr C B van Zyl that their applications for relaxation of their restriction orders had been turned down.

Mrs Botha said her husband had been unemployed since October.

She had unsuccessfully applied for "any job" for three months.

328 HHA Post 10/6/80

ONE of five restricted Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) leaders, Mr Daniel Dumile Qeqe, 51, appeared briefly in the PE magistrate's court on Tuesday on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Outlining his defence, Mr Herbert Fischat, for Mr Qeqe, said he denied visiting Uitenhage on March 3, thereby contravening a banning order restricting him to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed until May 7. He is out on warning.

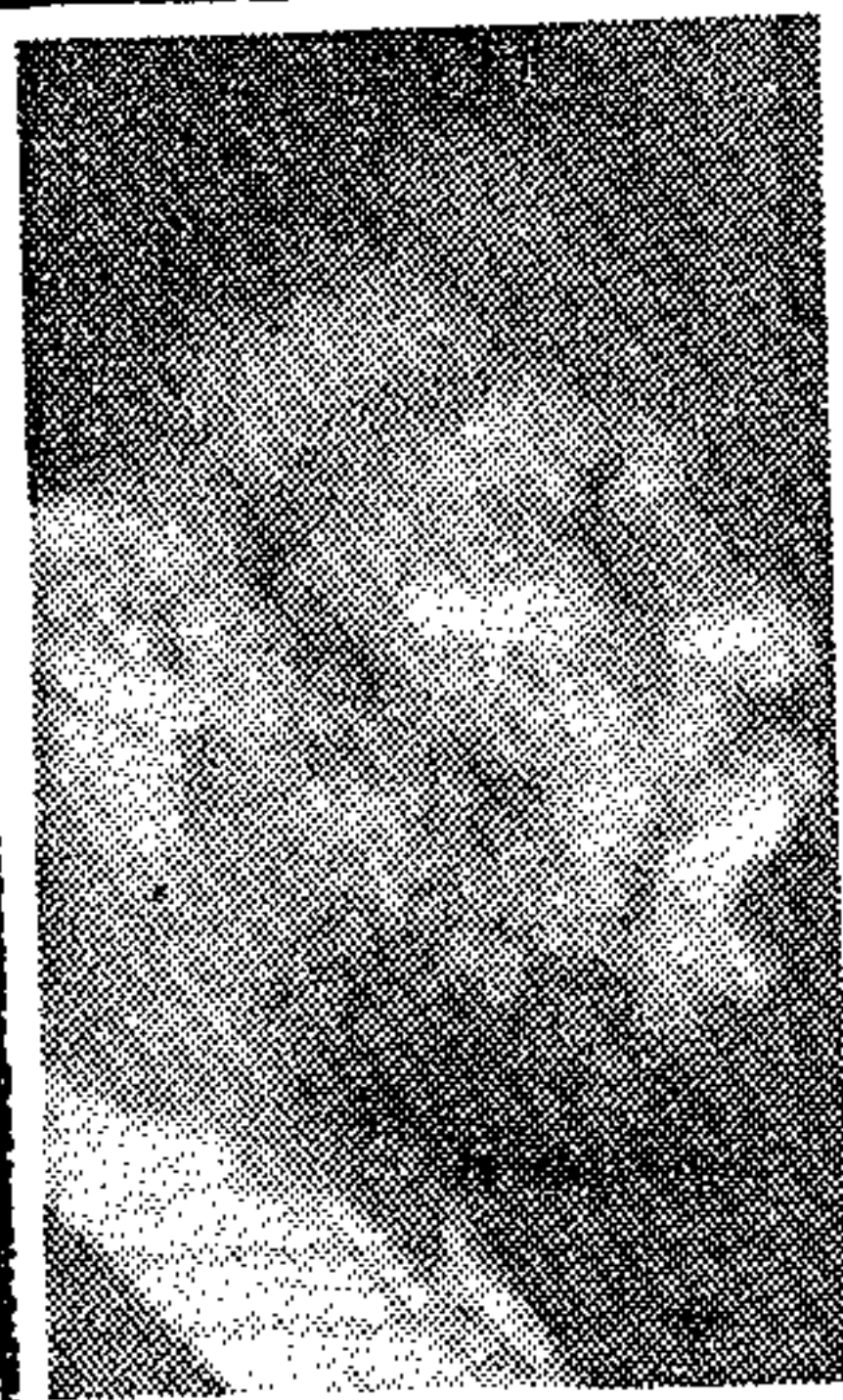
Mr Qeqe is a prominent sports administrator

Banned Pebco leader in court

and businessman.

The other banned Pebco leaders are Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Mono Badela, Mr Lizo Pityana and Mr Palo Tshume.

Mr Qeqe and Mr Tshume are reported to be the only ones among them who have been able to continue their work.



MR BOTHA

Botha's selling fruit

628 JHA 4/4/80 DD

PORT ELIZABETH — Life is hard and tough for the banned former Pebco president, Thozamile Botha and his family.

He has become so desperate that he has turned to selling fruit.

His wife, Fezeka, is unemployed and because of his banning order, Mr Botha could not be reinstated at Ford after an appeal to relax his banning order had been turned down. Mr Botha can therefore work only for himself and is allowed to communicate with only one person at a time.

Mrs Botha said: "And even if they put the banning order aside it will still be difficult for my husband to find a job. His name has been painted black by the

strike and whites regard him as some kind of troublemaker although he was in fact striving for the people's rights."

Elaborating on the reasons for becoming fruit vendors, Mrs Botha said: "We have a house to rent and maintain, ourselves to clothe and on top of it all a child to feed and educate — and no source of income. That's why you see us selling fruit and vegetables at this door-step (of a shop in Zwile extension) to keep the home fires burning."

Mr Botha has received sums of money (R50 and R45) twice from the Workers Relief Fund after a series of fund-raising shows, but no other financial assistance.

Asian govern-

It is not possible to come down in favour of one form of organization as the best. There is room and justification for all those organisations mentioned in this paper. Their effectiveness could be improved by attending to the specific problems that hamper the efficiency of each, as described in this paper.

In the final analysis, any form of organisation can achieve success, provided that its objectives are clearly defined and its operations are performed by people who are suitably trained, dedicated, and hard-working because they enjoy what they are doing.

Preferred Organisational Structure

The consulting service still to be dealt with is the Estate Planner who advises on passing the farm to the next generation, paying the minimum amount of estate duty. These people provide a great need, due to the complicated nature of farm property, its huge capital value and the human relationships involved calls for expert advice. Unfortunately this service is more often than not combined with the selling of insurance policies, which results in the farmer questioning his adviser's objectivity.

The aim of extension work done by fertilizer and spray material companies is obviously to sell more of the products they promote, and the competition engendered in this field results in technical advice of a high standard. Consultancy work in the economic and managerial field, once given as an additional service, seems to have stopped completely, apparently from a lack of interest on the farmers' side, but also because not enough attention was given to comparative detailed analysis for individual farms.

are provided.

Agricultural economists have lately been employed by Commercial Banks to do extension work. The main purpose of their employment is to safeguard the banks' investments, by making sure that loans are granted to viable farming operations. It would be to the advantage of all if more emphasis was given to the effective use of funds rather than the provision of adequate security. The Land Bank likewise seems to pay insufficient attention to the potential viability and profitability of the individual farmer to whom funds

Helen ^{STAR} 8/4/80
Joseph not forgotten ³²⁸

Her windows are bullet-proof, a neighbour calls her "communist," and people throw stones at her house — but nothing will spoil Mrs Helen Joseph's 75th birthday today.

The telephone has not stopped ringing, her cosy Norwood home is crowded with friends, and a big dinner party is planned for tonight. An admirer even popped round with two celebratory bottles of wine.

Mrs Joseph was the first person ever to be placed under house arrest in South Africa. In the past 25 years she has been banned and jailed — but the courageous old woman has not been forgotten.

Although she has faced frequent harassment from ill-disposed people, it seemed her enemies had forgotten today's great occasion — all but one. Four rings on the telephone in the early hours suggested the "fun" was about to begin again—but the caller put down the telephone before speaking.

Mrs Helen Joseph with her only form of protection—
Quacha, the friendly Alsatian.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 2	
YEAR : 1				15016			
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
153982X	STACIAN	ANDREA KENNEDY	105104	LATIN I	F (39)	1	153982X
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)	1	1565290
1535472	WALDE	VINGENI-CHARLES	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS (28)	7	1535472
			102101	AFRIKAANS	F (44)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)			
1568388	ZACHAR	SAMUEL RUTH	104101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (39)	7	1568388
157915X	ZACHAR	JEFFREY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	1	157915X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX		

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Banned man (328) charged 5/4/80

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
One of five restricted Port
Elizabeth Black Civic Or-
ganisation (Pebco)
leaders, Mr Daniel Qede
(51) appeared briefly in
the Port Elizabeth Magis-
trate's Court yesterday on
a charge of contravening
his banning order.

For the defence Mr
Herbert Fischat said Mr
Qede denied visiting
Uitenhage on March 3,
thereby contravening a
banning order restricting
him to the Port Elizabeth
magisterial district.

No evidence was led
and the case was post-
poned until May 7.

Banned (328)
HAT

Pebco 12/4/80
Argus

man now

hawks

to make

a living

Weekend Argus
Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —
Banned black civic leader Mr Thozamile Botha has been forced to become a vegetable hawker to make a living.

This follows official refusal to relax his three-year banning order to allow him to work at his old firm, the Ford Motor Company, as a trainee draughtsman.

Mr Botha, former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), was banned in February immediately after his release from detention.

TERRORISM

A series of events starting with his becoming chairman of Pebco led to his detention for nearly six weeks under the General Law Amendment Act and later under the

Terrorism Act and his subsequent restriction.

At the end of last year his resignation from Ford Motor Company sparked off a spate of strikes at the company.

TURN DOWN

Mr Botha resigned because of a clash between his work at Ford and his involvement in Pebco.

The company wanted to take back Mr Botha. But the Chief Magistrate, Mr C B van Zyl, turned down this application for a relaxation of his banning order.

Mr Botha has taught here before going to Ford.



MR Thozamile Botha, hawking vegetables for a living.

Mrs Eezeka Botha said her husband had started two weeks ago to sell fresh vegetables on a pavement in Veeplaas.

FOOD

She said so far it had not proved too successful although many people bought because they knew her husband's plight.

Until now they had to rely to a large extent on their in-laws for food, she said.

Her husband had been out of work since October last year. They had a four-year-old child to feed and debts to settle.

Back home - to find his dreams shattered

By Joe Thloloe

FOR eight years Mr Mogami "Reggie" Moeng was looking forward to April 5 this year when he would be released from Robben Island.

He would again be a father to his four sons. The family would be one again.

Came April 5, and his dreams were shattered.

His wife Audrey was at home alright. But she was paralysed and had to be helped from the bed to welcome him to their Tladi home in Soweto.

She had asked for special permission to leave her bed at

Baragwanath Hospital to be at home to meet her husband. She could hardly go to the toilet unaided.

Three days later Mr Moeng (47) was called to the Soweto security police headquarters and given a banning order

from entering any coloured, Indian or African township except Tladi, Moletsane, Jabulani, Mapetla, Senabane, Klipspruit and Diepkloof.

He is confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and has to report to the Jabulani

Mr Moeng is left in the house with his sons — three still at school, and 21-year-old Bongo, the only one working.

When Mr Moeng was jailed with 12 other members of the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa (Apu-dusa) in 1972, Bongo, the oldest son, was only 13. The youngest, Tshepiso, was only two.

RELEASED

The 13, who included well-known Johannesburg attorney Mr Bransby Vusani, were found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

The last five — Mr Moeng, Mr Hassim Kader, Mr Vusani, Mr Mfolwane Mbele and Mr Phindiso, Zimambane — who were jailed for eight years, were released on April 5. Mr Vusani, has been taken to the Transkei.

Three were jailed for five years; three for six; two for seven. One was acquitted.

Twilight People

from the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

He is banned from attending meetings; from teaching any person other than his children; from entering any factory or school; from helping in the preparation of any publication;

police every Monday between 6 am and 6 pm. The order expires on April 30, 1982.

Yesterday, Mrs Moeng was back at Baragwanath Hospital and the family are praying that the operation she is to undergo will be successful.



Mr Mogami "Reggie" Moeng, a former Jabavu clinic head clerk, who has just been released from Robben Island after eight years and slapped with a banning order.

Bongo yesterday told **POST** that his father was still recovering from a stroke he had last year while he was serving his sentence.

"When mother went to see him after he had had the stroke, his right side was paralysed, his face was twisted and he could barely talk," he said.

"He has improved tremendously now.

STROKE

"But then a few days after mother went to see him on the Island in February, she had a stroke and was in hospital for a month.

"A few days after coming home, she had an-

other attack, which was even more severe. She has been in hospital, bedridden, since then.

"She asked for permission to come home to meet father on his return.

"On Monday she went back to hospital for an operation," he said.

"Now my father will be asking for permission to visit her at the hospital Baragwanath does not appear to be one of the places he is allowed to enter."

They are praying that she will recover. Then it will be a reunion, even if Mr Moeng does not have the freedom he had been dreaming of for eight years.

Banned book: David Russell convicted

BANNED Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was today convicted by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate of possessing a banned publication, Biko, by Donald Woods.

He was also convicted on two counts of contravening his banning order and a charge of illegally participating in the distribution of a pamphlet, Crossroads Residents, personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September '78 police raids.

RESTRICTION

At a previous hearing Mr Russell pleaded guilty to one count of contravening his restriction order by leaving his home, Rushmere, in Dalziel Road, Plumstead, at night on April 25 and 26 last.

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

David
Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

year. He also pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of the book Biko on April 9 last year in Constantia. The book was banned on May 8 1978.

He pleaded not guilty to a second charge of breaking his banning order, saying he felt it his pastoral duty to attend a healing service at Crossroads for a woman with a skin complaint.

IN NEED

In a statement, he said: 'My crime is that I went out to pray for someone who was in need.'

He pleaded not guilty to charges of participating in the distribution of the 'Crossroads pamphlet.'

The case was postponed to tomorrow for sentence.

Mr G J van Eden is on the bench.

Mr A Kotze appears for the State and Mr I G Farlam for Mr Russell.

Russell guilty on 4 charges

C.T.
18/4/80
328

lination of Joint Production 203

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell was convicted in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday on two counts of breaking his banning order, of possessing the banned book "Biko", and of contravening the Internal Security Act by distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He pleaded guilty to one count of breaking his banning order and possessing a copy of Donald Woods' book "Biko", but pleaded not guilty to another count of breaking his banning order and to distributing a pamphlet about at Crossroads in September 1978.

Sentence will be passed this morning.

Russell told the magistrate, Mr G J van Eeden, he had broken his banning order on the night of April 25 last year because his banning order made it impossible to lead a normal life.

"I have to lead a normal life, and present restrictions make it impossible for me to do this. This is a violation of my personal life.

"I have been punished on the basis of secret reports. These banning orders have been imposed with a complete disregard for civilized legal procedures," he said.

Because he believed he had been treated unfairly and vindictively, he had found it difficult to obey the order.

Did not destroy banned book

The Anglican churchman admitted possessing Donald Woods' book about black leader Steve Biko, and said he did not destroy the book because he would have suppressed information people should have access to.

Russell admitted leaving his home on the night of August 10 last year when he held a small prayer meeting for a sickly congregant in Crossroads.

"The Archbishop appointed me to a special ministry among migrant workers and their families in Crossroads. My first duty is to God, and to the work I am given as a priest.

"It seemed a clear issue in which my pastoral duty — my duty to God — must take precedence over the restrictions of my banning orders," Russell said.

"My 'crime' is that I went to pray for someone who was in need."

He told the court he had sent the pamphlet "Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions During the Period of Arrest during the September 1978 Police Raids" to a number of people who he hoped might have allegations of police abuse of power investigated.

Mr A Kotze prosecuted. Mr I G Farlam appeared for Russell.

Social Total (Shore plus boat)

4000 + 0 = 4000
3396 + 6 = 4002
3392 + 16 = 4008
3388 + 24 = 4012
3384 + 30 = 4014
3380 + 34 = 4014
3376 + 36 = 4012
3372 + 36 = 4008
3368 + 32 = 4000
3364 + 27 = 3991
3360 + 21 = 3981

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* Anyone

six fish, two more than like any of the other larger. But if another boat, the pair can so, with two crew members on board is 10 graphed in Figure forsakes the four fish from shore, the fish with a second

board the social marginal product is six fish; the social total is eight more than without the boat. Who gets the eight fish?

If the two people apportion the fish equally between themselves, each has four more fish than each shore fisherman. No one else is affected. Or the gain of eight fish could be divided among all 1000 people so everyone could have

atever is done, at least a third itably switch to the boat, as is re 9-1. That would increase the it fish to 24 fish (the marginal e crewmen is eight fish) while our more fish from the shore. increases by four—the difference ginal product on the boat and -fish shore-marginal-product. A ould transfer to the boat, since the marginal product on the boat, six, with four members is greater than the forsaken marginal product on shore, four—a net social marginal product of two. With four boatmen the total product on the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, subtracting 16 forsaken fish from the shore (four from each person who shifted to the boat) yields a social gain of 14 fish. How the net social gain

Banned book: Russell fined

BANNED Anglican priest, the Rev David Patrick Hamilton Russell, convicted of possessing a banned publication, *Biko* by Donald Woods, was today sentenced by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate to a fine of R500 or three months' imprisonment. The fine was paid by church friends.

He was also sentenced to a total of eight months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, for two counts of contravening his banning order and for disseminating a banned publication, *Crossroads Residents*, to friends.

Mr Russell, 41, of Rushmere, Dalziel Road, Plumstead, pleaded guilty to contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977 by being away from his home between 6 pm on April 25 and 6 pm on April 26. In terms of his banning order he was under house arrest during these hours.

STATEMENT

Mr Russell pleaded guilty to possessing the book *Biko* on April 9 last year at Constantia. The book was banned on May 8 1978.

Mr Russell pleaded not guilty to breaking his house arrest. He also pleaded not guilty to compiling, preparing, printing or transmitting for publication, between February and March this year, a document as defined by the Internal Security Act.

His defence was that the document, *Crossroads Residents*, personal accounts of conditions

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY APRIL 18 1980

(Continued from Page 1)

during the period of rest following the September 78 police raids, not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act.

'A SCANDAL'

Mr Ian Farlam, for Russell, said: 'It would be monstrous — a scandal — if it were suggested that his action was calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.'

On the charge relating to the publication of the document, Mr Russell admitted he sent a copy to Crossroads Residents, five people.

Mr Farlam argued the document was published as defined in the Internal Security Act and that Mr Russell, at the time, intended breach of his banning order.

Arguing in mitigation of sentence, Mr Farlam said the book, *Biko*, was dedicated to a number of

the best enactment be jeopardized by public apprehension. In time enough to raise the problem, it was felt, after the same law.

It did not take long for the issue to surface. Almost upon enactment of the statute, spokesmen for the nation to discuss "the insurance problem." On February 1, seven months after the President had signed the bill, Counsel of the AEC told the Joint Committee: "Dam-major accident, if one should occur, might well be the incapacity of most companies and communities to handle

g. 30, 1954, ch. 1073, § 53(c)(8), 68 Stat. 939.

§ 2073(c)(8), until amended in 1957 by the Price-Anderson Act, on of each license issued for possession and use of special nuclear material will hold the United States and the Commission harmless from liability from the use or possession of special nuclear material by the provision presently stands following the 1957 amendment, the above led by the phrase "except to the extent that the indemnification and liability provisions of section 2210 [the Price-Anderson Act] apply" Committee held many hearings in executive session while the 1954 under consideration. These hearings, although recorded in voluminous never been made public. Cf. H. GREEN & A. ROSENTHAL, *supra* note 22,

as briefly mentioned by a representative of General Electric Co., *Hearings Before the Joint Comm. on Atomic Energy on S. 3233 and H.R. 8862 To Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946*, 83d Cong., 2d Sess., pt. 1, at 331 (1954).

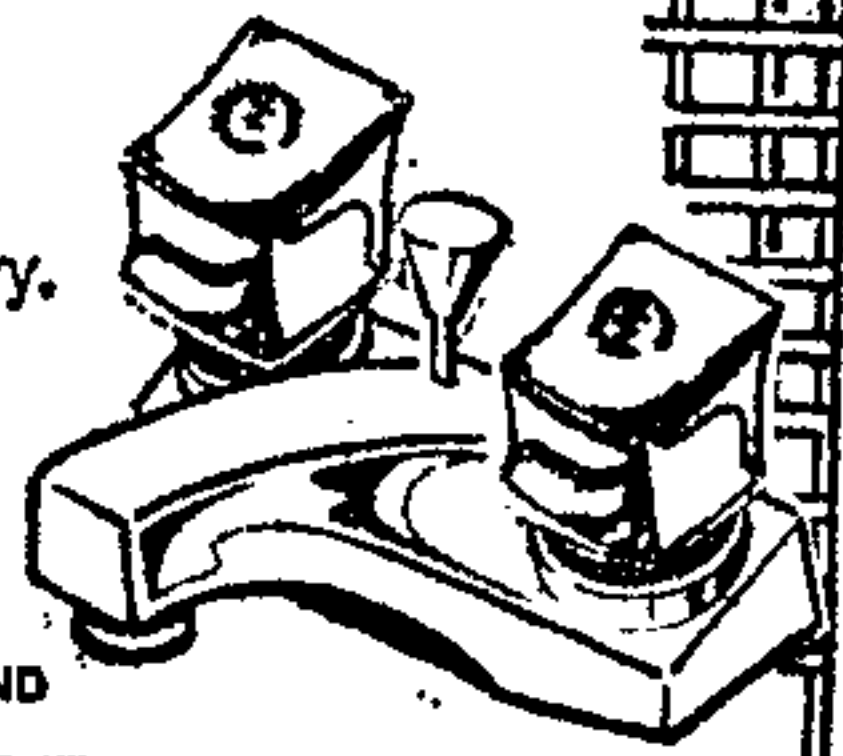
54. A meeting of industry executives to discuss the problem took place in September 1954, within weeks after the 1954 Act was signed by the President. Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., Forum Memo, Jan. 1955, at 8.

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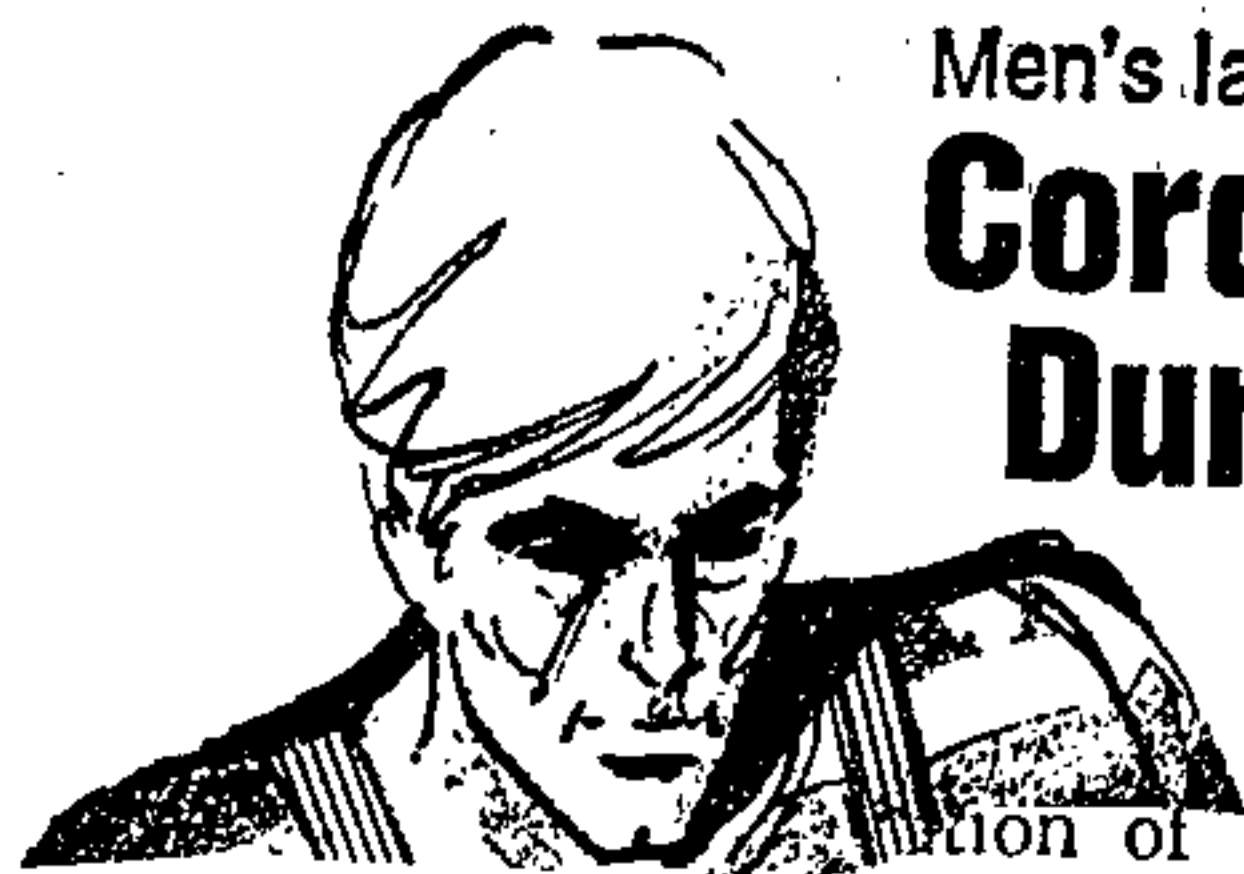
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ALLIED HOUSE
83 CORONATION RD, MAITLAND



R2-1

THE historic Bank building on Street, corner is to undergo renovation program. It is believed R2-million and A spokesman bank said would be no of the building.



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27. 19/4/89
328
Russell sentenced
on Security Act

Staff Reporter

THE Rev David Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court yesterday to a total of eight months, suspended for five years, for three contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

The banned Anglican priest was also fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book, "Biko", by Donald Woods. He admitted a previous conviction under the Publications Act.

Mr Russell was sentenced to six months for leaving his home on the nights of April 26 and August 10 last year in contravention of his banning order and sentenced to a further two months for distributing a publication about police actions in Crossroads in 1978 in con-

travention of the Internal Security Act. The conditions of the suspensions were that Mr Russell should not be convicted under similar charges in the next five years.

He pleaded guilty to breaking his banning order in April. He also pleaded guilty to possessing the book "Biko".

The magistrate, Mr G J van Eeden, said Mr Russell "had shown no remorse and there had been an element of defiance in his actions".

However, in view of the punishment he was subject to under his banning order, it was appropriate to pass suspended sentences subject to certain conditions, the magistrate said.

Mr A Kotze prosecuted, and Mr I G Farlam appeared for Mr Russell.

congestion and overuse
tion. Communal rights
to resources permit ef-
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onitoring, and supervi-
on, and monitoring.
duction, requires team
ource of increased output

The cons. ent larger fluctuation in returns to the firm's c. ners is not some necessary, natural consequence of the world. It reflects voluntary, contractual risk-sharing by the contracting parties—given that future demands and economic conditions are not perfectly and costlessly predictable. For example, a lender of money to a business firm can make a very short-term loan for a fixed interest rate. Normally he will be repaid on time and bears little risk of any interim events that might affect the security of that loan. Others may lend for a 20-year period and expose themselves more to longer-term risks and greater changes in the sale value of that bond in the interim. Others may choose to invest in some firm as an owner rather than as a lender, and experience a wider range of potential values of his investment depending upon how well the firm does. Similarly, employees—collectors of their services to a firm—can make contracts on a shorter- or longer-term basis for a fixed wage or an adjustable wage that depends on business conditions.

6, 7
8, 9
10, 11
player to borrow single handed against the value of one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing against the security of one's house or other salable assets. The employer in effect becomes a financier of short-term "loans" to his employees when he retains them at the prestate (but otherwise too high) wages during recessions, while the employees repay by continuing to work during boom periods at lower wages than they could have obtained transiently elsewhere.
Employees who are more steadily valuable to employers over intervals of business fluctuations—for example, administrative, nonproduction, security, and maintenance staffs—are more likely to have job stability. Employees who have acquired special knowledge about this particular firm and whose replacement would involve new costs of familiarization are also more likely to be maintained. People who have worked with the firm longer will have more job security (seniority) since they have shown a greater probability of staying with the firm without insisting on transiently higher wages during transiently higher demands. Younger people just entering the market, still searching out career features, are less likely to remain employed by the firm.

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REV RUSSELL

Woods book: Russell fined

CAPE TOWN — The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, who was convicted yesterday of being in possession of a banned publication, *Biko*, by Donald Woods, was sentenced yesterday by a regional court magistrate to a fine of R500 or three months imprisonment.

He was also sentenced to a total of eight months imprisonment, suspended for five years, on two charges of contravening his banning order and a charge of dissemination of a banned publication, *Crossroads Residents*, to a few friends.

Mr Russell, 41, previously pleaded guilty to the charge of contravening the banning order served on him in October 1977 by being absent from his home between 6 pm on April 25 and 6 pm on April 26. In terms of his banning order he was under house arrest between these hours.

Mr Russell also pleaded guilty to being in possession of the book *Biko* on April 9 last year at Constantia. The book was banned on May 8, 1978.

Mr Russell pleaded not guilty to a charge of breaking his house arrest by being absent from his home after 6 pm on August 10 last year.

He also pleaded not guilty to compiling, preparing, printing or transmitting for publication between February and March this year, a document as defined by the Internal Security Act.

The basis of his defence was that the document *Crossroad Residents*, personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 78 police raids "was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act."

In a statement handed to the court, Mr Russell said at about 6.45 pm on August 10 last year, he was arrested, while on his way to Crossroads to conduct a small service of healing prayers for a parishioner, Mrs Rosemary Marubellela, who suffered from a skin complaint.

He admitted he contravened his house arrest regulation but pleaded not guilty on the grounds that it was trivial matter to warrant a conviction. "My crime is that I went out after 6 pm to pray for someone who was in need," he said.

"I pleaded guilty to contravening the relevant section of the Publications Act, that I possessed the book known as *Biko* by Donald Woods," Mr Russell said.

"It concerns matters of national and international interest. For me there was a personal interest as well. Stephen Biko was a personal friend of mine as was the author, Donald Woods." — SAPA.

BANNED FROM HIS JOB



(328) S. Post 20/4/80
The former Pebco chairman, Mr Thozamile Botha, who was banned recently, now has to sell vegetables to make a living. Mr Botha's banning order does not allow him to go back to his job as a trainee at Ford. He is now a vegetable vendor in PE.

wrong, says V d Bergh

GENERAL Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, last night denied he had ever recommended that banning orders be imposed on political dissidents.

He was commenting on a report in the Sunday Express, which quoted him as saying: "I have never believed in restricting people. The system doesn't work and it is wrong."

During his term of office as Chief of the Security Police and then as Secretary for Security Intelligence hundreds of people were restricted by banning orders issued under the Suppression of Communism Act.

But General Van den Bergh said last night: "Restrictions were not imposed by the Security Police or the Bureau for State Security. It was the work of the Department of Justice and the Government."

Asked whether banning orders were not imposed on the recommendation of the Security Police or the bureau, he replied: "We did not make recommendations. We submitted reports."

In the Sunday Express report General Van den Bergh was quoted as saying:

● If he were still responsible for South Africa's security he would order an investigation into the position of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, with a view to releasing him.

● Mandela was not a com-

munist — as the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, asserted in Parliament last week — but a black nationalist. "He stood for black nationalism just as Afrikaners still stand for Afrikaner nationalism."

General Van den Bergh said of the report last night: "It is substantially correct, but there are some omissions." One purported "omission" was the report's failure to record that he did not blame the Government for deciding against releasing Mandela.

He said last night: "If the Government feels that it cannot release Mandela, I do not blame them. He committed a serious offence. He conspired to overthrow the Government by violence."

But, General Van den Bergh added, if he were responsible still for security in the changed circumstance of today, he would order a thorough investigation into the question of releasing Mandela.

His view that Mandela was not a communist contradicts what might be described as a political axiom in governing circles. It was held firmly by the previous Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and since has been repeated by Mr P. W. Botha.

Asked last night whether he had ever put his view on Mandela to Mr Vorster while both he and Mr Vorster were still in power, General Van den Bergh said: "No comment. It would be inappropriate for me to comment."

Van den Bergh NO to banning

8.8.

21/9/80

328

JOHANNESBURG — General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, last night denied he had ever recommended that banning orders be imposed on political dissidents.

He was commenting on a report in a Sunday newspaper which quoted him as saying: "I have never

believed in the principle of restricting people. The system doesn't work and it is wrong."

During his term of office as chief of Security Police and later as secretary for Security Intelligence, hundreds of people were restricted by banning orders issued under the Suppression of Communism Act.

But General Van den Bergh said last night: "Restrictions were not imposed by the Security

Police or the Bureau for State Security. It was the work of the Department of Justice and the government."

Asked whether banning orders were not imposed on the recommendation of the Security Police and/or the bureau, he replied: "We did not make recommendations, we submitted reports."

In the newspaper report Gen Van den Bergh was quoted as saying: "If we were still responsi-

ble for South Africa's security he would order an in-depth investigation into the position of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, with a view to releasing him."

Mandela was not a communist — as the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, asserted in Parliament last week — but a black nationalist. "He stood for just as nationalism for just as Afrikaners — and I am

one — still stand for Afrikaner nationalism." General Van den Bergh said of the report last night: "It is substantially correct, but there are some omissions."

One purported "omission" was the report's failure to record that he did not blame the government for deciding against releasing Mandela.

He said: "If the government feels that it cannot release Mandela, I do not

blame them. He committed a serious offence. He conspired to overthrow the government by violence."

But, Gen Van den Bergh added, if he were responsible still for security in the changed circumstances of today he would order a thorough investigation into the question of releasing Mandela.

Mr Le Grange declined to comment yesterday on the General's statement. — DDC.

Argus
Banned

(328) 21/4/80
priest

in court

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Father Sipho Patrick Mkhathshwa, charged with contravening his banning orders, appeared briefly in the Regional Court here today.

Father Mkhathshwa, 38, of Block F, House 524, Soshanguve, was not asked to plead. His trial was postponed to June 26.

Father Mkhathshwa, secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is charged under Act 44 of 1950. He allegedly received visitors and attended a public gathering last year.

The State alleges that on June 15 and 20 he received visitors at his house and attended a public gathering of three people at his home on June 20.

W. 20 22/4/80
Winnie
(328)
claims
assault

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto divisional CID chief, Colonel Steve Lerm, has instructed senior policemen to investigate an incident involving Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, and a policeman at the weekend.

Police said at the weekend Mrs Mandela had laid a charge of assault against a policeman. The policeman has also laid a similar charge against her.

A weekend newspaper reported that Mrs Mandela had a scuffle with the policeman outside the Orlando police station when she had gone there to report her departure from her Soweto home.

Mrs Mandela was in Soweto on a visit from Brandfort in the Free State to where she has been restricted for five years. — DDC.

Banning order: priest charged

PRETORIA — A Catholic priest, Fr Siphon Patrick Mkhathshwa, 38, made a brief appearance in the Regional Court here yesterday on charges of contravening his banning order.

Fr Mkhathshwa appeared before Mr C. J. R. Naude. No evidence was led and the case was postponed to June 26.

Adv Fabricius, for Fr Mkhathshwa, said the case was postponed because the Attorney-General needed more time to reply to the defence's request for the relaxation of the banning order to enable Fr Mkhathshwa to attend church, and that under the present circum-

stances, the defence had asked for the withdrawal of the charges.

The state claims that Fr Mkhathshwa, who was not asked to plead, broke his banning order on two occasions on May 15 and once on June 20 last year.

It is alleged he received visitors twice on May 15 and attended a meeting at his Mabopane home on June 20.

Fr Mkhathshwa was the regional secretary for the inter-regional meeting of the Catholic Bishops of Southern Africa.

He was first banned in June 1977. The order restricts him to the Mabopane magisterial district.

Born in Barberton, Fr Mkhathshwa was ordained in 1965 at Lydenburg. Later he was appointed to the secretariat of the department of ecumenism of the Catholic Bishops' Conference.

He was detained in October 1977 at Modderbee and released in March 1978. In October the same year he had his ban lifted so he could attend a Catholic conference in Lesotho.

In July 1978 he was fined R50 for possessing a banned book. Last August he won an appeal against the fine in the Supreme Court here. — DDC.

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Priest on charge of contravening ban



Post 22/4/80
By ALINAH DUBE
A BANNED Roman Catholic priest, Father Siphon Patrick Mkhatsiwa (38), appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday. Father Mkhatsiwa appeared before Mr C J R Naude for contravening his banning orders. It is alleged that he received visitors and attended a gathering on June 15 and 20 last year. The case was postponed to June 26.

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ment. The effects are exactly the reverse.

Banned Badela quizzed

88 23/4/80
328

PORT ELIZABETH — A former executive member of Pebco, Mr Mono Badela, presently under a banning order, was fetched by three security men from his home at 5.30 yesterday morning. He was returned four hours later.

According to his wife, Mr Badela was alleged to have contravened his banning order. She was not told how he had done this but was advised to contact a Captain Du Plessis for further information.

The person who answered at the offices of the Security Police referred all inquiries to Colonel G. Erasmus, adding that such information might be obtained from Pretoria.

Col Erasmus refused to confirm or deny whether Mr Badela had been detained merely saying he had no comment to make.

Mrs Badela said her husband was not supposed to communicate with anybody about the incident.

Mr Badela was detained early in the year, first under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and afterwards under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was together with other Pebco officials, president, Mr Thozisotha, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr D. D. Qeqe.

They were all released without being charged after spending about two months in detention. On their release they were given restriction orders, each for three years. — DDR.

23/4/80 (328)
Winnie Mandela
for motor
business?

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MRS. WINNIE Mandela, banished wife of the imprisoned black nationalist, Nelson Mandela, has been interviewed twice as a prospective employee by Sigma Motor Corporation in the past month.

Should she be offered a position with Sigma her banning order, which restricts her to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, may be altered to enable her to work for Sigma in Pretoria.

Mrs Mandela's interviews with Sigma — a subsidiary of Anglo-American — were confirmed independently yesterday by both Mr Mof Lemmer, personnel director of Sigma, and Mr Ismail Ayob, her lawyer.

The Deputy Security Police Chief, Brigadier J A du Preez, said yesterday that the Security Police were aware that Mrs Mandela had been given permission to leave Brandfort and that she had been interviewed.

It is understood that the Security Police would consider any request for Mrs Mandela to take up work with Sigma provided it did not involve her living in Soweto.

The final decision would rest with the the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, but he would almost certainly give considerable weight to the views of the Security Police.

According to one source, some members of Brandfort's white community would be relieved if Mrs Mandela moved out of their area as they see her presence as a disturbing influence on local blacks.

After a brief period of freedom, Mrs Mandela was re-banned after the 1976 unrest in Soweto and then, in 1977, banished to Brandfort by the former Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Kruger.

SP quiz banned

newsman

THE Port Elizabeth based banned journalist on the POST newspaper, Mr Mono Badela, was yesterday questioned for about five hours by security police, his wife, Mrs Vivienne Badela said.

Mrs Badela said her husband was fetched by three white security policemen at their home at about 5.30 am. Mrs Badela said police told her they were taking Mr Badela for questioning in connection with contravening his banning order.

Mr Badela, together with Mr Thozamile Botha and Mr Phalo Tshumbe, were detained on the night of January 10. They were first detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Their detention was later changed to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The three were banned on their release.

Banned doctor's study appeal refused again

By DIAGO SEGOLA

A FINAL attempt by a doctor to have her banning order relaxed, to enable her to study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is restricted, has failed.

The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa), which had taken up the matter on behalf of Dr. Mamphele Ramphele with the Ministry of Justice, informed her in a letter recently:

"We regret that the Medical Association cannot be of any further assistance to you in this matter and can only express the hope that your case will be reconsidered in the not too distant future."

Masa, of which Dr. Ramphele is a member, had received a letter from the Secretary for Justice, Mr. J. P. J. Coetzer, which said: "I wish to inform you that the Honourable Minister of Justice has on two occasions personally considered Dr. Ramphele's request for permission to attend a diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene at the medical school of the University of the Witwatersrand."

"But after careful consideration of all the relevant information decided not to accede to her request."

Early this year the Minister of Justice, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, twice refused to relax Dr. Ramphele's banning order to enable her to study for the post-graduate course.

On the first occasion Dr. Ramphele applied to the Minister through the Chief Magistrate at Tzaneen. The second unsuccessful request was made by the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs. Helen Suzman.

Commenting on the refusal, Mrs. Suzman said at the time:

"I think it's absurd that a medical doctor, who wants to follow a course to improve her knowledge of tropical diseases and other branches of medicine which would be of value in her work, should be prevented from doing so because of her political views."

Dr. Tim Wilson, of the Wits Medical School, said at the time it was very important that Dr. Ramphele be allowed to qualify in tropical medicine.

"It is obvious that a doctor working in such an area should keep up to date. I think it is very important that she be allowed to get this qualification for the sake of her patients."

"I hope this decision will be revised because Wits is the only place she can study for the diploma," he said.

Dr. Ramphele, 30, who is restricted to Lenyenye township in the district of Napier, near Tzaneen, had been accepted by Wits University Medical School — subject to Ministerial approval — to study for the diploma.

The diploma course deals with diseases such as malaria, bilharzia, typhoid, sleeping sickness and others which are rife in Dr. Ramphele's area.

328

DOM 29/4/80

ALL > 202

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DD 29/4/80 (93)
Ramphele plea
refused again (328)

JOHANNESBURG — A further attempt by a banned former King William's Town doctor to have her banning order relaxed so that she can study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is restricted has failed.

The Medical Association of South Africa, which had taken up the matter on behalf of Dr Mamphela Ramphele with the Ministry of Justice, told her in a letter recently: "We regret that the Medical Association cannot be of any further assistance to you in this matter and can only express the hope that your case will be reconsidered in the not too distant future."

The association, of which Dr Ramphele is a member, had received a letter from the Secretary

for Justice which said:

"I wish to inform you that the Minister of Justice has on two occasions personally considered Dr Ramphele's request for permission to attend a diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene at the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"But after careful consideration of all the relevant information he decided not to accede to her request."

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch refused Dr Ramphele's application when she applied to the Minister through the chief magistrate of Tzaneen. The second request was made by Mrs Helen Suzman.

Dr Ramphele, 30, who is restricted to Eeyenye township near Tzaneen, has been accepted by Wits University Medical School. — SAPA

UMTATA — Discussions between the Transkei Government and the editor of the Daily Dispatch might lead to a decision by the Transkei authorities to revoke the ban on the newspaper, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It depends on what happens when and if we discuss the matter," he said in an interview yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who invited his Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, and Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, to the interview yesterday, said: "The editor of the Dispatch has not approached me for a meeting."

The Dispatch editor, Mr George Farr, said yesterday: "The Daily Dispatch remains anxious to solve the problem with the Transkei Government and will willingly enter into discussions at any time."

On the detention of the Transkei-based Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, Chief Matanzima said: "That is a matter for the Security Police. I won't be able to reply to that."

He added, however: "I will reveal to you that a curious incident happened in my office. I received a phone call from overseas and had discussions with the person. Half an hour afterwards Sidney Moses phoned me and asked me about the same discussion."

Matanzima: ban could be revoked

DD 29/4/80 (243)
(103) (328)

Claiming that Mr Moses was "in possession of the whole conversation," he said: "I think the Security Police might have been justified in detaining him to find out how he got the information."

Describing the implications of the situation as "very serious" Chief Matanzima said: "It means I cannot discuss matters with anybody without the Daily Dispatch knowing."

Asked whether it was not possible for information about the conversation to have been leaked to Mr Moses from his office, Chief Matanzima replied: "I don't know about the possibilities. But Mr Moses is the person to tell us."

In reply to a question about whether he was satisfied that Mr Moses was being properly looked after in detention, Chief Matanzima said: "Detainees have to be visited by magistrates, to whom all complaints have to be submitted."

As no complaints had been referred to him, he

assumed all was well, particularly as "Mr Moses has not even approached me as the Minister of Police."

Mr Letlaka said: "The magistrates who attend to detainees are very senior men and one has to assume they carry out their duties responsibly."

In a separate interview the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied reports that Mr Moses had been taken to hospital in a serious condition last week and then taken back into detention against the wishes of the hospital staff.

Brig Ngceba said: "Mr Moses did not complain. I referred him to the district surgeon after Mrs Moses had told me he needed to take tablets but did not have any with him. The doctor referred him to the hospital."

Mr Moses was taken to hospital again yesterday for a "routine check-up," Brig Ngceba said. "He was taken at my insistence."

— DDC.

Punishing the patients (328) ~~195~~

DISEASES like malaria, typhoid and sleeping sickness are rife in the Napumo district of the north-eastern Transvaal. One of the few doctors in the area is Dr Mamphela Ramphele. RDM 30/4/80

Three times, Dr Ramphele has applied for permission to take a post-graduate course in tropical medicine at Wits University. Three times, without saying why, the Government has refused her that permission. But the reason is plain. The doctor is a banned person. So her patients will suffer with her.

Lectures at Unisa

Rachidi's ban eased for study

MR HLAKE Rachidi, banned former president of the Black People's Convention (BPC), has been granted permission to leave the magisterial area of Johannesburg for study in Pretoria.

He has been given

permission to attend lectures at the University of South Africa (Unisa) on May 2, 3, 8 and June 6.

Rachidi has been granted leave to attend the lectures after making an application on March 14. He is allowed to be in Pretoria during specific hours, the longest being next Thursday when he has been given four hours.

The conditions for his being in Pretoria are that he report at Orlando Police Station before leaving and on return, and he report to the Pretoria Central Police Station on arrival.

He should travel via the Ben Schoeman Highway to and from Pretoria, does not take part in any discussions other than in the lecture room and in connection with the lecture; he attends no gathering other than the lecture; and he stays in the lecture room for the duration of the lecture only.

MODDERBEE

Rachidi was banned shortly after his release from Modderbee where he was held under the Internal Security Act.

Meanwhile it was reported last week that Dr Mamphela Ramphele, banished to the Northern Trans-



Mr Hlaku Rachidi . . . allowed to study in Pretoria.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 66 69/68

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

328

No. 918

2 May 1980

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

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

No. 918

2 Mei 1980

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

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Mogame Josiah Moeng.....	1335 Tladi, Soweto, Johannesburg.....	8/4/80	30/4/82
Kader Hassim.....	7 Belmont Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	9/4/80	30/4/85

Believed to be in Lesotho

BOTHA FLEES

Post 6/5/80
BR8



Mr Thozamile Botha . . . left the country.

BANNED former Febco leader Thozamile Botha has left the country and is believed to be in Maseru, Lesotho.

This was disclosed last night by a close relative of Mr Botha who also said that the wife had reported the matter to the police in Kwazakhele.

Mr Botha is believed to have left his home in Zwide township early on Sunday morning. He and two other Port Elizabeth men, Mr Phalo Tshume, former secretary and black journalist, Mr Mono Badela, were earlier this year jailed without trial for seven weeks and soon after their release on February 27 were served with banning orders.

Mr Botha and Mr Badela were placed under house arrest. Mr Botha was restricted to Zwide township. He rose to the leader.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page of the block on this cover the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ballpoint pen is acceptable. Red or green ink is not acceptable. Underlining, emphasis and other markings which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on the top of each page (e.g. graph paper) where examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for admission to the examination.

DD 6/5/80

Banned Botha is missing

411
328

PORT ELIZABETH — The former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Thozamile Botha, has been missing from his Zwide home since Sunday.

Mr Botha, who was served with a banning order after spending six weeks in detention, was one of the kingpins in settling the unrest at Ford's assembly plant here recently.

His wife, Mrs Fezeka Botha, said she had returned from a beer party at 5 pm on Sunday to find her husband gone.

She said this seemed strange as he was not allowed to leave the house between 8 pm on Friday and 6 am on Monday, so she reported the matter to the police.

Mr Botha, a former high school teacher, reverted to selling fruit after he was banned. His wife is concerned about her future as she does not know how she will survive.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said he could not comment before contacting the Security Branch today. —
DDR

STAR 6/5/80 (328) (329)

Film on Woods and Steve Biko

The Star Bureau

LONDON — American screen star Paul Newman may play former South African editor Donald Woods and Jane Fonda his wife Wendy in the film version of Mr Woods's autobiography.

The Steve Biko role may go to the top black actor Sidney Poitier. Ronald Harwood, the South African playwright who lives in Britain, is writing the screenplay.

Producer Carl Foreman said today: "Paul Newman and Jane

Fonda have expressed great interest in the story, and are waiting to read the script. So is Sidney Poitier."

Mr Foreman plans to make the film with the leading American black producer Isaac Jones. Filming is due to start next year.

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UCT

Banned Pebco man has fled country

STAR 6/5/80

328

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Thozamile Botha, the banned former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who went missing at the weekend, had definitely left the country, the head of the security police branch in Port Elizabeth, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus said today.

He said he had evidence that Mr Botha had left the country but he was not sure where he was.

Meanwhile, several people, including Mrs Botha, have been questioned by police.

Police were trying to establish how Mr Botha

had managed to leave and arrests might follow, Colonel Erasmus said.

Mr Botha had been reported missing by his wife on Sunday, and police were unable to trace him. But police had information that Mr Botha fled the country on Saturday night.

Mr Botha, a key figure in the recent Ford Motor Company labour dispute, spent six weeks in detention and received a banning order immediately after his release.

Formerly a high-school teacher and later a trainee draughtsman at Ford, he took to selling fruit when his banning order prevented him from doing other work.

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UCT

Arrests likely in wake of Botha's flight

Post 7/5/80
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11/2

MR THOZAMILE Botha, the banned former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), who went missing at the weekend, has definitely left the country, police have confirmed.

They are trying to establish how Mr Botha had managed to leave and arrests might follow, said Col Gerrit Erasmus, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth.

Col Erasmus said in an interview that he had evidence that Mr Botha left the country but he was not sure where he was. He suspected him to be in a bordering country.

Meanwhile, several people, including Mr Botha's wife, had been questioned by police.

Col Erasmus said Mr Botha had been reported missing by his wife on Sunday, and police were unable to trace him. However, police had information that Mr Botha had fled the country on Saturday night.

He said according to his informant the other former Pebco leaders who were detained and later restricted with Mr Botha were still all in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

They are Mr Dan Gege, a businessman and sports administrator, Mr Mono Badela, a journalist and Mr Phulo Tshumbe, a per-

sonnel officer at a Uitenhage plant.

Mr Botha, a key figure in the recent Ford Motor Company labour dispute, spent six weeks in detention and received a banning order immediately after his release.

Formerly a high school teacher and later a trainee draughtsman at Ford Motor Company, he took to fruit vending when his banning order prevented him from doing other work.

He recently heard from the local Chief Magistrate that an application to have his banning order relaxed to enable him to work at Ford, had been refused.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt authoritatively that a top representative of Ford was now attempting to get the banning order relaxed for him to return to work there.

His three-year banning order stipulates that he



Mr Mono Badela

must be at home between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. on weekdays and at weekends.

Mrs Fezeka Botha said she had found her husband missing from their home on Sunday after returning from a visit to relatives.

She reported him as missing, to the Kwazakhele police station on Sunday evening — the police immediately launched a search for Mr Botha which until yesterday had proved fruitless.

"I know that he was terrible frustrated by his banning order but he did not mention anything to me about leaving. It has been a terrible shock," said Mrs Botha.

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11/2

8/5/80 328

Banned black leader seeks asylum in Lesotho

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lesotho Government confirmed today that Mr Thozamile Botha, the banned leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), who fled South Africa last weekend, is in Maseru.

Mr T Ntsane, director of Lesotho Broadcasting, said that Mr Botha was in the process of applying for political asylum through the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior.

Mr Botha fled the country on Sunday when he disappeared from his Zwile home in Port Elizabeth.

He was under a three-year banning order which restricted him entering a factory, rendering him jobless.

He could not take up his job with the Ford Motor Company, and an application to have his banning order amended so that he could work was turned down by the Government.

Last year, Mr Botha led the labour strike at Ford which involved 700 workers.

80 8/5/80 328

Qeqe on banning charge

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Dan Qeqe appeared before a Regional Court magistrate here yesterday on a charge of contravening his banning order.

Mr Qeqe, whose ban confines him to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth, pleaded not guilty.

A Security Policeman told the court he had been given a lift at Uitenhage in a car in which Mr Qeqe had been a passenger.

Constable G. Dhanster said he stopped the car and had been given a lift from KwaNobuhle, Uitenhage, to Zwide on March 3.

He said he had known at the time it was Mr Qeqe but had not arrested him because he knew that banned people could receive permission to move out of their area at certain times.

The case continues today. — DDR

810 9/5/80 (HM) (328)

Botha seeks Lesotho asylum

MASERU — The banned former president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, who fled South Africa is seeking political asylum here.

Mr Botha left his wife and four-year-old son at his home in Zwile on Sunday morning and travelled

across South African territory by car. He entered Lesotho in the southern district of Quthing and took a bus to Maseru, where he arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr Botha is planning to study law at the National University of Lesotho. — SAPA.

Ex-Pebco
leader is
in Maseru

328

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Banned black consciousness leader Mr Thozamile Botha arrived in Maseru on Tuesday night to an enthusiastic welcome from other South African political refugees in the Lesotho capital.

Mr Botha left Port Elizabeth on Sunday and was driven to Sterkspruit in Transkei, from where he crossed the river into Lesotho and took a bus to Maseru.

He reported to the Lesotho authorities yesterday and a spokesman for the Minister of the Interior said his application for political asylum was being considered by the Lesotho Government.

Mr Botha was a leading figure in the recent strike at the Port Elizabeth Ford plant and was chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) until February when he was served with a banning order.

He subsequently earned a living selling food and vegetables.

9/05/80 AREYUS
Ban on school meetings foolish

Parliamentary Staff

SCHOOLGROUNDS should not be included in a ban on meetings, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) told the Assembly today.

Speaking in the budget debate on the police vote, she referred to an incident when police were reported to have baton-charged and detained more than 300 pupils after entering the grounds of a Johannesburg school.

'What is the need to enter schoolgrounds?' Mrs Suzman asked.

'I do not believe schoolgrounds should be included in the ban on meetings.'

It was a 'foolish' law that did not allow the

safety valve of children demonstrating in their own schoolgrounds, Mrs Suzman said.

Mr A J Vlok (NP, Verwoerdburg) said the police had maintained order during weeks of school boycotts when there was a threat of clashes.

A FUSS

Mrs Suzman was now making a fuss about a single incident and was using it to convey to schoolchildren that Parliament had made a 'foolish' law.

Referring to a news report about a SACC meeting, Mr Vlok warned people who advocated civil disobedience that a confrontation with the police would be inevitable.

SA exile
STAR 9/5/80
wants to
study law

328

Mr Thozamile Botha, banned former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who fled to Lesotho this week, wants to study law at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (Roma) in Maseru, a Government official said today.

Mr T Ntsane, director of Lesotho Broadcasting, said Mr Botha, 30, had applied for political asylum in Lesotho. He had been interviewed by the Lesotho police, Immigration Department officials, the Foreign Affairs and Interior Ministries and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Southern Africa.

It is believed Mr Botha will soon be granted refugee status.

Mr Ntsane said that Mr Botha had entered Lesotho on Tuesday. It is understood that Mr Botha, who fled South Africa on Sunday, travelled through Transkei and walked several kilometres before crossing the border at Pele Bridge.

Botha's wife seeks order against SB

MRS FEZEKA BOTHA, wife of the exiled Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leader Mr Thozamile Botha, has applied for a court interdict preventing the security police from molesting or assaulting her and her family.

Her attorney, Mr Herbert Fischel, said the urgent application was brought in on Wednesday when notice of it was served on the security police.

Mr Justice de Wet then instructed that the case be put on the Supreme Court role for Tuesday.

Mrs Botha and members of her family, including Mr Botha's brother, were reportedly questioned by the Port Elizabeth security police this week after the disappearance of her husband from their home in Zwijdsdorp township at the weekend.

She has not been at home since Monday and is understood to be staying with relatives in Port



Mr Thozamile Botha

Elizabeth with their four-year-old boy.

Sapa reported from Maseru this week that Mr Botha, who fled into Lesotho, was seeking political asylum there. Mr Botha travelled from Port Elizabeth to the Lesotho border by car.

He crossed into Leso-

tho's Quthing district at Tele Bridge and made his way to Maseru, where he arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr Botha is believed to be planning to study law at the University of Lesotho.

Mr Botha shot to prominence in Port Elizabeth at the end of last year when his resignation from Ford Motor Company — where he was a trainee draughtsman — sparked the first of a series of black walkouts and a spate of labour unrest.

He was later detained for almost seven weeks by security police and served with a restriction order after that.

Mr Botha, also a former high school teacher, took to fruit vending to make a living within the terms of his banning order. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Another leader lost

114 328 WDM 12/5/80.

GOOD riddance to bad rubbish. That will be the feeling of some people about the flight of the black consciousness leader, Thozamile Botha, to Lesotho.

They are those for whom his detention, without trial, under the Terrorism Act, and the banning order imposed on his release, was proof enough that he was up to no good.

Such people of course regarded Mr Botha, like so many emergent black leaders before him, as an "agitator". And detention, banning, exile has become the black agitator's inevitable lot.

We for our part wonder whether South Africa can afford the loss of this young man. Certainly we see no gain in the fact that an internal leader, a potential negotiator, has been turned into a potential external enemy — an enemy of negotiations and non-violent solutions.

He could have been a valuable community leader. His civic organisation, Pebco, attracted largescale support in Port Elizabeth's volatile black township. Yet Mr Botha, only 30 years old, exercised a remarkable control and discipline over their mass meetings. And publicly, at least, he condemned the violence that accompanied the labour unrest in the city.

Significantly, Ford Motor Company wanted to take him back, but his banning order prevented this. The man who was already being described as the "Dr Motlana" of Port Elizabeth, was reduced to selling produce on a township pavement to make a living. No wonder he fled.

But he will want to return and we can guess in what tragic capacity that might be.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1000

16 May 1980

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

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of
the Internal Security Act, 1950, that the name Du
Plessis, Barney Samuel, has been removed from the
list published in Government Notice R. 1907, dated
16 November 1962.

CG 6998 16/5/80

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1000

16 Mei 1980

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

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die
Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, gegee dat die
naam Du Plessis, Barney Samuel, geskrap is van die
lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1907 van 16
November 1962, afgekondig is.

Mrs Botha's plea on safety weighed

JUDGMENT has been reserved on the urgent application for an interim supreme court order restraining police from assaulting Mrs Fezeka Botha, wife of the former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Thozamile Botha, and her brother.

Mrs Botha alleged that she was beaten and kicked by a Captain du Plessis and a Lieutenant Moolman.

She was also forced to stand through most of an interrogation lasting from 8.50 pm until 5 am the next day, she claims.

She was fetched from her house in Zwide, where her brother also stayed, and was returned there in the early morning hours.

She also alleged that the head of the local security police, Colonel Gerit Erasmus, flung a brick at her which missed, and another officer called her abusive names.

Her brother, who was detained at the time, was brought into the interrogation room at 2 am and he was in a pathetic state with a bleeding mouth.

PROTECTION

Mr I Farlam, for Mrs Botha, said she feared similar treatment of her and her brother by security police to that during their interrogations on May 5, which allegedly included assault.

She felt she required protection while civil proceedings were been instituted against the Minister of Police and three security police officers in Port Elizabeth — for which a month's notice was required.

Mrs Botha and her brother, Mr Vukile Maki-

nana, claimed in affidavits that they had been assaulted during lengthy questioning at the security police offices in Port Elizabeth on May 5, the day after Mr Botha's disappearance.

When dropped at home she was warned not to report the incidents to the Press and that if she did not contact the security police if her husband phoned her, she would receive the same treatment again.

IN HIDING

She was in hiding and was afraid to return to her home for fear of similar police action.

Mr Makinana said the house was still closely watched by security police.

Replying affidavits from the three respondents confirmed that Mrs Botha was questioned for a long time, but denied that she was made to stand, or that she was assaulted.

They said her fears were unfounded because they had the information they needed about her banned husband — his means of escape and his whereabouts.

Mr J P W Erasmus, for the Minister, said that if the application were successful, a stigma would cling to Col Erasmus before it had been established whether he had actually allowed the assault of a woman.

Mr Justice Howie is on the Bench.

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ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
., EARL W. LANGUAGE 38/196
EARLY 30,000 MAIN ENTRIES.

TWO men have been de-
tained in the Eastern
Cape in connection with
the flight of the former
Port Elizabeth Black Civic
Organisation leader Mr
Thozamile Botha to Le-
sotho last week.

Mr Botha a banned per-
son whose restrictions
placed on him by the
Government prevented
him from continuing his
employment as a trainee
foreman at Ford, has ap-
plied for political asylum
with the Lesotho authori-
ties.

The detention of the
two men has been confir-
med by Lieutenant-
Colonel Leon Mellet of
the South Africa Police
Directorate in Pretoria.

He would not release
the names of the two men
being held.

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PE man (328) not guilty 17/5/80 on banning charge

PORT ELIZABETH — Sports administrator and businessman Mr Dan Qege was acquitted in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court last week of breaking his banning order by going to Uitenhage.

A security policeman, Constable Gene Danster, told magistrate Mr J E Moony, that he had been hiking a lift to Port Elizabeth from Uitenhage when a car in which Mr Qege was a passenger stopped to give him a lift.

He said that he did not arrest Mr Qege immediately because he did not know whether Mr Qege had permission to leave the Port Elizabeth magisterial district in terms of his banning order.

Mr Qege had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In finding him not guilty, Mr Moony said it was unlikely that Mr Qege would have stopped to give a lift to a member of the security police or for that matter to anyone else.

UCT

Thozamile Botha under ANC wing

SUNDAY POST
Reporters

THOZAMILE BOTHA, the banned former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), has been taken under the wing of the African National Congress.

The 32-year-old former teacher, who led the Ford workers' strike at the company's Port Elizabeth plant last year, went into exile two weeks ago.

Mr Botha's connection with the ANC was confirmed yesterday by reliable sources in Maseru.



Mr Botha

The sources said that even though Mr Botha could not formally join the ANC in Lesotho as it has no established office there, the movement has taken him under its close protection.

Mr Botha was banned earlier this year after six weeks in security police detention following the Ford workers' strike.

Reports earlier this week speculated that Mr Botha was to register at the University of Lesotho at Roma for a law course, but SUNDAY POST's sources declined to confirm this, or say what his future plans would be.

In terms of Mr Botha's support during his Pebco days — he was reportedly able to attract up to 10 000 people at some of his meetings — his alliance with the ANC is seen as a politically significant move.

According to reports, Mr Botha spent a year visiting black homes in the Port Elizabeth area before establishing Pebco to find out about the community's problems.

His move towards the ANC comes at the same time as a series of dramatic shifts in exile politics.

The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) has recently lost the services of Steve Biko's right hand man, Barney Pityana and Black Review editor Ben Khoapa.

Mr Pityana has resigned as BCMA secretary-general and Mr Khoapa as treasurer of the New York com-

clear if they have resigned as BCMA members.

From its beginnings BCMA has seen itself as an organisation trying to unite the ANC and PAC, the two South African exile groups recognised by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Recent in-fighting within the PAC has brought it close to collapse and the movement could well lose its OAU recognition.

And the ANC, from its position of strength and diplomatic recognition, has apparently answered the BCMA with a join-us-or-forget-it reply.

Another man to skip the country is Mr Enoch Duma, a senior reporter with the Sunday Times and vice-president of the Writers Association of South Africa (WASA). He is presently in London.

Mr Duma left South Africa for Lesotho, where he spent a few days before flying out to London.

Mr Duma, a former detainee under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, has been missing from his Dobsonville home for about three weeks. He left behind his wife, Kitty, and their three children.

In 1975 Mr Duma was awarded a World Press Institute grant and studied at the University of Indiana in America. On



Enoch Duma

two occasions last year, the Government refused to renew Mr Duma's passport to allow him to honour an invitation to visit the United States.

After his nine months' detention in 1977, Mr Duma was charged under the Terrorism Act. He was acquitted.

A Soweto social worker attached to Baragwanath Hospital, Mrs Masepeke Tshabalala, who was held under the General Law Amendment Act and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, was also released on Friday afternoon.

She had been held at Jabulani Police Station and said yesterday on her release that she was told she would not be

28/05/80 AR44
328

Banned black leader vanishes

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A leading exponent in the black-consciousness movement, Jairus Kgokong, has left his Soweto home and is believed to have gone to Botswana.

Mr Kgokong, banned and restricted to the magisterial area of Johannesburg, was to have surrendered to the police yesterday to start a two-year jail sentence for obstructing the course of justice.

His sentence was a sequel to a Supreme Court trial in which Mr J Mofokeng and six others were charged under the Terrorism Act. Kgokong was a State witness.

STATEMENT

His evidence conflicted with a statement he made under oath before Captain A B Cronwright on November 3 1975.

He said the statement was not made freely and voluntarily. He was later charged with obstructing the course of justice.

Kgokong has played a prominent role in the black-consciousness movement. He was Transvaal regional secretary of the South African Students' Organisation.

He has spent about 23 months under detention in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Kgokong applies for asylum in Botswana

Post
2/15/80
328
2/15/80

BLACK Consciousness
leader, Mr Jairus
Kgokong, yesterday
applied for political
asylum in Botswana,
according to
sources there.

Mr Kgokong, former
Transvaal regional secretary of the banned
South African Students' Organisation (Saso), is
said to have arrived in
Botswana on Saturday
— two days before he
was to have handed
himself over to prison
authorities in Johannesburg to start a two year
jail sentence.

Mr Kgokong was banned
and restricted to the
magisterial district of
Johannesburg.

STATEMENT

The two year sentence he
was to serve is a sequel
to a Supreme Court trial
in which Mr J Mofokeng and six others
were charged under
the Terrorism Act. Mr
Kgokong was State witness in the case.

His evidence in the case
allegedly conflicted with
a statement he had
made under oath before
Captain A B Cronwright on November 3,
1975. He had told the
court that the statement
was not made freely
and voluntarily.

Mr Kgokong has played a
major role in the black
consciousness movement
of South Africa. He has
spent about 23 months
in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism
Act and Section 10 of
the Internal Security
Act.

Winnie ^{5-TAR} 26/5/80
can't go ⁽³²⁵⁾
to India ⁽³³⁰⁾

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Winnie Mandela has been refused a passport to travel to India to accept a top award on behalf of her jailed husband, the nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

He is this year's recipient of the Nehru Award for International Reconciliation.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton who helped with a passport application, said today the application had been turned down.

Past recipients include the American civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King and the Tanzanian leader Dr Julius Nyerere.

It is understood that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, strongly backed the granting of the award to Mandela who is a prisoner on Robben Island.

TO ALL:

Religious Leaders
Members of Parliament
Newspaper and Magazine
Members of the Public
Committee members of c

Members of the Legal Profession



BANNING & DETENTION WILL

The Civil Rights League
punishments of detention
law, and the subsequent
contraventions.

COURTS ARE EXCLUDED

The courts are, in effect
punishment without having
of restriction has already

The League protests that
and judging the evidence
"security" legislation
courts, for example of
under a wide-ranging
pressure of international
excluded from the jurisdiction

Using banning for political
officials, when the
having them convicted
of the law, creates a
that may lead to weak

INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN

The fundamental principle
guilty. There must
form - yet that is what
Civil Rights League
punishment without justice

SMOKESCREEN

There are those who persuade themselves that
they must have merited their punishment and
rather than imprisoned. This is the way people

The belief that there can be no smoke without
realisation that permanent smoke more probable

Those who believe that officials cannot make
example: the interference with parliamentary
and Mr. Riko's death.

Far from bannings being merited, these rest
of goodwill who have the influence to bring our people together in peace -
when there is a desperate need for voices of reconciliation to be heard.

Nkondo ban a measure 'against the grain' - Azaso

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE South African Government has gone
against the grain by banning Mr Curtis Nkon-
do while there is a nationwide call for the re-
lease of Mr Nelson Mandela and other political
prisoners, the return of the exiles and the
unbanning of the banned.

This was said by the
Azanian Students Organ-
isation (Azaso) and the
Congress of South African
Students (Cosas) in
their protest against the
banning of Mr Nkondo.
Mr Nkondo was banned
on his release from de-
tention last Friday.

The statement read:
"There is a nationwide
call for the release of
Mandela and other political
leaders, the return of
the exiles, and the banish-
ed and the unbanning of
the banned. In the wake
of this worthy and reason-
able call we see the
regime going against the
grain of this demand and
banning Mr Nkondo.

"There was a time
when such actions sowed
fears in the hearts of
many, but today we

sympathise with the re-
gime for the intransi-
gence and their myopia.
The taste of liberation
remains on the tongue of
every black man in this
country and his thirst for
liberation will not be
thwarted by anything, not
even death.

"It is imperative for
the regime to understand
that opportunity knocks
once, and once lost, it
can never be recovered.
The oppressed people
must acknowledge that the
tactics of the regime are
but temporary measures,
and it is the resolve ly-
ing deep in our hearts
that is of matter today.

"We need to stand
united with the Nkondos
and the Mandelas of our
times, because they are
beacons in the path of
the oppressed people as
they march to the new
haven of their ultimate
liberation. We stand four
square behind Mr Nko-
ndo and others who find
themselves in similar cir-
cumstances. We further
pledge solidarity with the
Fort Hare students in this
hour of crisis."

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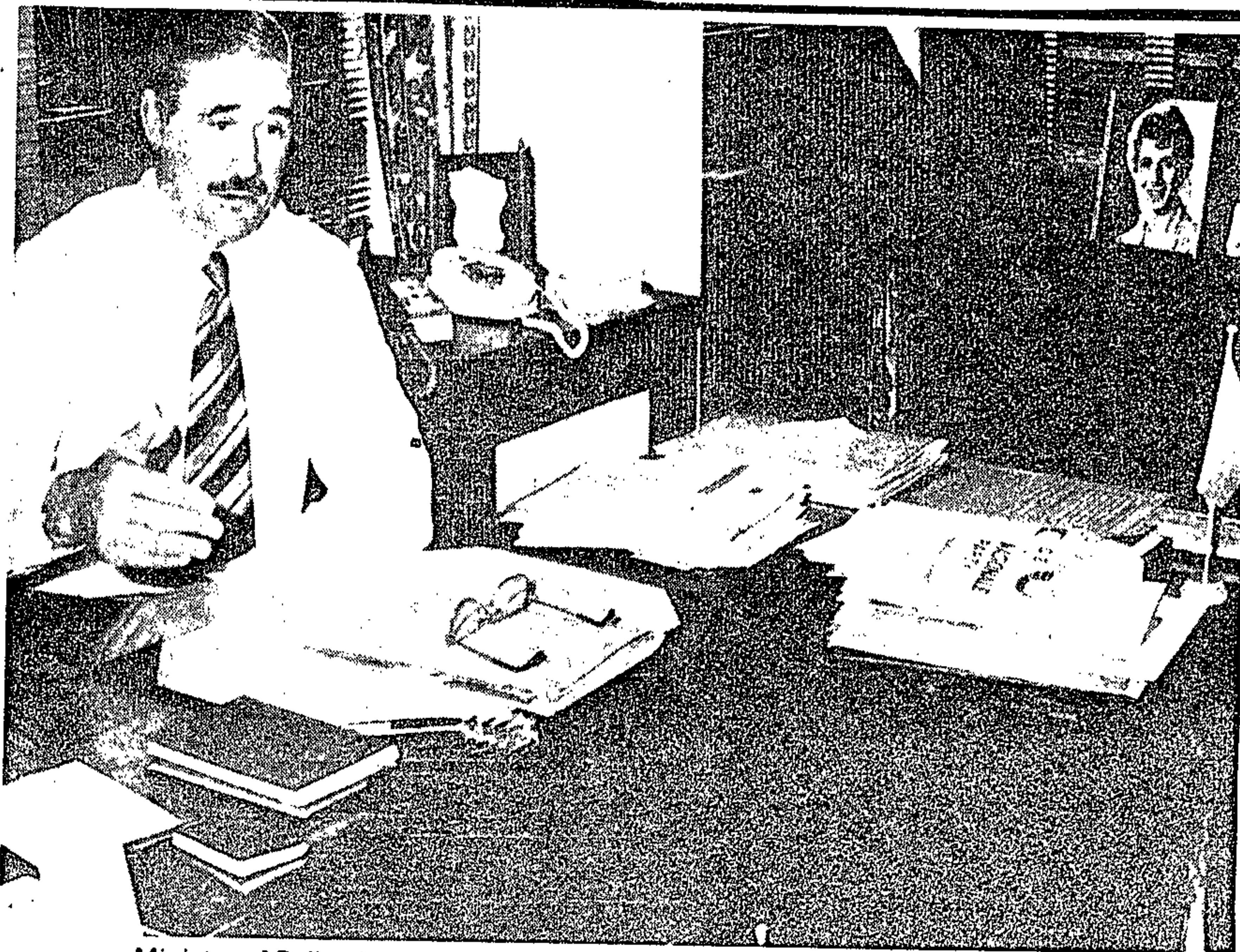
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Minister of Police Louis le Grange ... warnings from the Potchefstroom "pulpit"

ning order relaxed to enable her to study at the University of the Witwatersrand in a branch of medicine relevant to the area to which she is restricted.

The Medical Association of South Africa, of which she is a member, received the following reply from the Secretary for Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer: "...the Minister of Justice has on two occasions personally considered Dr Ramphele's request for permission to attend a diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene at the medical school of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"But after careful consideration of all the relevant information decided not to accede to her request."

Dr Ramphele, one of only a handful of black women doctors in the country, was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town. She was detained for 139 days in 1976 and a year later, banished to Lenyenye township near Tzaneen.

She was among the Biko associates to be silenced. Mr Biko died in police custody, as did Mr Mapetla Mohapi. Mr Barney Pitso and Mr Thami Zani went into exile. Other leading figures of the banned Black People's Convention and the SA Students' Organisation were jailed after a lengthy trial in 1976. Mr Stephen Jones, who was arrested with Mr Biko at a

road block, was also banned after being released from a lengthy period in detention.

He, too, was not charged.

In recent months, those banned included people who had served prison terms on Robben Island, as well as four Port Elizabeth black leaders, Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Dan Qeqe, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela.

Mr Botha, leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), recently also joined the exiles.

Among the prominent blacks still in detention is Dr Joe Veriava, an executive member of Azapo and chairman of the Solidarity Front, the anti-SA Indian Council body.

He too was held under the General Law Amendment Act, and is now being detained under the "preventive" Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Dr Veriava, Mr Nkondo, and others are among an ever-increasing number of people detained under various Security laws.

Yet, in terms of amendments to the Police Act proposed recently by Mr Le Grange, it would have been an offence to publish detainees' names without official authorisation.

The amendments led to a public outcry, with black leaders saying the country would become a Police State and that the provisions sounded like something out of Solzhenitsin's

Gulag Archipelago where people disappeared without trace.

Mr Le Grange then withdrew the provisions, referring to them to the Rabie Commission probing security laws.

But two security law experts, Professor John Dugard and Professor A S Matthews, have expressed strong misgivings about the amended Bill. They agree that on the face of it, the Bill would still prevent newspapers from publishing the names of Terrorism Act detainees, enabling the police to arrest people under the Act and the public would not know about it.

Police seldom volunteer to disclose the names of people detained under the Security laws. Names are usually brought to the attention of the Press by family members, associates or lawyers. Police also seldom, even on inquiry from the Press, give details about where detainees are being held, or sometimes, even under which Act.

The Police Act, the Prisons Act and the various security laws cast such a wide dragnet on the publication of information that ordinary members of the public often accuse the Press of "hiding" things.

In present circumstances, unless the Press is satisfied beyond doubt about the veracity of its informants, it will not publish the names of detainees.

Now Mr Nkondo's silencing means that he will no longer be able to take part in the special weekend classes for students in Soweto.

Mr Nkondo resigned as a teacher after the 1976 unrest in protest against Bantu Education. Although he worked for a computer firm, he continued assisting scholars in Soweto.

His banning order specifically precludes him from giving any tuition to people other than his own children. He cannot enter a university, school, college or any other educational institution.

He cannot attend any social and political gatherings. He cannot enter any black, coloured or Indian area except Kliptown and Eldorado Park, where he lives with his wife, Rose. This means he cannot enter neighbouring Soweto or Lenasia.

He also cannot enter a hostel, a black village, factory or any premises where publishing takes place — and he cannot communicate with other banned people.

Mr Nkondo's name now goes on the list of the twilight people. The "total onslaught" continues on black leaders who are condemned to a restricted existence without being charged under the already formidable range of South African security legislation.



Mr Curtis Nkondo ... banned last Friday

The war on black dissent RDM 27/5/80 hots up

Yet another black leader has been banned without being charged in a court of law. Those black leaders who have not been cut off from the public argue that move against Mr Curtis Nkondo is part of a "total onslaught" on the voices of dissent. Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** analyses the background



Mr Alwyn Schlebusch ... signed the order

ADD one more name to the long list of black consciousness leaders cut off from the public.

Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, executive member of the Solidarity Front, first president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

He was banned last Friday. The three-year order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was served on him immediately after his release from a month's detention.

No charges were put to him in an open court of law. What Mr Nkondo did — or did not do — is anybody's guess. Just as it is anybody's guess what at least 155 South Africans still banned did to deserve such punishment.

Not that Mr Nkondo would be at all surprised to be banned. He was expecting action against him ever since he became Azapo's president last year.

In 1978, Azapo was launched as the political vehicle of black consciousness. Immediately, members of its interim executive were detained under Security laws.

The chairman, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, and the secretary, Mr Lybon Mabasa, were banned. Again, no charges were put to them in court.

Since then, action has continued to be taken against other Azapo officials and black consciousness supporters.

It is part of a pattern which emerged during Mr J T Kruger's reign as Minister of Justice when he declared open war on black consciousness. It is in line with warnings issued recently by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

It is part of what black leaders — those still able to communicate with the public — have described as the "total onslaught" on the voices of dissent.

Addressing a National Party meeting in Potchefstroom at the end of February, Mr Le Grange said forces were at work in Soweto inspired by the SA Communist Party, the African National Congress and other organisations, aimed at stirring up unrest.

"We are aware of what they are doing. Members of these organisations will burn their fingers very quickly," he said. "If they get hurt, they must not ask for any sympathy and I want to assure you that some of them are going to get hurt."

He did not specify to whom, or which organisations, he was referring.

Two weeks later, Mr Nkondo became the first of a number of prominent blacks to be questioned or detained by Security Police.

At the time, fears were raised that the Government might be preparing for another

crackdown on black organisations and individuals.

Mr Nkondo later black and white student-ferent parts of the when the black schools started in April. A Minister condemned him, few hours after he had at the University of the Transvaal, he was detained by Security Police.

The same day, three black consciousness for the Western Cape was detained. They were held under Section 22 of the General Amendment Act, providing for up to 14 days renewable detention.

Whether Mr Nkondo had anything to do with schools boycott only authorities know. Reasons for detention and subsequent actions have not been made public.

Mr Nkondo's ban is for three years. He has served on other people, for example, the other restrictive provisions.

Some banned people have been able to continue their work for which they have been trained. Others, like Dr Daphne Ramphela, cannot continue with additional studies.

Dr Ramphela, a close associate of late black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, is based in a small Transvaal village.

Last month, she failed in a final attempt to have

Student groups slam Nkondo ban

27/5/90
328

Political Reporter

TWO black students' organisations yesterday pledged solidarity with Mr Curtis Nkondo and lashed out at the Government for banning him.

In a strongly-worded joint statement, the executives of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) said they stood squarely behind Mr Nkondo and others

who found themselves in similar circumstances.

Mr Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and executive member of the Solidarity Front, was banned last Friday, immediately after being released from a month's detention.

The students pointed to a countrywide call for the release

of Mr Nelson Mandela and other jailed political leaders, for the return of exiled people, and the lifting of restrictions on banned and banished people.

In the wake of this "worthy and reasonable" call, the Government had gone against the grain by banning Mr Nkondo. "This is a sad state of affairs and we are left with the impression that the present regime will begin to listen only

after millions of lives have been lost.

"There was a time when such actions sowed fear in the hearts of many, but today we sympathise with the regime for their intransigence and their myopia," the students said, and added that the black people's thirst for liberation would not be quenched.

See Page 12

People 'ban' themselves in solidarity act

By ARNOLD GEYER

A GROUP of South Africans have decided to lead the "life of a banned person" this week as an act of solidarity with all detainees and banned people in the country.

The protest action is part of a one-week campaign — "The Week of the Innocent" — organised by the South African Civil Rights League, which starts today.

A letter asking for people to join the campaign has been circularised to all churches, judges, magistrates, public prosecutors and legal organisations, MPs and members of Provincial, divisional and city councils.

"The Civil Rights League appeals to all South Africans to unite in a week of solidarity with those who are detained or banned, by showing we have not forgotten them and are conscious of the injustice they are suffering," the letter says.

The league is asking sympathisers to hold meetings, write articles and editorials, and arrange sermons and prayers throughout the week to

highlight "the suffering of the innocent".

In the letter, perspective participants are asked:

- Not to leave their magisterial district;
- Not to be with more than one person at a time;
- Not to leave their homes between 6pm and 6am;
- Not to enter any educational establishment, printing or publishing house, court of law, library, the residential area of another racial group, or any premises where "State policy is being discussed";
- Not to prepare any document for publication; and
- Not to leave their homes between 6pm on Friday, May 30, to 6am on Monday, June 2, as "you are under house arrest".

Mr Brian Bishop, the league's vice-chairman, said yesterday that he would be placing himself under these restrictions.

Other committee members and more than 30 people who do not belong to the league — who did not want to be identified yet — would participate in the solidarity week, he said.

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C. A. M. The life of the banned

THE CURRENT spate of detentions, possibly accepted as normal practice by a growing number of South Africans not old enough to remember that the law was once kindlier, is still repugnant to people with old-fashioned beliefs about democracy. It is timely, then, that the Civil Rights League should choose this moment to draw attention to the evils of both detention and banning without due process of law, and to restate the fundamental principle of law that a person is innocent until proved guilty. It is observing this week as the Week of the Innocent, this being by definition what these people, punished without being tried and found guilty by any court, most certainly are. A group has offered to express its solidarity with the banned by leading the life of the banned for a full week. Finally, between 6pm tomorrow and 6am on Monday, its members will stay at home as if under house arrest. No doubt there are plenty of comfortable and complacent citizens who will scoff at

this token act of self-sacrifice. But South Africa is lucky to have people who still care enough to protest in such a way against punishment without trial. They serve as a reminder, too, that the nation's affairs were not always ordered like this.

The schools are disciplined and, often including shorts (for the adolescents in other countries would be shocked), founded on the Christian National', inculcate 'a spirit of patriotism' and reverence for the country, along with reverence for the condition the children into the elite of South African society. switch off than to cause mayhem.

rather than thinking and questioning. Courses are thorough. But evolution may not be taught in biology because it is in conflict with the Genesis theory of creation. History is one-sided and tends to portray the Afrikaner 'volk' as a chosen people; its study shows 'how God leads a nation to pious deeds, how character formation takes place and how a Divine plan with a nation is carried out.'

A further feature of white education is that it is itself divided. There are a very few 'dual medium' schools where Afrikaners and English-speaking can mix, but most of these are in country areas and predominantly Afrikaans. For the vast majority, English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking children are educated separately, isolated from each other: thus the 'identity' of the volk is protected from liberalistic ideas, and Afrikaners and English-speaking South Africans grow up in two separate cultures, following their own gods, revering their own traditions, reading their own newspapers and in general behaving as if they were two separate nations.

The Betas are also catered for in the white schools. This, too, is in accordance with Brave New World, where Alphas and Betas go to the same schools and

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11.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	10.00	4.00	17.00	10.00	24.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	19.00	7.00	10.00	23.00	15.00	12.00	16.00	12.00	18.00	12.00	17.00
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Top Secret

Weekend Argus Reporter

Large numbers of police, some in riot squad uniform and some with dogs, were seen outside Newlands rugby grounds today, but no incidents were reported. A senior police spokesman said 'no nonsense' would be tolerated at the rugby.

The Government has warned that it will use all its power to crack down on countrywide unrest.

Police said today a 'ruffian' element had been using the schools boycott protests as an excuse to resort to violence in parts of the Cape Flats.

Last night violence was concentrated around the Elites River and Ravensmead areas, where large groups of people gathered and stoned cars, only to be dispersed by riot police using teargas and the sneeze machine.

Security Police in the Western and Eastern Cape have continued with their detention swoops in an attempt to curb the demonstrations, boycotts and strikes.

Pupils, teachers, community leaders and union officials have been detained this week and countrywide detention figures have exceeded 200.

Police have arrested more than 20 people in connection with charges of public violence and malicious damage to property charges.

A bus taking handicapped children from a school to their homes, was stoned by an unruly mob, damage to property charges.

328

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1130 6 June 1980

No. 1130 6 Junie 1980

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBOD IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was withdrawn Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is
John Copelyn.....	Waverleyweg 79, Hillary, Durban.....	22/4/80

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UCT



At the entrance to Caledon Square yesterday at the start of an hour-and-a-half search to find out who had summoned him there was Mr Cassiem Allie, left, and his nephew, Mr M Y Allie.

Cassiem Allie ³²⁸ not ^{CAPE TIMES 10/6/80} wanted

Staff Reporter

AFTER a telephone call telling Mr Cassiem Allie, 70, to report to a police officer at Caledon Square yesterday, he spent an hour and a half being taken from office to office, officer to officer, and at the end of it nobody knew who had summoned him.

Mr Allie who, because of the restriction placed on him, cannot be quoted, was telephoned by a Major Van der Walt and told to report to Caledon Square yesterday.

Mr Allie reported as instructed but nobody at Caledon Square knew anything about it. He was taken to a number of other offices and officers, but none knew about the telephone call.

Eventually after an hour and a half he saw Colonel F W Kotze, who said he had no idea why Mr Allie was there and let him go home.

Mr Allie, who has been detained a number of times, had come prepared for detention.

His wife, Mrs Aisa Allie, said the caller had identified himself as Major Van der Walt and had told her husband to bring a toothbrush and pyjamas and be prepared for a long stay.

Colonel Kotze was not available last night for comment.

NOT a single candidate turned up for examinations at Turfloop University yesterday as students throughout the country continued to defy calls to go back to class.

The official closing of Turfloop University is said to be just a matter of time. Students milled around the campus — which is teeming with scores of policemen — and none of them went to the exam centre.

Student sources said the footballer student who was detained by police on Wednesday, Mr Thabo Tsotetsi, was released the same day after being escorted to the exam centre.

Books belonging to one

student who had defied the boycott were torn at a mass meeting held on Wednesday night and R30 found in the books is to be donated to the family of Mr and Mrs George Mashamba, who were sentenced to prison terms after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

In Johannesburg and on the Reef, Indian schools were almost deserted.

The mass stay away is

expected to continue at least until after June 16.

Some shopowners at the Oriental Plaza and in Lenasia have said they will respect the commemoration period and close on Monday.

Meanwhile police are believed to have detained six students from Lenasia and Eldorado Park who had gone to the Riverlea High School for a students' meeting.

Sources there said that

police stormed the school and chased the students through the schoolgrounds before finally arresting them. However, by late yesterday it could not be confirmed whether the six were still being held or whether they had been released.

In Durban, a meeting addressed by the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, called for the "unconditional and immediate re-

lease" of all leaders detained without trial.

In Grey Street, downtown Durban, several shops closed yesterday afternoon in protest against the continued harassment in the area by police.

At the University of Zululand, students were due to start examinations today.

The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet, said

Total Turf exam boycott as students protest goes on

the university would re-open on July 15. Students who wanted to be readmitted would have to pay their fees in full.

Some actors and principals of training and technical colleges in the Cape Peninsula are refusing to carry out a Government instruction to expel boycotting students.

It is reported from Bloemfontein that the call for people not to turn up for work yesterday and today, has so far failed as workers went to work as usual. The call is said to have come through mysterious leaflets written in free hand and placed in post boxes.

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No. 1225

13 June 1980

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

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

No. 1225

13 Junie 1980

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

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Ephraim Curtis Nkondo.....	Atonbergweg 99, Eldorado Park, Uitbreiding 2, Johannesburg	23/5/80	31/5/83

328

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1224

13 June 1980

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1224

EG 7067

13 Junie 1980

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was withdrawn Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is
Vusumuzi Vitus Mvelase.....	Burford Supply Store, Burford Farm, Ladysmith.....	28/5/80

Union man Wolfson dies

Mr Israel Wolfson, better known as Issy Wolfson, ex-secretary of the Be spoke Tailoring Workers' Union, died yesterday.

Mr Wolfson, who was banned in 1952 under the Suppression of Communism Act, was a leading trade unionist in South Africa.

Until his banning, he had for many years been involved in trade unions. Thereafter he lost contact with the trade union movement and even after his banning order was lifted, he never resumed his work in trade unions.

He was an active member of the executive committee of the Old Trades and Labour Council, the forerunner of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

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119. CONTINUE
120. CALL HQR (NM,N,IS1,IS2,FMI,WR,WI,IERR)
121. WRITE (LP,73)
122. FORMAT ('HQR EXECUTED')
123. IF (IERR.NE.0) GO TO 999
124. MTEST=0
125. DO 300 I=1,136
126. SELECT (I)=.FALSE.
127. IF (WI(I).EQ.0.0) MTEST=MTEST+1
128. WRITE (LP,79) MTEST
129. FORMAT ('NUMBER OF REAL EIGENVALUES IS ',13)
130. XMAX=0.
131. MULT=1.
132. WMAX=0.
133. IMAX=1.
134. DO 310 I=1,136
135. IF (WI(I).NE.0.0) GO TO 330
136. IF (WR(I).LE.WMAX) GO TO 320
137. WMAX=WR(I)
138. SELECT (IMAX)=.FALSE.
139. MULT=1

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139. MULT
140. ENVALUE NOT UNIQUE - MULTIPLICITY = '
141. 12.5, LARGEST REAL',
142. SELECT,MM,M,Z,IERR,FMI,FV2,FV3)

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159. CALL CLMBAK (NM,IS1,IS2,A,IV1,M,Z)
160. WRITE (LP,75)
161. FORMAT ('CLMBAK EXECUTED')
162. CALL BALBAK (NM,N,IS1,IS2,FV1,M,Z)
163. WRITE (LP,76)
164. FORMAT ('BALBAK EXECUTED')
165. WRITE (LP,12)
166. FORMAT ('LIST OF REAL AND COMPLEX EIGENVALUES')
167. WRITE (LP,13)
168. DO 14 I=1,34
169. WR (4*I-3),WI (4*I-2),WR (4*I-1),
170. WI (4*I-1),WR (4*I-1),WI (4*I-1)
171. FORMAT (' ',8(4X,E12.5))
172. WRITE (LP,16)
173. FORMAT ('GREATEST REAL EIGENVECTOR')
174. WRITE (LP,20) IMAX
175. FORMAT ('EIGENVECTOR NO. ',13)
176. WRITE (LP,15) (Z(J,1),J=1,136)
177. GO TO 998
178. WRITE (LP,24) IERR
179. FORMAT ('ERROR TERMINATION, IERR= ',15)
180. GO TO 998

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LANGUAGES

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Banned Mabasa may attend wedding

328

Post 13/6/88

By CHRIS MORE
BANNED former convenor of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Tiyane Lybon Mabasa, has been granted permission to attend his sister's wedding this weekend.

Mr Mabasa, whose banning order restricts him from attending social gatherings of any nature, has had to apply for permission to attend the wedding, despite the fact that it was his younger sister who is getting married.

Mr Mabasa's lawyers said the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg promised to give the details of the permit at 11 am today. His sister, Nancy, will marry Mr Elias Ndimana tomorrow at her 4223 Chiawelo home.

The Chief Magistrate had to give Mr Mabasa permission to attend to such activities as the slaughtering of the ceremonial beast and catering food for guests. In his application he also had to state that he will attend the church service scheduled for the Chiawelo Swiss Mission Church between 10 am and 12 noon.

Mr Solly Makena, an attorney representing Mr Mabasa, said the initial application was answered by the magistrate requesting them to specify the date and times referred to as "incidental and related matters".

The initial application read in part: "Our client is required to be present throughout the celebration to assist in the running thereof as well as attend to other incidental and related matters for the duration of the celebration at his parents' home."

In their second letter, the attorneys stated: "Incidental and related matters are matters not programmed for but aimed at the smooth running of the wedding, ranging from the slaughtering of the ceremonial beast, catering of food to guests and other matters having a bearing on the wedding but unforeseeable."

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UCT

Express apologizes to Woods

CAPE TIMES 20/6/80

LONDON. — South African journalist Donald Woods, author of a book about the black consciousness leader Steve Biko, received a public apology in the London High Court yesterday from the Sunday Express newspaper.

The apology was over a 1978 article which alleged that Mr Woods had taken no interest in the welfare of Mr Biko's widow.

The article alleged that Mr Woods had made a great deal of money from the sale of the book, published soon after he and his family arrived in England in December, 1977, but that he had not replied to a request from Mrs Biko for a share in the proceeds.

In fact, Mrs Biko had made no such request, said Mr David Eady, the lawyer representing Mr Woods.

"The article further suggested that he had not even sent her a

postcard," Mr Eady said.

"The implication was clearly that he had taken no interest in her welfare and had been generally hypocritical in his claim to friendship with Steve Biko and his family".

This was "hurtful and offensive", Mr Eady told the court.

Since his arrival in England, Mr Woods had made arrangements to assist Mrs Biko in a number of ways, in spite of communication difficulties, he said.

Express Newspapers and the Sunday Express editor, Mr John Junor, agreed to withdraw the allegations, apologize to Mr Woods and pay him "suitable" undisclosed damages and his legal costs.

— Sapa-AP

Mrs Joseph banned

STAR 25/6/80
(328)

Mrs Helen Joseph, 75-year-old political campaigner and outspoken critic of the Government's race-policies since the 50s, was today served with her fourth banning order.

The ban, in terms of section 918B of the Internal Security Act, is effective for two years and prohibits Mrs Joseph from attending political gatherings and meetings for the purpose of addressing or instructing students.

Mrs Joseph, who lives in Johannesburg, has been banned on three previous occasions — in 1957, 1962 and 1967.

It is believed several other people were served with banning orders.

'A DANGER TO PUBLIC ORDER'

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26/6/80

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Veteran human rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Joseph, outside her home yesterday after receiving her fourth banning order.

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75-year-old Helen Joseph banned again

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
and ALISON GILLWALD

SEVENTY-five-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa in 1962 and banned for 14 years until 1971, was yesterday banned again under the Internal Security Act.

The two-year order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says he is "satisfied that you are engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

The latest ban was widely condemned yesterday by people who know Mrs Joseph.

Mrs Leah Tutu, director of the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project, commented: "How low can they (the authorities) really go? With all their might and security laws, they go and ban a woman of that age. They need their heads examined."

In terms of the order, Mrs Joseph may not attend any political gathering at which any form of State, or any principle or policy of the Government of a State, is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or

discussed. Nor may she instruct, train or address any gathering of pupils or students.

Her previous banning order was lifted in 1971, after she underwent surgery for cancer. But she could not be quoted because she was "listed" under the Suppression of Communism Act, since redefined as the Internal Security Act.

Condemning the ban last night, Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said it was "entirely in line with the Prime Minister's threats to anybody who is outspoken, and in line with his authoritarianism".

"His attitude that the Press and other opponents must be silenced is totally disastrous for the future of South Africa," she said.

Author Nadine Gordimer said it was a "disgraceful action".

"Helen Joseph's fearlessness and integrity in the fight for human rights represents the stifled conscience of white South Africa. In the free expression of people like her who have live and genuine contact with blacks lies the only chance of peaceful change," she said.

Mr John Rees, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said: "We have constantly expressed ourselves against the restriction on freedom of persons by the use of banning orders. This imposition on one who has lived out so many banning orders is saddening."

Mrs Joseph was first banned in 1957. Since entering the political arena in 1953 after the Defiance Campaign, she has been arrested, jailed, banned and placed under house arrest. Her house in Norwood, Johannesburg, has been attacked, she has received death threats and been pelted by white students while addressing meetings at universities.

Since 1971, she has continued to address meetings in different parts of the country, and she has been a sought-after speaker during the recent educational boycotts.

Mrs Joseph addressed a 4 000-strong crowd in Durban two weeks ago after the detention of the Natal Indian Congress leaders.

● See Editorial Comment

STAR 26/6/80
Case against
(328)
priest dropped

Own Correspondent

All charges have been withdrawn against banned Roman Catholic priest, Father Siphon Patrick Mkhathshwa, on the instructions of the Attorney-General.

Father Mkhathshwa was charged in the Pretoria Regional Court with breaking banning orders after he allegedly received visitors at his house on June 15 and June 20 and attended a public gathering of three persons at his home on June 20.

Suzman
condemns
STAR 26/6/80
Joseph 328
banning

The banning of 75-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph was condemned today by Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on civil rights, as "nothing short of persecution."

"The whole system of banning is thoroughly obnoxious and the unremitting application of this system to Helen Joseph is nothing short of persecution."

BADLY

"The Government's latest action against her will redound very badly against South Africa," the PFP spokesman said.

Mrs Suzman was instrumental in getting an earlier banning order on Mrs Joseph lifted in the early 1970s when it was discovered that she was suffering from cancer. Mr Peet Pelsaer was Minister of Justice at the time.

Helen Joseph, 75, banned for two years

CAPE TIMES 26/6/80 328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in 1962, was served with a two-year banning order yesterday.

Mrs Joseph, 75, was given notice of the banning order in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950.

The banning order, signed personally by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, stated that he was "satisfied that you are engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order".

Until June 30, 1982 Mrs Joseph may not attend any political gathering at which any form of state or any principle or policy of the government of the state is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed. Nor may she instruct, train or address any gathering of pupils or students.

In terms of the act, she must give notice to an officer in charge of a police station should she change her place of residence or employment.

'A shock to receive a banning order'

A close friend of Mrs Joseph, who did not wish to be identified, said yesterday that Mrs Joseph had taken the news well, but said it was obviously a shock to anyone to receive a banning order.

"But knowing Helen as I do, she'll be back on the platform in two years," she said. "It is obviously not known if the banning order is punitive or preventive; one can only speculate."

Mrs Joseph addressed an Asian audience of 5 000 in Natal two weeks ago after the detention of Indian Congress leaders. She was to have addressed an audience at the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) congress next month in Maritzburg. Either of these could be reasons for the banning, the friend said.

"I'm sure the only thing Helen regrets about this banning order is the activity she becomes excluded from on the campus and elsewhere, because the personal contact can remain to a large extent," she said.

Mrs Joseph is a "listed" person under the Suppression of Communist Act. She was banned in 1957 and jailed for five months without trial during the Sharpeville unrest.

Post 26/6/80
From student meetings 328

Helen Joseph is banned again

MRS HELEN JOSEPH (75) of Johannesburg, the first person to be served with a banning order in the 60s, has been served with another two-year order restricting her from attending student meetings.

A senior security police spokesman confirmed yesterday that the new order had been served on Mrs Joseph.

He refused to give further details but it is believed that she has been banned from attending any political meetings including meetings in which students or pupils are attending.

The reason for her banning is apparently an attempt to stop her from becoming involved in activities endangering public order.

Over the years, Mrs Joseph has been plagued by anonymous telephone calls and has been subjected to pranks played by unknown persons.

Police have investigated the various incidents but there have never been any charges against anyone.

REPORTS

Mrs Joseph is listed in terms of the Internal Security Act and may not be quoted at any stage.

The security police spokesman refused to confirm reports that a number of other people had been served with similar orders. Mrs Joseph has faced more than nine years under banning orders in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1977 Mrs Joseph was sentenced to four months imprisonment for refusing to testify in court about an alleged meeting with Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela.

Her sentence was re-

and banned 4 times

CDH 27/6/80-



1932... just married, Durban.



1957... Helen leaving court during the Treason Trials.



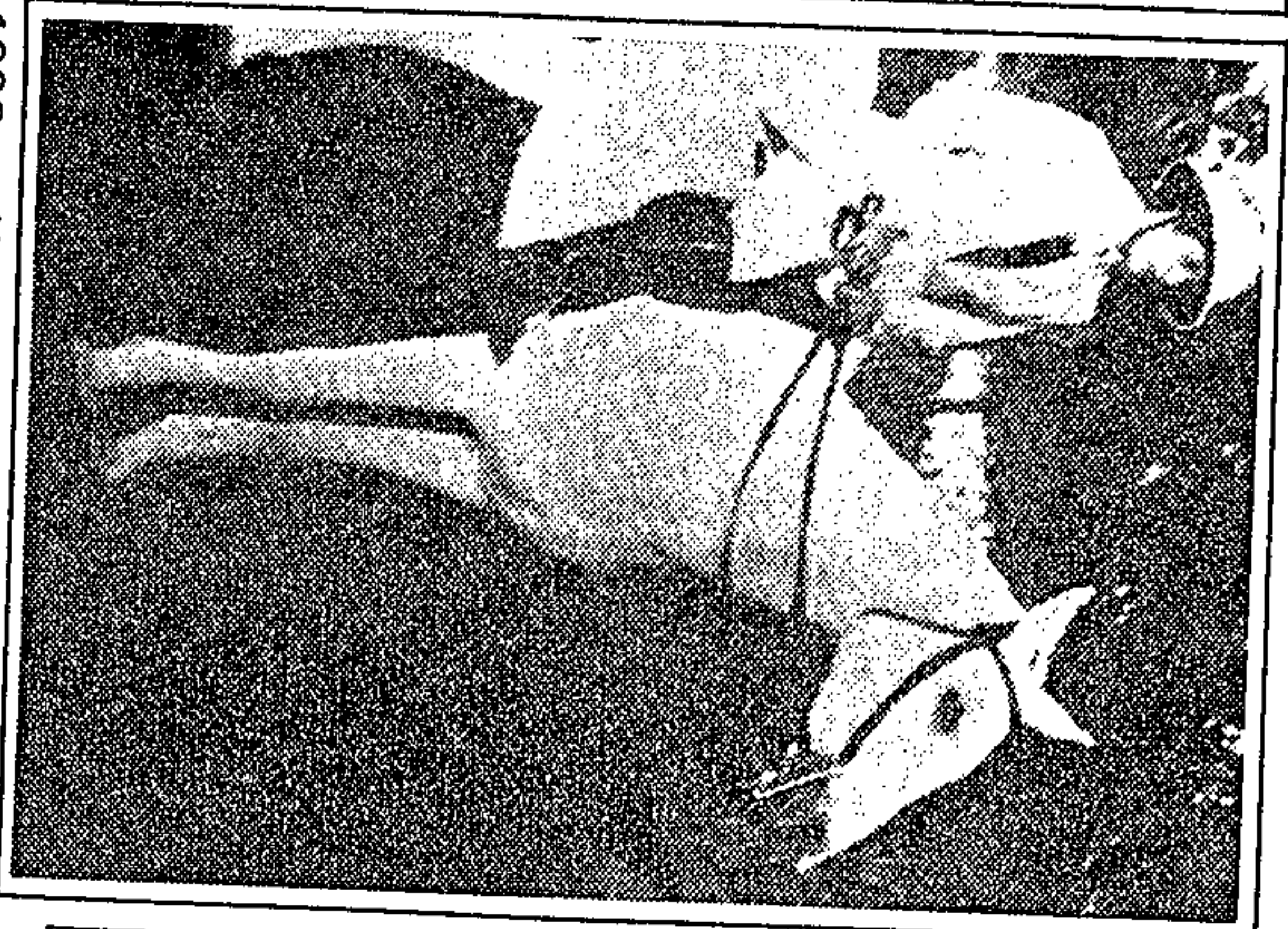
1980... Helen at Mrs Lillian Ngoyi's funeral.

ARMED & DANGEROUS

Helen Joseph: listed, jailed



1912... Helen in Sussex.



1928... Helen on White Lady in India.



1944... Helen in WAAF uniform with Mr Plunky.

3281

By ALISON GILLWALD

AFTER leading an apolitical, English middle-class and very social life for 47 years, Helen Joseph, banned on Wednesday for the fourth time, became involved in activities deemed by the State to "endanger the maintenance of public order".

She was born Helen Fennell in Sussex, England, in 1905 and, after being educated at convent schools, did an honours degree in English at London University.

Having completed her course, she took up a teaching job at Hyderabad in India. After three years in India, where she became engaged to be married, she came to South Africa for a year, decided to stay, and called off her engagement.

In 1932 she married Dr Billy Joseph and settled in Durban where she lead an active social life, especially among the Indian community.

When war broke out she joined the Air Force as an officer with the Welfare and Information Services — and took with her her small dog Mr Plunky.

Until 1945 she gave political current affairs lectures for the services. By the time she departed Mr Plunky had the official status of a warrant officer.

When the war and her marriage ended she remained in Johannesburg and began working at the Community Centre Organisers in Fordsburg, where she administered to the needs of poor whites in the area.

She then spent some years in the Cape working as a social worker among the coloureds.

She returned to take up a post at the Johannesburg Clothing Industry Medical Aid towards the end of the Defiance Campaign, which only she observed.

She then became a listed person under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1956, together with the late Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, who died this year, she organised 20 000 women to demonstrate passively against the pass laws.

She was banned in 1957 and jailed for five months without trial during the Sharpeville unrest.

She was acquitted with her co-accused during the Treason Trials of 1956-1961.

In October, 1962, she became the first person to be placed under house arrest and was sentenced to one year in jail, suspended for three years, for reporting three hours late to police one day.

After completing a mission to find banished people, she wrote a book and this resulted in an extended set of banning orders being added to her house arrest.

In 1971 it was realised she was suffering from cancer and her banning order was lifted. She has since had a heart attack.

In 1975 she was appointed a Fellow at King's College, Cambridge.

In 1978 Mrs Joseph served a two-week sentence for refusing to answer Security Police questions about conversations she was alleged to have held with Mrs Winnie Mandela.



1971... Helen receives news in hospital of her banning order being lifted

Charges against priest dropped

Post 27/6/50
ALL charges have been withdrawn against named Roman Catholic priest, Father Siphon Patrick Mkhathshwa, following the Attorney-General's instructions.

624
Father Mkhathshwa was charged in the Pretoria Regional Court with breaking banning orders after he allegedly received visitors at his house on June 15 and June 20 and attended a public gathering of three persons at his home on June 20.

He had not pleaded to the charges and at a previous hearing Mr Hans Fabricius, counsel for the defence asked for a postponement following representations to the Attorney-General concerning the charges.

Father Mkhathshwa, who is one of the senior secretaries of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was charged under Act 44 of 1950.

The magistrate, Mr W van den Bergh, yesterday told Father Mkhathshwa that all charges had been withdrawn.

Miss Marlene Venter prosecuted. — POST Reporter.

The sad day Helen Joseph was banned

THE other day, something sad happened. Sad to me. To anybody who cherishes the principle of justice. Of freedom of speech, association.

There must be millions of us. Millions who have been initiated throughout our lives. Who have been told to toe the line or face the consequences. Some of us have been lucky. Others, not so lucky.

One such person is Mrs Helen Joseph. She has spent almost her entire life fighting for justice for all. She has suffered as a result — and this week, the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, decided that he was satisfied that she is a threat to the state — and banned her. Again.

LISTED

Mrs Joseph is 75. She was the first person to be house arrested in this country. She has been banned before, and in 1971, the ban on her was lifted. But she still could not be quoted in this country as she has been listed under the

Suppression of Communism Act.

Her crime? She was strong enough to stand up and fight the battle for equality. For justice. For the sake of South Africa.

The banning order states that the Minister is "satisfied that you are engaged in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

COURTS

Oh, come on now. If this is, indeed, true, then it should not be very difficult to haul Mrs Joseph before the courts of this country under any of a number of laws and send her to jail to spend the rest of her life there.

When the Minister takes steps like this one, can anybody blame the overseas Press for giving the country a bad name?

Is it any wonder that the country has to spend thousands of the taxpayer's money, taking out eight full page ads in the New York Times just to tell the world that this is a nice country despite what everybody else says?

However, only the blind will refuse to see



the realities of the situation in this country. Here we are, concerned for our beautiful country, trying hard to impress upon the Government the need for reconciliation. But what do we get in return?

Of course, Mrs Joseph will take it all in her stride. She is that kind of person. She will, however, not be intimidated. We know that right wing terrorists have shot at her home. We know there are a lot of people who are desperately trying to get her to throw in the towel. But she will resist all these

attempts. Because she knows she is right. And, in the end, God will judge her on her contribution towards bringing about a just society in which all men are equal.

We had thought that we would get less of the bannings that had become so common in this country when Mr Jimmy Kruger finally made his exit from this post. But what we had forgotten was that it was Mr Schlebusch who was taking over. Mr Schlebusch, of the Schlebusch Commission, whose report resulted in the banning of a great many people.

RECONCILE

Now Mr Botha must come out and state publicly what his position is. How can he reconcile such acts with his own "progressive" attitude? How can he convince the people of this country that he is really trying hard to make this a better world for all of us?

Maybe our Christian consciences will one day prevail, and people like Mrs Joseph will be let free to engage in their effort to save this country.

Banned Reddy's request refused

DURBAN — The banned Durban historian, Mr Govin Reddy, has been refused permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to accept a position as director of the African Studies Project run by the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg.

The Minister advised Mr Reddy of his decision in a letter this week. — Sapa.

(328)
Forfeits Post
DURBAN. — The banned Durban historian, Mr Govin Reddy, has been refused permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch to accept a position as director of the African Studies project run by the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg.

Schlebusch refuses to ease ban

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A BANNED Durban historian, Mr Govin Reddy, has been refused permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to accept his appointment as co-ordinator of the African studies course run by the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg.

Mr Reddy, who holds a master's degree in African Studies from Northwestern University in Chicago made his application to the Minister three months ago but only received his negative reply this week.

He was banned for five years in 1976 after being

detained for five months at Modderbee Prison under the International Security Act. Before his detention he was the Institute of Race Relations' research officer in Durban.

This is Mr Reddy's third unsuccessful application to the Ministry of Justice for a relaxation of his banning order so that he may be gainfully employed.

Mr John Samuels, director of Sached, expressed great disappointment at the Minister's refusal particularly as Mr Reddy was eminently qualified for the post.

Mokoena in court

MR Aubrey Mokoena, banned black consciousness leader, yesterday told a Johannesburg Regional court of "bitter experience in the past" when AME bishops came to South Africa, collected money, and "did not give accounts to the people who contributed."

Mr Mokoena was answering questions from the State at his trial on five charges of contravening his banning orders. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mokoena is alleged to have broken the banning orders under the Internal Security Act by attending meetings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) in Orlando West.

Mr Mokoena yesterday told Mr Gert Steyn that AME bishops come to South Africa every four years and in that period they collect money from members of the church, but they did not give accounts to "the people who

contribute."

Mr Mokoena said when the out-going Bishop Ming came to the country, he was surprised that the members of the church had not demanded financial statements from his predecessors.

"He said he would give us a financial statement at the end of his term," Mr Mokoena told Mr Steyn.

Mr Mokoena said on May 19, last year, he had questioned Bishop Ming about the finances of the church and about the church's printing house.

"Bishop Ming rudely told me the financial statement was none of my business," Mr Mokoena told the court.

Mr Mokoena said Bishop Ming closed the session because of the embarrassing questions about the finances of the church.

He said he had earlier asked Bishop Ming that the congregation should pray for members of the AME church in South West Africa who are in detention because they were members of Swapo.

"I believed it is incumbent on the church to pray for its members in distress. We must consign them to God. It was only proper."

Mr Mokoena said Bishop Ming had promised to do that later but the session was closed before the prayer.

Mr Mokoena, who said he was a trustee of the church and a choir master, said Bishop Ming had violated the church's discipline by transferring a Rev Khumalo from Orlando West without giving him three month's notice in writing.

He said the Orlando West Church was against the transfer, while Bishop Ming and a few other ministers were for it.

Mr Mokoena denied addressing the congregation or inciting them.

The case was postponed to October 6.

(Mr A Hattingh appears for the State and Mr Cliff Mailer, instructed by Priscilla Jana, for Mr Mokoena).

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DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1453

11 Julie 1980

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1453

11 July 1980

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

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars

10 No. 7118

STAATSKOERANT, 11 JULIE 1980

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Helen Beatrice May Joseph.....	35 Fannylaan/Avenue, Norwood, Johannesburg.....	25/6/80	30/6/82

(328) Post 7/11/80

POST, Friday, July 11, 1

Ntlokoa guilty of breaking his ban

MR LAWRENCE Molathlegi Ntlokoa (22) was yesterday found guilty of breaking his banning order under the Internal Security Act by going to the movies without permission.

The presiding magistrate in the Krugersdorp Regional Court, Mr W Aucamp, will pass sentence on August 4.

Mr Ntlokoa, who was originally charged with two counts of contravening the Internal Security Act, had pleaded guilty to one count — that of absenting himself from

the magisterial district of Krugersdorp.

The other count of absenting himself from his 504 Kagiso 1, Krugersdorp home between 6 pm and 6 am was withdrawn by the State.

The court found that he had wrongfully and unlawfully left Krugersdorp — the area to which he was restricted — for Johannesburg where he attended a movie at the Lyric Cinema in Fordsburg.

His defence counsel, Mr J M Suttner, asked for a postponement of the case so he could prepare to lead evidence in mitigation.



Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa.

Mr Suttner was instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates. Mr I P H Olivier prosecuted.

Late Flash

Black leader ³²⁸ ^{579R} is banned ^{12/7/90}

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, was today served with a three-year banning order.

Under the order, Mr Mazibuko cannot attend any gatherings in which political matters are discussed, student meetings or teach and attend any social gatherings.

He is banned under Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act and the order was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

He has been involved in the black consciousness movement for many years and came to prominence during the 1977 teachers' boycott of secondary schools in Soweto.

52+25 77

Mrs Mandela still waits

5/25/13/7/80 SUNDAY POST Reporter (328)
MRS Winnie Mandela has had no response to her application to have her banning order relaxed so that she can move to Pretoria to take up a job offer.

Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismael Ayob, said this week they were still awaiting a reply from the Minister of Justice.

"The original application was sent to the security police who wrote back to say it should be directed to the Minister of Justice.

"We made another application to the Minister, through the Chief Magistrate, but there has been no response so far," Mr Ayob said.

Mrs Mandela has been offered a job in Pretoria, but cannot take it up until her banning order is relaxed to enable her to move from Brandfort.

Yesterday, Mrs Mandela visited her husband, Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader imprisoned on Robben Island.

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Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

14



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

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1a	5-	
2b	3-	
3b	7?	
Exami- ners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Mazibuko receives 3-year banning

S. Post 13/7/80

SUNDAY POST Reporter
Mr FANYANA Mazibuko,
secretary of the Soweto
Teachers Action Commit-
tee (STAC), was served
with a three year ban-
ning order on Friday.


The ban was served on
Mr Mazibuko at his Pim-
ville home late on Fri-
day evening by two white
security policemen who
said they had "brought
him a present".

The ban expires on
July 31, 1983 and bars
Mr Mazibuko from teach-
ing or entering any edu-
cational institution. He is
also barred from enter-
ing any firm or factory.
He is restricted to Pim-
ville.

● See Page 2

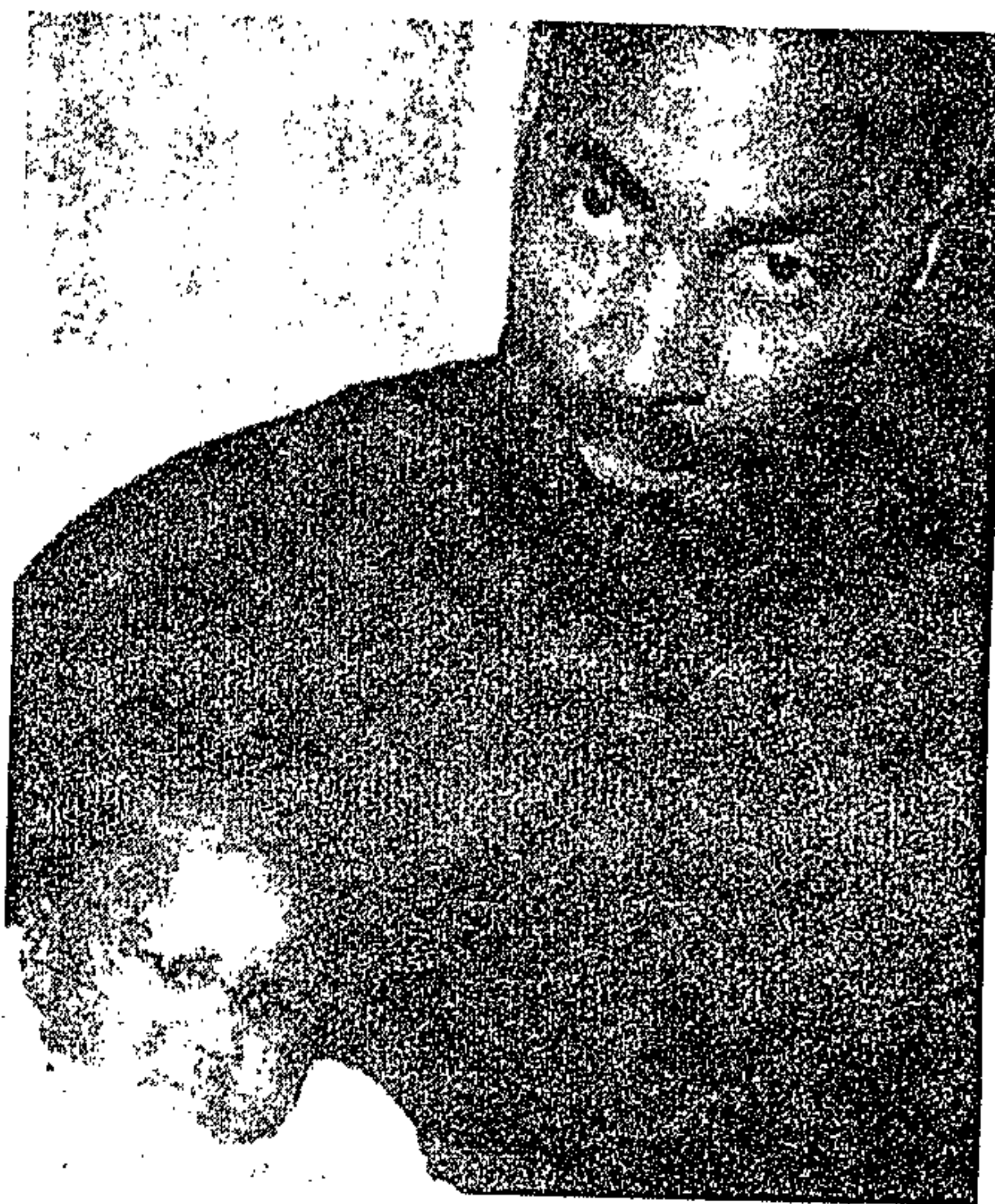
ks, notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room unless they are so instructed.

A secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, and the first secretary of the Black People's Convention, Mr Mazi-buko was twice refused a passport to go overseas. He had been invited by the presidents of US universities to assist in the plans to issue bursaries to black children in South Africa.

	(1)	S
Internal	(2)	
External	(3)	

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

Seta 3



Fanyana Mazibuko with one of his children after being banned for three years this weekend.

Mazibuko 'not surprised' by banning order

THE Government's three-year banning order on Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, assistant director of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), did not come as a surprise.

His wife, Mrs Miriam Mazibuko, told this to **SUNDAY POST** shortly after two white Security policemen had served the order on him at their Pimville home on Friday night.

"Mr Mazibuko, we've brought your present," said one of the policemen when they handed him the order, said Mrs Mazibuko.

Issued under two sections of the Internal Security Act, the order prohibits Mr Mazibuko from attending social or political gatherings, and from entering any

other township, factory, printing or publishing house, or the Supreme or Magistrate's Courts except as a witness or an accused.

Mrs Mazibuko said her husband would seek legal clearance on a number of issues involved, including whether he could go to work. She said the family would remain intact as it did in the "difficult times in the past."

She said early this year her husband had expected a banning order. "This was when he was on several occasions called to Protea police station for questioning," said Mrs Mazibuko.

Mr Mazibuko's banning order expires in 1983. A former principal of Morris Isaacson High School, he was among the teachers who left the profession in 1977 in protest against Bantu Education.

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DM
Govt's (328)
14/7/80
Mazibuko
banning
blasted

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MRS Mirriam Mazibuko said yesterday she was "shattered" by the three-year ban imposed on her husband.

At the same time, black leaders and human rights watchdog groups blasted the continued action against outspoken critics of Government policies.

Mrs Mazibuko, who gave birth to her fourth child three months ago, said of the ban:

"It is not so much a punishment for my husband as it is for those whom he helped voluntarily with their education.

"It is black people — particularly students — who will suffer."

She said the ban meant Mr Mazibuko could no longer teach and he would have to give up his job as assistant-director of the SA Committee for Higher Education.

Mrs Mazibuko said that until her husband could find work that would not contravene his wide-ranging restriction orders, she would have to be sole breadwinner for the family.

The chairman of the Democratic Lawyers Association, Mr Hassim Seedat, said: "It is a great pity that the authorities find it necessary to ban people to whom they should be talking, especially at this time."

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572R 14/7/80. 329

Black teacher's banning condemned

Black leaders today criticised the Government for the three-year banning of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

His former teacher, Mr Lehau Mathabathe, said he was a dynamic enthusiastic young man. "He has always been concerned

with the welfare of his people."

The Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, said: "By silencing outspoken authentic leaders who want to solve the problems, the Government tells us that it only wants to hear itself through other vices who are also

black."

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of Soweto's Committee of Ten, said: "Banning the real leaders of the black people is not the answer to the problems of this country. In the end the Government will have no authentic

black leaders to talk to besides its own puppets."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said the banning was inexplicable and irresponsible. He asked why Mr Mazibuko had not been charged if there were enough evidence to ban him.



Mr Fanyana Maziibuko with his wife, Mirriam, and their daughter, Nokuthula (7).

South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), which runs a college and prepares publications.

Fanyana took a round about way into teaching: he taught at a primary school in 1963 after matriculating, just whiling away time until he got to medical school in Natal in 1964.

Those were the years of fermentation at black universities, particularly at Wentworth. With the Mazibukos, the Aubrey Mokoapes, the Griffith Mxenges, the Maphele Rampheles, the brew later matured into black consciousness, with Steve Biko as the brew master.

In 1965 Fanyana was thrown out of Wentworth. At the time he was secre-

tary of the SRC and of the Medical Students Council.

He came back to the Transvaal, drifted back into teaching, and this time loved it. He went back to school for a diploma and taught until the walkout of teachers in protest against Bantu Education in 1977.

WENTWORTH

Fanyana must be looking back at those Wentworth days and be remembering: Aubrey Mokoape was banned before he was convicted and sent to Robben Island in 1976; Steve Biko was banned before his death in detention in 1977; Maphele Ramphele is now banned and banished to the Northern Transvaal village of Lenyenye...

When Soweto teachers walked out of their posts in 1977, Fanyana and Curtis Nkondo led the walkout. They became inseparable friends, "twin brothers," according to friends.

In May, Nkondo was banned.

Between Wentworth and now, Fanyana helped form the now-banned Black People's Convention, with his ex-teacher and mentor, Drake Koka, with Chris Mokoditsoa, with Steve Biko, Barney Pityana, etc. Just another long list of people who were banned by the Minister of Justice.

The only people he is allowed to teach now are his four children: Dumezweni (13), Nokuthula (7), Mpumelelo (4) and three-months-old Zwele-

Like their father, they switch with marvellous facility from one African language to another as they play in the lounge. On the white wall near them is the Serenity Prayer.

TUTU

● The secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday condemned the banning of Mr Mazibuko.

In a statement he said: "The banning of Mr Mazibuko is one of the most inexplicable and indeed irresponsible actions of this Government.

"Why has Mr Mazibuko not been charged before a court if there is evidence sufficient to justify his being banned?" the Bishop's statement

Fanyana joins his friends...

Post 15/7/80

328

By JOE THLOLOE
MR Fanyana Mazibuko has seen his friends lopped off through the years by the Minister of Justice: Drake Ko-ka, Chris Mokoditso, Aubrey Mokoape, Steve Biko . . . and then his "brother", Curtis Nkondo — all banned under the Internal Security Act.

Now his turn has come — and it is too late to ask him how he felt as his friends were being chopped off. Whatever he tells us now cannot be published.

But a copper plaque with the praying hands and the Serenity Prayer hanging on the wall opposite the front door of the Mazibuko home in Pimville, Soweto, gives an indication of his feelings: "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference."

PRESENT

Mr Mazibuko bought it as a birthday present for his wife, Mirriam after his release from 10 months' detention in Modder Bee Prison in 1978.

He had been detained on October 19, 1977, when the Government clamped

ness organisations and detained black leaders.

For the next three years Mr Mazibuko is prohibited from:

- "Giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom you are a parent";

- The premises of a university, university college, college, school or other educational institution;

- "any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by you";

- gatherings; and from

- black townships except Pimville.

He is confined to the magisterial area of Johannesburg and banned from communicating with any other banned person.

These banning orders expire on July 31, 1983.

Mrs Mazibuko says that when the two white security policemen came to deliver the orders on Friday night, they said they had brought Fanyana a "present"

This "present" stops him from doing the job he loves most — teaching. And it cuts him off from his closest friend, Curtis Nkondo, who is also banned.

Mr Mazibuko (37) may not continue his job as

'Ban on Fanyana only deepens crisis in the country'

By LEN KALANE

THE SOUTH African Committee for Higher Education (Sached), has called on the Government to lift the banning order imposed on Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

Mr Mazibuko, a black consciousness leader and an educational figure, was on Friday served with a three-year banning order. He is now restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and is not allowed to enter any educational premises and attend social activities.

A statement from the board of trustees and staff of Sached said: "The banning of Fanyana Mazibuko and his consequent preclusion from all educational activity is not only a severe loss to Sached but also a serious setback to the cause of education in this country, and in particular to the cause of education for blacks.

PROBLEM

"South Africa today faces an educational crisis that reflects the deep divisions existing in our society," said Sached. "It is our belief that unless this problem receives the immediate attention of all those concerned with the future of this country, we face a time of bleakness.

"In this time of crisis," the statement adds, "all those who have addressed themselves to the educational problem of this country should receive encouragement, support and a positive response. It is against this back-



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko.

ground that we the board of trustees and the staff of Sached has adopted the following resolutions:

● That the banning of Fanyana Mazibuko is an unjust, irresponsible and negative act.

● That the staff of Sached and the board of trustees express their support for and solidarity with Fanyana Mazibuko and his family in time of crisis.

● That Sached notes its appreciation of Fanyana Mazibuko's contribution to the cause of education in this country.

"In this case as in all other cases we are convinced that bannings and detentions are not the solution to the problems we face in this country at this time," concludes the statement.

Chief spokesman for Inkatha, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "Over the years and now, Inkatha, through its president has always condemned the bannings and detentions without trial which are imposed on people by the Government in our country."

"The recent shattering banning of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko," says Mr Thula, "whom I have personally known for almost 20 years now, is once more seen by the voteless people in this country as an undiluted demonstration of the ruthlessness and insensitivity of the forces that face all those who are voteless in this country.

"Such bannings and de-

tentions," he says, "are viewed by black people as being completely unconstructive and definitely narrowing any possibilities of working out less violent solutions in our country.

editorial on Tuesday: "He is not one of the firebrands who simply wants to write off the white man . . . (he) challenged the black consciousness movement over its inverted apartheid which rejected co-operation with whites only because they were white."

The headline on *Beeld*'s leader summed it up: "Why?"

Why indeed?

Mazibuko, acting director of the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached), secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, and an executive of the non-racial National Education Union of SA, had just emerged from a stormy entry into the debate over whether black consciousness supporters should co-operate with whites. He came in for strong criticism from those advocating non-cooperation.

As *Beeld* said, his banning is "to the advantage of extremists who believe that there can be no white-black co-operation in the development and building of a new SA." And the newspaper concluded:

"Whatever the future holds, of this we can be certain: we will have to talk to the Fanyana Mazibukos, just as we are already talking to the Tutus. This is not made easier by detentions and bannings which make these people aggressive and allow more angry people (*kwaaieres*) to emerge in their place."

Mazibuko's banning could not have come at a more unfortunate time. ~

FM 18/7/80 (328)
BLACK POLITICS

Restricting options

Fanyana Mazibuko, who has just been arbitrarily removed from public life, is one of an extremely small number of black radicals still prepared to talk to whites, and is also an educationist of high standing.

Concerning the three-year banning order imposed on Mazibuko on Friday last week, Nationalist daily *Beeld* stated in its



Mazibuko . . . one of a small number willing to talk, now silenced

'Concern' over ban 33

THE United States Government has expressed "deep concern" over the banning of a Soweto educationist, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and of "peaceful assembly".

This was revealed by the United States International Communication Agency (USICA). According to USICA, the South African ambassador to the US was summoned to the State Department on July 17.

Mr Donald Sole, the ambassador, was told of the USA concern by Mr David D Newsom, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the State Department's headquarters.

Post 21/7/60

Tsholo Tshenkeng tells how her husband's banning is affecting the family

'Life has come to a standstill'



"The banning order has restricted the whole family."

A KNOCK at the door means jumping from her comfortable seat or bed. It could be during the day or late at night. Tsholofelo Tshenkeng has to answer the door to make sure that her husband does not fall victim of a charge for contravening his banning order.

The caller could be anybody; a member of the security police doing his rounds, a desperate neighbour asking for help, or a destitute, sickly church member who needs holy communion.

Tsholo's husband, the Reverend Pule Tshenkeng is the priest of the Anglican Church in Orlando East, Soweto.

She says he can only conduct Mass, and cannot contribute further

**By Simmah
Kunene**

than that to his church. Father Tshenkeng was served with a five-year banning order on his release from detention in 1978, after being held under Section Ten of the Internal Security Act. The Reverend did not appear in court.

They have led this abnormal life for almost two years now, she says, and the months are dragging on while her family is



Tsholofelo and her husband, father Pule Tshenkeng, and their daughter, Lerato, attending mass at their church.

suffering for something that the Reverend Tshenkeng has not been found guilty of in a court of law.

The 27-year-old mother of two, the eldest a five-year-old, says their mission home, which stands isolated from the Orlando East houses is nothing more than a jail.

orders. I fear when I think what could have happened to him had I not been around," she sadly adds.

This isolation has however, brought her very close to her family. Still nursing an 11-month-old baby, Tsholo says she spends every minute of her time with her family.

church is their third station. Originally from Kimberley, the couple stayed in Tembisa, then moved to Evaton before "settling" in Orlando in 1975.

"It seems as if life has come to a standstill. He can no longer share with me the pleasure

of people who have to see the priest one at a time.

"At times I land in lengthy arguments with elderly churchmen who do not believe that they cannot all see him together. And they do not understand that it will mean more punishment for their priest if he is found in the company of more than one person," Tsholo says hopelessly.

Tsholo's life revolves around her husband. She wishes there was a way she could offer services to the members of her church. Her husband can help but he is not supposed to.

"At times he forgets that he is restricted and I have to remind him about his banning

stick around as a body-guard," she says jokingly.

Her daughter, Lerato, understands that her father has been ordered to keep away from the community. She often reminds him that "Kruger said you should keep indoors" when we go on family outings, says Tsholo.

SWOOP

Her husband was vice-president of the banned Black Peoples Convention (BPC) and was a victim of the October 1977 police swoop. He was slapped with a banning order on his release the following year.

They have been married nine years now. Their Orlando East

to have at meetings and other social gatherings," she says.

According to Tsholo, Father Tshenkens



"It is an abnormal way to live."

spends most of his time reading. He is studying through Unisa.

Tsholo is a teacher by profession but she would "rather starve than go back to teaching." She qualified as a teacher shortly before the 1976 unrests.

Tsholo says her husband reports to the Orlando police station every Monday. And he has to do that for the next three years, "probably more" because she doubts that he will be a free man when the present banning order expires.

"The Government has the power to extend it for as long as it suits them," she adds.

"The Government has the power to extend the banning order for as long as it suits them."



POST, Wednesday, Ju



Chris Mokoditso . . . Amnesty International has written him a letter.

for symptoms of distortion occurring because one of the chosen indicators was not representative of the corresponding set's behaviour.

Overall, one can envisage the indicator approach as a viable way of systematising and presenting to the decision maker, data representing the current overall state of welfare of the group concerned. It is clearly rather non-unique in its details; in particular one could implement such a scheme at many different levels of detail, as one has a lot of choice in the level of aggregation of the variables used. At a minimum, it provides a way of ordering the 'quality of life' variables that are considered in many other schemes; but it could also be a step to more complex models of the welfare system and its mode of operation (cf. the previous subsection

40: The process of simply aggregating quantities *over the population concerned* during the course of welfare index evaluation implies, broadly, a 'majority voting' system of preference measurement in obtaining the group welfare measures. It is known that problems may arise in such combination procedures (see [50]); however plausible counterarguments can be given (see [51], pages 102-103) suggesting that the procedure implied above is indeed reasonable.

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Plea for Mokoditso

By PHIL MTIMKULU

AMNESTY International in West Germany is lobbying that the ban on Chris Mokoditso should not be reimposed when it expires next Thursday.

He is a former official of the banned Black People's Convention.

Amnesty has collected 5 000 signatures in Germany, according to a letter received by Mokoditso last week.

The letter to Mr Mokoditso read: "Our Amnesty International group has made a campaign for you to beg the president, Mr P W Botha to lift your banning order at the end of July and to give you back all rights of a free citizen."

"Nearly 5 000 people in Germany gave their names for you and signed our lists. We have also heard that you are not working. We would be very glad to hear from you, because this is the third letter we wrote to you since 1978 without getting any answer. We hope you will be happy to hear that so many people think of you."

FIVE YEARS

Mr Mokoditso was first banned in 1973 while serving as the vice-president of the now banned BPC. He was banned together with Sipho Buthelezi who was the secretary. Their banning orders were for five years.

When that banning order elapsed, Mr Mokoditso was slapped with a new two-year banning order. It bars him from working for legal firm of Shun Chetty and Associates where he was serving his articles at the time of the banning.

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individualistic need (see may be able to decide when very difficult to directly particularly as it is here

Available Resource

family life envisaged stems such as extended eds.

POST WOMAN

Brave Maleshoane just laughs her troubles away



Maleshoane Mokoena . . . "Aubrey's ban is one of the casualties of the struggle."



"The restrictions are quite amusing . . ."

SEPTEMBER 8 should be a day of merry-making at the Mokoena's Orlando East, Soweto home — there will be no celebrations.

It will be the Mokoena's third wedding anniversary, and naturally Maleshoane would love to celebrate with her husband, Aubrey and friends. But Aubrey's presence among friends and relatives will only mean further punishment for the couple.

Aubrey is a banned person. He is not supposed to chat with friends or host anyone at his home. An executive member of the banned Black People's Convention (BCP), he was slapped with a five year banning order on his release from detention in November 1978. He was detained under the security laws during the October 1977 crackdown on black organisations.

"It was exactly five weeks after our wedding celebration," Maleshoane recalls.

There are no signs of sadness as she talks about their restricted life. She has accepted it. She refers to her 31-year-old husband's banning orders as "one of the casualties of the struggle for liberation."

"His ban does not affect me a bit. I've learnt to live with it. There are women who are worse off, who have been separated from their husbands for life and they still pray and believe that their husbands will be freed one day. These are the women who need our support," she says.

Maleshoane has borne so much hardship that laughing has always been her way of getting out of difficulties. She was detained for about seven months under Section Six of the Internal Security Act in 1976. The detention made her strong and now she accepts things as they come and stands by her husband. She resigned from teaching in January 1976, when she was a staffer at the Krugersdorp High School.

RESTRICTIONS

She finds the restrictions on her husband quite amusing, specially when she has to stop visitors from entering their back-room home in Orlando East. Some enter without her noticing them, she laughs.

Their three roomed apartment (designed from a garage and storerooms) have separate doors which are main entrances to each room. Maleshoane has to keep a check on their visitors, and for her it means moving from one room to the other, no matter what time of the night.

Twenty-seven year-old Maleshoane

By Sinnah Kunene

proudly admits that her husband is the man of the house, even if he has been "cut off from talking politics."

She even considers her hubby very fortunate because at least he is employed "when banned people nowadays do not get a job easily."

She sees no change in her man.

"He is still the Aubrey I always knew — militant, energetic and jolly. He has been silenced, but his brains are not," she proudly adds.

The couple's only son, Mandela, stays with Maleshoane's parents in Krugersdorp. He was named after the banned ANC leader, Mr Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

BOUNCY

The bouncy, nine months old Mandela is loved by everybody in the neighbourhood, says his mother. She says the name Mandela, fascinates them. Everybody wants to see him and this means having to control a heavier traffic jam at home, Maleshoane adds.

The second child of a family of three, Maleshoane says she does not belong to any black women's organisations "because I still do not understand their aspirations." She says she would not join any multiracial organisation either because "they are just a window dressing to show that whites do meet blacks over a cup of tea. Meanwhile back home, they look down upon their black workers."

She says black people who have joined these organisations are afraid to involve themselves in the struggle (as most of them are "elitists") in order to protect their values. She fears that many "black people are gradually losing their identity because of these multiracial schools."

Maleshoane is working for an American company in Johannesburg and her husband is working for a milling company.



Aubrey and Maleshoane Mokoena on their wedding day



The Reverend T V Khumalo baptised baby Mandela. The proud parents look on.

Academics (328) in Mazibuko ban protest

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

TOP educationists at white English-language universities yesterday joined the widespread protests over the banning earlier this month of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a leading black educationist.

They issued a joint statement in their personal capacities please don't cut yesterday saying they were deeply disturbed at the action against Mr Mazibuko, deputy director of the SA Committee for Higher Education (Sached) and secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

Those associated with the statement include Professor D White, head of the department of education at the University of the Witwatersrand; Prof A N Boyce, rector of the Johannesburg College of Education; Prof J Niven and Prof A Barrett, of the education department at the University of Natal; Prof A Noble, of Rhodes University's education department; Prof M Ashley, of the University of Cape Town education department; and members of the Wits education department.

"We feel that if the Government is serious about resolving the present educational crisis, then the authorities should be

talking to leaders like Mr Mazibuko," the statement said.

"An action such as this can only prejudice the possibility of a meaningful solution to the crisis."


Mr Mazibuko, a black consciousness leader, has been banned for three years under the Internal Security Act. Because of the terms of his banning order, he has been unable to continue either with his work at Sached, or with the voluntary tuition he gave to Soweto students and adults.

His banning has been condemned by both blacks and whites.

Mr Mazibuko caused a stir in black political circles recently over his new thinking on the exclusivity of black consciousness organisations.

He joined the new nonracial National Education Union of South Africa, but suspended his activities with the body after discussing his position with other black consciousness leaders.

Mr Mazibuko resolved his differences with the other leaders, who believed black consciousness could not open its ranks to whites at this stage.

 In terms of the Internal Security Act, details of Mr Mazibuko's views on the exclusivity of black consciousness and the reason for his suspension of his activities with the nonracial education body cannot be published.

155 banned, over 100 held
under Internal Security Act

AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE number of South Africans banned under the Internal Security Act now stands at 155.

According to a Government Gazette published last week, 154 people — 35 white and 119 black — were on the banned list on June 30. Since then, a black educationist, Mr Fanyana Maziuko, has also been banned.

The corresponding figure for 1979 was also 154, when 39 whites and 115 blacks were on the banned list under the Internal Security Act, redefined from the old Suppression of Communism Act.

In addition, well over 100 people are being detained under the Internal Security Act.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, earlier this month released the names of 133 Internal Security Act detainees.

The name of Mrs Mary Moodley, a trade unionist and

former member of the banned African Congress who died last October, has been removed from the latest list of banned people. Her orders were to have expired in 1983.

Another name which featured for many years on the banned list has been removed — Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, also a former leading light in the ANC, who died earlier this year.

But Mrs Helen Joseph, a close friend of Mrs Ngoyi and Mrs Moodley, was banned again last month for two years.

Mrs Joseph is one of two people whose names have been added to the "whites" list. The other is a Johannesburg man, Mr John Matthews, who was banned last December after serving a 15-year prison sentence. He was convicted in the 1964 "Little Rivonia" trial.

The banning orders of five trade unionists have been withdrawn. They are Mr J A Cope-lyn, Mr Loet Douwes-Dekker,

Mr John Frankish, and Mr Eric Tyacke and his wife Jean. The ban on an economist, Mr Charles Simkins, has also been lifted. Their orders were due to expire in October next year.

The seven-year ban on Mr Shirish Nanabhai was not renewed when it expired in May. Mr Nanabhai, also known as Mr Fakir Jasmath, of Fordsburg, Johannesburg, was banned in 1973 after serving a 10-year sentence on Robben Island for sabotage.

The ban on Mr Alfred Wilcox, of Wynberg, Cape, has also not been renewed. He was banned for 16 years.

Others whose orders have not been renewed are Mr Stephen Dhlamini, formerly of the SA Congress of Trade Unions, who has left the country, Mr Peter Norman Metshane, of Bafokeng, Mr Oupa Samuel Ramokhoase, of Vereeniging, and Mr Joseph Tabata, of Port Elizabeth.

But apart from Mr Mazi-

buko, 13 more blacks have been banned in the past year. They include Mr Curtis Nkondo, first president of the Azanian People's Organisation and former chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, Johannesburg attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, and Mr Tozamide Botha, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Mr Botha has since skipped the country.

Other names on the new list are Mr Achmad Cassiem and Mr Eddie Daniels, both of Cape Town, Mr Bonisile Cekisani, of Port Elizabeth, Mr Kader Hassim, of Maritzburg, Mr Tukuza Andrew Mashaba and Mr Mogame Josiah Moeng, both of Soweto and Mr Lizo Grant Pitjana, of Port Elizabeth.

The following people have been banned in terms of Section 10TFR of the Internal Security Act, 1950. The notices have been issued in terms of Section 5 (1) (e) or 9 (1) of Act 44 of 1950:

WHITES

Abraham, Eric Antony
 Aderam, Alan Arnold
 Adler, David
 Albertyn, Christopher James
 Andersson, Gavin Michael
 Arenstein, Jacqueline
 Arenstein, Rowley Israel
 Baskin, Jeremy Michael
 Bloch, Graeme
 Brown, Brian Joseph
 Budlender, Deborah Jean (now
 Hofmeyr)
 Cohen, Gideon Denys
 Curtis, Jeanette Eva
 Favis, Judith Sharnith
 Hofmeyr, William Andrew
 Horn, Patricia
 Joseph, Helen Beatrice May
 Kotze, Theodore
 Levatan, Laura Jean
 Lewis, Jack Phillip
 Matthews, John Edward
 Mayson, Cedric Radcliffe
 Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite
 Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard
 Naudé, Christiana Frederick Beyers
 Nettleton, Clive James Lee
 Randell, Peter Ralph
 Russel, David Patrick Hamilton
 Schoon, Louis Marius
 Simons, Mary
 Simons, Tanya Anne
 Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lilian
 Walker, Abraham Richard
 Weinberg, Sheila
 Woods, Donald James

Wynberg
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Durban
Johannesburg
Durban
Durban
Observatory
Rosebank
Johannesburg

Observatory
Wynberg
Johannesburg
Woodstock
Observatory
Durban
Johannesburg
Claremont
Newlands
Grahamstown
Johannesburg
Johannesburg
Durban
Durban
Johannesburg
Johannesburg
Johannesburg
Woodstock
Johannesburg
Mowbray
Observatory
Goodwood
Pietersburg
Johannesburg
East London

	Maqina, Mzwandile Ebenezer
Date notice expires	Marie, Baptiste
	Mathaba, Tukuza Andrew
30.11.81	Matlame, Radichaba Kenneth
31.3.82	Matshoba, Nkikwe Deborah Felicity
28.2.83	Mattera, Donald Francleco
31.10.81	Mayekiso, Maxwell
31.10.81	Mayet, Zubelda
31.8.83	Mazibuko, Thandisizwe Mphiwa
31.10.80	Mbekwa, Ndumiso Albert
31.10.81	Mblini, Andrew Mzwandile
31.10.81	Mdleteni, Horatius
31.10.82	Meer, Fatima
	Meer, Rashid
31.10.81	Mfathi, Phindile
31.10.81	Mji, Diliza
31.10.81	Mkhabela, Ishmael
31.10.81	Mkhathshwa, Mangaliso Patrick
31.10.81	Mkunjwana, Monde Collin
31.10.81	Mkhinda, Fikile Edgar
30.6.82	Moeng, Mogame Josiah
31.10.82	Mohapi, Nobuhle Hilary
31.11.83	Mokoditso, Madibeng Chris
31.10.81	Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey
31.12.82	Moonsemy, Kisten
31.10.82	Moremi, Ntazi Elijah
31.10.81	Moroe, Kgophu Isaac
31.10.81	Motsau, Nkutsosiu Petrus
31.10.82	Mpumlwana, Malusi Mthanjiwa
28.2.83	Mpumlwana, Nandiele Flavour
31.10.82	Mqayisa, Khayaletu Luckyboy
31.10.82	Msauli, Vusumuzi Attweel
30.9.81	Mthethwa, Alpheus
31.10.81	Mtintso, Ethel Tenjiwe
31.10.81	Munsemy, Govindsamy (also known as George Naicker)
31.10.81	Naidoo, Mooroooglah Danabathy
31.10.81	Nathaniel, Immanuel Gottlieb
31.10.82	Nchabeleng, Petrus Mama Gase

Port Elizabeth	31.3.82
Durban	31.5.82
Johannesburg	30.9.81
Pretoria	31.5.83
Krugersdorp	30.11.83
Johannesburg	31.10.83
Middelburg	30.4.82
Lenasia	31.12.83
Soweto	30.11.83
Mdantsane	31.3.81
Zwelitsha	31.1.84
Soweto	30.11.83
Durban	31.7.81
Durban	31.12.81
Germiston	31.5.82
Clermont	30.11.83
Soweto	30.11.83
Pretoria	30.4.82
Mdantsane	31.3.83
King William's Town	31.1.84
Johannesburg	30.4.82
Zwelitsha	31.12.83
Johannesburg	31.7.80
Soweto	30.11.83
Chatsworth	28.2.83
Sebokeng	28.2.83
Bathlehem	30.11.83
Witsieshoek	30.4.84
Zwelitsha	31.12.83
Zwelitsha	30.4.82
Port Elizabeth	30.11.83
Mdantsane	30.4.83
Pinetown	31.10.81
King William's Town	31.12.81

Chatsworth	28.2.83
Durban	31.5.82
Walvis Bay	31.5.82
Sekhukhune	31.5.83
Maritzburg	31.10.81
Mdantsane	30.4.82
Soweto	30.4.83
Upton	30.9.83
Johannesburg	31.5.83
Krugersdorp	31.8.83
Thabamopo	30.9.82
Umlazi	31.12.82
Pretoria	31.3.82
Graaff-Reinet	30.4.82
Umlazi	31.3.84
Port Elizabeth	31.3.82
Port Elizabeth	31.10.84
Port Elizabeth	31.8.83
Port Elizabeth	31.1.83
Soweto	31.12.83
Colenso	30.11.83
Verulam	30.9.81
Verulam	30.9.81
Soweto	30.11.83
King William's Town	31.5.82
Johannesburg	30.4.81
Durban	31.12.81
Pretoria	31.5.83
Witsieshoek	30.11.80
Johannesburg	31.7.81
Umlazi	31.12.81
Uitenhage	31.10.80
Zwelitsha	30.4.82
Springs	31.5.82
Krugersdorp	31.12.81
Uitenhage	30.11.83
Umtzinto	30.11.83
Soweto	30.11.83
Port Elizabeth	31.1.83
Zwelitsha	31.3.81
Johannesburg	31.5.83
Lenasia	30.11.83
Durban	30.4.83
Wynberg	30.4.83
Pretoria	30.4.81
Zwelitsha	30.6.82

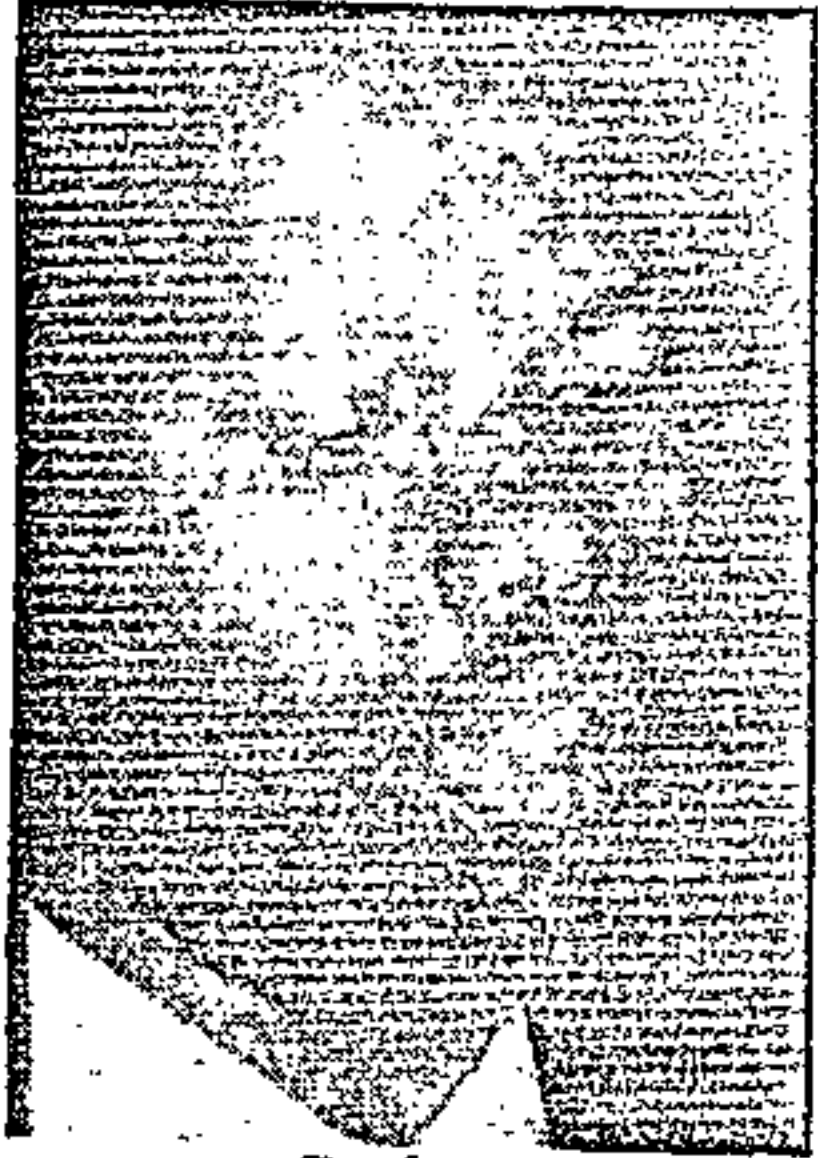
BLACKS, COLOURED AND ASIANS

Anthony, Frank
Badela, Sipho Arthur
Bhengu, Moses
Bhengu, Siegfried
Botha, Tozamile
Cassiem, Achmad
Cekisani, Bonifacie Jacob
Chiloane, Abel Tipheko
Chiliza, Delese
Daniels, Edward Joseph
Desai, Amina Suliman Nagdee
Diale, Nelson
Dwaba, Lungelo Shadrack
Dyani, Malcolm Mbonisi
Easop, Mohamed Salim
Fihla, Nkosinathi Benson
Fuzile, Mxolisi Jackson
Gasa, David Siponono
Gcobo, Matoto Frank
Hamilton, Welzman William
Haasim, Keder
Isaacs, Sedick
Ismail, Ebrahim
Jana, Devikarani Priscilla
Jones, Peter Cyril
Jordaan, Michael Mathew
Kgokong, Mpotseing Jairus
Kubeka, Sipho Andries
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina
Mabasa, Lybon
Madaka, Mbuyiseto
Meharaj, Sathyandranath Ragunanan
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu
Malgas, Ernest
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie
Mangena, Mosibudi Aaron
Manzi, Gladys
Mapanga, Bokizwe Russel
Maphumulo, Malzeri

Kraaifontein
Port Elizabeth
Maritzburg
Nkandla
Port Elizabeth
Wynberg
Port Elizabeth
Seshego
Umlazi
Cape Town
Roodepoort
Nobo
Mdantsane
East London
Roodepoort
Port Elizabeth
Mdantsane
Umlazi
Mdantsane
Johannesburg
Maritzburg
Salt River
Pinetown
Johannesburg
Somerset West
Eldorado Park
Soweto
Alexandra
Durban
Soweto
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Victoria East
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg
Mokroeng
Umlazi
Umlazi
Inanda

30.4.83 Ngubeni, Michael
31.1.83 Nkondo, Ephraim Curtis
31.8.82 Ntlokoa, Lawrence Jonas
30.9.84 Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi
31.1.83 Nxasana, Bekisisa Harold
31.12.84 Phakathi, Maphelo Jane
31.10.84 Phantse, Themban Shadrack
30.6.83 Phungula, Holia
31.3.84 Pityana, Beauty Nosidima
30.11.84 Pityana, Lizo Grant
31.1.83 Pityana, Nyameko Barney
31.5.83 Qege, Dumile Daniel
31.3.81 Rachidi, Kenneth Hiako
31.12.83 Rambally, Ashlatha
31.10.82 Ramgobin, Ela
31.1.83 Ramgobin, Mawalsi
30.11.82 Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah
30.11.81 Ramphelo, Aletta Mamphele
30.4.81 Ramrock, Johnny Herbert
30.4.81 Reddy, Govindsamy
30.4.85 Sehume, Thabo Vincent
30.9.84 Sello, Mosuhi Phillip
28.2.81 Sisulu, Albertina
31.8.84 Sithole, Fana George
28.2.84 Sitoto, Lizo Gladwell
30.4.83 Sokupa, Silumko Solomon
31.12.83 Stoffie, Kentridge Mongezi
31.10.81 Timol, Mohamed
31.3.82 Titi, Mandisi Patrick
30.11.83 Tryon, Terrence Russell
31.12.83 Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac
31.12.81 Tshume, Palo
30.4.82 Tshweta, Vukile Stephen
30.4.82 Vandeyar, Reggie Paldry
31.12.81 Veriava, Sedecque Mohamed
31.10.83 Venkatrathnam, Surinarayan Kala
31.3.84 Wilcox, Robert Cedric
31.3.84 Wymers, Christopher
31.3.84 Zani, Thamsanqa Robert

Botha and Selebi await asylum



Botha

By SAM MADE
MR Thezamile Botha, the banned former president of Pebec, and black consciousness exponent Mr Jacob Selebi, who shipped to Lesotho about two months ago, have not yet been granted asylum by the Lesotho government.

Mr Selebi, a former executive member of the Transvaal branch of the

banned South African Students Organisation (Saso), told SUNDAY POST in Maseru this week they had not heard anything from the Lesotho government since applying for asylum.

"But", Mr Selebi added, "my feelings are that asylum has been granted. It's only that we have not been informed. We are treated like all other refugees and have nothing to complain about. It's just

that our ignorance about this issue is creating a lot of uncertainty."

Mr Selebi was held in John Vorster Square and in the Pretoria Central Prison for six months in 1976 after he was arrested together with a former Johannesburg journalist, Mr Nat Scrache, who also shipped to Botswana a few years ago.

He was again held at Modderbee for 10 months in 1977 when

Saso was banned.

Mr Thezamile Botha had earlier applied to study law at the National University of Lesotho. His application was approved but for some reason or another, he was not admitted.

According to sources close to Mr Botha, he is not likely to pursue the application for his admission to the university.

Fanyana's banning has made Mirriam more determined



Mirriam and Nokuthula. "When I explained why daddy no longer went to work, she cried."



From left: Mirriam, Mpumelelo (4), Fanyana, Zwelethu (three months) and Nokuthula (7).

'We refuse to be bogged down'

**Story by
Zodwa
Mshibe**



"I'm soft natured, but I have been hardened."
Pic by Themba Nkosi.

If you enter the Mazibuko household in Pimville, Soweto and expect to find a sad, sombre atmosphere, then you are in for a surprise.

The family is like any other. United, happy and loving. My Fanyana Mazibuko's smile, his wife Mirriam's friendly welcome and the children's reception are enough to put any visitor at ease.

The only difference is that the head of the house, the bread winner, Fanyana may never earn a living for his family again. He is banned and Mirriam is not deterred. Her determination to live on and "not to be bogged down by my husband's banning", is clearly written on her face.

She says that an old saying: "I used to cry because I had no shoes until I met a man who had no feet", and her faith in God, are what keeps her going.

"When I think of other families who are worse off than mine, I don't see why I should sit down and weep, for things that I cannot

change," she says.

"This has made me even more determined not to be upset, though I must admit that it came as a shock. But I have to do it, especially for the children.

"At times when my spirits were low and my children asked whether they had made me angry, I realise that I shouldn't deny them my parental happiness, it's not their fault."

Mirriam and Fanyana have three children, Nokuthula (7), Mpumelelo (4) and three months old Zwelethu. The eldest, says Mirriam, understands what is happening.

"She didn't know at first. She was surprised when her father didn't go to work. When I explained she wept and said: 'they are cruel n'ya'."

"Even the little ones will understand as they grow older."

However, Mirriam was worried about Mpumelelo, who turned four last Friday (July 25). As they normally celebrate the children's birthdays, she thought he wouldn't understand why we didn't celebrate his. But when I told him, he wanted to know why and I explained that daddy was no longer working and there was no money for a party and he said: 'ho, golokile'. (it's fine)"

She says that she be-

lieves in telling her children the truth.

"If I don't tell them the truth now, they'll hear things from outside and they'll never trust me. They must know the position and interpret it the way they like," she said.

Mirriam (33), is a qualified social worker. She is now an internal auditor with a research company. She says before Fanyana was banned she worked part time because she had to look after Zwelethu. But now she has to work full time to keep the home fires burning.

Mirriam says: "One can't change the decision of a man who has barred a breadwinner from looking after his family. All the same this won't change our family ties. It's also will not change what we were with Fanyana. It's made me even more determined to look after our family."

Mirriam breastfeeds Zwelethu before leaving for work. An elderly woman looks after him during the day.

As she talks, one detects a streak of bitterness in her voice. And she admits that she is bitter and has been hardened. "Seeing one's husband detained and never brought before a court of law, seeing him barred from entering schools, a thing he loves most and see-

ing him banned now can make any one bitter," Mirriam says.

"Fanyana feels the same way as I do.

"For a man to swallow his pride because of another man's ruling is hard for any man to take, but I tell you my friend, it will never bog him down," she adds with a wry smile.

"He is bitter because he's been so moderate, and you can imagine what a bitter man can do. But, Mirriam adds "he still has courage."

"Bitterness has been created because people who recognise wrongs and who want to put them right are silenced. They are not prepared to negotiate through peaceful means," she says.

Mirriam refers to her husband as a quiet person who, however, would never keep quiet when he sees a wrong.

"People like Fanyana and his friend, Nkondo, led teachers who had faith in them. They were devoted to educating the black child, but here they are now, barred from doing the thing they love most — teaching," Mirriam continues.

However, Mirriam believes that God will never allow injustice to prevail forever.

"He loves us and all the wrongs will be put right. They will reap the fruit of their mis-



"For a man to swallow his pride because of another man's ruling is hard to take, but I tell you my friend, it will never bog him down."
Pic by Themba Nkosi.

doings," she adds.

For the next three years Mr Mazibuko is prohibited from:

- "Giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom you are a parent."
- "Entering the premises of a university college, college, school or other educational institution."
- "Attending gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by you;"
- "Attending gatherings;"
- "Entering black townships except Pimville"

**"SAVE
YOUR MONEY
AND SPREAD
YOUR FISH!"**

REDRO
FISH PASTE

(328) (1041. 30/7/80) (PR)
Ban on ex-BPC man expires tomorrow

Staff Reporter
TOMORROW could be the beginning of a new way of life for Mr Madibeng Chris Mokoditso when, for the first time in seven years, he might be able to lead an unrestricted life.

A banning order imposed on him two years ago expires tomorrow. It was served on him

in July 1978 when a previous order, which had restricted him for five years, expired.

Mr Mokoditso, former general secretary of the banned University Christian Movement and vice-president of the banned Black People's Convention, was first banned in 1973.

A special clause in that order

specifically barred him from working for the legal firm, Shun Chetty and Company, (his employers at the time) entering their premises or working for any of their partners.

The Mokoditso family were later involved in a wrangle with the West Rand Administration Board when they re-

fused to pay rent for their house in Mapetla, claiming that the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, was responsible for Mr Mokoditso losing his job.

The Wraib later threatened the family with court action if they did not pay the R18.70 rent they were said to owe.

328

TOTALITARIANISM - Bannings

1-8-80 - 31-12-80

GENERAL NEWS 5/8/60 Mandela charges are dropped

By Carol Mathlane

The Transvaal Attorney General has dropped charges laid by the banned wife of the African National Congress leader, Mrs Winnie Mandela, against members of the Security Police.

The charges of crimen injuria and assault were laid at John Vorster Square by Mrs Mandela after an alleged incident between herself and the

Security Police at Parys.

It is alleged that Mrs Mandela was stopped by a traffic officer and taken to Parys charge office. At the charge office she refused to divulge her identity and there was an altercation between herself and the police.

Later a friend driving her to Johannesburg was charged with reckless and negligent driving.

On arriving in Johannesburg Mrs Mandela

went to John Vorster Square where she laid a charge. The police involved in the case counter-charged her and the Attorney-General has decided not to prosecute either the police or Mrs Mandela.

Report restricted

● Mrs Mandela cannot be quoted on this matter as she is a banned person.

The struggle must continue

HOUSE 99, Extension 2 Eldorado Park stands just below the busy Johannesburg—Vereeniging road. Only the blaring hooters echo through the concrete walls surrounding the home of Mr and Mrs Curtis Nkondo.

The Nkondos' little dog, Power, barks day and night, almost continuously. But for the woman of the house, Mrs Rose Nkondo, the sound is comforting.

Born 49 years ago, and mother of four, she has a feeling that her house is being watched very closely. Since the banning of her husband two months ago, she says their dog spends sleepless nights. "He barks the whole night through."

"But that's not going to spoil our family life," she says, when asked

how she feels about being watched.

Although Curtis is banned, Rose is not deterred. They have been separated, against their wishes, from each other so many times that she values having her husband with her — despite the ban.

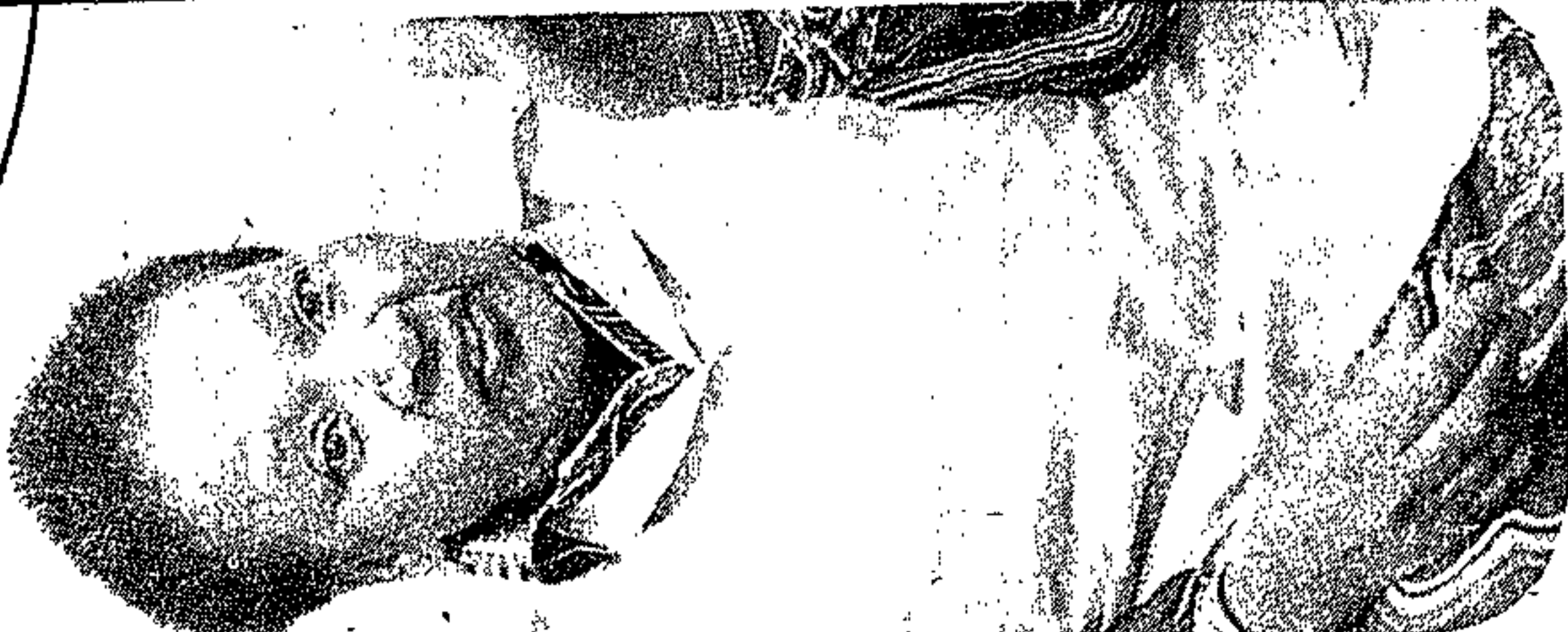
Curtis Nkondo was banned for three years after spending 43 days in detention in March this year. He has been in and out of jail since October 1977, when he was detained under the Security Laws. Rose Nkondo has seen her

husband whisked away by police cars. She has answered loud and persistent knocks — only to be separated from her husband, by detentions without trials.

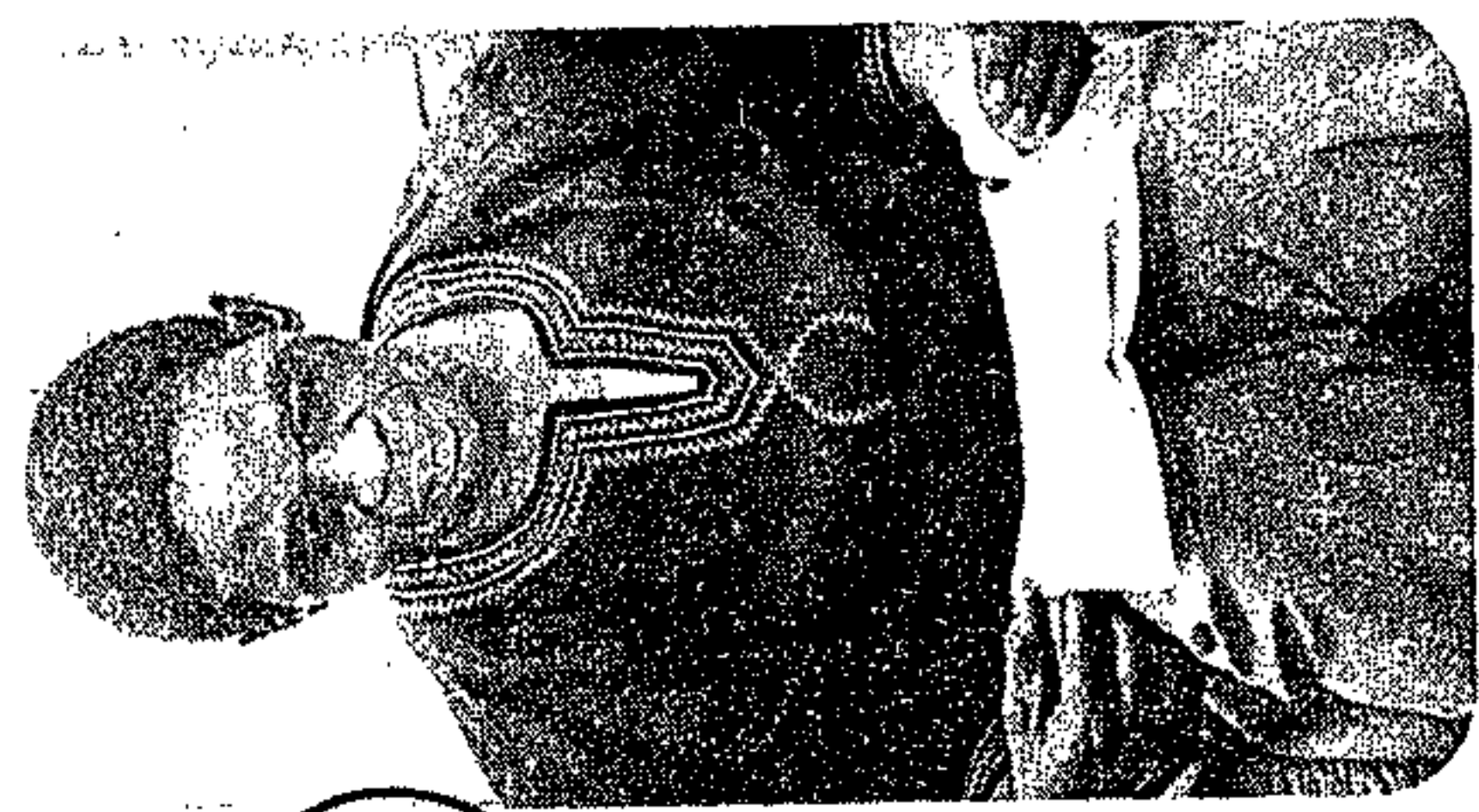
Looking at Rose Nkondo, one wonders how she copes. She looks fragile and soft-natured. But at the same time she is brave.

She says she does not feel bad about the ban, as she has already built up resistance because of her husband's continuous detentions.

She says the children are extremely bitter.



"The struggle must go on," says Rose Nkondo.



Curtis Nkondo reads his banning order.



Rose Nkondo refuses to let it "spoil our family life".

ko took over when Curtis was banned. Unfortunately, Fanyana was also banned.

Rose adds optimistically: "That should not be the end of the world for the students. This is a challenge for qualified teachers in our community. The struggle must go on," she says.

Curtis was among the teachers who resigned during the 1976 unrest, in protest against Bantu Education. He was then principal of Lamola Secondary School in Meadowlands, Soweto, and chairman of the now banned Teachers' Action Committee before the October 1977 clampdown on black organisations.

He spent eight months

es of paper or other material into the examination room as so instructed.

o communicate with other ny person except the invi-

book is to be torn out. st be handed to the com- igilator before leaving the

sible exclusion from the

says Mrs Nkondo

From Page 16

In detention (under Section Ten of the Internal Security Law) and was detained again three days after his release, and spent 43 days in prison.

The last detention (under Section Six) lasted for a month . . . and he was later silenced for three years.

Curtis Nkondo is the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

He was detained soon after addressing students at the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg.

Rose Nkondo is a nursing sister at the local clinic and Curtis is employed by a computer



Rose understands but "the children are extremely bitter" she says.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1605

8 Augustus 1980

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1605

8 August 1980

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Fanyana Daniel Mazibuko.....	5010 Gebied 5, Pimville, Kliptown.....	11/7/80	31/7/83

Now Mokoditsoa feels strange talking in company

Out of the political wilderness at last

328

By PHIL
MTIMKULU

AFTER seven years in the political wilderness and a week after his banning order expired, Mr Chris Madibeng Mokoditsoa is ready to take his rightful place in the community.

Chris would have loved to continue from where he was forced to stop when he was first banned in 1973, but he says there's nothing left of what he helped initiate.

When Chris was banned he was attending the National Council meeting of the Black People's Convention (BPC). He was the vice-president of this organisation which was banned in 1977.

He was one of the founding-fathers of the Black Consciousness movement.

"I would be lying if I said I was responsible for the founding of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) which preached and spread this philosophy, but I was in the thick of things at that time," said Chris rather modestly.

The University Christian Movement (UCM) gave birth to Saso and Chris was the Secretary-General of the organisation.

Bitterness becomes visible on Mokoditsoa's face when he talks of his for-



Happiness written all over Chris Mokoditsoa's face.

mer colleagues, some of whom are dead, in exile, or in jail.

When asked how he felt when he heard of Steve Biko's death, Chris was close to tears.

He said: "Like all black people of South Africa, I was deeply distressed. But with me, I also had a feeling of hopelessness. I could not tell the people how deeply hurt I was. What made matters worse is that I applied for permission to attend his funeral. Permission was refused. My wife decided to represent me but she only went as far as the Dube YWCA. She was arrested when the mourners were forcibly dispersed.

Chris however, is determined to go to King William's Town to offer his condolences to Steve's widow, Ntsiki, his mother and rest of the family.

He also intends visiting all his banned colleagues who are scattered throughout the country. It is seven years since he last saw them. His permanent organiser, Mosibudi Mangena was recently released from Robben Island. Mrs Winnie Kgwane is in the North, while Sipho Buthelezi is in exile.

Just like the death of Steve Biko made him sad, he was similarly distressed when asked about his reaction when the Black People's Convention (BPC) was banned.

"I felt frustrated and disgusted although I had predicted it at Modder Bee.

"I had predicted it at the end of the Saso trial in 1976 when we were detained because to me it was Black Consciousness on trial and not Saso. I was called the Prophet of Doom at that time," he said.

Mokoditsoa thinks Black Consciousness should still act as the guiding philosophy in the black man's struggle.

BLACK

"This is the black man's struggle. If whites want to help they are free to do so, but in their own camp. Our exclusivism is very necessary at this stage because of the differences in the problems we are facing. The liberals do not have the enthusiasm we have for fighting our problem. Their problems are minimal and minor," he said.

As regards the political advancement of blacks, Chris says the level of awareness has been heightened since 1976.

"The grassroots have been reached. There is no further need for politicising, otherwise there could be a danger of over politicising," he said.

Though he has been away from the political scene for seven years, Chris does not believe that anything has changed. "If there is anything that has changed it is for the worse. We now have independent bantustans, mass removals have been increased. The plight of the black man has become worse," he said.

On a personal note Chris said he was looking forward to a drive with

Soweto and even in the countryside. Among the first people he saw after his banning order was not renewed last Friday was Hlaku Rachidi, a former president of the BPC. Because Rachidi is also banned, Chris could not see him before Friday.

his family anywhere in Chris says he is still trying to shake off the effects of being banned and house-arrested for seven years.

"It is still funny for me to speak freely in a crowd and go home when I want to."

POST, Friday, August 8, 1980

Page 9



Chris Mokoditsoa was close to tears when he spoke of Biko.

Police launch search for Chief Sabata

DD 12/8/80 328

UMTATA — Transkei police launched a nationwide investigation yesterday to establish whether Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus, was still in Transkei.

It was reliably learnt from independent sources, however, that Chief Dalindyebo, a long-time opponent of the Matanzima government, was "on his way to Swaziland" where he was recently a guest of the Swazi monarch, King Sobuza II.

The police investigation was initiated in response to newspaper reports that Chief Dalindyebo had fled Transkei for Lesotho in anticipation of being served with orders banishing him to a restricted region within Transkei.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he had ordered the Com-

missioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, to investigate the reported disappearance of Chief Dalindyebo after reading of his disappearance in the Sunday press.

Approached for comment, Brig Ngceba said:

"The matter is still being investigated. The fact that he (Chief Dalindyebo) is not at his Great Place does not automatically mean he has left the country. Transkei is a big place."

If Chief Dalindyebo had left Transkei it remained to establish which exit gate he had used. Brig Ngceba added.

Transkei shares borders with South Africa and Lesotho. According to newspaper reports, Chief Dalindyebo is heading for Swaziland via Lesotho, which has a direct air link with Swaziland. — DDC.

C. Times

Banned priest to marry colleen

13/8/50 (324)

Chief Reporter

THE REV DAVID RUSSELL, the banned Anglican clergyman, is to marry a former member of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, Sister Benigna, whom he met several years ago when they both started working among the shanty-town community at Crossroads on the Cape Flats.

Sister Benigna, a colleen from Belfast, Northern Ireland, was recently given special dispensation to marry by the Holy See and by the Dominican Order. She has left the order and is now known by her name before she took her vows, Dorothea Madden.

The couple are to be married in a combined Anglican-Roman Catholic service in the chapel at the Schoenstatt Retreat Centre at Constantia on October 26 — a Sunday which is the one day of the week when Mr Russell may, in terms of his banning order, take part in a church service.

After their marriage they will have to apply for permission from the Minister of Justice to move from Mr Russell's parents' home in Claremont, to which he is confined after 6 pm during the week and all day on Saturdays.

Miss Madden, who still works with the Dominican sisters at Crossroads, is one of 11 children. Her parents and brothers and sisters live in Toronto, Canada. She is hoping her mother will fly to Cape Town for the wedding.

Mr Russell, 41, may not be quoted on how he feels about his impending marriage, but the smiles yesterday of he and his bride-to-be told the whole story.

Miss Madden came to South Africa as a Dominican sister in 1963 — "in answer to a strong call to be with the African people", as she put it yesterday. She worked in the Eastern Cape, Cape Town and Transvaal before returning to Cape Town in 1976.

Till she was given special dispensation, she lived at the Dominican convent at Elsie's River, and has been working full-time at Crossroads, where she met Mr Russell when they were doing similar work among the community. Much of her time has been



The Rev David Russell, the banned Anglican clergyman, and the former Sister Benigna of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, to whom he has become engaged. The couple are to be married at Constantia in October. The picture was taken yesterday in the garden of the Claremont home of Mr Russell's parents.

Cape Times newscolor: John Rubuthon.



Fr Mkhatsywa

Mkhatsywa can't attend funeral

FATHER Patrick Sma-ngaliso Mkhatsywa's applications for a travelling document and an exemption from his banning order to attend the funeral of Bishop Mandlenkosi Zwane in Swaziland have been turned down.

This was despite a letter of plea from Archbishop Patrick Fitzgerald, president of the Catholic Bishop's Conference, which accompanied the application.

Mr B Currin, legal representative of Father Mkhatsywa said yesterday the application for a permit was turned down by the Chief Magistrate

of Pretoria, Mr W F Krugel and that no reasons were given.

Mr Currin said Father Mkhatsywa was entitled by the Act governing his banning order to apply for an exemption in urgent situations, but that the discretion always lay with the Chief Magistrate who, after investigating the circumstances in the application could grant or refuse such a permit.

Archbishop Fitzgerald's letter stated, "I confidently appeal to your sense of justice and Christian compassion to grant the Reverend Mkhatsywa permission to officiate in Manzini, Swaziland at the funeral of the late Bishop of Swaziland."

Bishop Zwane, who

died in a car accident last Saturday will be buried tomorrow morning.

Archbishop Fitzgerald said Father Mkhatsywa was bound by close marriage ties with the late Bishop to attend the funeral. Fr Mkhatsywa's sister is married to Dr Amrose Zwane, a Swaziland politician who is brother of the late Bishop.

"Under normal circumstances, Fr Mkhatsywa could not without being

accused of heartless cruelty, be absent from these services of prayerful homage to a very dear brother in Christ," Archbishop Fitzgerald said.

Fr Mkhatsywa was relieved of his duties as secretary of Inter-Regional Meeting of Bishops in Southern Africa (IMBISA) by the late Bishop Zwane because the former's banning order could not allow him free movement to perform such duties.

1051
328
15/8/80

Winnie's papers plea

turned down

15/8/80
23/8

THE Government will not relent and give Mrs Winnie Mandela a passport to India to accept an award for her husband, Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned ANC.

The private secretary of the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has written to Mrs Fatima Meer, a lecturer at the University of Natal, stating that Mrs Mandela's application for "South African travel facilities has been unsuccessful."

Mrs Meer, a friend of

the Mandela family, who is herself banned under the Internal Security Act, had pleaded with the Minister and the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha to reconsider the decision on the Mandela passport.

Mrs Meer already had a letter from the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, wishing her success with her plea to the Government.

Mrs Gandhi wrote: "We have been eagerly looking forward to welcome Mrs Mandela. I hope your efforts will succeed and that she will be able to come to India."

But the hopes were dashed when Mrs Meer got the letter from the

Department of Interior.

Mrs Meer cannot be quoted because she is banned.

Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, has been awarded the Nehru Award for International Reconciliation for 1980.

BIRTHDAY

The award is normally made on the birthday of the late Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira's father, on August 21.

Mrs Mandela was hoping to collect the award for her husband.

She is confined to the Free State town of Brandfort, where she was banished from her Orlando West home in 1977.



Mrs Winnie Mandela

'Misunderstanding' over Mandela incident

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said last night he had received a full report of the incident involving two Security Policemen, Mrs Helen Suzman and the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela, but that he had nothing more to say about it.

Mr Le Grange said Mrs Suzman had discussed the matter with him and she understood it.

He had nothing more to add because there was some misunderstanding, he said.

But Mrs Suzman said last night she did not accept the explanation about the incident, which took place on Tuesday at Mrs Mandela's home in the black township of the tiny Free State town of Brandfort, where she is banished.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on

civil liberties, obtained a permit through Mrs Mandela's lawyer to visit her.

While they were talking, two Security Policemen entered and gave Mrs Mandela five minutes to get Mrs Suzman to leave, "or else they would take Mrs Mandela in", she added.

The PFP MP said last night she had spoken to Mr Le Grange and that she had received a very unsatisfactory re-

sponse. "He admitted that things could have been better handled."

"But the department is hiding behind a technicality by saying that the permit was not strictly in order, that the restricted person should have applied for it."

"Although I had requested the permit indirectly, it was Mrs Mandela's lawyer who applied for it. In fact, he told me

he had made other applications previously, and that there had been no objections."

"I am surprised and disappointed that Mr Le Grange would use this technicality to protect a member of the Security Police who was obviously over-officious and was determined to harass Mrs Mandela."

Mrs Mandela, wife of former ANC leader Mr Mandela, cannot be quoted because of her ban.

Bid to ease priests' ban

MR BRAIN CURRIN, legal advisor of the banned Father Sman-galiso Mkhathshwa, said yesterday he was considering asking the Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch to alter his client's restrictions to enable him to change residence.

Mr Currin said this was done to protect Father Mkhathshwa who received a death threat from a caller claiming to be a member of the right wing Wit Kommando on Monday.

Father Mkhathshwa is restricted to a house in Soshanguve from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays.

He became the second priest within a week to receive a threat from the Wit Kommando. On Friday Bishop Desmond Tutu received a similar threat from a man who claimed to belong to the Wit Kommando.

The caller told Bishop Tutu to quit South Africa or face death. It cannot

be disclosed what the person who phoned Father Mkhathshwa might have said during the call as he cannot be quoted.

Mr Currin said his firm had already made an application for the alteration of Father Mkhathshwa's restriction so he should be allowed to change residence "for practical reasons."

"All we are now doing is a follow up on the existing request," Mr Currin said.

Fr Mkhathshwa, accompanied by the president of the Catholic Bishop's Conference, Archbishop J P Fitzgerald, reported the matter to the police.

Mr Currin said the police pointed out that it was difficult to protect a man who had been threatened because that would mean delegating some police to keep him guarded.

Meanwhile security police are continuing a top level investigation into the rightwing movement following threats on prominent leaders and the bombing of the office of Professor Jan Lombard.

Police end visit to Winnie

RPM
27/8/80
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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman says she was yesterday given five minutes by two Security Policemen to leave the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is banned and banished to Brandfort.

A furious Mrs Suzman said last night she had obtained permission from the local magistrate to visit Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed former ANC leader Nelson Mandela, at her home in the Free State town.

After she and Mrs Mandela had spoken for about 45 minutes, Mrs Suzman said, "there was a knock on the door and two Security Policemen, who identified themselves as Sergeant Prinsloo and Sergeant Badenhorst, told Winnie she was breaking the terms of her ban and wanted to know who I was."

"I produced the permit, but they told me the administration board had no right to give it, and that I had no right to be there. They gave Winnie five minutes to make me leave," Mrs Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman said she returned to the office of Mrs Mandela's lawyer, who telephoned the local magistrate to check on the permit. The magistrate verified that permission had been granted for the visit.

"I am taking this matter up with Mr Le Grange (Minister of Police) as an example of the type of harassment she is subjected to," an angry Mrs Suzman said.

No police comment could be obtained early last night.

Minister ³²⁸ to discuss ^{5TH} Mandela ^{27/8/80} incident

Political Reporter

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, says. Opposition MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, is welcome to discuss with him a complaint that she was ordered by Security Police to leave the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

An angry Mrs Suzman said today she had obtained a permit from a magistrate to visit Mrs Mandela at her home in Brandfort yesterday. Mrs Mandela, the wife of the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is banned and banished to Brandfort.

When she had talked to Mrs Mandela for about 45 minutes, two men who identified themselves as security policemen arrived and gave Mrs Mandela five minutes to make Mrs Suzman leave.

ARREST

Mrs Suzman decided to leave to prevent any action being taken against Mrs Mandela because the two policemen had threatened to arrest her if Mrs Suzman did not go.

Mrs Suzman today expressed concern about Mrs Mandela's position and said she would be complaining to the Minister of Police about the incident.

Mr le Grange refused to comment further on the issue.

Security Police also declined to comment. A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police said Pretoria was still waiting for a report on the incident.

Mrs Suzman got permission through Mrs Mandela's lawyer for the visit. The magistrate has confirmed this.

328 (2400) Post 22/8/60

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responsibilities and what

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ut of several pre-established
Following are two examples
ight appear in an attitude

able, however, to interview all organization, and we therefore interviews. Personal interviews of members serve as a basis for an "attitudes questionnaire", and the questionnaire is subsequently distributed to the organization. The organization is not serving for probing in of people, but is a more striving at a much more coverage of the organization, requested to respond to the promised that their personal secret, i.e. that individual closed to any other member or that the identity of the made public. The questionnaire

problems and people. The interview is from out of the interviewee to express his ideas because he is not afraid of interviewer and of the possible

So far there are four

Mr Mdolo had refused a transfer by his church from the Buntingville Mission near here to Namaqualand district last year.

them alone, but to the organization as a whole. Many heads of organizations often disregard attitudes, either consciously or subconsciously. When the situation conspicuously deteriorates then will they start to become alert as to "how do the workers react", "how do the people say", "how do the workers react", etc. This happens with certain heads of organizations who have already reached such a critical situation that it is sometimes impossible to act according to the attitudes influenced by the attitudes of organizational members. This is because by that time considerations, like economic survival, dictate what is to be done - even when many people are

29/8/80

Winnie Mandela gets a second job offer

MRS WINNIE Nomzamo Mandela, banned and banished wife of the former African National Congress leader, has been offered a job as head of the Bloemfontein Child Welfare Society.

She has now applied

for permission to take the job.

This is the second job offer in the past two months.

According to Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, her mother had already received permission to take the first job with a motor car company in Pretoria, but had rejected the offer.

Firstly, she said, the permission Mrs Mandela received did not

gested the move from Brandfort to Pretoria.

Zinzi said her mother was first approached by police and some "offers" were made to her.

Zinzi said her mother applied for the Bloemfontein job in response to a newspaper advertisement. She was appointed to take up the job. "We felt it an admirable decision by the society.



○ Winnie Mandela

allow her to live at their Soweto home and travel to work each day.

Secondly, the terms offered by the Pretoria company car were "despicable and humiliating."

Zinzi said the authorities wanted it to seem as though they had voluntarily sug-

gested the move from Brandfort to Pretoria.

Meanwhile, Zinzi has applied for a passport to travel to India with her elder sister Zenani to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award on behalf of their father.

She is still awaiting the passport. The application was handled by her mother's lawyers.



● Mrs. Mandela

SB end Helen's chat with Winnie Mandela

A MEETING between Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted to Brandfort, and Mrs Helen Suzman, approved by a local magistrate, was disrupted by security

police who threatened Mrs Mandela with arrest, Mrs Suzman said in Bloemfontein on Tuesday.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was paying her second visit to Mrs Mandela,

wife of Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, since her restriction to Brandfort in May 1977.

Mrs Suzman described the treatment of Mrs Mandela as "an absolute scandal" and said she would take up the matter with

the Minister of Police.

Mrs Suzman, who was in Bloemfontein to address the youth branch of the PFP on the University of the Orange Free State campus, said she had gone to visit Mrs Mandela to tell her of her visit to Nelson Mandela on Robben Island, and to discuss her personal affairs.

"Permission had been obtained for me to visit her at home — I collected the permit at the Brandfort township office," said Mrs Suzman.

She said the permit clearly stated the reasons as being to visit Mrs Mandela and was signed by the local magistrate, Mr Jack Squires.

"After we had been talking for 45 minutes there was a sudden bang on the door and two men entered. One announced he was Sergeant Prinsloo from the Special Branch," Mrs Suzman said.

RESTRICTION ORDER

"He asked Mrs Mandela who she had with her and on her reply he said she was breaking the terms of her restriction order," she added.

"I then intervened and said I had got permission through Mr de Waal, Mrs Mandela's lawyer."



● Mrs Suzman

in the street outside her house while the two sat in their car and watched.

Mrs Suzman said she and Mrs Mandela had then gone for a walk. On returning she had been offered a lift into Brandfort by the other security policeman, Sergeant Badenhorst, but had declined because Mrs Mandela had offered to walk into town with her.

She had gone straight to Mr De Waal's office and on hearing what had happened he immediately phoned the magistrate who confirmed he had given permission, Mrs Suzman said.

"I complained to Mr de Waal about the obvious harassment and bullying to which Mrs Mandela was being subjected by the Special Branch and I called in at the police station to inform Sergeant Prinsloo that I intended taking up the matter with Mr le Grange, the Minister of Police," she said.

Le Grange 'surprises' Suzman

MRS HELEN Suzman, Opposition spokesman on civil liberties, is "surprised and disappointed" at the Government reaction to the incident involving herself, two security policemen and banned Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mrs Suzman was visiting Mrs Mandela at her home in Brandfort earlier this week when two security policemen knocked on the door and ordered Mrs Suzman to leave because the permit she obtained for the visit was not in order.

The matter was taken up with the Minister of Justice, Mr le Grange, and he said there had been some misunderstanding and he had nothing more to add.

Yesterday Mrs Suzman said she was still surprised at the attitude of Mr le Grange because he had virtually condoned the officiousness and rudeness of the security policemen.

MRS MANDELA'S HOME

They came to Mrs Mandela's home and ordered Mrs Suzman to leave because the permit to visit had been granted by the local administration board and this was not in order," she added.

"The Minister is hiding behind a technicality by saying that my permit was not in order and that the restricted person (Mrs Mandela) should have applied for it," Mrs Suzman said.

"On the other hand, the security policemen said the permit was not in order because I had gone to the wrong place for it."

Mrs Mandela, wife of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, cannot be quoted as she is banned.

BPC founder skips SA with family

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A BANNED Soweto priest and former vice-president of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC), Father Drake Tshenkeng, has skipped the country with his family.

Father Tshenkeng, rector of St Mary's Parish in Orlando East and former detainee under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, disappeared from his parish early this week. He is believed to be in London.

His wife, Tsholofelo (27), and their two daughters, aged nine and five are in Botswana. They will be joined by Father Tshenkeng en route to Scotland, where he will study theology.

Father Tshenkeng (33) was among those who walked out of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) together with Mr Barney Pitso and the late Steve Biko to form the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in the late '60s.

He was actively involved in the BPC when it was formed at a conference in Durban in January 1977, he was elected vice-president.

But the BPC's life was ended when in October that year it was one of the 18 organisations banned in a nationwide Government crackdown.

Father Tshenkeng was detained with several other black consciousness leaders at Modderbee.

After his release in December 1978, he and others like Thandisizwe Mazibuko, Kenneth Rachedi, Ramsey Ramokgopa and Jairus Kgokong were immediately issued with five-year banning orders.

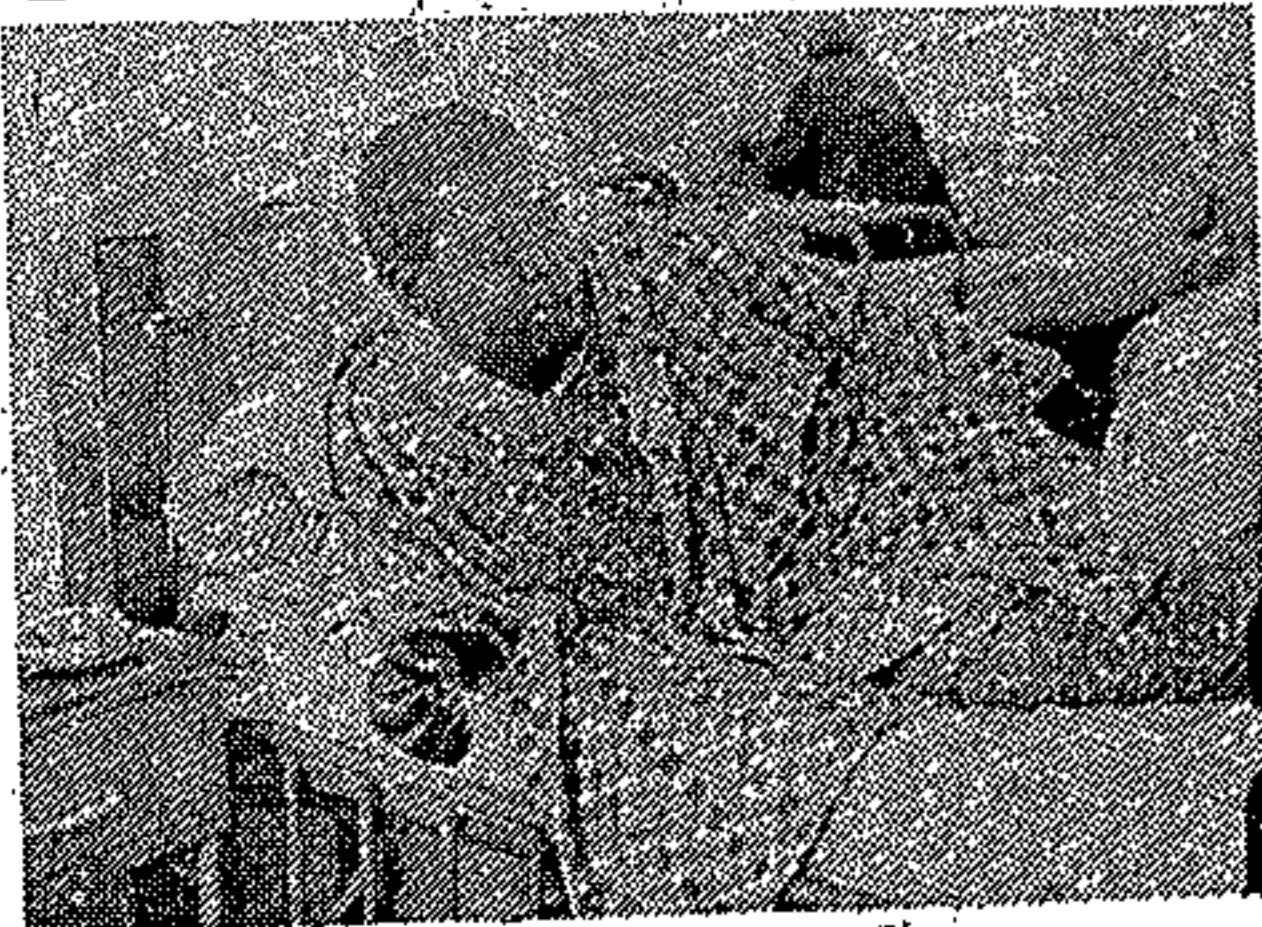
Since his banning, Father Tshenkeng has not been able to perform his ministerial duties to the fullest because banned people are not allowed to speak to or to be in the company of more than one person at a time.

But with the consent of the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, he was allowed to preach to his congregation.

His wife is a qualified teacher. Her short spell in the profession was interrupted by the 1978 uprisings.

Yesterday SUNDAY POST visited Father Tshenkeng's four-roomed parish house in Orlando. It looked deserted.

Nkondo is in hospital, but getting better



By SAM MABE

MR CURTIS NKONDO, the banned black consciousness leader and former president of Azapo, was this week admitted to the Coronationville Hospital after becoming ill at his Eldorado Park home last week.

His wife Rose, a nurse, said Mr Nkondo was admitted to hospital on Friday. She denied Press reports that her husband was at any stage in a coma. She said Mr Nkondo took ill on Friday and was not well for the entire weekend.

"He is in safe hands now and he seems to be improving," she said.

Mr Nkondo was detained for about a month shortly after he had addressed a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand. He was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, after which he had a three-year banning order slapped on him in May.

POST WOMAN

Freedom will be ours, says Mayttah Rachidi



Mayttah Rachidi . . . "They can kill everything in me, but not my soul."

PHYSICAL appearances, people say, can be deceptive and this is especially so with Mayttah Rachidi.

She is soft spoken and humble but this should not be misconstrued for Mayttah is anything but soft and vulnerable. It is only hiding her strong character and

determination.

Mayttah is Hlaku Rachidi's wife.

Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi is the former president of the banned Black Peoples' Convention (BPC). He is banned and will be until 1983.

The Rachidi's love people, but because of Hlaku's banning they cannot mix freely and the flow of people to their home has stopped.

The night I went to Mayttah's home, she was alone in the kitchen. I noticed that her eyes, which rarely looked up to me as we spoke, revealed much of her strong character which lies myself by thinking that

"Mangalisso (the eldest)

must know about the black man's life and people who retard our progress," his mother said.

"He knows also about our education and he keeps asking about black children who attend white schools.

"I explain and show him it is wrong. I also tell him about days like June 16 which should go down in our history," Mayttah continued.

Mayttah doesn't believe in multiracial organizations.

"I don't see us achieving anything with whites in our midst. And I don't want to deceive character which lies myself by thinking that

BY ZODWA MSHIBE

dry bone to a hungry dog," Mayttah said.

Mayttah encourages black women to be strong and prepared to sacrifice the little they have for something greater.

Of her husband, she said: "They are only trying to destroy his soul. His detention and banning may mean something to them, and it's not the case with us."

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hidden beneath her soft voice. She seldom smiled, but when she did, it was only a sad smile.

During the interview, I realised that here is a woman who has seen her husband detained and banned but is still prepared to let life go on as though nothing has happened.

"Life must go on. When you are in the struggle, you should expect anything from a detention to a banning order," she said.

Mayttah also spoke of a fear which was gripping

Mayttah believes that Blacks. "This fear freedom for blacks in this country is now a reality.

"We are going to get our freedom whether by hook or by crook," she told me in a surprisingly hard tone.

She also said that her soul will stand "any amount of torture. They can kill everything in me, but not my soul."

Their three children, Mangaliso (10), Kguthatso (8) and Palesa (6) understand what is happening to their father.

we black women are on par with white women. The only common element between us is our sex and nothing else.

"White women leave their problems at home and go out for expensive lunches. "I believe that what affects the woman in the street affects me too.

Hence my attitude towards these multiracial women's movements," she added.

Mayttah also spoke of a fear which was gripping

Blacks. "This fear whether to do anything or say anything. The fear of losing what you have.

People start adopting capitalist attitudes instead of sacrificing to achieve something greater.

I don't blame them, they have been indoctrinated for more than three hundred years.

"There is so much that has been done which we have to undo. We have been reduced to beggars. We are afraid of doing anything for fear of losing our jobs, which is like a

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The Rachidis. From left: Hlaku, Palesa Bupanang, Mangaliso and Khutatsa.



1979: Back home from prison after a year and a week, Maytiah welcomes Hlaku with a kiss.

POST Woman's Sinnah Kunene spoke to the woman who has stood by her man through thick and thin, a determined young wife and mother who refuses to be a loser and concluded that:

A banning order cannot disillusion Thembi

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Thembi Ramokgopa... the ban is part of the sacrifices of the liberation struggle.

THEMBI Ramokgopa (36), is a mother of two, aged eight and six. She lives in Phomolong, Soweto, with a banned husband, Sedupe Ramokgopa.

Like any concerned wife, Thembi acts as a self-appointed police-woman. She keeps an eye on her husband just in case he forgets and contravenes his banning order. Her husband, Sedupe had a five-year banning order slapped on him in November 1978, after being detained for more than a year.

But the ban does not shake anybody in the Ramokgopa home. According to Thembi, it is so insignificant that she considered it a non-issue. She is reluctant to expand on her statement except to say that it will never change her husband's beliefs.

What makes her even more confident when she

talks about her husband is that he has never been found guilty in a court of law. He was imprisoned during the October 1977 clampdown on black organisations. A member of the Committee of Ten, and chairman of the banned Transvaal Black Community Programme (BCP), Sedupe's ban is regarded by the family as part of the sacrifices of the struggle for liberation.

The community regards him as a hero. His children, Dineo and Tumi understand that their father has been banned and cannot take them out on outings like other daddies. He is restricted from being part of the community. However, he is not shunned by neighbours, friends and acquaintances, explains Thembi. Ironically, the ban has made him even more popular than he had been previously, she adds.

Sedupe holds a Master of Science degree and is a

manager at Nationwide Distributors. Thembi also has her part to play in community work. The couple's dedication in serving the community is extremely meaningful. And with the ban putting limitations on their work, Thembi's involvement in the welfare of the black people has since doubled. A member of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (Sabswa), she is with the Johannesburg Marriage Guidance.

Her work has gained her much popularity among the people, and much as she realises that her husband should not be with more than one person at a time, she sometimes has to host a number of interviewees at her home. She does not make it her business to create special room for them. She feels that it is the duty of those who issued the ban to control the situation in her home so that their intentions should not be tampered with.

Thembi's strong words should not give one the impression that she is not concerned about what might happen to her husband. She has been with him through thick and thin. The couple were students at Fort Hare University, and when Sedupe was ordered not to return to the university in 1966, Thembi followed to complete her degree with Unisa.

The only hurtful thing about the ban, Thembi says is that they had to cut ties with their people. Sedupe reports to the police station every Monday. They are left with 37 months before the banning order expires and Thembi is anxiously waiting to see what the authorities are going to do when that happens. Although she is concerned, that however, will not keep her awake at night for she loves her husband and that will see her through.



Sedupe and Thembi after his release from detention in November 1978.



Thembi: "The ban has made Sedupe more popular."



Please may I visit my sick son, asks Mrs Emmah Nkondo

By SAM MABE

FEW mothers need permission to visit a sick son.

But 79-year-old Mrs Emmah Nkondo, mother of black consciousness leader and former president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, is one of them.

Last week, while at her Giyani home in northern Transvaal, she learnt from **SUNDAY POST** that Mr Nkondo was ill and had been admitted to hospital. She and her two daughters and two sons became concerned and wanted to visit him in hospital.

Mr Curtis Nkondo with his mother, Emma.

But Mr Nkondo is banned. And in terms of his banning order, it is an offence for him to be in the company of more than two people at a time — unless he obtains special permission from the Minister of Justice.

So Mrs Nkondo contacted the security police at Giyani, who told her that only two persons at a time would be allowed to see Mr Nkondo in hospital. If they wanted to see him in a group, Mr Nkondo himself would have to apply for such permission from the Minister.

But that would have taken a long time. So, all five of them came to Johannesburg on Wednesday intending to see him

two at a time, as his banning order requires.

They stopped at his Eldorado Park home where they found he had been discharged from hospital the previous day.

Mrs Nkondo said she had been told by Giyani police that if she should encounter problems, she should contact security police in Soweto. "But I did not go there because I encountered no problems. I have seen my son and am glad that he seems to be recovering," she said.

Mrs Emmah Nkondo is a mother of eight. She has two daughters and six sons.

Those who accompanied Mrs Nkondo from

Giyani are Albert, an inspector of schools, Mashango, a businessman, and Gladys and Dinah, both high school teachers. Mr Nkondo's father, Ephraim, who died in 1967, was also a school principal.

The other three brothers, Ephraim, Gessler and Zinjiva, are now living in exile.

Mr Gessler Nkondo, a former senior lecturer at the University of the North, was "sacked" in absentia after he was "found guilty of misconduct".

However, it is generally believed he was sacked for his part in the publication of a controversial book, Turfloop Testimony.

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4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon $^{-1}$ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

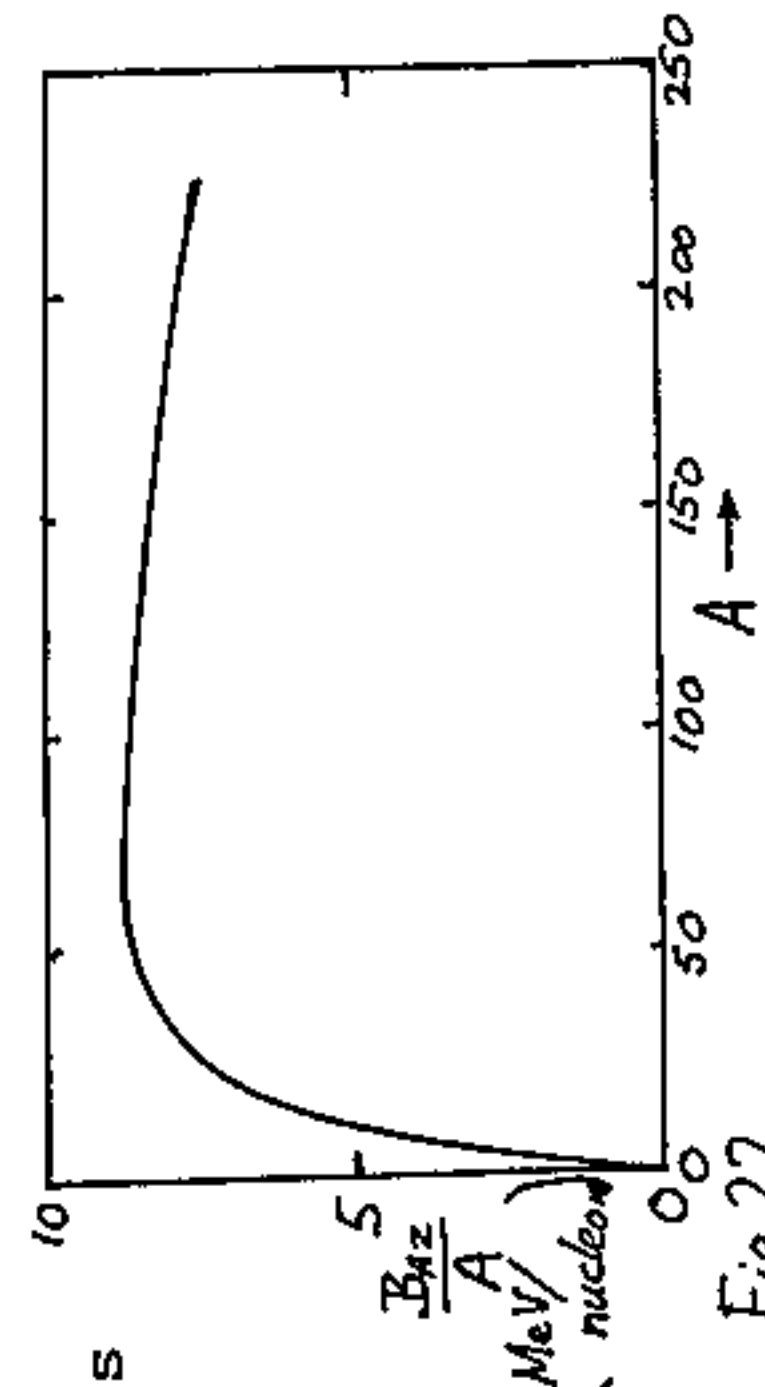


Fig. 22

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

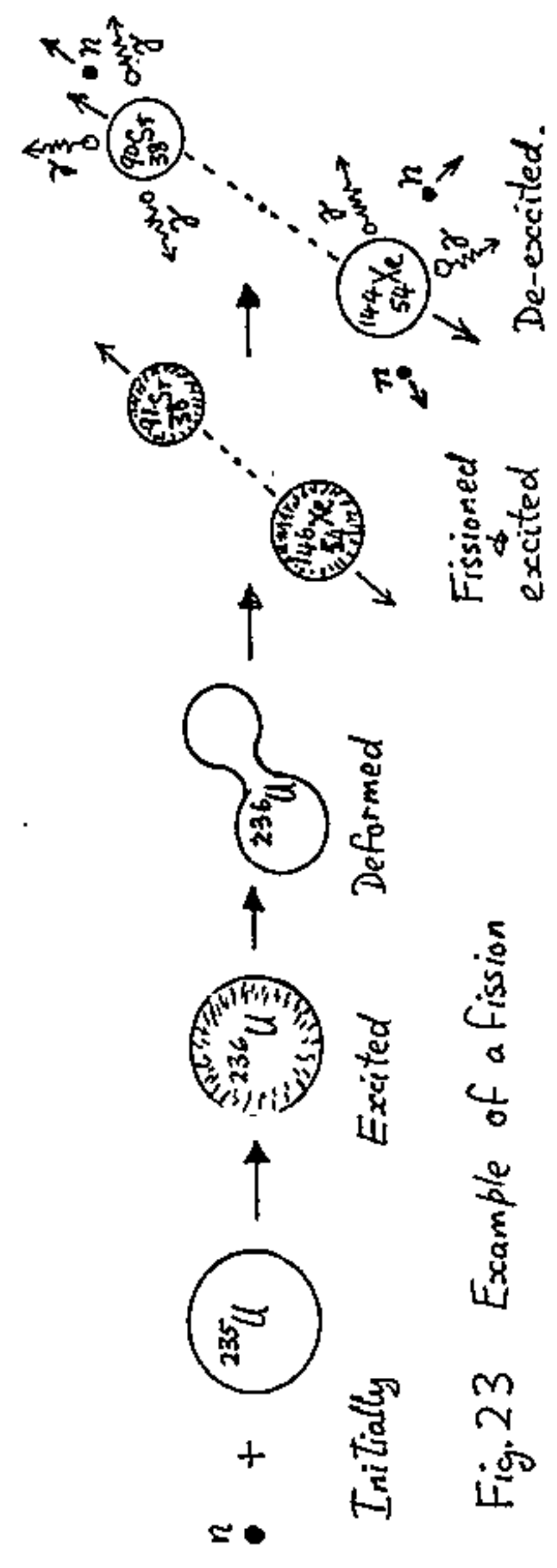


Fig. 23 Example of a Fission

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative example we consider the interaction of a gamma photon (γ) with matter. Particles form to consider together

(a) Charged particles with the atomic nuclei are extraneous we are considering electronic and electronic incident particles absorber atoms processes and brought to rest thick enough to (thickness) re the range of that particle.

The range at which it loses all its energy on the energy path. The energy medium and the higher for a compare alpha the alphas have a larger velocity. Therefore, in a larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

Beyers Naude may not attend Soweto funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - The government has refused permission for Dr C. P. Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, to attend the funeral in Soweto today of the Rev. Mashobane "Pastor" Mphahlele, leading black religious and political leader.

Dr Naude was invited, as the only white, by the African Independent Churches' Association (AIC), of which Mr Mphahlele was the head, to take part as a speaker.

Black political and religious leaders yesterday described as "scandalous" the refusal by the government for Dr Naude to enter Soweto, emphasizing that he had been a "pioneer" in helping to establish AIC.

Dr Naude is also awaiting a reply from the Secretary of Internal Affairs on whether he could be granted a passport to attend the centenary of the Free University in Amsterdam in October.

The university conferred an honorary degree on him in 1972 and invited him, peerily to attend its hundredth anniversary.

His wife, Mrs. Ise Naude, said yesterday that the Chief Magistrate had informed Dr Naude on Tuesday that his banning restriction could not be lifted for today's funeral.

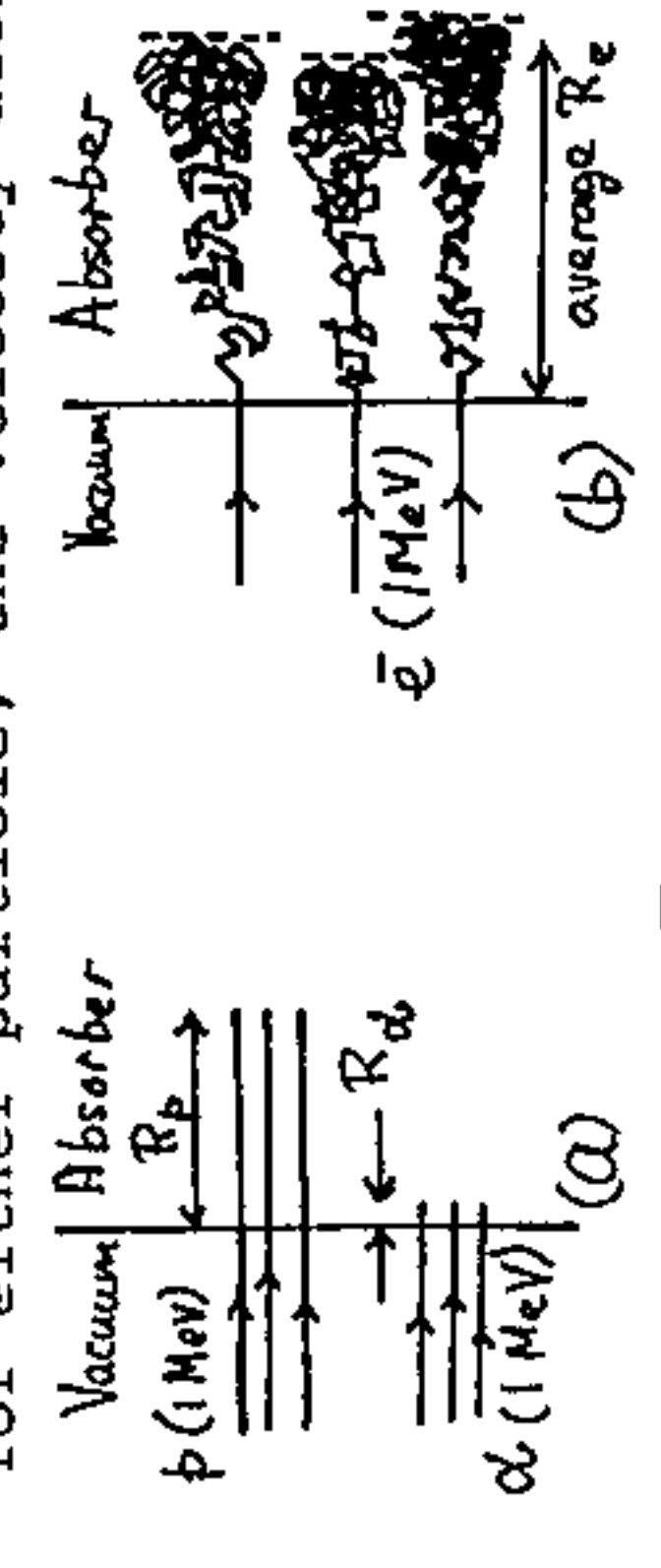


Fig. 24

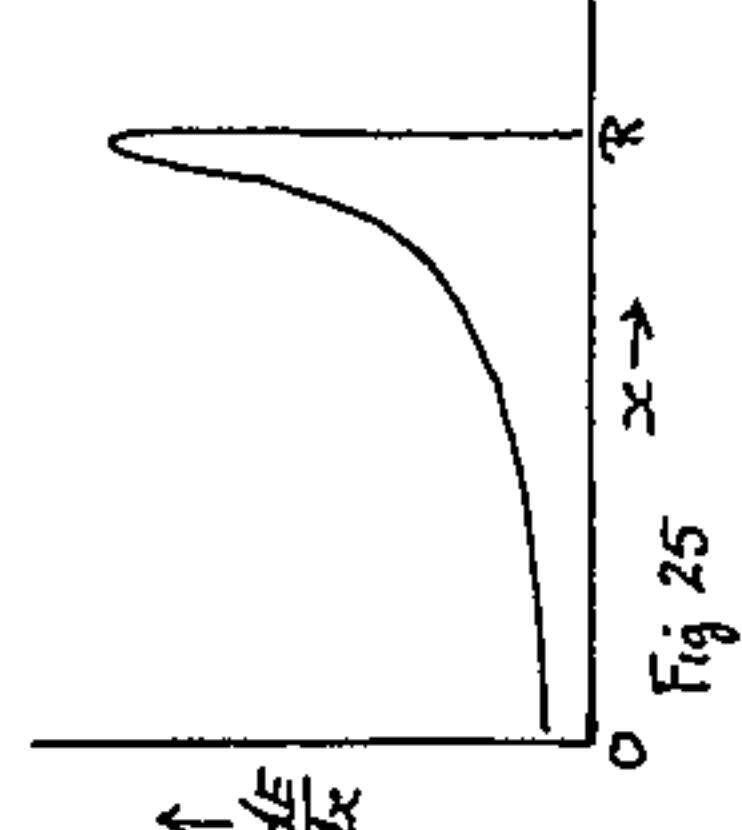


Fig. 25

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{av} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{av}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to the fact that the nucleons are not all in the interior of the nucleus.



A poignant present for Mrs Mandela

By Carol Mathiane STAR 25/9/80

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the African National Congress, turns 44 tomorrow.

And her most poignant birthday present is two books from her husband.

The two books by Tolstoy, with a long inscription by Nelson Mandela, were presented to her last week when she visited him at Robben Island.

Her daughter Zinzi told The Star the family will, as usual, celebrate their mother's birthday by fasting.

This, she says, the family has done for the past 16 years while their father has been on the prison island.

"The fast begins on Friday at noon and goes on until midnight," said Zinzi.

"It is in memory of daddy, who cannot be with us on that day."

The family will drive to Brandfort in the Free State to where Mrs Mandela has been banished.

Mr Oupa Mafanyana Seakamela, close friend of the Mandelas, who accompanied Winnie to the island, said the presentation of the books had been a moving moment.

We split the nucleus into two parts. The force of repulsion between the protons is reduced to reduce the force. This is thus induced as fission. The fission process releases energy. The energy is used to produce electricity. The energy is used to produce heat. The energy is used to produce light. The energy is used to produce sound. The energy is used to produce motion. The energy is used to produce life. The energy is used to produce everything.

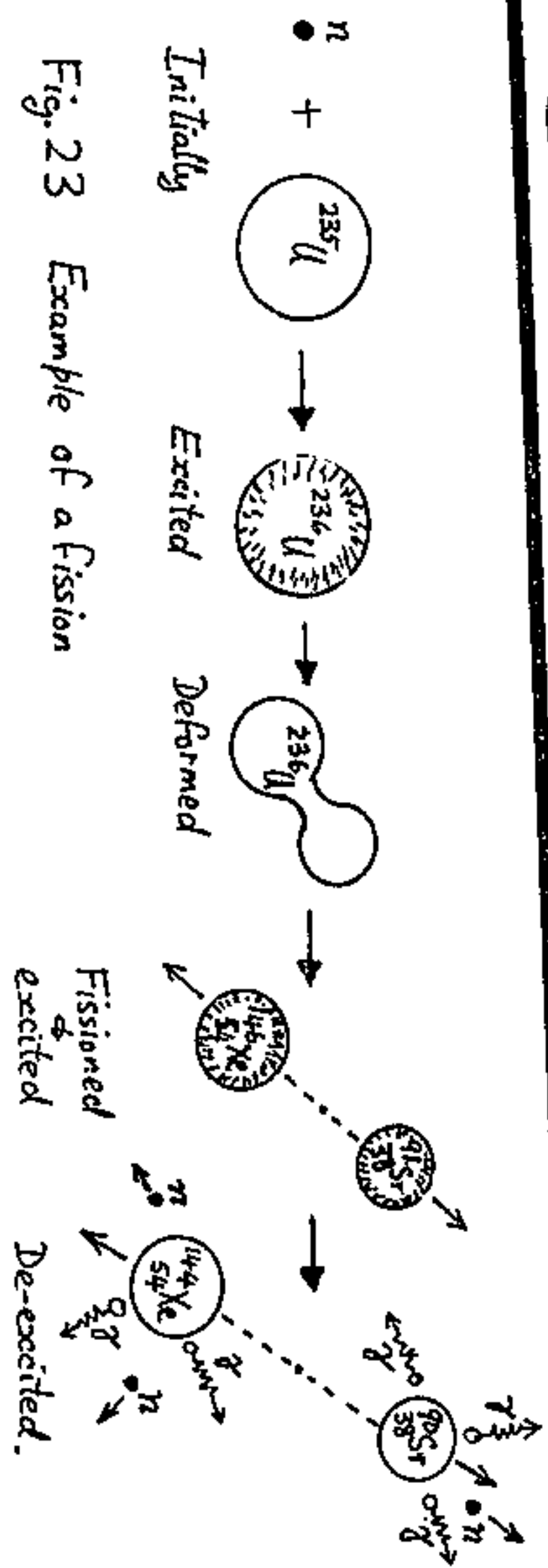


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

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5.1

Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α , n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) along this path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, ($-dE/dx$) is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence ($-dE/dx$)

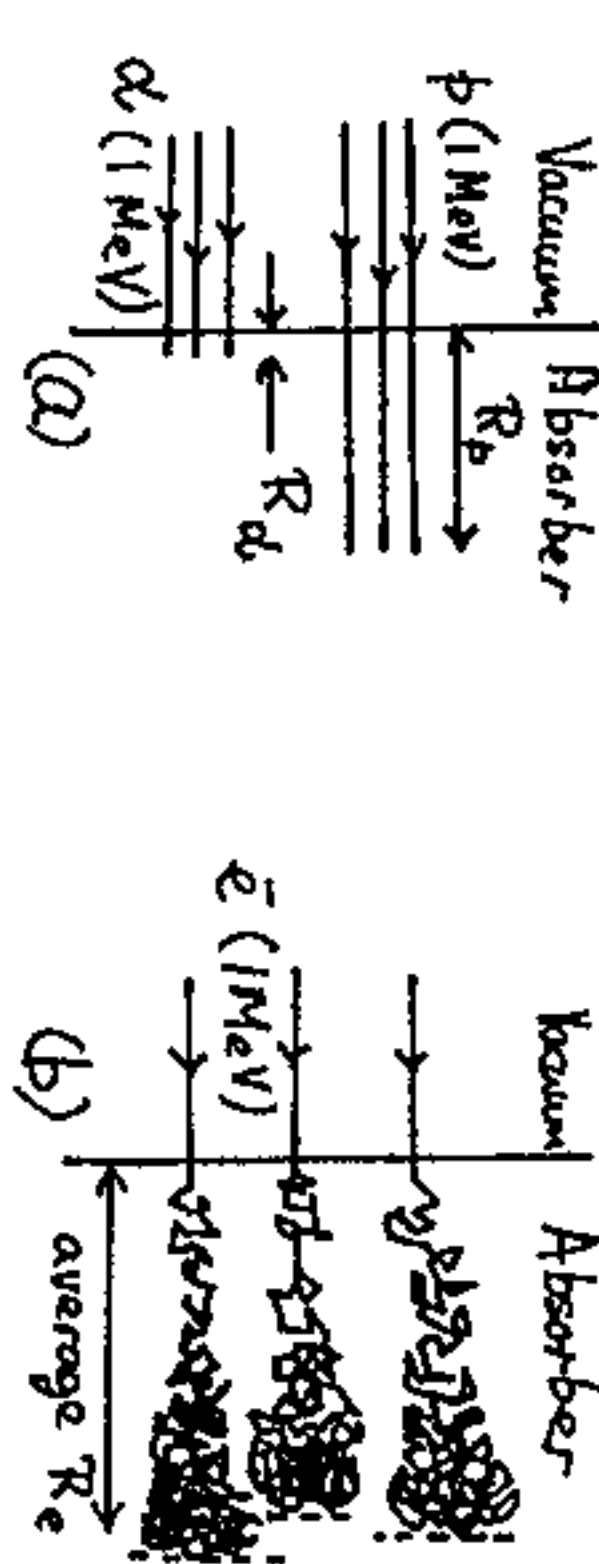


Fig. 24

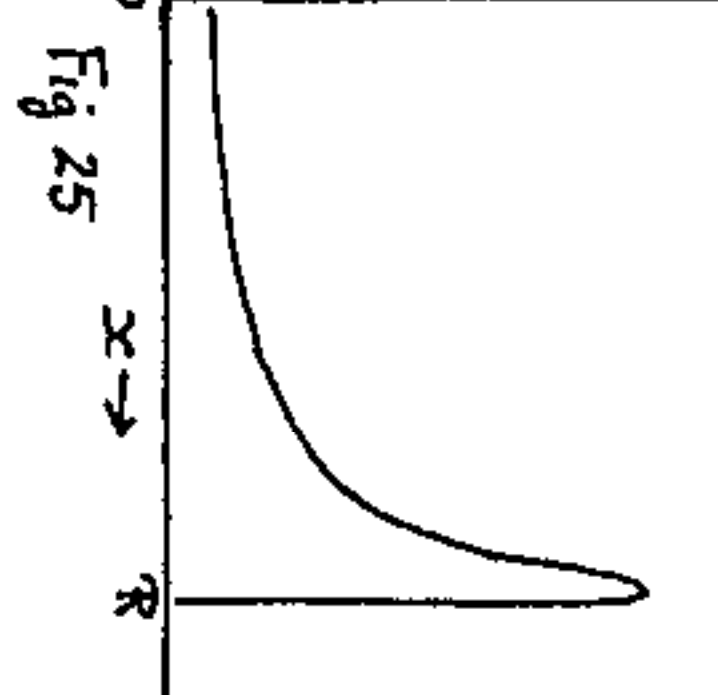
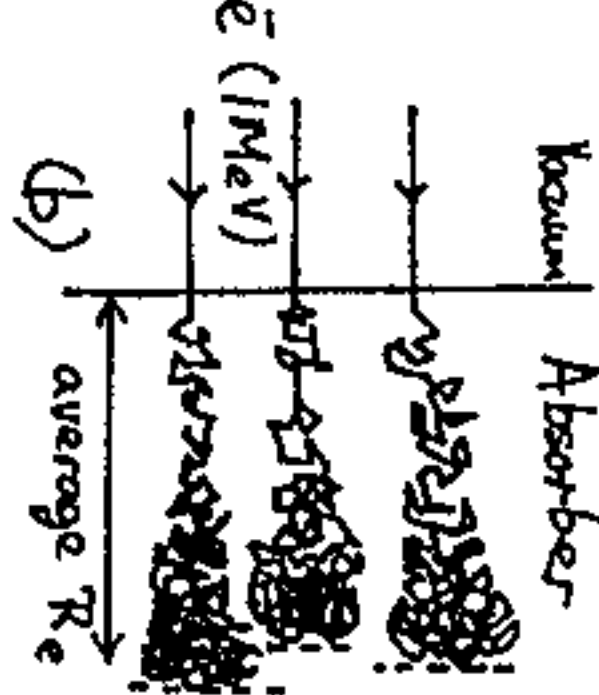


Fig. 25

GENE

Police quiz banned 'boycotters'

378
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The involvement of certain banned persons in the organisation of the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police.

Colonel S J Strydom, of the Security Branch in Pietersburg, has confirmed that Mr Sammy Tlou-batla, national secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, and Mr Nimrod Yende, vice-chairman of the organisation's Soweto branch, were questioned at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus after they had allegedly visited a restricted former organiser of the Black People's Convention, Mr Mosibudi Mangena.

Warders eavesdrop, Mandela tells court

WARDERS could eavesdrop on prisoners and their attorneys in the Robben Island prison consulting room although this was contrary to a prisoner's rights, the former leader of the African National Congress Mr Nelson Mandela claimed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town today.

Mandela has applied to the Supreme Court to reverse a decision of the Commissioner of Prisons that two documents which he wrote for his Cape Town attorney, Mr Stanley Kawalsky, be handed over to the prison authorities for safe keeping and

that he be allowed to hand the documents to his attorney.

He has also asked the court that he be allowed to give his attorney written instructions and that Regulation 123 of the Prison Service Regulations of 1959 be declared ultra vires and invalid or alternatively to find that they do not inhibit a prisoner giving written instructions to his attorney.

AFFIDAVIT

In an affidavit Mandela said he was charged in 1977 with the alleged contravention of several prison regulations and he prepared two statements for his lawyers.

One document about 40 pages long, dealt with his defence and another, eight pages long, dealt with the 'bugging' of the prison consultation room.

He was visited by his attorney, Mr Kawalsky but was not allowed by the prison authorities to hand the documents over.

Mandela said he conducted a test with his attorney and found that everything that was said in the consulting room in a normal voice could be

clearly heard by anyone outside the room.

On August 3 1977 he was told that all the charges against him had been dropped and a prison official ordered him to hand over the documents. He refused.

However, Mandela said that eventually he had no alternative but to hand over the documents to the prison authorities.

After the prison authorities had refused to hand back the documents, he had applied to the Supreme Court to have them returned and they were handed over to him.

NEW REGULATIONS

However, on February 18 this year the prison regulations were amended and the prison authorities interpreted the new regulation as giving them the power to take his documents away from him.

The authorities also refused to allow him to hand the documents to his family or his attorney.

'I respectfully submit that it would be unreasonable, unsuitable and improper for my documents to be taken from my possession and placed in the safe-keeping of the prison authorities, the same officials at whose

instance the charges were brought against me.

'At the same time I cannot be expected to keep my documents myself for I am not able to ensure that they are not interfered with or seen by anyone.

INTOLERABLE

'I am in an intolerable situation at the present time concerning my documents as they may be taken from me at any moment. The uncertainty and the necessity of retaining my documents in my possession involves me in strain and tension.'

Mandela said he was not able to write or give any written instructions to his attorney without the approval of the Commissioner of Prisons.

'Because of this and because of the fact that any oral instructions which I give my attorney may be overheard, I have been, and will continue to be, inhibited from giving my attorney instructions of a privileged and confidential nature,' he said.

The Judge President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, and Mr Justice Grosskopf are on the Bench. Mr L. Dixon, SC, and Mr I. Weinkove, instructed by Frank, Bernhardt and Joffe, are appearing for Mandela, and Mr H C Nel and Mr H Carstens are appearing for the Minister of Prisons.

(Proceeding)

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Security situation is 'under control'

PORT ELIZABETH.— South Africa's security situation is under control despite the efforts of more than 100 local and overseas organisations to overthrow law and order by violent means, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Addressing the Cape congress of the National Party, he said the efforts of these subversive organisations had an unfavourable affect on the black and coloured youth.

He made it clear that schools which had been destroyed by pupils during the unrest would not be repaired overnight.

"As far as I am concerned, they can even wait a few years," he said.

Mr Le Grange said that in dealing with unrest, the police did everything in their power to end disturbances with a minimum loss of life.

"The riot police units of the South African Police are of the best equipped and trained in the world. We have the most modern arms and equipment, which have been adapted for the quelling of unrest and are not meant to kill."

"However, if the murderous 'skollie' element intent on killing and inflicting bodily harm becomes involved, the police will be ready to deal with the situation."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the kongress that South Africa was involved in a survival struggle for security, peace and prosperity in which every South African should actively involve himself.

"It has been said that the power struggle between the East and West is a struggle for the souls of the people."

"South Africa is part of this struggle. The Russians are masters in the use of mass psychology to propagate their beliefs and here we can learn from our enemies."

"If you have a total strategy to ensure your continued existence, then a total strategy must be developed to counteract anti-South African propaganda," he said. — Sapa

Banned man can go

BANNED former publisher, Mr Peter Randall, has been granted permission by the Government to attend the annual Frankfurt International Book Fair in Germany later this month.

The fair, the biggest in the world, has as its theme this year: "Africa — a continent on the road to itself."

South African author James Matthews and poet Sipho Sepamla have also been invited, but it is not yet known if they

will be allowed to go.

At the fair, a special "Africa Hall" will accommodate 180 publishing firms from 29 African countries. SA will be represented.

Mr Randall was granted permission to attend the fair after its director, Mr Peter Wiedhaas, sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha. The German Embassy in Pretoria also requested permission for him to attend. — Sapa

Banning order trial postponed

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The trial of a banned black consciousness leader, Mr Aubrey Mokoena (28) of Orlando West in Soweto, has been postponed to December 8 because the State is preparing for Terrorism Act trials in Kempton Park and Johannesburg.

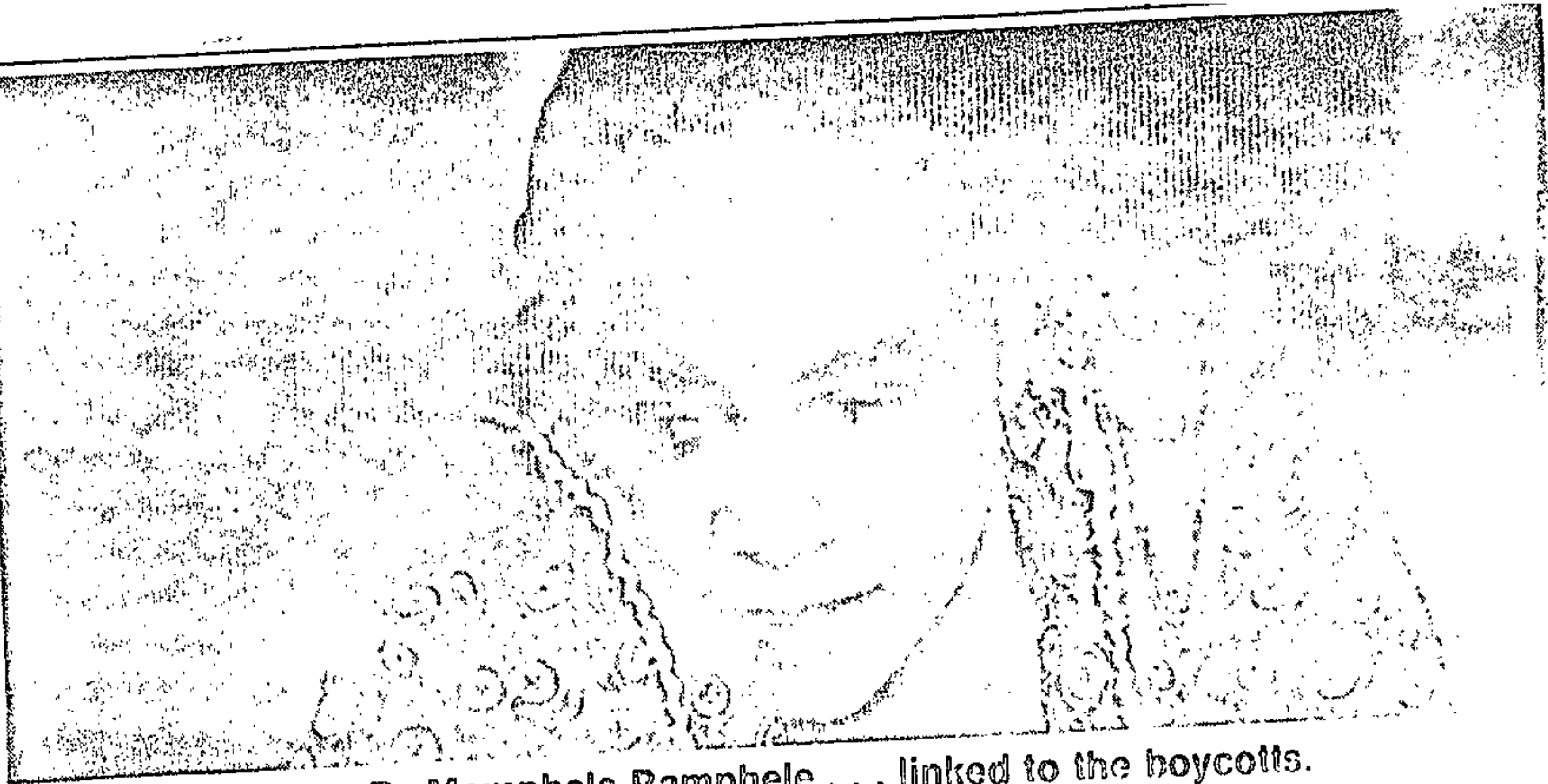
Mr Mokoena, who is serving a five-year banning order, is charged with five counts of contravening his banning order with which he was served in 1978. The State alleged that he attended a church meeting aimed at solving a church dispute between September and December last year.

Mr Mokoena has pleaded

not guilty to the charges and is represented by Mr C Mailer who is also defending the accused in the Silverton siege trial in Pretoria.

The magistrate, Mr G Steyn, said the court would find it difficult to continue with the case as he and the State were preparing for two other Terrorism Act trials in which Mr Steyn is to pass judgment.

The main charge against Mr Mokoena is that of involving himself in meetings which were held by church elders who tried to resolve a dispute over a priest who had been transferred.

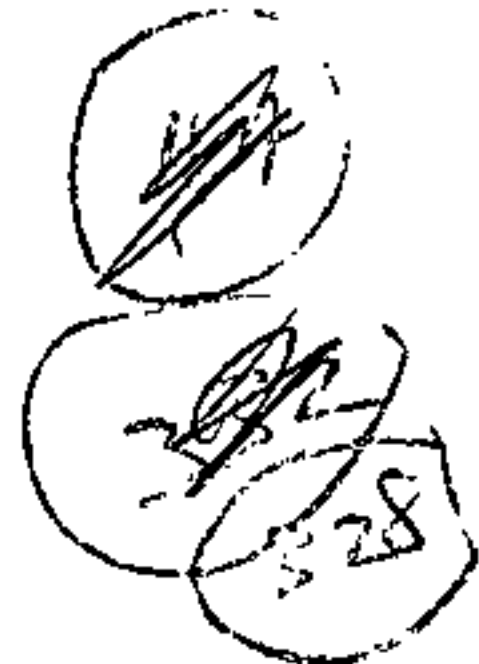


• Dr Mamphela Ramphele . . . linked to the boycotts.

Papers 'linked' banned doctor to bus boycotts

Ramphele to sue

POST
7/10/80



BANNED black consciousness exponent Dr Mamphela Ramphele is to sue two Northern Transvaal newspapers over articles published in the papers last week linking her with the bus boycott.

The action will be against Letaba Herald and Northern Review, two weekly newspapers, published in Tzaneen and Pietersburg respectively, according to her bro-

By MATHATHA TSEDU

ther, Mr Thomas Ramphele.

The two newspapers published stories last week, one in the front page, linking Dr Ramphele with the boycott of buses in Lenyenye, a township outside Tzaneen, where she is banished.

Under a front-page headline: "Bus Boycott Intensifies", the Letaba Herald said: "Commuters in the black township Lenyenye outside Tzaneen intensified their bus boycott this week, and empty buses of Lebowa Transport were common on all routes in the area."

"Meanwhile it has been determined beyond

doubt that the boycott is instigated by leftwing agitators. It has also been confirmed that Dr Aletta Ramphele (32), a restricted woman staying in Lenyenye, is giving financial support to Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation), the leftwing political movement behind the boycott."

The Northern Review, in a Page 15 story: "Banned person in bus boycott?" said: "The involvement of certain banned persons in the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police, and it has now become evident that the proposed hikes in bus fares is merely an excuse for radicals to stir labour unrest in the Northern Transvaal,

an area relatively unaffected by the nationwide strike and boycott of the past few months.

"In the Tzaneen area, a woman doctor on whom a restriction order has been served is known to be involved in the boycott action there."

Mr Ramphele said the matter had been referred to attorneys who were looking into the possibilities of suing the two papers for alleged defamation of character. Editors of the two newspapers were not available for comment yesterday.

Saso

Dr Ramphele, a former official of the now-banned South African Students' Organisation was banned in May 1977 for five years and banished to Lenyenye. She was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic, a project of the Black Community Programmes in King William's Town, at the time of her banning.

She now runs a surgery in Lenyenye. She was recently refused permission by the Government to study tropical disease, which are prevalent in the area, at the University of Wits.



Mr Aubrey Mokoena . . . case postponed to December 8.

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Aubrey Mokoena case postponed

By KINGDOM
LOLWANE
THE INTERNAL Security Act trial in which former executive member of the banned Black Community Programmes Mr Aubrey Mokoena, is appearing, was postponed to December 8 in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Mokoena (32), appeared before Mr J H Venter charged with contravening his banning order.

Yesterday's postponement follows the absence of Mr Gert Steyn, the presiding

magistrate in Mr Mokoena's case, and that of the prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh.

In the five counts he

is charged with, the State alleges that between May 1979 and January this year he attended five gatherings in Soweto — three at the AME Church in Orlando West, one at the Bonner Chapel in White City Jabavu and the other at the F H Gow Temple in Orlando West.

He has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Charges dropped

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RDM 7/16/80
Staff Reporter

THE State yesterday withdrew its case against a banned Krugersdorp student charged with obstructing the police in the course of their duties.

Mr Molatlhegi Lawrence Ntlokoa, 22, of Kagiso, Krugersdorp, was not in court yesterday. He had been released on warning. The magistrate, Mr L Vertue, did not give reasons for withdrawing the case.

The incident which led to Mr Ntlokoa's arrest is said to have taken place outside his home on September 9.

Mr Ntlokoa was formerly a member of the Young Christian Workers, which was banned in November 1978.



The Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, the Rt Rev George Swartz, left, welcomes the Rev David Russell to the synod of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town yesterday. Looking on is Mr Geoff Burton, a lay representative at the synod.

Banned Russell at Anglican synod

Staff Reporter

THE banned Anglican clergyman, the Rev David Russell, attended the start of the synod of the church's Cape Town diocese last night, apparently with official approval.

He was welcomed to the synod at St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch, by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Bill Burnett.

Mr Russell is awaiting the outcome of an appeal against a prison sentence imposed by a Parow magistrate in February. Mr Russell was convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order.

Archbishop Burnett said at the start of his keynote address last night: "We rejoice to welcome the Rev David Russell at this synod and are glad that barriers were removed to make it possible for him to share in our deliberations."

"We can see no reason why all barriers to his full participation in the life of the church should not also be speedily removed."

Approached for further comment on what was meant by "barriers" being removed, a spokesman for the archbishop said the archbishop had "taken the initiative and the government had responded". The spokesman declined to elaborate.

Editor pays R75 for quoting 'listed' man

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, has paid an admission of guilt fine of R75 for contravening the Internal Security Act, formerly the Suppression of Communism Act. This follows articles published in the staunchly pro-Nationalist Die Transvaler in June this year quoting a vice-chairman of the banned African National Congress, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

The articles concerned an interview given by Mr Mbeki to the New York Times, and the outcome of the case was keenly awaited by newspapers as a test of what they may or may not, to a large extent, write about organisations such as the ANC, and about quoting people "listed" under the Internal Security Act.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office yesterday confirmed the admission of guilt fine had been paid under Section 11 (g) bis of the Internal Security Act, but could give no further details. No comment could be obtained from Dr De Klerk.

However, the Rand Daily Mail understands that Dr De Klerk was to have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on October 15 in his capacity as a representative of Perskor, publishers of Die Transvaler, or in his capacity as editor of the paper.

The fine was paid on October 8. Section 11(g) bis of the Act says: "Any person who without the consent of the Minister (of Justice) or except for the purposes of proceedings in any court of law, records or reproduces by mechanical or other means or prints, publishes or disseminates any speech, utterance, writing or statement made or produced or purporting to have been made or produced anywhere at any time by any person in respect of whom the provisions of this paragraph are applicable by virtue of a notice issued under Section 10, quin, or whose name appears on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in Section 8, or in respect of whom a prohibition to attend any gathering is in force under Section 5 or

or offence. Contravention of the section provides for a maximum penalty of three years' jail. An expert on laws governing the Press, Mr Kelsey Stuart, said yesterday: "It seems that where such articles are published inadvertently, and where free rein is not given for political mischief-making or agitation, sentence would be fairly light."

Mr Stuart, author of the Newspaperman's Guide to the Law, said payment of admission of guilt did not create a precedent, since a magistrate's court verdict could not be binding.

Legal opinion was that Die Transvaler and/or its executives could have been in danger of being charged under a number of laws governing the quoting of people representing banned organisations such as the ANC.

The test the courts would use was whether there had been an intention to further the aims of banned organisations.

The ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress were outlawed in 1960 in the aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings.

According to "Mail" records, Mr Mbeki, who is based abroad, was among those people "listed" in April, 1966.

When Die Transvaler published the articles quoting Mr Mbeki in June, the "Mail" asked the then Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, whether it had been given permission and whether the "Mail" could be given permission to publish a report on the New York Times interview.

Mr Schlebusch said Die Transvaler had not been given permission and referred the matter to the Attorney-General. He also refused the "Mail" permission to publish the article.

Beyers Naude:

RSM

17/10/80

'He cannot be kept down'

(328)

By ARNOLD GEYER

ON OCTOBER 19, 1977, the government banned one of its most articulate and persistent critics: Dr Beyers Naude.

Three years later, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said of the banned Dr Naude:

"He is still a tremendous source of inspiration to many; any people — an outstanding alwart for real freedom in the country."

Twenty years ago, after the automatic Sharpeville uprising, Naude became the focal figure in a dissident movement the churches — including the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) — which vigorously attacked the country's political and economic dispensation.

And once again, in 1980, white Afrikaners battling with the ideology of the NGK and

even quitting their church in protest, look to Dr Naude and his Christian message of total commitment for guidance and support.

"Yes, the Government is trying to silence and dehumanise Beyers by using its draconian banning powers — but it can never kill his spirit and thoughts," his wife, Ilse, said yesterday.

As a banned person, Dr Naude may not be quoted, and it is therefore only through friends and relatives of his that one can piece together a picture of his present life.

Once a favoured son of Afrikanerdom — a NGK moderator and member of the secret elite "Afrikaner Broederbond" — he was to become reviled and ostracised by his own people. He travelled the classic route towards influence among Afrikaners, but fell from grace completely and met with the full wrath of the Government.

the NGK and the Broederbond after embarking on a course of Christian social action which defied and rejected the very foundations of the Afrikaner establishment.

Says Bishop Tutu: "He shows what happens to Afrikaners once they have been completely converted to the liberation cause: there are no half-measures. He has given himself totally, short of giving his life, and in fact still does. He is now even more busy than the used to be and always available to people for guidance."

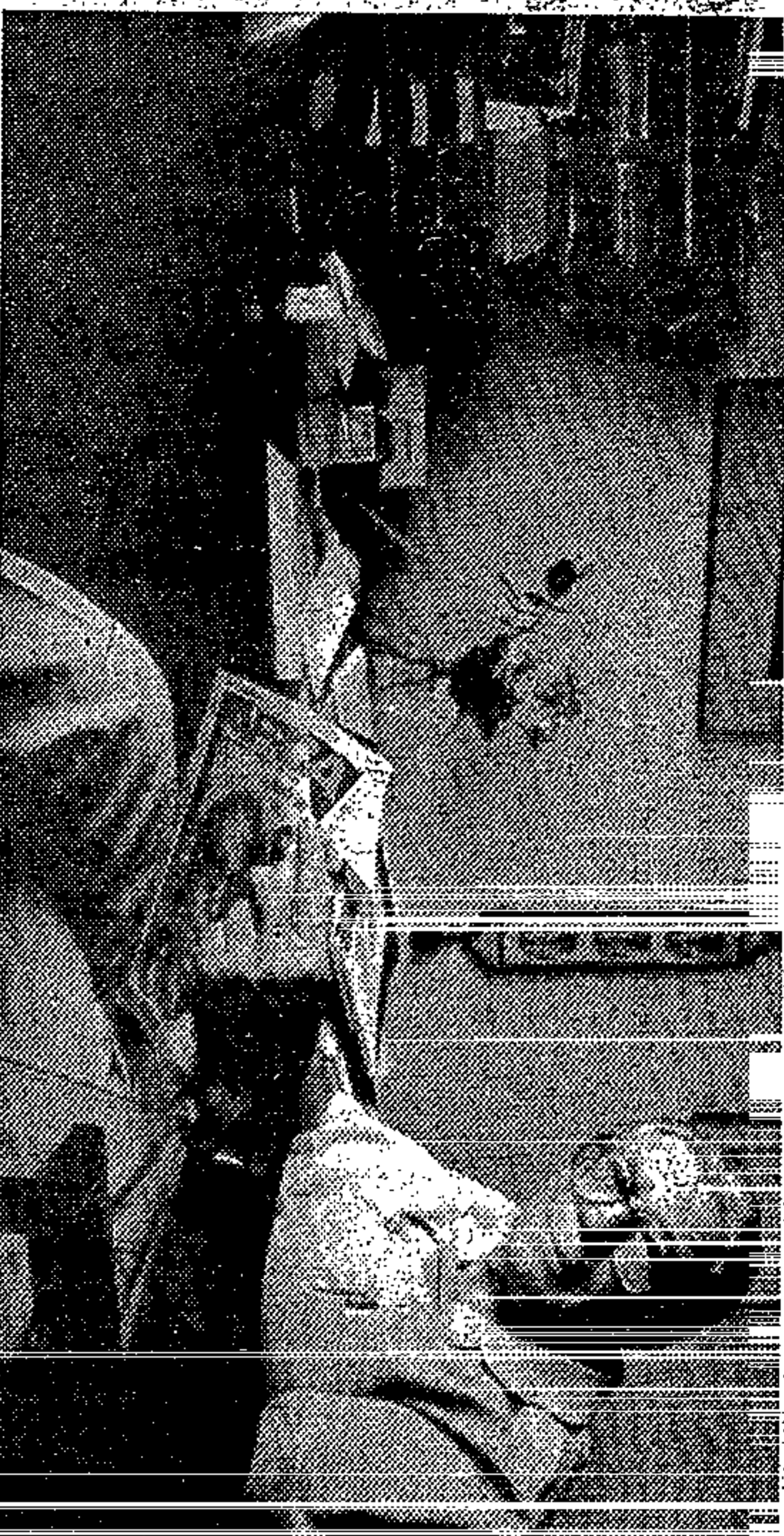
Dr Naude was the first and only director of the banned Christian Institute. His friends recall that he strove hard to make the CI a bridge between the white and the black communities — in particular a link between blacks and whites who were struggling to find an alternative to what they saw as an unjust and grossly unequal society.

In its 15 years of existence, the CI shifted more and more towards a radical position as it challenged conventional beliefs in religion and politics. From its social gospel perspective, religion and politics often merged.

These 15 years saw the confiscation of Dr Naude's passport, his refusal to testify to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry, his trial and conviction under the Commissions Act, and, finally, his five-year banning order.

Yesterday, Mrs Naude as well as the two Dutch Reformed ministers serving Dr Naude's congregation in Alexandra, Dominie Sam Buti and Dominie Frikkie Conradie, described what effect the banning order has on Dr Naude and how he spends his time.

Although Dr Naude belongs to the largely black Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, which he joined after leaving the



Dr Naude at his home this week.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

white NGK in protest, his banning order does not allow him to join his congregation in Alexandra.

They said one of the crucial intentions of the banning restriction was to limit to an absolute minimum human communication, particularly of ideas between banned people.

"This discovery of the danger of a process of slow subtle

poisoning of one's whole being and relationship towards your fellow men brought home the realisation that both of us consciously had to concentrate on breaking the stronghold of the forces of evil," Mrs Naude said.

"We have to constantly be on guard that this dehumanising factor does not catch up with us and that the joy of life does

not slip. We both live with the fear of disintegrating and of no longer being fully human."

But, she added, despite the frustrations and strains of being banned, it had helped them to put themselves in the place of those in urgent need. "My husband is blessed with a deeply committed faith and an outgoing personality which enables him to try and help make South Africa a place

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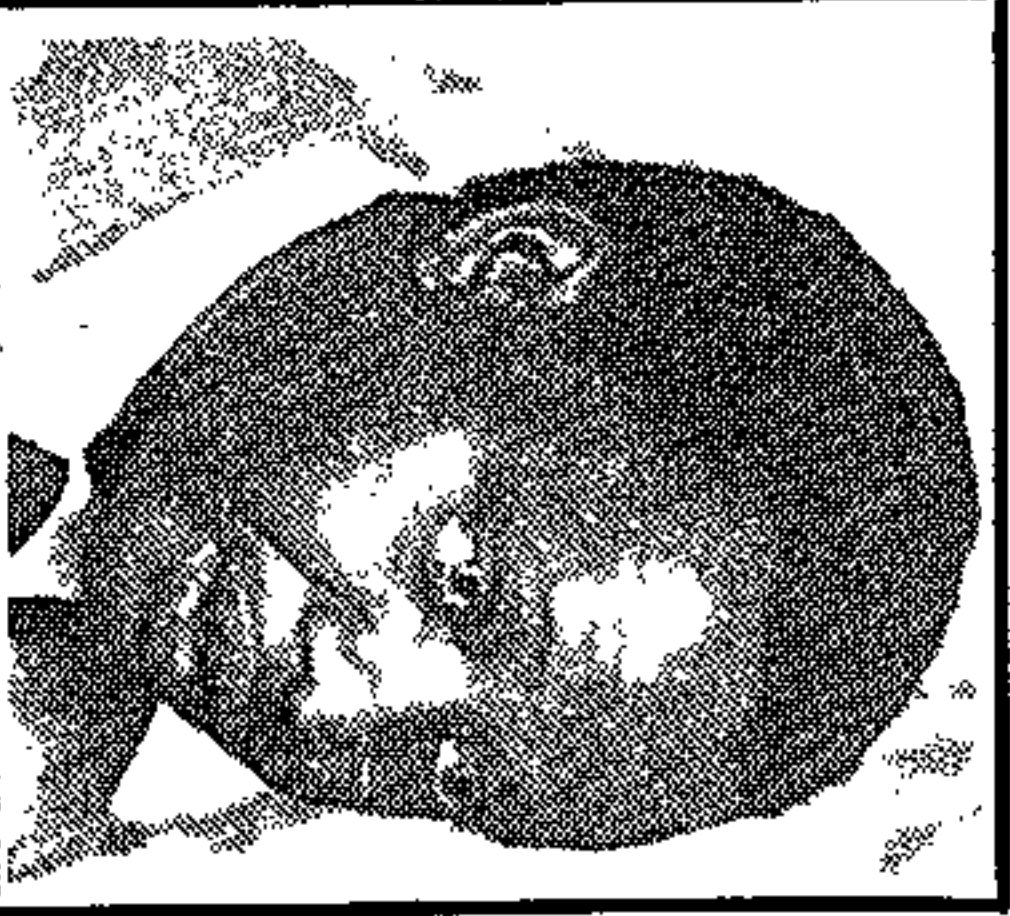
RAY CHARLES



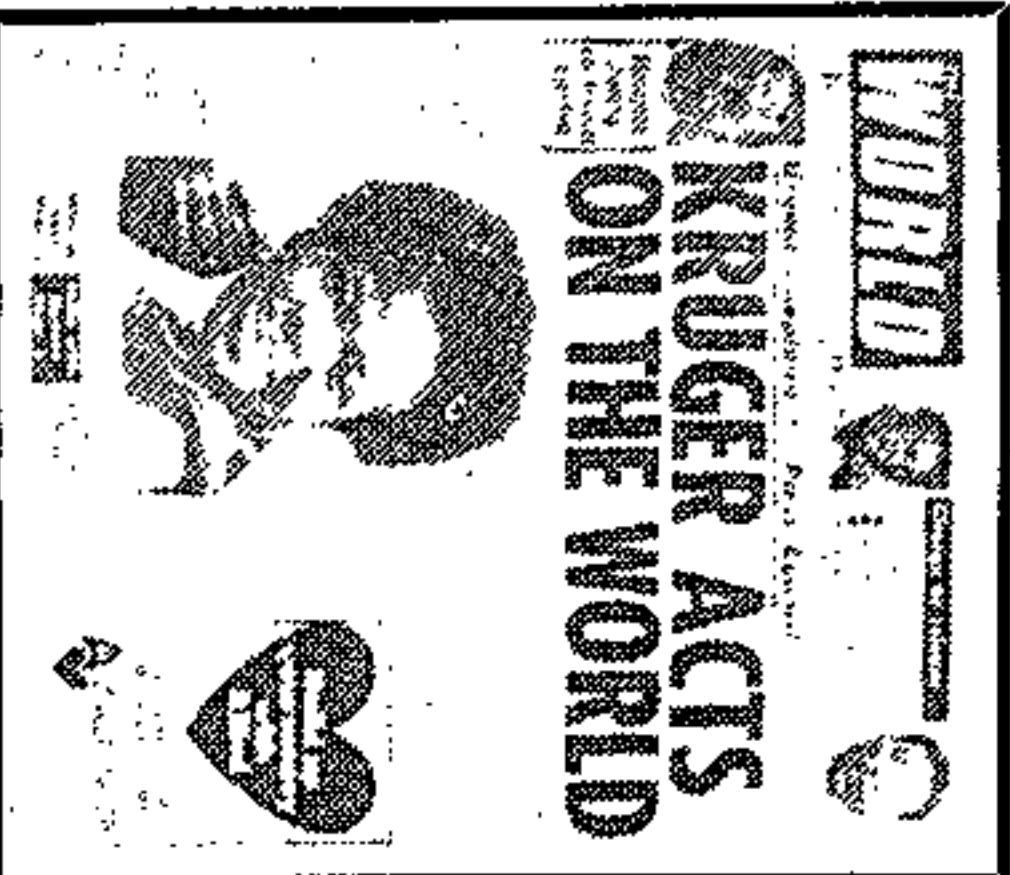
WITH THE RAELETTES

October 19: SA's 'Black Wednesday'

THREE years ago tomorrow, on a day that came to be known as "Black Wednesday", prominent clergymen and newspaper editors were among those detained or silenced in pre-dawn swoops throughout South Africa. The echoes are still being heard around the world, as **Chief Reporter Roger Williams** points out in recalling events on and since October 19, 1977.



Mr Percy Qoboza



The World's front page



Mr Donald Woods



Dr C F Beyers Naude



The Rev Theo Kotze



The Rev David Russell

ON October 19, 1977 — the government took concerted action, in early morning raids throughout the Republic, to silence churchmen, newspaper editors and others considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order. The orders issued were in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, banned a number of people, three publications including two newspapers, and 18 organizations. Between 50 and 70 people were reported to have been detained in the pre-dawn swoop that day.

Five-year banning orders were served on three prominent clergymen:

- Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed;
- The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Institute;
- The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas in the Ciskei, and also in the shanty-towns on the Cape Flats.

The newspaper editors against whom Mr Kruger acted were:

- Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *The World*, which had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa. He was among those detained in the swoop.
- And Mr Donald Woods, editor of the *Daily Dispatch*, East London, on whom a five-year banning order was served.

The *World* and the *Weekend World* were declared prohibited publications, as was the *Christian Institute's* organ, *Pro Veritate*.

In an interview at the time with a representative of the *New York Times* Mr Kruger said, in a reference to the people against whom he had acted:

"The underlying principle is that we are not necessarily going to charge these people. They may not have transgressed the law to that extent. But their activities may have been such that it may be necessary to remove them from the area of unrest."

The government's action against some of its severest critics made headlines around the world — as did subsequent events involving those who had been silenced.

In December 1977 Mr Donald Woods disappeared from his home in East London. He was later reported to have made his get-away dressed as a priest and carrying a fake passport, and to have swum a flooded river between Transkei and Lesotho.

From Lesotho he made his way to Botswana and to Zambia, from where he flew to London where he received a hero's welcome and was given full exposure in the British press and on television.

About the time he was banned it was said that Mr Woods intended bringing a R100 000 defamation claim against Mr Kruger, based on certain remarks made by Mr Kruger in public statements.

In July 1978 the Rev Theo Kotze of Cape Town, who had been subjected to death threats, abusive messages and petrol-bomb attacks, also broke his banning order and fled to Botswana, from where he made his way to London where he joined his wife.

The self-exiled Methodist clergyman was awarded an honorary doctorate of divinity by Edinburgh University last year.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his mid-sixties, is still in South Africa and he remains a banned person. A former Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the Ned Geret Kerk and also a former Broederbond, Dr Naude has been described by some as a saint and a prophet — but in other quarters he is despised for having "let the lager" and because of the warnings he has given his fellow Afrikaners that they are "treating a suicidal path".

The government has refused several applications by Dr Naude for the return of his passport so that he can travel overseas to receive honours that have been bestowed on him in different countries. The latest of these is an honorary doctorate that has been conferred on him by the Free University of Amsterdam.

The Rev David Russell also remains a banned person and is restricted to his home at night and on Saturdays. He is allowed to attend church services on Sundays, and because of this dispensation he and his bride-to-be, Miss Dorothea Madden, former Sister Benigna of the Roman Catholic Dominican Order, have chosen a Sunday — October 26 — on which to be married.

Last year Mr Russell caused a sensation at the opening of the Anglican Synod at Grahamstown by arriving as a delegate, in open defiance of his restriction orders.

He was subsequently sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the Parow Regional Court after being convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order. He is still awaiting the outcome of an appeal against the sentence.

Mr Percy Qoboza, who as editor of one of South Africa's most widely-read and influential newspapers had occupied a key position in South African society — and the hottest editorial seat in the country.

He was detained shortly before he was to have addressed a press conference on the banning of his newspaper, and he spent nearly five months in detention before he and nine other section 10 detainees were released unconditionally.

Mr Qoboza, his newspaper silenced, was appointed editor of *Post and Weekend Post*.

He and Mr Woods were in 1978 awarded the Golden Pen of Freedom by the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, and Mr Qoboza in the same year won the SA Society of Journalists' Pringle Award.

Mr Qoboza recently took up a two-month appointment as editor-in-residence of the Washington Star — a title reserved for visiting distinguished journalists.

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Banning shock echoed around the world...

Pityana biding time till he returns to Africa

From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — The former black consciousness leader, Barney Pityana, commutes to London each day by train, reading the *Guardian* on the Times. He works in his garden when he has time, tending runner beans and tomatoes, and on most Sundays, he and his family attend the local Anglican church.

All very English indeed, and ironical perhaps for a man so dedicated to the cause of black identity.

But it would be incorrect to take these superficial signs of having slotted into the English lifestyle as the complete image of Barney Pityana today.

He is out of politics, having resigned from the Black Consciousness Movement. He is studying theology at Kings College, London. But Mr Pityana remains as committed as he ever was.

This is only a phase in his life but he plans to return to Africa.

At present Barney Pityana, his wife Dinza and their nine-year-old daughter, Loyiso, live in the small university town of Reading.

It would be very interesting to interview Mr Pityana, former general secretary of Saso and close friend and associate of Steve Biko. But both he and his wife — a former field worker for the Dependents' Conference in the Eastern Cape — are banned.

So instead of exploring the anomaly of a black consciousness man having so smoothly adopted the trappings of his host country one can only collate a pen picture of the young man who fled South Africa to live in exile.

A year after the October bannings, Barney Pityana escaped across the border into Lesotho and from there travelled to the UK. He and his family were granted political asylum here. Soon after his arrival he was immersed in black consciousness politics and was duly elected UK chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement.

After a year, however, he resigned — not only as chairman but also from the movement itself. This indicates deep dissatisfaction because Mr

Pityana is a politically committed man. Barney has a grant from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) — the fund which has achieved notoriety since the disclosure that security police spy Craig Williamson had infiltrated it. Dinza Pityana is reading sociology at Reading University, on a grant from the World University Service.

Their daughter, Loyiso — which means "victory" — has been assimilated into the English community. She likes her English school, chiefly because there is no corporal punishment and the pupils learn through games as well as conventional tuition.

Mr Pityana has always been a committed Christian. Years ago he discussed with Steve Biko his desire to study theology — and Biko, who was not himself a religious person, respected his friend's judgment.

It was the October bannings that decided Mr Pityana to leave South Africa. He was determined to go ahead with his theology studies but the banning orders prevented him from even entering educational premises.

And what of the future? Friends say Mr Pityana's sojourn in this green and pleasant land is likely to be a short one. He wants to finish his studies and then may go on to enter the ministry but is not certain of this yet. What is certain is that he plans to return to Africa.

A friend told me he might chose to teach in Tanzania — and therein lies a clue to Mr Pityana's loyalties, because it is the African National Congress (ANC) that has a school for young refugees in Tanzania.

Or he may teach or carry out his ministry in Botswana or Lesotho — but wherever it is it will be far from his small vegetable patch and the train to London.

His friends say he enjoys the freedom of political debate here, the respect he has earned for his academic ability and personal integrity regardless of colour — but this spell in England is only one small step along a long road Mr Pityana has set himself — and it leads back to Africa.

12/12/20 (328)

Brandfort is unhappy over Winnie Mandela

BRANDFORT. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kette Coetsee, told a public meeting in Brandfort last night he was prepared to consider representations concerning the restriction to the town of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

He was answering the question: "How much longer Brandfort must grant residence to a certain person who is restricted here and who is causing much

unhappiness here?"

Mr Coetsee said the previous Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabusech, had from time to time received representations concerning Mrs Mandela's banning order.

Mr Coetsee made it clear he would not reconsider Mrs Mandela's banning order as such, but only representations concerning the reasons for her restriction to Brandfort. — Sapa.

Beyers Naude preaches on commemoration day

DR BEYERS NAUDE, banned former director of the Christian Institute, yesterday conducted the service at St Anthony's Congregational Church in Vrededorp, in spite of a banning order served on him three years ago.

Dr Naude was banned on October 19, the day that the Christian Institute and 17 other organisations were prohibited by the Government.

The members of the congregation were invited to speak to Dr Naude after the service, but were requested to approach him individually as his banning order prohibited him from speaking to more than one person at a time.

Dr Naude led the congregation in prayer and conducted the sermon. As he is a banned person none of his text may be reported or quoted.

At the close of the service Canon Michael Car-

michael, of the Congregational Church of South Africa, delivered a poignant prayer for all political detainees, and banned or restricted persons, calling on God to help them remain strong in their convictions, and to liberate them from their restrictions.

He also prayed for the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and all political leaders, asking God to forgive them, and to grant them "enlightenment."

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Winnie is Brandfort blacks godmother

post
20/10/80
328

By CITIES MORE

MRS NOMZAMO Winnie Mandela, who is under threat of being moved from Brandfort by whites unhappy about her stay, is seen as a godmother by blacks there.

After three years in Brandfort Mrs Mandela is running a fully fledged clinic at her home and the same home has become the refuge for many destitute, impoverished black people in the small dorpie township.

Almost every weekend people queue for help of all kinds from Mrs Mandela, from 20 cents to buy paraffin, bread or food in general. Because the clinic she runs is not by any standards much to write home about this does not mean it has not saved many a valuable life or relieved a grievously ill Brandfort resident — she has to provide money for transport to hospital for those who need urgent medical attention.

It may well be that the whites in Brandfort are sick and tired of her presence — impatiently waiting for the day the authorities rid them of "this poison to society", but the small community in the black township thank the gods that she was brought to them.

The white community complain that Mrs Mandela's presence "was causing much unhappiness" in the dorpie. This complaint is matched by the enthusiastic black power salutes Mrs Mandela and her daughter Zinzi, who has been living with her in banishment, raise each time they tread the streets. The response they get, the physical manifestation of their "presence" is remarkable.

The black township of Brandfort is beset by a world of problems. It is hard to imagine how life goes on under the conditions the inhabitants live. There is

a high infantile mortality, teenage suicides and a passion for liquor among teenagers and adults. This is regardless of the high price they pay in fines for drunkenness.

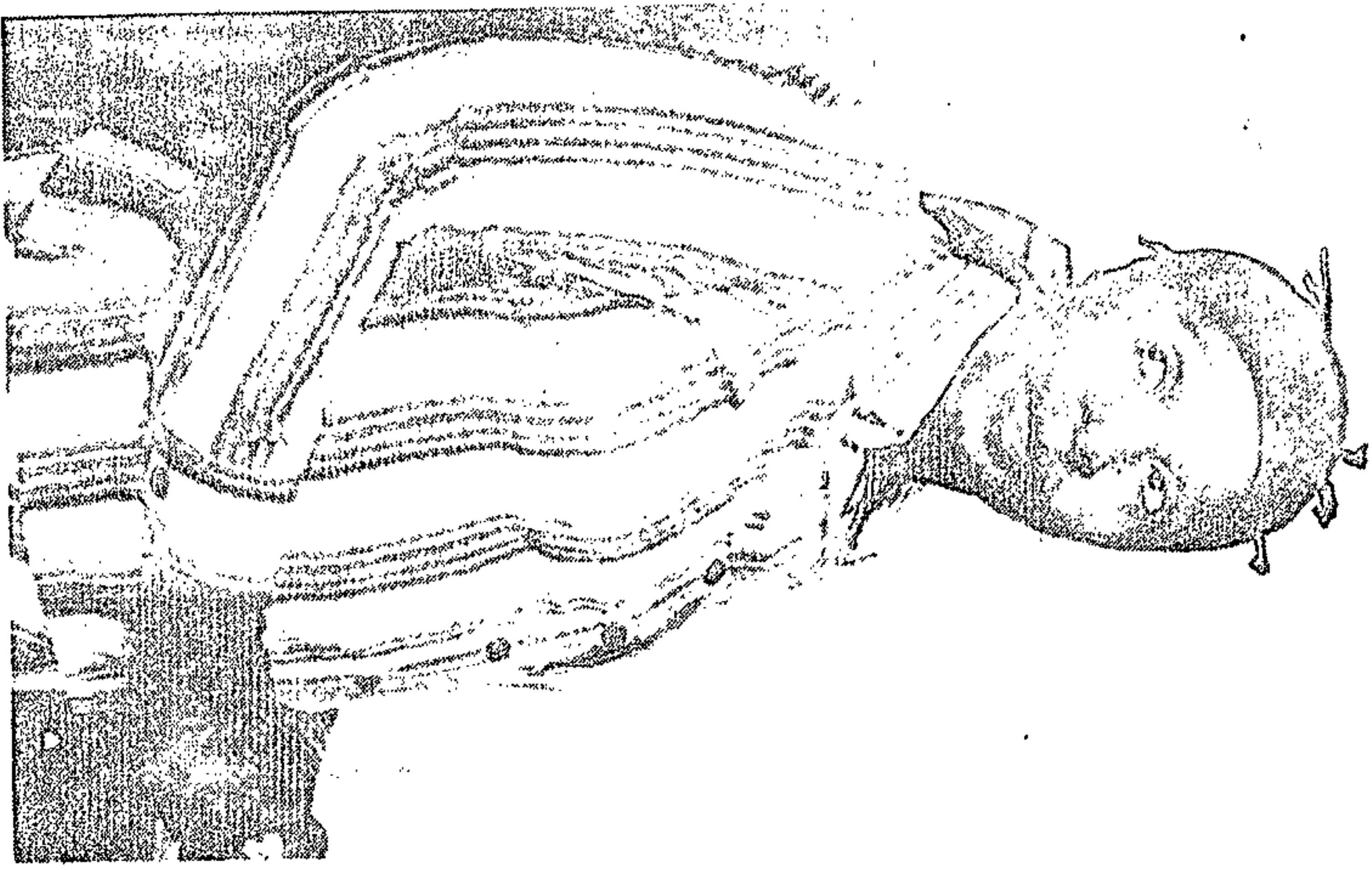
The cause of the high infantile mortality rate is poor staple food. Babies are fed on cake or bread flour. This is sorted and mixed with water. The solution is then strained and babies are fed on the liquid acquired. For somebody else, the staple food is mealie pap and a solution of salt water.

When POST visited Mrs Mandela at the weekend, an old woman walked into her home to ask for food. She had stayed two days without food. She left a few minutes later with a tinful of soup powder and money to buy bread. This is a daily procedure. Somehow, Mrs Mandela has managed to care for the Brandfort community on the little hand outs she lives on, as she is also unemployed.

PROJECT

Mrs Mandela has now embarked on a garden plot project aimed at helping the community to be self-reliant. This involves them growing their own vegetables in the back yards. The Mandela household has one such garden and small as it is, it has sustained not only the family, but the entire community.

With about two years to go before her banning order and banishment expire, Mrs Mandela is faced with a threat of being moved from the people she so easily became part of. Where next she may have to take her missionary work of freedom is unknown, but wherever she is, Mrs Mandela is surely a figure that cannot be ignored.



Mrs Winnie Mandela at her Brandfort home. The whites in that dorpie are not happy about her stay but the blacks see a saviour in her.

Naude speaks — on anniversary of ban

RDM 20/10/80 (320)

By MARIKASBOROS

THE Rev F Beyers Naude, banned former director of the proscribed Christian Institute, spoke on poverty, justice and suppression at a multiracial gathering in Vrededorp yesterday.

The meeting was held at St Anthony's Presbyterian Congregational Church to commemorate the banning of organisations on October 19, 1977.

It was attended by about 100 people, including novelist Nadine Gordimer and the American Consul General, Mr George Trail.

Dr Naude was speaking on the third anniversary of his banning. Because he is banned,

his sermon cannot be quoted.

To observe his banning orders, Dr Naude remained apart from the congregation after he had given the sermon and spoke to visitors one at a time.

Before Dr Naude's sermon, church members read out relevant Biblical passages in English, Zulu and Afrikaans.

Canon Michael Carmichael, of the Church of the Province of South Africa, prayed for the liberation of banned and detained people, political prisoners, and those who are suffering for "their witness to justice and truth, the convictions which they hold in conscience".

Canon Carmichael also prayed for the Government to "repent mistakes, to free them-

selves from the bondage of the past" and to make new laws to lead people into a new future in South Africa.

After the service, Miss Gordimer said it was "terrible" to think that Dr Naude was cut off from South Africans who needed him a great deal.

"Whatever faith or lack of it we have, we belong to the congregation of Dr Beyers Naude.

"It is a privilege to associate with the congregation of courage and decency that he represents," she said.

Dr Naude was placed under banning orders three years ago when the Christian Institute was declared an affected organisation. His banning orders are due to expire in 1982.

Police hold 20 in raids

On township meetings

RMS M-1 MAR 20/10/80

Staff Reporters

(328)

(278)

(328)
20/10/80

TWENTY people were arrested in Soweto and Lenasia yesterday after meetings to commemorate the 1977 bannings of anti-Government organisations.

Nineteen were arrested for trespassing, and one for contravening her banning orders.

At a meeting in Lenasia which was raided, it was announced that Mr Joseph Mavi, leader of the Black Municipality Workers' Union and the recent strike in Johannesburg, had been arrested. But this could not be confirmed by the police or by other sources.

Police are said to have baton-charged people at a meeting in White City, Soweto.

Countrywide meetings had been organised by black organisations to commemorate the bannings in 1977 of 18 black consciousness movements and their publications.

Since then October 19 has become known

as "Black Wednesday".

The claimed baton charge at White City took place at the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle in Crossroads.

Among those held were two Committee of 10 members, Mr Leonard Mosala and Mr Tom Mantlata (who were later released), three executive members of the Congress of South African Students — the group which organised the meeting — Miss Amanda Kwadi, a social worker, Mr Mandla Ndlazi, a Sunday Post reporter, and Mr Solly Liefman and Makgare Sekoto, both of Sapa (the South African Press Association).

There were about 100 people at the gathering.

Eye-witnesses said the police baton-charged from the rear of the hall as the meeting started and forced open a locked door. People ran screaming out of



The Rev C F Beyers Na spoke at a multiracial gathering in Vrededorp yesterday to commemorate

kele! Africa.

SAPA reports that another service, at the Donaldson Community centre in Orlando, went ahead without incident.

The Ray Charles show, scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, had to be cancelled yesterday because of pressure from black organisations.

The cancellation of yesterday's show was the culmination of the controversy that surrounded the performance, when the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) appealed last week to promoters to put off the show because it fell on October 19.

Scores of people who were dressed colourfully for the occasion, started milling outside the Amphitheatre when members of Azapo asked those who were preparing to enter not to do so because they would be acting against the wishes of other black people.

Clad in the organisation's colours, the Azapo members moved about outside the gates and appealed to people not to "degrade" themselves by attending the show. One Azapo man told a group of people that: "We are not saying that people should not be entertained, all we are saying is that let us respect this day because it is a sad day in our lives".

The organisers later refunded money to a handful of people who had already been seated inside waiting for the blues singer to arrive.

of waiting police.

The eyewitnesses said the police hit people with batons.

Afterwards, police confiscated drums which young black people were to use in poetry readings.

It is understood the police were called because there was a dispute over whether permission had been received from the church's minister for the meeting.

A police spokesman said the police were called and made arrests after 25 people chased cleaners out of the building.

At a meeting at the Jiswa Hall in Lenasia, four people are understood to have been held, but only one arrest was confirmed by police last night.

Ms Juby Mayat, 42, a banned black journalist, was arrested and charged with contravening her banning order.

According to people at the meeting, Mr Parsoo Chetty and his wife, Sushila, were held. So was Mr Craig Charney, a Star photographer, but he was released later.

Speakers at the meeting were: Mr Zakes Mofokeng who outlined black struggles since 1652, Mr Joe Thloloe, secretary of MWASA, Southern Transvaal, who spoke on the commemoration as a rededication to the black struggle, Mr Ebrahim Saloojee, a People's Candidates member, who criticised those who had joined the President's Council, and Mr Sam Tloubata, secretary of Azapo.

When Ms Mayat was arrested, the crowd started shouting "Amandla" and sang Nkosi Si-

Churchgoers in
court after raid

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN blacks who were arrested by police during a commemoration service held at the Seventh Day Adventist Church at White City, Soweto, on Sunday, appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

According to the charge sheet, they entered the church without permission.

The accused were called individually before the magistrate.

No charge was read to them and they were not asked to plead.

Among those who appeared were a Sunday Post reporter, Mr Mandla Ndlovu, 47; Mr Solly Lefmann and Mr Leslie Scott, 32, both reporters for the South African Press Association, and three girls, aged between 14 and 16 years, and a boy aged 17.

The others who appeared were: Ms Adelaide Mafokeng, 32, Mrs Morah Phebonza, 42; Mrs Sylvia Camede, 20, a social

women, Mrs Amanda Karadi, 27; Mrs Johanna Kobergi; Mr E. A. Kistner, 29; Mr Hilda-
bert Kistner, 18; Mr Herman
Joh., 21; Mr Johann Kobergi,
23; Mrs Anna Kobergi, 18, and
Mr Charles Kobergi, 19.

All were released on warning
except Mr. Johnson and Mr.
Scott who were allowed out on
FBI bond.

They will all appear in the
same court on Monday, Nov. 4.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parson Chetty and his wife, Subila, who were present during another commemoration service at Nya Nya Hall, Konesia, on Sunday, appeared briefly in the Hoptown Magistrate's Court.

They will appear separately in the Jehanessburg Magistrate's Court on December 2. Both were released on warning.

The two services were held to commemorate the crackdown on black consciousness groups and leaders on October 19, 1977.

Police say
they never
used force
in church

Staff Reporter

POLICE denied yesterday that they had "baton-charged" or used force on people who attended a meeting to commemorate the 1977 bannings held at White City, Johannesburg, in Soweto on Sunday.

They were referring to the front page report in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail on the arrest of people in Soweto and Lenasia.

Major Othniel Mazibuko, public relations officer for the SAP Soweto division, said yesterday that the riot squad had received a complaint from the administrators of the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle at Crossroads, White City, that there were some 25 people trespassing on their premises.

About 11 policemen, under the command of Colonel J Muller of the Soweto riot squad, went to attend to the complaint, Major Mochuba said. They entered the hall, where they found about 25 people. They arrested 19. Six others escaped. Six females and 13 males were arrested. They were charged with trespassing.

The police were armed with batons, but there was no cause to use them, the major said.

The 'Mail' was incorrect in stating that the police "baton charged" the meeting. However a 'Mail' reporter did see policemen strike people with their batons. Other eye-witnesses also saw this happen. Major Mazibuko said yesterday he had asked the officer in charge, Col Muller, if any force was used on any individual at all, and the officer denied it.

Banned man held at commemoration

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY Police pounced on an October 19 commemoration service at Kagiso, Krugersdorp, at the weekend and arrested a banned young man, Mr Lawrence Molathlegi Ntlokoa and others.

Eleven other people were arrested on the same day, including Mr Ntlokoa's pregnant girlfriend, Learoma. They were however all released after their pictures had been taken. Mr Ntlokoa (22) is still being held.

Police made the sweep at about midday on Sunday at the St Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso 2. The gathering was one of the services to commemorate the

banning of 21 organisations and publications three years ago.

Mr Ntlokoa, banned and under 12-hour house arrest at his 504 Kagiso home, is said to have attended the service.

Ten youths, including Ntlokoa, and two girls (one Ntlokoa's girlfriend), were also held. Ntlokoa was taken to the Krugersdorp police headquarters. Nobody is allowed to see him.

YOUNGEST PERSON

Mr Ntlokoa, serving a five-year banning order, is the youngest person banned by the South African Government.

Since his banning in 1977, he had had several confrontations with the law.

Early this month, a Krugersdorp magis-

trate withdrew charges against Mr Ntlokoa who was accused of allegedly obstructing the police in the course of their duties. The charge followed an incident outside his home on September 9 involving the police.

In July this year, a Krugersdorp magistrate found Mr Ntlokoa guilty of breaking his banning order under the Internal Security Act by going to the movies without permission. The court found he wrongfully and unlawfully left Krugersdorp, where is restricted and went to the Lyric Cinema in Fordsburg.

Mr Ntlokoa was sentenced to four months imprisonment, suspended for three years for breaking the banning order.



Ntlokoa... detained.

RM 23/10/80
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Journalist in court on banning charge

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former journalist, Ms Zubeida Mayet, briefly appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday for allegedly contravening her banning order.

Ms Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, was banned for five years in 1978. She is restricted to the Johan-

nesburg area and may not attend any gatherings.

At the time of her banning she was the deputy chief sub-editor of The Voice.

Ms Mayet, who allegedly attended a meeting at Jiswa Centre, Lenasia, on October 19, was not asked to plead. She was released on R20 bail.

The hearing was postponed to November 12.

Winnie Mandela snubs three Kenyan visitors

By CHRIS MORE

MRS WINNIE Mandela has snubbed three Kenyans on a secret visit to this country at the invitation of the South African Foundation.

The visitors were to see Mrs Mandela today at 5 pm at her Brandfort home but were turned down. It was said that they were also to meet Mrs Ntsiki Biko, wife of the dead black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, who died in police detention in 1977.

The visit to Mrs Biko was however denied by officials of the Foundation responsible for the Kenyans' tour. Mrs Mandela, according to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, was not prepared to meet the Kenyans.

The main reason behind Mrs Mandela's stand was the secrecy surrounding their mission and because the visit was arranged by the Foundation.

Daughter

Mrs Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, who was with her mother when Mr Ayob's Brandford partner, Mr Piet de Wal broke the news, said they were surprised by the nature of the visit.

"What was disturbing is the secrecy involved. Mr De Wal said he was informed of the visit and that permission to meet my mother was already sought by the Foundation.

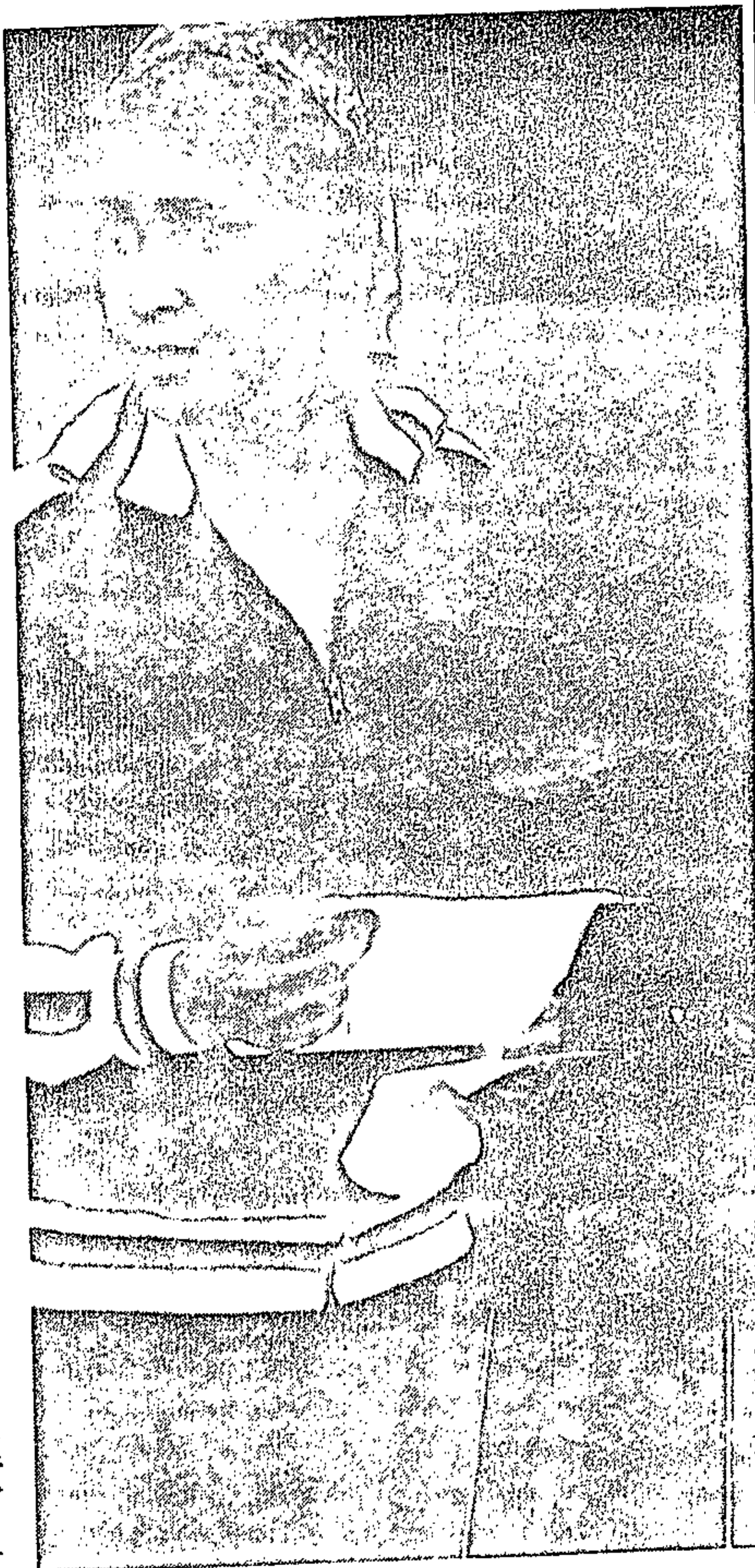
"Mr De Wal did not know who the visitors were and even now he does not," said Zinzi.

POST could also not establish who these visitors were. However, two names

whose name was given by Mr Ayob as the person to meet Mrs Mandela.

The second was given to POST as Advocate Njomo. These names were given by two officials arranging the Kenyans' tour, one to Mr Ayob and the other to POST.

One of the officials, a Miss Olivier, said the visitors had requested for the top secrecy and that the Foundation had invited them to "see for themselves" what things in the country looked like. She was not prepared to give the itinerary.



Mrs Mandela . . . outside her home.

POS 7
23/10/80
(H28) (325)



● Winnie Mandela
... unwelcome?

Winnie raises no dust in OFS dorp

SUN 6/10/80
26/10/80
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By JUSTIN GEORGE

IF ANY of Brandfort's White residents are unhappy about Mrs Winnie Mandela being banished to their area, the mayor knows nothing about them — and he's lived in Brandfort a long time.

Mention of the town's most famous and unwilling resident raised few hackles when the Sunday Express conducted a survey of the Free State outpost where Mrs Mandela has been restricted since May 1977.

The mayor, Mr J J Erwee, said: "Mrs Mandela is no danger to us and presents us with no problems.

"Look, I've lived here a long time, and if there are people who don't like Mrs Mandela then I don't know who they are.

"The chap who complained to the Minister of Justice about Mrs Mandela is a minority voice here."

Most other people the Sunday Express spoke to agreed with Mr Erwee.

"I know Mrs Mandela lives here but she never gets in my way so why should I get in hers," one elderly woman said.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Cobie Coetsee, said he would consider Mrs Mandela's restriction to Brandfort, but would not lift her banning order.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said Mrs Mandela was an unwelcome

THEY WANT WINNIE OUT

THE people of Brandfort can't sleep at night. Out there, at the top of the hill, is a woman who strikes fear in their hearts.

They want her out. Now. Before it's too late.

Nomzamo Winnie Mandela has been named by some of the town's people as an agitator, a trouble-stirrer and even a communist.

She has lived in Brandfort's black township since 1977, when Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger sent her to live in exile, away from the turbulent atmosphere of Soweto.

At first the people blanched at the thought of having such a woman in their midst. There were urgent meetings, representations to the Government, and a general fear of unease among the whites.

The fear seemed to die down for a while as they got used to having her around. Even with her "cheekiness" — "she uses the white entrances when she goes shopping, you know" — the Brandforters seemed to calm down.

But, as the school

effects came to a head earlier this year, a definite feeling of distrust was reborn.

And today, although the koppies around Brandfort don't exactly reverberate with the cries of "take her away", there is a growing air of aggression. As unrest in the black townships becomes a part of life for even the dormant Free Staters, some of the whites are getting a little bit suspicious.

"What does she do out there," one woman asks.

So cheeky

"She must be up to something because the blacks just aren't the same. They seem so . . . well, so cheeky."

Another resident, a shopkeeper was convinced Mrs Mandela was "up to no good".

"We all know her connections with these black power people," he says assertively.

He, and several of the older folk in town, are convinced the day is not far off when the blacks "out there" will slaughter them all in their beds in the dead of night.

Yet no matter how strongly the people there feel about this woman, not even a rabid dog would force them to stand up openly and put their emotions on the line.

"It could cause a hellish fight if we started discussing this thing openly," says the town's mayor, Jan Erwee.

"We prefer not to talk about her. Just leave it at

Most of them feel the same. They don't know how their friends feel about her — or so they say — so they'd prefer to be another nameless, faceless resident passing comment on a woman they've never met.

There seem to be two camps in Brandfort when it finally comes to the crunch and people are pressed for their opinion.

On the one side is the Erwee train of thought, where people prefer not to discuss "daardie vroumens" (that woman). Inquiries are usually squashed with the reply: "I don't bother myself with her" and a cold stare.

The other line of thinking in Brandfort's conservative populace is among the group who would obviously be glad to see the back of her — these are the ones who are quick to brand Mrs Mandela a "communist" and an "agitator."

Nat chairman

The "leader" of the anti-Mandela camp, and the only man to have made his feelings known in public, is "Oom Jannie" Maree, one of the richest farmers in the area.

It was Oom Jannie, the chairman of the local National Party branch, who suggested to the Minister of Justice last week that it was about time Winnie Mandela was sent to Kees-voorn pastures.

By Chris Vick

"How much longer must Brandfort grant residence to a certain person who is restricted here and causing much unhappiness?" he asked newly appointed Koble Coetsee at a public meeting in the town hall.

Mr Coetsee reportedly replied that he was prepared to consider representations to have Mrs Mandela sent somewhere else.

At last, peace and quiet in Brandfort? A glimmer of hope? The end of this "evil influence"?

Not likely, say residents. They've heard it all before, with Jimmy Kruger and Alwyn Schlebusch.

Philosophical

"She's still here after all that, and she probably will be for a good time yet," says one old farmer.

But how does Mrs Mandela feel about spending her days in a three-roomed house, hundreds of kilometres from her family and friends?

Her daughter Zinzi has adopted a very philosophical attitude.

"My mother is a prisoner. It was a challenge to her to be sent to somewhere like Brandfort. And she has survived it."

When her mother was moved from Soweto, she also had the option of leaving South Africa for

Swaziland or one of the "homelands" but they decided to stay where they were put.

"She felt it could be a good thing to move to an area like Brandfort. And it has proved to have its advantages."

The black people in Brandfort are changing, Zinzi says. Slowly, but surely, they are regaining their dignity.

Suspicious

"The whites are definitely unsure of her. They can't get round to knowing her so they have to rely on propaganda from the Afrikaans newspapers. They have been indoctrinated, so they are suspicious and fearful."

So far there has been no open hostility. But the feeling is there.

"You can't see anything, but the bad feeling is definitely there."

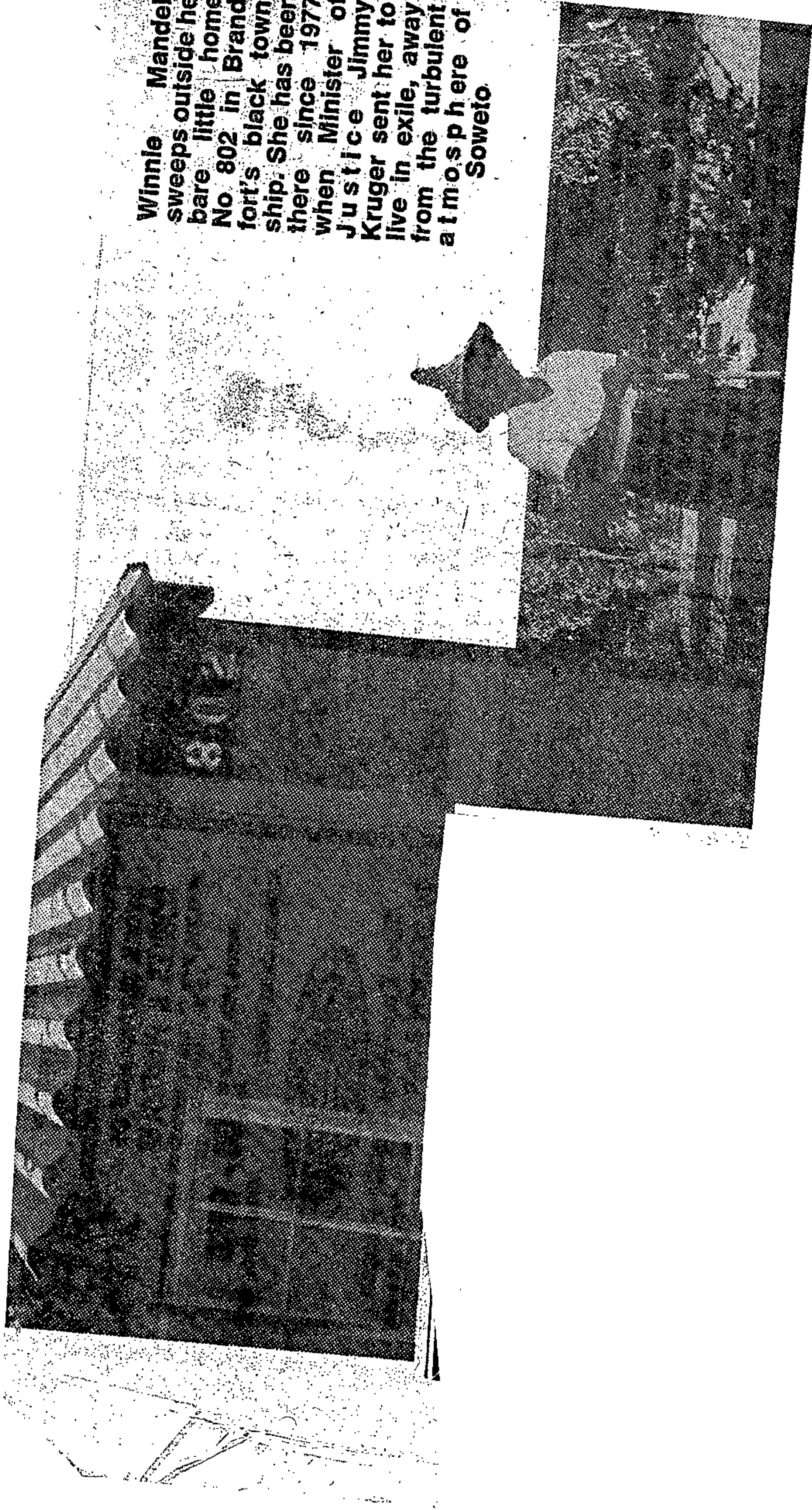
"The people have seen what is happening in the black areas and tend to think she's to blame."

Winnie Mandela spends a lot of her time in her bare little home, No. 802, studying for her sociology degree. Life goes on around her. Some of the children call her Lady Winnie and wave their little fists when they see her.

And in Brandfort's black township, which the residents call "phatakahle" (handle with care), the people smile knowingly when you mention her name.

"Aah, Winnie," they say, "she's my friend, you know..."

Winnie Mandela sweeps outside her bare little home, No 802 in Brandfort's black township. She has been there since 1977 when Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger sent her to live in exile, away from the turbulent atmosphere of Soweto.



Joy as banned cleric weds

STAR
27/10/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A carload of presents, including a big colour TV set, was given to the banned Anglican priest, the Reverend David Russell, and the former Catholic nun, Dorothea Madden, at their colourful wedding party at Crossroads squatter camp yesterday.

The celebrations were attended by more than 4 000 people, mostly Crossroads residents. The wedding ceremony, attended by about 800 people at the St Bernard's Catholic Church, Newlands, was conducted by Father Albert Rithberger, assisted by Bishop Patrick Matolengwe.

In terms of his five-year ban, Mr Russell is allowed

to take part in public church services on Sundays. This was why they were married on a Sunday. The bride and groom were given a standing ovation as they entered the church.

At Crossroads, drum majorettes greeted the newlyweds when they arrived for the party. Guests are three cows and 12 sheep.

Crossroads celebrates the Russell wedding

CAPL 27/10/80

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS squatter camp last night vibrated with the dancing and singing of more than 4 000 wedding guests celebrating the marriage of the banned Rev David Russell and the former Roman-Catholic nun Dorothea Madden.

About 1 000 guests, mostly Crossroads residents in colourful traditional dress, crowded into St Bernard's Church in Claremont early yesterday afternoon to witness the wedding ceremony of Mr Russell and the former Irish nun, once known as Sister Benigna.

The wedding was held on a Sunday because it is the only day of the week, in terms of Mr Russell's banning order received in 1977, on which he can take part in a public church service.

Dressed in a simple print



Dorothea Madden is kissed by a well-wisher.

pinafore with a matching scarf, white shirt and leather sandals, the bride entered the packed church to chanting and cheering.

The couple knelt throughout the hour-long ceremony, which was a loud and joyous occasion with hymns sung in Xhosa.

The combined Anglican-Ro-

man Catholic service, which was relayed over loudspeakers and television to an adjoining hall, was conducted by Father A Ripberger and Bishop P Matolengwe.

Mr and Mrs Russell are to retain their separate denominational ties.

Freedom song

Singing Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika (God bless Africa), the guests, who took 20 minutes to leave the church, gathered at the entrance to dance and sing for the smiling couple.

The ceremony over, they made their way in buses and cars to the Noxolo Hall in Crossroads where the rest of the community waited.

And then the wedding feast began. With several oxen and sheep slaughtered for the reception, the guests sang and danced well into the night.



The banned Rev David Russell and his bride, Dorothea, emerged from their wedding ceremony yesterday to meet more than a thousand guests dancing and singing outside the St Bernard's Church entrance. One singing guest, above middle, was one of the few who managed to get close to the smiling couple.

Picture: Dan Bosman

IS Brandfort walking up?

328

POST, Thursday, October 30, 1980

Page

By CHRIS MORE

AFTER years of slumbering under domination and oppression, the black community of the hinterland dorpie, Brandfort, has suddenly sprung to life.

It is ironic that Brandfort, in the heart of the Free State, is a part of the land where a black revolutionary movement sprang up almost 70 years ago.

The Free State was the headquarters of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912. This meant that the Free State is where the liberation movement in South Africa was born, although it is the most "verkerampie" province.

Brandfort has a black community of about 5 000. It is only a five minute walk from the black township to town, where the white community lives, but

the gap in the standard and quality of life is thousands of miles.

Presently a concerted effort is being made to form a Race Relations Committee. The chief magistrate of the district, Mr Jack Wild, is heading the committee. The committee is to involve leading figures in the black and white communities.

Blacks include members of the newly formed community council, businessmen, a church minister and others. White representatives include three farmers who represent three different community groups and other leading members of the community.

Only one black person refused to participate in the committee. He is the Rev Moses Thabatale, of the Methodist Church. Mr Thabatale was recently involved in a legal battle with local police who accused him of assisting Mrs Winnie Mandela for example by allowing her to use the mission telephone.

The committee will, among other things, try to

assist the black community to improve their quality of life. This is believed to be the underlying cause of poor race relations in the territory.

The blatant and humiliating problem of segregation in the small town seems a little too hot for the community to handle.

Members of the committee evaded the question of what was to be done to rid the town of its segregatory practises.

Blacks are not allowed to enter the shops in town and have to buy from a window at a far corner of the shop. There is only one shop from which blacks are not barred.

In the township there is only one shop, which is very poorly equipped. Most shopping has to be done in town, despite the unacceptable segregatory practises. The choice is to travel 35 km to Bloemfontein for a day's shopping.

Banned Sobukwe pamphlet — appeal

THE Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday reserved judgment in an appeal against conviction and sentence of a man who was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, suspended for four years for printing a pamphlet which quoted the late leader of the Pan African Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Abdul Quyum Sayed, 30, of Belgravia Road, Athlone, pleaded not guilty in the Cape Town Regional Magistrate's Court to contravening the Internal Security Act.

Mr Sayed worked for a firm, S and S Printers in Athlone. The firm published a pamphlet entitled: 'Heroes of yesterday — martyrs of the struggle.'

NOT READ

Mr K Engers, for Sayed, said that Sayed did not know there was offensive material in the pamphlet and said that Sayed did not read the pamphlet.

Mr J Slabbert, for the State, said that Sayed was untruthful when he said that he did not read the pamphlet and alternatively, if he did not read the pamphlet he was negligent in not doing so.

Mr Justice Watermeyer, the Judge President, with Mr Justice Friedman, reserved judgment.

Mr Engers was instructed by A M Omar and Company.

Funeral ban angers relatives

A BAN has been placed on non-family members attending the funeral procession of a young boy who was shot by police in Guguletu after the Mike Weaver/Gerrie Coetzee fight.

The ban has angered the relatives of the youth, Silas Boy Matshoba, 14, who will be buried from the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Lena Matshoba, in Guguletu on Saturday at 2 pm.

Mrs Matshoba said yesterday that she had refused to sign a copy of the conditions delivered to her on Monday.

'I am responsible for the child. It is not for anyone to tell me how to bury my children,' she said.

WEAVER

Mrs Matshoba claimed that she had sent the boy out to fetch food from a relative when he had joined the rejoicing crowds in the street after Mike Weaver's victory.

'The child did not commit any crime. Why did they have to use bullets to disperse the crowd?'

She appealed to the police not to intimidate any of the mourners at the funeral.

'I trust the people. They will not cause any trouble unless provoked by the police,' she said.



Silas Boy Matshoba.

In terms of an order issued by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr E Rörich, the funeral may be held subject to the following conditions:

'Only the boy's family are allowed to attend the funeral as well as church ministers officiating in so far as the proceedings take place outside the church building.

'That the funeral procession be from the deceased's house to the church and thence to the graveside, be in motor vehicles and all people attending to disperse immediately after the graveside service is completed.

'There is to be no procession on foot anywhere in the black township.'

Kirstenbosch walk broke ban

328

6/11/80 ARGUS

A Cape Town woman who broke the terms of a banning order by going for a walk in Kirstenbosch Gardens was sentenced in the Retreat Regional Court yesterday to six months conditionally suspended for three years.

Miss Judy Favish, 29, of Hares Street, Woodstock, a former convenor of the Western Province Literacy Project, had pleaded guilty to going to Kirstenbosch on August 3 while restricted to the magisterial district of Cape Town.

Mr I Farlam for Miss Favish said it must be unique for someone to be

called before a Reginal Court for the 'heinous offence' of going to Kirstenbosch to walk among the flowers.

Miss Favish told the court that she had gone there after hearing that her uncle had died.

Mr Farlam said there were no sinister overtones. She had been very fond of her uncle and had gone to the gardens for emotional relief.

Miss Favish admitted a previous conviction for breaking her banning order on November 19 last year, when she went to Rondebosch to buy Chi-

nese take-aways. She was sentenced to three weeks conditionally suspended for two years.

She told the court that if she were jailed she might lose her job.

Her five-year banning order had been served in November 1976, and she had found it difficult to find suitable work.

She was working as a medical receptionist, although over-qualified for this.

She had a BA degree from the University of the Witwatersrand and had taught at a teachers' training college for 18 months in 1973, after that being

involved in educational programmes for two years.

The banning order had put an end to her teaching.

She had been unemployed for four months, had worked as a clerk for attorneys and after being retrenched, had spent eight months looking for work before being engaged as a clerk at Woolworths.

TERMS

In terms of the order, which expires on October 31 next year, she may not attend social gatherings or meetings. She is not

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)



Miss Judy Favish

allowed on premises where printing and publishing is done, or on the premises of educational institutions.

She told the court that she had applied to train as a nurse, but this had been refused.

In effect, she had no social life. As her family lived in the Transvaal, the exemption that she be allowed to attend family gatherings did not help.

PUNITIVE

Mr Farlam submitted that although it might not have been the Minister's intention to punish Miss Favish, there were many punitive elements in her banning order.

She lived in the shadows. Her life had been fundamentally altered and her social life destroyed.

No social harm had been caused by her going to Kirstenbosch, and he had been assured that she regretted her action.

Mr A J Burger was on the Bench. Advocate I G Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Closenber. The prosecutor was Mr L van Breda.

Walk in gardens broke ban

Cape Times
7/11/80

328

Staff Reporter

A WALK in Kirstenbosch gardens to seek relief and solitude after her uncle had died led to former literacy worker and trade unionist Judy Favish being convicted in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday of breaking her banning order.

Favish, 29, of Hares Street, Woodstock, pleaded guilty to breaking her order on August 3. She was sentenced to six months, conditionally suspended for three years.

Favish, former convener of the Western Province Literacy Project, said that she had received a telephone call from Johannesburg informing her that her uncle, Mr Wolf Austoker, had died of leukaemia. She had been upset and decided to go to Kirstenbosch Gardens for relief and solitude. She was arrested as she got out of her car.

Miss Favish admitted a previous conviction for breaking her banning order when she went to Rondebosch to buy Chinese take-aways on July 7 last year. She was sentenced to three weeks conditionally suspended for two years.

In mitigation, Mr I G Farlam said that there had been no sinister overtones in her actions. He said it must be unique for someone to be called to court for the "heinous offence of going to Kirstenbosch to walk among the flowers".

Mr A J Burger was on the Bench. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinick, Ress, Richman and Closenbergh.

1.4.1 /...

raise funds from

represent law on fund-
tract with any funding

ing thereof was an
nds. The banner on the
who may well have
insularity, we would
putting funds from

it was suggested SACHED obtain sponsorships for specific projects.
(11) we become dependent on an annual income. In this regard,

(1) funds are withdrawn because the sponsors' wishes/demands
are not fulfilled;

original aims. We must avoid being placed in a position where -
in undertaking anything that might be incompatible with SACHED's
gone into (and the 'small print' read) to prevent conflict arising
The dynamics and mechanics of accepting commissions must be carefully

1.4 Funds

Through the above contacts on the open day, and in other ways, it
is hoped to make the production department financially independent
and profitable. A qualified printer has been employed. SACHED
will need new premises on a ground floor and some new machinery.

1.3 Publishing:

Fundraising, as a policy matter, should be discussed and decided
upon at a directors' meeting. However, Johannesburg proceeded to
arrange the open day on a 'local' basis with only slides/tapes
from Cape Town and Durban. They realised the implications of this
too late to make alterations to their plans. The 30-odd companies
which have been written to were, mostly, signatories to the
Sullivan and EEC Codes. Invitations will be sent out by May 15.

1.2 Centre or National Matters

(1) make SACHED known to people who might wish to take advantage
of what it offers, but who do not know about it;
(11) to promote the idea of possible commissions (such as the
Booster Project with UNISA and the African Studies Course for the
Catholic Bishops;
(111) to possibly raise funds locally for projects such as the
bursary project, which cannot support themselves.

1.1 Because of the possible difficulty of negotiating with the open day was suggested by trustees to:

1 OPEN DAY

Because Fanyana, had to leave the following morning we started the proceedings
early.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD IN CAVE TOWN ON 1.4.1 1980

Disappointment at passport refusal

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A spokesman for the Indian High Commissioner here has expressed his country's disappointment that the wife of Nelson Mandela has been refused permission to travel to New Delhi to receive the Nehru award on his behalf.

As Nelson Mandela is imprisoned on Robben Island, representation had been made for Mrs Winnie Mandela to receive the Nehru award for international understanding on behalf of her husband.

Following the South African

Government's refusal to lift Mrs Mandela's restrictions or grant her a passport, the president of the African National congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, will fly to New Delhi for the presentation.

A spokesman for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, which makes the annual award, said this was the first time since the award was instituted in 1964 that a recipient had been prevented by his own government from receiving the award.

HO 11/11/80
Judges 5/11/80
criticise 12/11/80
Meer 328
ban order

MARITZBURG — Two Natal judges yesterday strongly criticised the banning orders served on Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law Mr Baptiste Marie, as "incorrigibly unclear."

The judges set aside the conviction and sentences imposed on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie on June 12 last year by Durban regional magistrate, Mr H S van der Walt.

He had convicted them of contravening their banning orders which had been signed by the former Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

CONVICTED

They were convicted after a private dinner party had been raided by the police. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie took the stand both at the trial and on appeal that they were at liberty to attend the gathering.

The judges said the Minister's definition of a social gathering was incorrigibly obscure.

Criticising the Minister's definition of a social gathering Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott said: "We have no clear conception of a social gathering as defined."

"Though we, with our training and experience are supposed to grasp such things, we are at a loss to know exactly what Mrs Meer and Mr Marie's banning orders required them to shun."

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operations
been with Shell International
as an international consultant.
His experience includes
financial management, marketing,

**Writer
in court**

Staff Reporter

THE case against banned journalist, Mrs Zubeida Mayet, who is charged with contravening her banning order, was postponed to January 11 by a Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mrs Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, appeared briefly but was not asked to plead.

At the time of her banning, Mrs Mayet was deputy chief sub-editor of The Voice. She is charged with attending a meeting at Jiswa Centre, Lenasia, on October 19 this year.

rg, Holland. He has
worked for that company
tries around the world.
ment of systems for
l production optimisation.

He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Banned people's rights of appeal

By ARNOLD GEYER

SCORES of banned people in South Africa can now appeal against the provisions of their banning orders, following the historic setting aside this week of a banning order conviction by the Supreme Court.

They do not have to wait for a criminal prosecution in order to contest the validity of their banning order, but have merely to go to the Supreme Court for a declaration of rights, legal experts said yesterday.

Law academics were reacting to a ruling by Mr Justice John Didcott and Mr Justice D L L Shearer in the Maritzburg Supreme Court, in which two suspended sentences for breaches of banning orders were set aside on appeal.

The judges had ruled that the banning orders' provisions of Mrs Fatima Meer, internationally known sociologist and former community leader, as well as of her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, were "incorrigibly obscure and void because of its uncertainty".

This judgment has been described as a legal breakthrough with wide-reaching effects, particularly because it upheld the principle of legal certainty — "where by-laws should be clear and comprehensible to those they govern".

"The provisions of the Internal Security Act as passed by

successive Ministers are notoriously uncertain. Nevertheless, it has taken our judges many years to express their views as firmly as this," Professor John Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said.

Professor J D van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department and vice-chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said all banning orders would be subject to the same shortcoming and could therefore prompt "a host of similar appeals".

As the State was determined to impose the widest possible restrictions in terms of its security legislation, no rewording of the Riotous Assemblies and Internal Security acts would give them greater clarity.

The legal experts said the practical implications of the Natal judgment included:

- The Attorney General could not appeal against the ruling as the State could only do so when dealing with a "question of law and not a question of fact" — as was the case in Natal this week.

- Each banning order was formulated in its own terms and may suffer from its own defects. But as the orders usually followed the wording of the Act, they were all bound to be "vague and ambiguous".

- Banned people need not wait

for a criminal prosecution so as to contest the validity of their banning order. They could approach the Supreme Court with a request for a declaration of rights.

- The Natal judgment was only binding in Natal. Even if banning orders with the same provisions were contested in separate Supreme Court divisions, the courts could come to different findings — this, however, was highly unlikely.

"Over the years the Internal Security Act has been amended from time to time in order to increase the scope of its powers. The general rule for a meeting to comply with the definition of a gathering must be that there must be a common purpose for such a meeting, and this is excluded in the term 'social gathering'," Prof Van der Vyver said.

The tendency had been to widen the powers and therefore to make the wording increasingly vague and general.

"In fact, we have now reached the stage where security legislation provisions are becoming self-defeating and back-firing for the State," he said.

If the Government backtracked on the wording of the provisions to make them more precise, then the scope of the powers would be limited. And any attempt to tighten them would make them even more unclear and vague.

SA priest who fled arrives in Gaborone

STAR 17/11/80
328 327

The Star's Africa
News Service

GABORONE — The banned rector of St Mary's Anglican Church in Orlando East, the Rev Drake Tshenkene, has arrived in Gaborone after fleeing South Africa.

He left the country two weeks ago by skipping across the border into Lesotho and from there flew straight to Botswana.

His family — a wife and two young children — went straight to Gaborone from Johannesburg.

Mr Tshenkene was detained during the South African Police crackdown on Black Consciousness groups in October 1977 and spent about 13 months in jail. After his release he was banned to the Johannesburg district.

He is to continue his studies at the University of Glasgow and is awaiting a visa from the British authorities.

Russell appeals against sentence

THE Rev David Russell, who broke the banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in December last year appealed in the Supreme Court Cape Town today against his sentence of 12 months imprisonment because it was 'excessive.'

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

BANNED BOOK

The publication was 'Crossroads residents personal accounts of conditions during the period of arrest following the September 1978 police raids.'

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges of possession of a copy of the banned book Biko by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.



THE Rev David Russell and his wife, Dorothea, outside the Supreme Court today.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book Biko and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his restriction order.

EXCESSIVE

Mr I G Farlam, appearing for Mr Russell, submitted that these sentences were excessive.

He submitted on the appeal against the sentence of 12 months for attending the Anglican Church Synod that the trial court misdirected itself by not fully accepting the version given by Mr Russell as to his reasons for acting as he did.

REASONS

The trial court gave its reasons for rejecting Mr Russell's explanation for his actions as:

A Mr Russell was an evasive witness who 'tried to avoid giving a direct answer by an endless torrent of meaningless words

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

and sentences without giving a direct answer.'

B His reasons for not directly approaching the Archbishop of Cape Town with his problems were unconvincing.

C He operated along certain definite lines and his actions were planned.

D In a letter written to the Minister of Justice on August 24 last year Mr Russell did not mention the synod and that he was a delegate.

E Mr Russell did not ask for an exemption but merely told him of his intentions to attend the synod.

F He chose to inform his fellow delegates at the synod of his reasons for going to the synod, in spite of the fact that he had already received a warm and friendly welcome from them.

PUBLICITY

G In spite of the wide publicity given by news media to his whereabouts he found it necessary to report to the police, Grahamstown, for what reason it is not clear, especially in looking at it in the light of his decisions to ignore the banning order totally.

H The fact that Mr Russell not only attended the actual sessions of the synod but also stayed on the Rhodes University campus and attended a social function in the Grahamstown City Hall.

I The impression gained by the trial court that Mr Russell 'openly defied and with bravado defied the order looking for and in fact receiving wide publicity, with the foreseeable and obvious results of a possible confrontation between the State and himself'.

Mr Farlam submitted that these reasons given did not justify the rejection of Mr Russell's explanation for his actions.

COMMON CAUSE

On the charge of distributing a banned pamphlet, Mr Farlam submitted it was common cause that the document Crossroads was not a paper, magazine, book, handbill or poster, but it was contended by the State that it was a pamphlet.

He submitted that this finding was wrong.

He further submitted that the word pamphlet usually meant a printed booklet which was issued and circulated among a number of people.

This document, however, was sent to five 'concerned individuals', Mr A Chaskalson, SC, Professor J Dugard, Mr N Hayson, Mr P Qoboza and Mr G Budlender.

If the court did not accept that this document was not a pamphlet, Mr Farlam submitted that the sentence of two months suspended for five years was excessive as were the

Court hears appeal by priest who broke ban

CAPE TOWN — The Rev David Russell, who broke a banning order that would have prevented him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in December last year appealed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today against a sentence of 12 months imprisonment on the grounds that it was excessive.

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment (suspended for five years) for distributing a banned publication to five persons.

Mr Russell also appealed against sentences on charges of possession of a copy of the banned book "Biko," by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book "Biko" and six months (suspended for five years) on the two counts of breaking his restriction order.

Mr I G Farlam, appearing for Mr Russell, submitted that these sentences were excessive.

He submitted on the appeal against sentence of 12 months for attending the Anglican Church Synod that the trial court misdirected itself by not fully accepting the version given by Mr Russell as to his reasons for acting as he did.

On the charge of distributing a banned pamphlet, Mr Farlam submitted it was common cause that the document was not a paper, magazine, book, handbill or poster, although it was contended by the State that it was a pamphlet.

The hearing continues.

Russell

appeal

postponed

to Dec 1

THE hearing of the appeal against a sentence of 12 months imprisonment by the Rev David Russell, who broke his banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown in December last year, was postponed to December 1 in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions During the Period of Unrest following the September 1978 Police Raids.

BANNED BOOK

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges — being in possession of a copy of the banned book, *Biko*, by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book, *Biko*, and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr I G. Farlam, appearing for Mr Russell, submitted that these sentences were excessive.

The appeals were opposed by the State.

Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Friedman are on the Bench. Mr D. W. Rothwell SC with Mr R. B. Rorich appear for the State. Mr I G. Farlam is instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman, and Closenborg.

Russell appeals against sentence

Staff Reporter

A MAGISTRATE erred in not fully accepting explanations given by the Rev David Russell for attending an Anglican synod in Grahamstown last year, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Russell, who broke his banning order to attend the synod, was appealing against the severity of a sentence imposed by the magistrate, Mr M M C Springington, in the Parow Regional Court in February.

He was jailed for 12 months after being convicted on 11 counts of breaking his banning order, served on him in October 1977. He also received suspended sentences totalling 3½ years.

In terms of his banning order, he is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. He pleaded guilty to all counts.

Mr I G Farlam, for Russell, said yesterday it was clear that

the trial court had been strongly influenced in passing the sentence it did, by its finding that it could not fully accept Russell's reasons for acting as he did.

This had been an error and a misdirection. It was submitted further that Russell's explanation was fully acceptable and that the sentence imposed should be substantially changed.

The magistrate's reasons for rejecting Russell's evidence had included that Russell had been an evasive witness in trying "to avoid giving a direct answer by an endless torrent of meaningless words and sentences".

Mr Farlam submitted that while Russell sometimes answered questions at length, many of the questions asked raised broad and complex questions of moral philosophy.

Mr Farlam said he was not

able to find a single instance of answers and sentences that were meaningless and that examples the magistrate had given to substantiate his claim did not amount to an "endless flow of words".

Russell was a man who had wrestled with his conscience and had concluded it had been his moral and religious obligation to attend the synod. There was no reason to find he had not arrived at his decision honestly.

He was a person who had had severe restrictions placed on his freedom on the basis of untested information.

He could not summon enthusiasm to obey these restrictions, and was then faced with being an elected delegate to synod, with the moral duty to attend.

"Who must he obey? God or man? He had the moral courage to do what he believed God was telling him to do", Mr Farlam said.

Mr D W Rothwell, SC, for the State, said that the severe penalties for offences of the kind Russell committed indicated how seriously the legislature took them. There were aggravating circumstances involved in Russell's case.

He conceded the magistrate might have misdirected himself in certain respects, but said the reasons Russell attended the synod were still not those given by him. He said this could be seen by taking the evidence as a whole.

He would say the "true" reasons why Russell went to Grahamstown were that he wanted to make proposals to incite the overthrow of the government and to seek confrontation with the State either personally or on behalf of the church.

He submitted Russell was extremely arrogant in saying the State did not have the right to give or refuse permission for him to attend a synod, and submitted Russell was a publicity seeker.

The hearing was adjourned till December 1.

Mr Justice van Heerden sat with Mr Justice Friedman. Mr Rothwell appeared with Mr R B Rorich. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Röss, Richman and Closenbergh. Mr D Rothwell, SC, appeared with Mr R B Rorich for the State.

Legal definition challenged

Staff Reporter

THE REV David Russell yesterday appealed in the Supreme Court against conviction and sentence for distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He also appealed against the severity of a sentence for breaking his banning order twice and for possessing a banned book, "Biko", by Donald Woods.

Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court in April to eight months, suspended for five years, for breaches of banning and for distributing the document. He was fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book.

It was submitted yesterday that the Crossroads document was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act. It involved allegations of arrested Crossroads residents after a raid. It was sent to five "concerned individuals" to try to have something done.

Mr I G Farlam submitted that all the sentences were excessive. Regarding the first count of breaking his banning order, Russell had been away from home for a night. Regarding the second, he had been away for half-an-hour to conduct a healing service.

He had received the book "Biko" unsolicited. It dealt with a personal friend and Russell was referred to in it.

At the trial, Russell pleaded guilty to the first count of breaking his banning order and not guilty to the second. He pleaded guilty to possessing a banned book and not guilty to distributing a pamphlet.

The hearing was adjourned till December 1.

Mr Justice Van Heerden and Mr Justice Friedman were on the Bench. Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Röss, Richman and Closenbergh. Mr D Rothwell, SC, appeared with Mr R B Rorich for the State.

DD 19/11/80

Russell appeal (328) adjourned

CAPE TOWN — The banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, has appealed in the Supreme Court here against conviction and sentence for distributing a pamphlet on Crossroads.

He also appealed against the severity of sentence for breaking his banning order twice and for possessing a banned book, *Biko*, by Donald Woods.

Mr Russell was sentenced in the Regional Court in April to a total of eight months, suspended for five years, for the two breaches of his banning and for distributing the document.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possessing a banned book.

It was submitted that the document on Crossroads was not a publication as defined in the Internal Security Act. The document involved allegations of arrested Crossroads residents after a raid in September 1978.

The Supreme Court heard it was sent to five "concerned individuals" to try to have something done about the residents' allegations.

Mr I. G. Farlam, for Mr Russell, submitted that the sentences imposed on all counts were excessive. Regarding the first count of breaking his banning order, Mr Russell had been away from home for one night.

The hearing was adjourned to December 1. —
SAPA.

The Woods family adjusting to exile

STAR

19/11/80

328

By Vivien Horler

LONDON — If someone, three years ago, had told Wendy Woods that she and her family would flee South Africa and settle in London, she would have replied: "Don't be a fool."

Sitting over cups of coffee in their large, red-brick house in South London, she laughs. "It would have been beyond comprehension. It sometimes still is."

Looking back, the events which led to the departure from South Africa of Donald Woods, former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Wendy and their five children, seem unreal.

First there was the death in detention of Steve Biko, Donald Woods' banning, the verdict after the Biko inquest, and the incident in which chemical-impregnated shirts were sent to the Woods, and tried on by their youngest daughter Mary, resulting in burns to her face and eyes.

Then there was the almost absurdly dramatic escape itself, and the first bewildering weeks of near-celebrity status abroad.

Now, almost exactly two years after they left, the Woods family is more-or-less settled in London. They have bought and furnished their home, the children are all at school, and Donald and Wendy are setting up their information service on South Africa.

ARMY

At first they will work from a tiny converted pantry ("our answer to the South African embassy," quips Wendy) but they hope eventually to have a proper office with a large, salaried staff.

Wendy says they would probably have left South Africa anyway, even without the banning and Biko's death.

"We had three sons, all getting up to army age, and there was no way we could have let them join up. But if it hadn't been for them, I think we would like to have stayed where the action was."

The first months in England were difficult, and the family went through a period of strain.

"We felt absolutely bewildered at first. In the first two days Donald was whipped around to dozens of interviews, and the Press was everywhere."

"It took months to realise we were here. We hadn't said goodbye to anyone, so it took months to catch up."

At first they lived in a small flat in central London, then moved to Islington while they looked around for somewhere bigger.

"Most places were too built up for these South African kids used to Nah-



Wendy Woods . . . no goodbyes to anyone.

boards," she grins. Eventually they found their present house, with its garden which is large by London standards.

The house was financed by a series of lecture tours, articles and Donald's two books, "Biko" and "Asking for Trouble," his newly published autobiography.

The first few months at school were traumatic for the children, who found they were behind compared with children of their own age-group here. So they needed extra French, history and maths lessons.

EDUCATION

"The education here is far superior to that in South Africa," says Wendy. "Children learn about contemporary issues — what is happening in the Labour Party right now for instance I've noticed our elder daughter, Jane, who is 18, expressing the most sophisticated ideas — ideas that she would never have come up with in South Africa."

Other problems were the weather, and the drop in living standards. "Even though you know that the standard of living for whites is ridiculously high in South Africa, the sudden loss of enforced privilege is a shock."

"In South Africa I had a fulltime housekeeper — we do it all ourselves, now."

"But I like it here. I really like it. It's a harder life than one we might have had in America, where we could also have settled, but I like the standards here, the British understatement. In spite of the anxieties we've had, London is very

Second banning order on Issel

21/11/80
AC 45

MR JOHNNY ISSEL, a Mitchell's Plain community leader, was today served with a three-year banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The order, served on Mr Issel at his home in Lentegeur, Mitchell's Plain, about 1 am today, also restricts him from attending social gatherings and meetings.

Mr Issel has been banned under Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, which prevents him from attending the meetings and gatherings, and Section 10(1A) of the same Act, which restricts him to the Wynberg district.

It is the second banning order to be served on Mr Issel.

In 1973 he was banned from attending gatherings for five years under section 9(1) of the Suppression of Communism Act, and in 1974 was issued with an order restricting him to the Goodwood district for four years.

Mr Issel also served two periods of detention, in 1973 and 1976.

In May this year he was detained again and held for five months.

He is the chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association and a former organiser of the Western Cape, South African Student's Organisation.

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Issel

(Continued from Page 1)

The terms of the order means Mr Issel will be unable to continue working at a Cape Town-based community newspaper.

Mr Issel has three children, the youngest aged four.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

BANNING ORDERS FM 21/4/80

What is social? **328**

The Minister of Justice will have to be a little more careful in framing banning orders, but no general licence has been bestowed on the banned by the recent decision of Justices Shearer and Didcott in the Natal provincial division of the Supreme Court.

In upholding the appeal of Fatima Meer and Baptiste Marie against their conviction for breaking a banning order by attending a social gathering, the judges ruled the definition of a social gathering was void for uncertainty. Considering it has become a common formula over the years it is, as the judgment notes, surprising that it has only been attacked once before on such grounds "when the challenge failed after a rather cursory treatment of the problem."

The banning orders defined a social gathering as "any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another." After considering the definition from all angles the judges declared: "We do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged. We do not know what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve. And we do not know how much of it there was meant to be." They found that the term "social intercourse" itself defied definition and that the Minister's definition of a social gathering was "incorrigibly obscure."

However, "had the notices simply prohibited the appellants from attending what in common parlance were social gatherings, the banning orders would have contained a hard core of certainty," and therefore been in order.

22/11/80 (328)

Black leader banned

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Johnny Issel, a leader of the coloured Mitchell's Plain community, was served yesterday with a three-year banning order.

The order, served on him at his home in Lentegour, Mitchell's Plain, restricts him to the Wynberg magisterial district. He is also restricted from attending social gatherings and meetings.

It is the second banning order served on him.

Mr Issel, who was detained in 1973 and 1976, was held again in May this year.

He is the chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers Association and a former organiser of the Western Cape, South African student's Organisation. — Sapa.

Johnny Issel ⁽³²⁸⁾ C.T. 22/11/80 banned again

STUDENTS and community organizations last night condemned the banning of the Mitchell's Plain community leader, Mr Johnny Issel.

His banning order — the second — restricts him to the magisterial district of Wynberg and bars him from attending social gatherings and meetings for the next three years.

The order issued under the Internal Security Act was served on him at his Rocklands home at 1 am yesterday.

The terms of the banning order directly affect Mr Issel's position as permanent organizer of the community newsletter, Grassroots.

Mr Issel is chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association in Mitchell's Plain. The father of three, he is the former Western Cape organizer of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

In 1973 Mr Issel was banned from attending gatherings for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act. In 1974 he was restricted to the Goodwood magisterial district for four years. He was detained in May and released after five months.

Grassroots staff said in a statement last night that they saw Mr Issel's banning order "as a systematic attempt to harass and intimidate people who are serving the community".

Student leader banned for five years

25/11/80
328
AR 45

MR. Jamalludien Hamdulay, 37, the acting-president of the South African Students Association (SASA), was today served a five-year banning order. He is the second president of the organisation to be banned.

Mr Hamdulay was served the order by three security policemen at his home in Rylands Estate at 6.30 am today.

In terms of the order he will be restricted under section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act from attending meetings and social gatherings.

Section 10 of the same act will restrict him to the Wynberg magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay has been granted permission in

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

Banning

328

(Continued from Page 1)

terms of the order to continue working as a toolmaker at a Lansdowne engineering works.

He will be allowed out of his home only from Mondays to Fridays between 6 am and 7 pm to go to work.

He will be allowed no visitors except a medical practitioner listed with the Wynberg Magistrate's Court and his father-in-law and mother-in-law.

He will also be expected to report to the nearest police station every Wednesday between 6 am and 7 pm.

Mr Hamdulay, who served three months in detention in May this year is also a former member of the South African Black Students' Association, an affiliate of SASA.

Mrs H Hamdulay said from her home in Rylands today that her husband was very upset and frustrated at the banning order.

'But we will get used to it like we got used to his detention in May this year.'

'We know the only way to overcome is to be strong.'

DAIRY 26/11/80

Charges dropped

328

JOHANNESBURG — Charges of breaking their banning orders were dropped against two black consciousness leaders in court here yesterday.

Mr Hlaku Rachidi and Mr Aubrey Mokoena had been charged with breaking their banning orders by communicating with each other. Both men,

close associates of the late Steve Biko, were key figures in the black consciousness movement before they were banned.

The charges against them stemmed from an incident on November 14 when they were arrested at Mr Mokoena's house in Soweto. — SAPA.

20m 28/6/80

Govt challenged over banning

328

CAPE TOWN. — The Labour Party has challenged the Government to bring the party's Western Cape regional chairman, Mr John Ferrus, before a court of law "so we can decide for ourselves whether he is guilty of any offence".

Mr Ferrus, of the Labour Party's Worcester branch, received a five-year banning order on Wednesday.

In a statement issued by Mr David Curry, the national chairman, the party said Mr Ferrus' banning was an "act of kragdadigheid".

"We are hoping to build an atmosphere in South Africa in which people can settle their differences at the conference table, but the Government, by this action, merely places moderate people in the position where they will have to agree

with people on the Left.

The "unjust approach" only taught people to disrespect the law.

The Labour Party called for the lifting of Mr Ferrus' banning order and said it could testify that he agreed with the party's policy of "looking for a non-violent solution".

Mr Ferrus was detained at the height of the school boycotts on May 25 this year and held for three months.

On June 4, while still in detention, his wife was granted an interim interdict in the Cape Town Supreme Court, restraining a Worcester Security Policeman from assaulting him.

● The South African Institute of Race Relations said in a statement yesterday that they regretted the banning of Mr Ferrus.

Labour Party official banned for third time

CAPE TOWN — Mr John "Hennie" Ferrus, Western Cape regional chairman of the Labour Party, has been served a five-year banning order — his third — restricting him to the magisterial district of Worcester.

He is the third person in the Western Cape to be served a banning order under the Internal Security Act within the space of a week.

Family sources said Mr Ferrus was served the order by three security police officers who had been looking for him the whole day.

The Labour Party has challenged the government to bring Mr Ferrus, before a court of law "so that we can decide for ourselves whether he is guilty of any offence."

In a statement issued by Mr David Curry, the national chairman, the party said Mr Ferrus' banning was an "act of kragdadigheid" that would only further radicalise people.

"We are hoping to build an atmosphere in South Africa in which people can settle their differences at the conference table, but the government by this action merely places

moderate people in the position where they will have to agree with people on the left."

The "unjust approach" only taught people to disrespect the law and brought the courts of law into "disrepute."

The Labour Party called for the lifting of Mr Ferrus' banning order and said it could testify that he agreed with the party's policy of "looking for a non-violent solution."

"By becoming a member of the party Mr Ferrus submitted to the Labour Party constitution of seeking non-violent methods of change," the statement concluded.

Mr Ferrus was detained at the height of the school boycotts on May 25 this year and held for three months before his release from Victor Verster maximum security prison in Paarl.

On June 4, while still in detention, his wife was granted an interim interdict in the Cape Town Supreme Court restraining a Worcester security policeman from assaulting him.

Mrs Christine Ferrus said her son had spent 38 months on Robben Island in 1967. — SAPA.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2424

28 November 1980

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

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication in the *Gazette* of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 5 (1) (e) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2424

28 November 1980

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging in die *Staatskoerant* van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 5 (1) (e) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Rowley Israel Arenstein.....	Arcadiaweg 47, Durban.....	31/1/80	31/10/80

328 20m
29/11/80

Helen Joseph barred from Nusas event

Staff Reporter

MISS Helen Joseph, the banned veteran human rights campaigner, has been refused a permit to attend today's opening of the National Union of South African Students congress in Johannesburg.

Miss Joseph, an honorary vice-president of Nusas, had applied to the Department of Justice for a permit.

Yesterday the president, Mr Andrew Borraine, said Miss Joseph had always been a great help to Nusas.

"She will be missed, but her absence will strengthen our resolve to work for the ideals that she, as a staunch democrat, has worked for," he said.

STAR 1/12/80 (37) (38)

Bannings are made only for good reasons—State SC

CAPE TOWN — "People are banned, it must be accepted, for a good reason," Mr D W Rothwell, SC, argued at the hearing of the appeal by the Rev David Russell against a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment imposed on him for breaking his banning order, which restricted him from attending the Anglican church synod in Grahamstown last December.

Mr Russell also appealed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town, against his conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was "Crossroads Residents"

containing personal accounts of conditions during the period of unrest following the September 1978 police raids.

He also appealed against the sentences on other charges of being in possession of a copy of the banned book "Biko," by Donald Woods and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr Rothwell, for the State, submitted that people were banned for a good reason and consequently Mr Russell's sentence should deter other

banned people from following his example.

"The publicity accorded to his attendance could easily have led to a church-State confrontation which in turn could have endangered the maintenance of public order," he said.

TABLE 4: ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION-TYPE AND SEX, 1960 AND 1970

(a) 1960

Male	1 Agriculture	2 Mining	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity	5 Construction	6 Commerce	7 Transport etc	8 Finance	9 Services	Total
Metropolitan	26 954	327 147	217 152	16 724	56 112	107 147	81 859	11 951	199 680	1 044 726
Urban	14 267	114 468	58 184	6 975	33 685	43 614	30 135	866	87 156	389 350
Rural	768 755	57 133	18 896	517	29 593	5 671	7 760	46	10 149	898 520
Homeland	643 659	33 010	27 472	1 630	17 734	20 231	14 185	568	59 777	818 266
TOTAL	1 453 635	531 758	321 704	25 846	137 124	176 663	133 939	13 431	356 762	3 150 862
Female										
Metropolitan	1 648	108	11 346	35	99	4 847	378	407	262 073	280 941
Urban	1 379	84	3 415					51	118 770	126 883
Rural	62 045	644						-	142 631	205 566
Homeland	152 541	406	2					11	68 759	226 996
TOTAL	217 613	1 242	17					69	592 233	840 386
Total: M & F	1 671 248	533 000	339					111	948 905	2 001 248
Total: 1960										

Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Friedman are on the Bench. Mr Rothwell with Mr R B Rorich appear for the State. Mr I G Farlam, instructed by Mathnick, Ross, Richman and Closterberg, appears for Mr Russell.

Proceeding.

Mr Rothwell submitted that Mr Russell used emotive words and expressions in the resolution and said that Mr Russell admitted that the resolution was well thought out.

His proposal of a resolution in the synod of the final proof of Mr Russell's state of mind when attending the synod, Mr Rothwell submitted.

He said that the paragraphs in the resolution published by Mr Russell's town council, which support the World Council of Churches and their programme to combat racism.

Mr Rothwell said that Mr Russell wrote to the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg telling him, and not asking permission, that he would be attending the synod.

Mr Russell took up, in the State's view, unnecessary indignities on the campus of the university.

Mr Rothwell said that if Russell's attending the synod could not in any way be regarded as endangering or being calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order, yet the publicity accorded to his attendance could easily have led to a confrontation Church/State which in turn could have endangered the maintenance of public order.

Mr Rothwell, for the State, submitted that people were banned for a good reason and consequently Mr Russell's sentence should deter other banned people from following his example.

It should also be a warning and a deterrent to non-banned people who might consider the actions of Mr Russell to be highly commendable.

Mr Rothwell said that he was contended that Mr Russell's attending the synod could not in any way be regarded as endangering or being calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

Mr Rothwell submitted that the ban imposed on him for breaking his banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown last December.

PEOPLE are banned, it must be accepted, for a good reason. Mr D W Rothwell, SC, argued at the hearing of the appeal by the Rev David Russell, against a sentence of 12 months imposed on him for breaking his banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown last December.

Mr Russell also appealed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town today against his conviction and sentence of two months imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions During the Period of Unrest Following the September 1978 Police Raids.

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges — being in possession of a copy of the banned book, *Biko*, by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book.

Russell publicity danger to State

11/2/80
S. J. J.

Banned man may defy sections of order

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Banned former Durban attorney, Mr Rowley Arenstein, who at the age of 62 is the longest-banned person in South Africa, apparently intends to defy sections of his new five-year bannings order which prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

A close friend of Mr Arenstein said today that the order had been served in terms of the Internal Security Act, which specifically prohibits him from attending social gatherings.

The friend said he would ignore the section's following the Natal Supreme Court appeal judgment in which two judges found that the section relating to social gatherings was too obscurely defined.

The judges said: We have no clear conception of a social gathering as defined.

Mr Arenstein has been a banned person for the past 20 years and was also banned for two years in the 1950s.

His wife Jacqueline has been banned since 1963 and several years ago was under house arrest.

Mr Arenstein's new order relieves him from house arrest and also does not require him to report to the police once a week. This means he no longer has to stay in his house over weekends and week nights.

The friend said Mr Arenstein was looking forward to getting out of his house at weekends for the first time in 18 years.

1. 'South Africa' includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, otherwise stated.

2. Following the sustained public discussion of unemployment in 1976 the Department of Statistics started (from October 77) a Current Population Survey of Africans (and 'Coloureds').

Its object is 'to obtain current short-term information

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News Release, P 27.3

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N O T E S

Russell:

Judgment

reserved

328

2/2/85

JUDGMENT in the hearing of the appeal against a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment by the Rev David Russell, who broke his banning order which restricted him from attending the Anglican Church Synod in Grahamstown in December last year, was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Russell also appealed against his conviction and sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for five years for distributing a banned publication to five people.

The publication was Crossroads Residents' Personal Accounts of Conditions during the Period of Unrest following the September 1978 Police Raids.

He also appealed against the sentences on three other charges — being in possession of a copy of the banned book, Biko, by Donald Woods, and of breaking his restriction order twice.

BIKO BOOK

He was fined R500 (or three months) for possession of the book Biko, and six months suspended for five years on the two counts of breaking his banning order.

Mr I G Farlam, for Mr Russell, submitted yesterday that what Mr Russell did at the synod was irrelevant. The important factor was why he went to the synod and found it necessary to break his banning order.

Mr Farlam said Mr Russell went to the synod because he felt it his religious duty to do so. The fact that he participated at the function should act in his favour because had he not participated and had gone along and done nothing at the synod, it might seem that he broke his order just for the sake of doing so, and not to comply with a duty he felt.

Mr Farlam was answering Mr D W Rothwell, SC, for the State who submitted that Mr Russell went to the synod to seek maximum publicity, to seek a confrontation between himself and the State and to propose a resolution.

Mr Farlam said it could be accepted as a fact that publicity would follow Mr Russell's trip to Grahamstown but there was nothing to show that Mr Russell had wanted it.

Mr Farlam further submitted that Mr Russell gave the authorities plenty of notice that he was going to Grahamstown; Mr Russell told them almost two months before that he was going.

MISDIRECTION

Mr Farlam said to hold the resolution against Mr Russell would be a 'complete misdirection.' He said the resolution called on people to respect each other's views and there was nothing at all that said that Mr Russell identified himself with the groups of people mentioned.

Mr Farlam said the Crossroads document was not a publication in terms of the Act. The State submitted that it was a pamphlet.

As regards the Biko book, Mr Farlam said the nature of the book and the circumstances in which it was held were important.

TOO HARSH

He submitted that the sentence was far too harsh. The book was dedicated to Mr Russell, he was referred to in the book, and there was a photograph of him in it.

Mr Farlam said it was a personal memento of an association with someone Mr Russell knew well.

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Justice Van Heerden with Mr Justice Friedman were on the Bench.
Mr Rothwell SC with Mr R B Rorich appeared for the State.
Mr Farlam was instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Cloosenberg.

The main explanation for the discrepancy between my estimate and the CPS estimate of agricultural employment, then, is probably that I have overestimated employment in agriculture.

employment in continuing the agricultural sector, in relative terms which to understand the unemployment. The re-

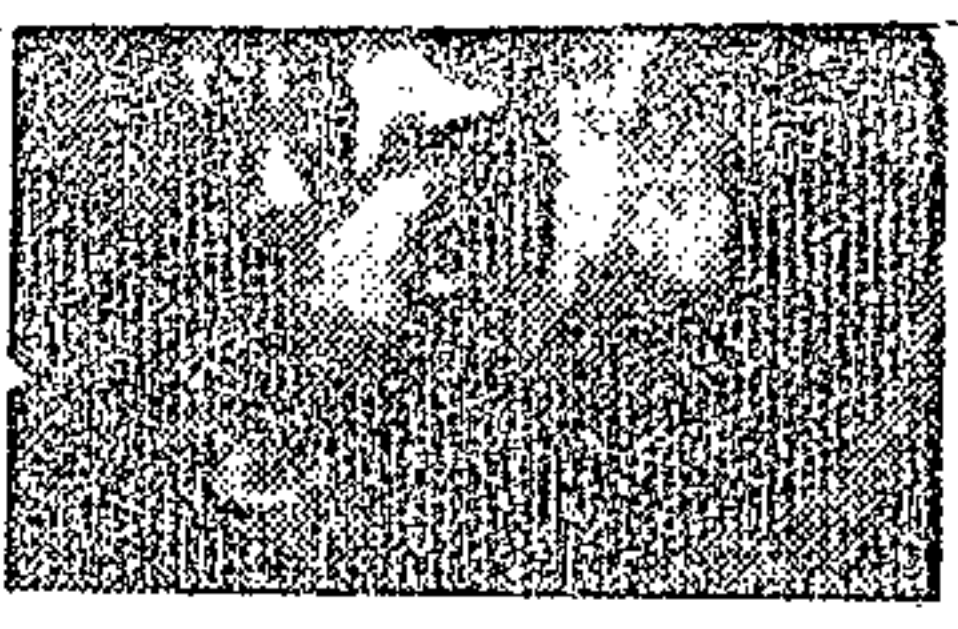
It may also 'white' agricultural trend between employment to terms is a misunderstanding of the process. It is possible to analyse African suits are presented

WEEKEND ARGUS, DECEMBER 6 1980

Russell free in 10 days—mother

Argus 6/12/80

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Rev Sam Buti

By Dervyn Deavin

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest who was jailed for 14 days after a successful appeal against a 12-month prison sentence, will serve only 10 days, according to his mother.

Mrs Molly Russell said four days had already been served by her son in Pollsmoor Prison in March before he lodged an appeal.

In an interview today, Mrs Russell said her younger son, Robin, a lecturer in experimental psychology at the University of

South London, arrives in South Africa for a month's holiday tomorrow.

'David has not seen him for a couple of years and from our point of view it would be nice if he could get his sentence over before Christmas,' she said.

Mrs Russell said her

first feeling on hearing of the 14-day sentence was one of 'great relief. Not only was it a reduction, but a considerable one and she was thankful.'

The original sentence had been vindictive and she had been shocked by the severity of it. 'The trial highlights the

injustice of the whole system of banning. It is so arbitrary. If there is a case against him he should be brought to trial, but no reason is given for a banning order,' said Mrs Russell.

'In a so-called civilised society, innocent activities are made illegal.'

Mrs Russell added that she appreciated the fact that the judge had upheld the reasons that her son gave for attending the Anglican Synod.

'It really was a matter of conscience and his personal integrity now remains unassailed,' she said.

WIS1 RIP1

Table 11 analyses the differences between age-specific activity

rates derived (in slightly different ways) from the 1970

Population Census and from the current Population Survey.

TABLE 11: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES: 1970 POPULATION CENSUS
AND 1978 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Males									
Activity Rates (%)	Vernak (1970)	Sadle (1970)	Stinkins (1970)	CPS (1978)	Vernak (1970)	Stinkins (1970)	CPS (1978)	V d Merwe (1970)	Total
15-19	62,3	71,0	62,6	38,5	49,2	60,1	22,7		
20-24	92,9	94,2	93,8	85,7	59,9	65,4	45,9		
25-29	96,5	97,4	97,9		49,2	48,4	49,4		
30-34	97,3	97,4	97,9	93,1	44,1		49,4		
35-39	97,7	97,8	98,4		41,5				
40-44	97,3	97,8			39,9				
45-49	97,4	97,2					49,4		
50-54	96,9	97,2							
55-59	96,1	91,0							
60-64	76,1	85,0							
65-69	64,2								
70-74	46,5								
Averages									
All	50,0	88,1							
15-74									
15-64M									
15-59F									
EAP (reported) ('000)	3 705								
Total EAP	5 556								
EAP (standardised)	4 127								
Total EAP	5 996								
Females									
Activity Rates (%)	Vernak (1970)	Sadle (1970)	Stinkins (1970)	CPS (1978)	Vernak (1970)	Stinkins (1970)	CPS (1978)	V d Merwe (1970)	Total
15-19	60,1	49,2	59,9	22,7	45,9	49,4	36,9		
20-24	65,4	59,9	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
25-29	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
30-34	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
35-39	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
40-44	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
45-49	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
50-54	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
55-59	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
60-64	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
65-69	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
70-74	48,4	49,2	44,1	41,5	48,4	49,4			
Total									

Russell's wife attacks banning

MRS Dorothea Russell, wife of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, today attacked South Africa's banning system.

Speaking on the eve of her husband's going to jail to serve a 14-day sentence for breaking his banning order by attending an Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year, she said:

He had his own moral and religious duty to attend the church synod and had he not done so he would have been compromising his principles.

It seems inconceivable that in a civilised country he should consequently land up in jail, she said.

INJUSTICE

Mrs Russell said her husband's prison sentence simply highlighted the injustice of the whole banning system.

He has not been tried in court and found guilty of any crime. Social activities for him are classified as crimes and woe to him if he indulges in any

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

normal human communication, she said.

Mrs Russell said that as his wife she had been able to observe the vicious effects of the provisions and restrictions of the banning order and house arrest imposed on her husband.

She added: They have encroached very deeply into his personal and day to day life.

I see it as an attempt to slowly and subtly wear out a person. It is an attempt to destroy a man's soul by cutting off his opportunity for normal exchange of ideas on issues and events.

This kind of treatment sets in motion the slow and subtle poisoning of other people's lives, as well as their relationship with others.

Mrs Russell said similar restrictions had been imposed on other people in recent weeks, some of them living in Cape Town.

Table 3

Appeal against Meer's finding

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Minister of Justice did not have the power to issue a notice which will stamp out clandestine activity, a Supreme Court judge said here yesterday.

In an application by the Attorney-General for leave to appeal against the setting aside of conviction and sentence of Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer by the Supreme Court last month, Mr Justice Didcott, sitting with Mr Justice Shearer, questioned the minister's powers.

'The minister's power to issue a notice is limited by the general rule that his order is intelligible,' he said.

The order issued against Mrs Meer, said Mr Justice Didcott, was a 'wholly unintelligible proposition'.

He said the order proposed to restrict Mrs Meer from 'social intercourse'. Both Judges demanded an interpretation of 'social intercourse', asking whether it entitled the minister to issue nonsensical notices.

Mr H G Klemse, appearing for the State and instructed by the Attorney-General, said that in those terms it could.

'The object of the banning order was clearly to prevent the spreading of the ideology of communism, which is the golden thread of Act 44 of 1950,' said Mr Klemse.

Mr Justice Didcott replied that the banning order served on Mrs Meer had said nothing about the prevention of spreading the ideology of communism but seemed to intend the prevention of 'any social intercourse which she intended to have'. Mrs Meer was banned in terms of Section 9 (1) (b) of the Internal Security Act, which prohibited her from attending 'any particular gathering', which included 'any

social gathering at which the persons present also had social intercourse'.

The Judge said: 'Adapting your submission, Mr Klemse, there are other ways to stop the "disruption of maintenance of public order". One way is to put the offenders in a Bastille. Another is to chop their legs off. For you to say we get no clue from the logic does not say what the minister intended. We know his broad object but how do we know what he intended?'

He asked the State representative whether he thought the minister could really do anything to remove the possibility of clandestine political activity under the guise of social intercourse.

'It's untenable,' said Mr Justice Didcott. 'A person could pass a note in the street or in a bus queue without saying a word.'

'Or two people could meet alone and pass vital information. The minister has no power to ban such encounters,' he said.

Mr Justice Shearer said that the point on which the judgment on Mrs Meer turned was that the minister did not indicate with certainty the restrictions to be imposed on Mrs Meer, who, with her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, by a Durban magistrate.

The sentences were passed after police found them attending a dinner party about a year after the order was first imposed on Mrs Meer.

Mr Justice Didcott noted that the State, in its application, did not refer to the only case in favour of Mrs Meer. 'We had to find it out for ourselves,' he said.

The Judges said they would give their decision on the matter 'in time'.

20 July 5
SECOND SEM

8 Feb. 1
FIRST SEM

The year, th

The University Foundation Course is being planned as a correspondence course which will initially be tested out in the form of tutorials. We propose to divide the year into two semesters:-

THE COURSE:

In 1981 at SACHED, MOWBRAY, a special University Foundation Course is planned. The intention is to provide students who require preparatory training for university work with a full year of intensive part-time study. The course is designed for the post-matric students whom English is a second language and who plans to study part-time while working during the day. We have discovered that many students who go straight to university from matric face many problems in understanding test books, writing adequate essays and knowing how to do research. This is as much true of full-time students at U.C.T., U.W.C., Fort Hare etc. as it is of part-time UNISA students.

UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION COURSE

1960, 1970 and 1979A

Agriculture: regular and casual workers - Slimkins 1978a

Table 2 1979 figures taken to be the same as in 1976,

the date of the last published Agricultural Census.

Subsistence farmers - Slimkins 1978a, Table 13. The 1979

figure is reduced (from the 1960 figure) in proportion to

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Russell goes to prison today

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, will report to the Pollsmoor Prison at 4 pm today to serve a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order when he attended the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year.

Mr Russell will serve only 10 days in prison because he served four days in February after he was sentenced by a Port Regional Court to 12 months in prison for breaking his banning order.

He subsequently appealed and all except two weeks of the sentence were suspended in the Supreme Court, Cape Town on Friday.

PECULIAR

Mr Russell's brother, Robin, who is on a visit from England, where he lectures in psychology, said in Cape Town yesterday that he found it peculiar that the laws in South Africa were such that his brother had to go to jail.

He said that in general South Africa was seen by a large number of people overseas as a very backward country.

Most people I talk to think apartheid is not only unjust but ridiculous and will eventually lead to a lot of bloodshed.

It is events like this that confirm these ideas, he said.

80, Statistical News

Population Survey -

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Issues of South African

nd 1970 Population

Harris and Todaro (1970) have developed a two sector model of rural-urban migration which assumes a minimum urban wage substantially higher than agricultural earnings. In the model 'migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected earnings with the urban employment rate acting as an equilibrating force on such migration' (Harris and Todaro, 1970:126).

The mechanism is this: the urban labour force consists of permanent urban dwellers plus rural migrants. When the labour force exceeds employment

selection is assumed, so that the expected minimum wage multiplied by the proportion of employed. Migration proceeds and urban

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Protest at Worcester banning

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19/12/80

Arms

WORCESTER. — The Worcester Management Committee has decided to curtail its activities to the bare minimum in protest against the restriction order served last week on its chairman, Mr J. M. Ferrus, Sapa reports.

The committee will deal only with matters such as the allocation of housing.

The committee has expressed in writing its dissatisfaction with the restriction order to the Town Council, which decided at a meeting that it would not interfere.

It was also decided at the meeting to refer the letter to the Director of Local Government (Provincial Administration). The restriction order was served on Mr Ferrus last week in terms of the Internal Security Act.

He may not attend any meetings, address any political meeting of students or pupils, and is restricted to his home between 7 pm and 6 am. He may not leave the Worcester magisterial district and may not have any visitors at his home at weekends.

The secretary of the Management Committee said today that he had been instructed by the Town Clerk, Mr C W Wessels, not to make any comment to the Press on the issue.

Mr Wessels said today that he did not believe that the action would at this stage affect the management of the town.

FUNCTIONS

They have quite a lot of functions to perform according to the regulations for management committees. At this stage we have not made a study on the effects of the decision. We have referred the matter to the Provincial Administration and we will wait for its response before deciding what to do, he said.

Mr Wessels said that as far as they were concerned the decision was not taken at a formal meeting of the Management Committee and the matter would also be referred back to them. We are letting things develop in their own way, he added.

TABLE 4 (continued) ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION-TYPE AND SEX, 1960 AND 1970
(b) 1970

Male	1 Agriculture	2 Mining	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity	5 Construction	6 Commerce	7 Transport etc	8 Finance	9 Services	Total
Metropolitan	25 958	265 019	305 360	12 778	105 588	121 688	70 337	25 835	176 137	1 108 250
Urban	13 074	221 621	76 324	7 812	57 328	55 992	29 712			
Rural	602 862	47 075	29 954	4 848	45 839	9 259				
Homeland	570 551	52 370	79 636	4 195	74 819	48 167				
TOTAL	1 212 445	586 085	491 274	29 633	283 574	235 106				
Female										
Metropolitan	2 920	351	43 096	63						
Urban	1 218	235	13 746	41						
Rural	239 138	844	1 462	13						
Homeland	134 949	685	17 622	168						
TOTAL	378 225	2 115	75 926	285						
TOTAL: M & F	1 590 670	588 200	567 200	29 918						
% Female	23,8	0,4	13,4	1,0						
					1,0	16,4	1,1	11,4	69,3	28,7

Banning orders: A-G seeking guidance

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — Judgment was reserved yesterday after the Attorney-General asked for leave to appeal against the quashing of convictions of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie. Mrs Meer, a well-known Durban sociologist, and Mr Marie were convicted on June 12 last year of contravening their banning order, signed by former Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger. They had been at a private dinner party which had been raided by the police.

Last month Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott overturned the magistrate's decision. Mr Hendrik Klem, SC, Deputy Attorney-General, Natal, submitted that the judges had been wrong in holding that the notices served on the two in terms of the Internal Security Act had been void on the grounds of uncertainty.

UNINTELLIGIBLE

He also submitted that the judges had erred in holding that the descriptions of a "social gathering" contained in the notices were void for uncertainty.

Mr Justice Didcott asked whether the Minister was empowered to issue a banning order in "unintelligible terms," and questioned by Mr Justice Shearer on this point Mr Klem conceded that he could not.

Mr Klem said it was desirable to have the matter decided by the appellate division as a conflicting decision had been given in the Eastern Cape. Attorneys-general needed guidance on when to launch prosecutions.

Russell starts prison sentence

Staff Reporter

WEARING his clerical vest and collar, the Rev David Russell yesterday presented himself at Pollsmoor prison to serve a 14-day sentence for breaking his banning order.

Mr Russell and his wife, Dorothea, left their Claremont flat shortly after 3.30 pm, taking along books and toiletries.

Mrs Russell said her husband had arranged to arrive at 4 pm.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr Russell had been admitted to prison to serve his sentence.

He said that Mr Russell would serve only nine days as he had already served five days in February after being sentenced to 12 months for breaking his banning order by travelling to Grahamstown last year to attend the Anglican Church synod.

All but two weeks of the sentence was suspended in the Supreme Court last week.



The Rev David Russell and his wife, Dorothea, before driving to Pollsmoor prison yesterday where Mr Russell presented himself to serve a prison sentence for breaking his banning order.

Banned men said to have fled SA

DURBAN. — Two former Robben island detainees and members of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr George Naicker and Mr Ebrahim Ismail, are believed to have fled the country and to be seeking political asylum abroad.

Their families confirmed that both men, who have been restricted under banning orders, have been missing from their homes for the past two weeks.

Mrs Hafeeza Bibi Ismail said she last saw her son on Saturday, December 6, when she asked him to make a bank cash withdrawal for her.

"I didn't see him after that, until I heard that he was no longer at his flat in town and that he might be out of the country," Mrs Ismail said.

Mr M V Naicker, a retired school principal, said his brother George, who was unmarried and lived with the family in the Umhlathuzana township, had also been missing for the past two weeks.

"We made inquiries with the police and at hospitals and the mortuary, but his whereabouts are not known," Mr Naicker said.

The head of security police in Port Natal, Colonel Herman Stadler, confirmed that for the past week the men had not reported to police stations as required in terms of their banning orders. He said the matter was being investigated. — Sapa

Russell leaves prison

THE Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, was released from Pollsmoor Prison at 5.30 am today after serving a sentence for breaking his banning order by attending the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year.

Mr Russell was escorted to his mother's Claremont home by the commanding officer of the prison and his assistant early today.

Mr Russell's wife Dorothea said today that generally speaking her husband had no complaints about his stay in prison.

One of his first actions after being released was to report to the Claremont police station in compliance with his banning order.

Mr Russell spent 10 days in prison as part of a two-week sentence for breaking his banning order. The other four days of the sentence were served in February after he was sentenced by a Parow Regional Court to 12 months in prison for breaking his banning order.

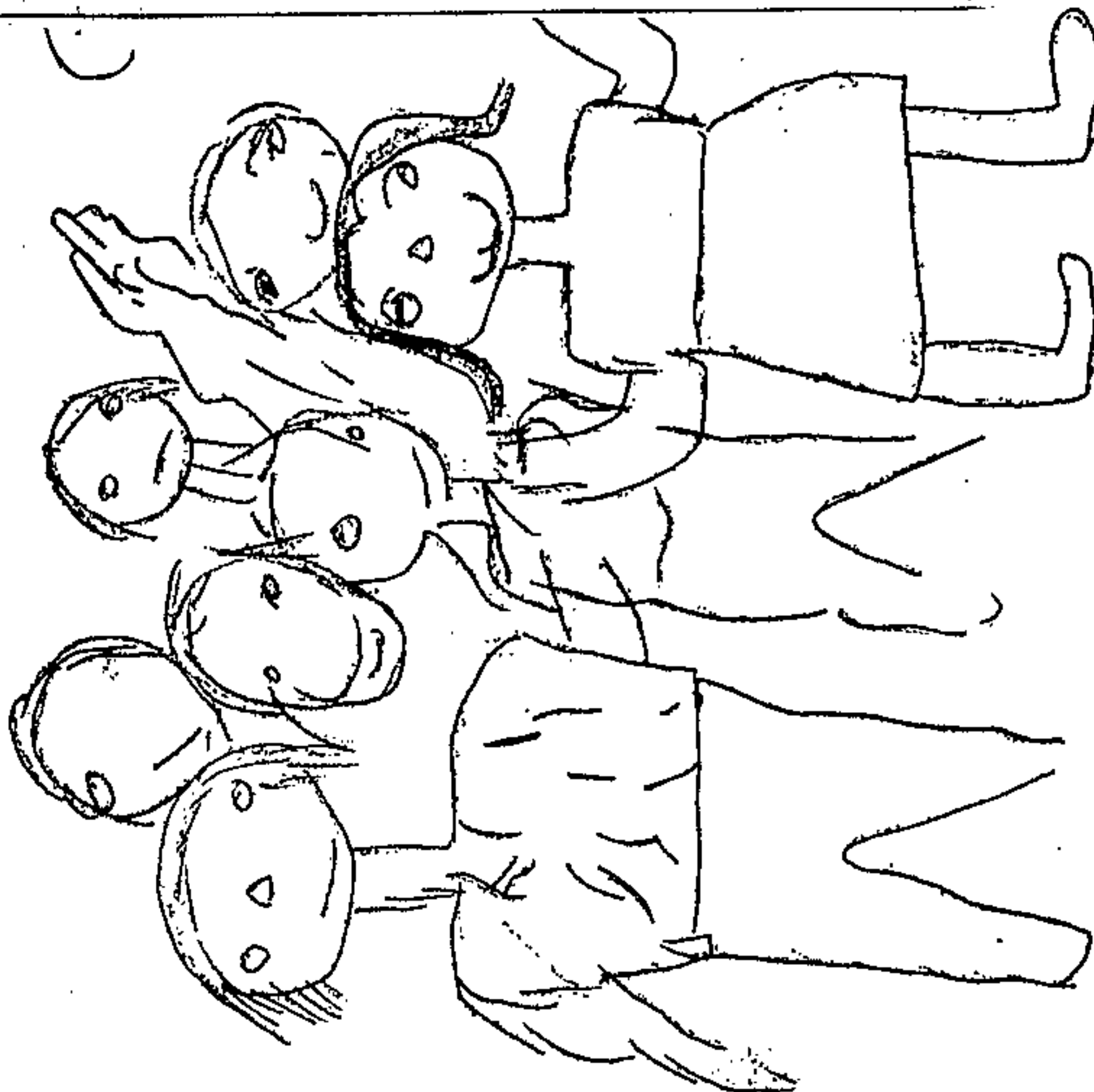
He subsequently appealed, and all except two weeks of the sentence



THE Reverend David Russell and his wife, Dorothea, enjoy breakfast together after he was released from prison today.

were suspended by the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Mr Russell's banning order expires on October 19 1982.



RENE (STD. 4)
AY

209 18/12/80
Brink book is 're-banned'

ANDRE Brink's novel "Looking on Darkness" was again found undesirable under Section 47 2.(b) yesterday by the Publications Appeal Board, the publishers said. The novel was re-submitted earlier this year after a two-year lapse since the original banning. — Sapa.

Writing a book is not as difficult as it might seem. It is very exciting writing about the place you live in. From the biggest city to the smallest township, each has its own history and its own kind of people who live there.

The best way to start is to get a group of people together to help you on such a project. You can work with the help of your History Society or through your Cultural Society. This is the reason such bodies exist at your school. If there isn't such a society, then start one. This could be part of an awareness programme at your school.

The group working on such a project need not be large. A group of five or six people is enough. It would also be a good idea to establish contact with your typing teacher or typing students, as what you publish would look better typed.

First you should go to a library and ask the librarian if there is anything written about your area. There will probably be very little,

How you can write a book like this

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Jailed
priest
released

CAPE TOWN. — The Rev David Russell, banned Anglican priest, was released from Pollsmoor Prison at 5.30am yesterday after serving a sentence for breaking his banning order by attending the Anglican Church synod in Grahamstown last year.

Mr Russell's wife said her husband had no complaints about his stay in prison.

After being released he reported to the Claremont Police Station in compliance with his banning order.

Mr Russell spent 10 days in prison as part of a two-week sentence for breaking his banning order. The other four days of the sentence were served in February after he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for breaking his banning order.

He subsequently appealed, and all except two weeks of the sentence were suspended. Mr Russell's banning order expires on October 19, 1982. — Sapa.

(Port)

Commission of Inquiry utilisation of manpower administered by the

Witwatersrand.

Statistics 1.

movement in South Africa,

Church synod in Grahamstown

order by attending the Anglican

sentence for breaking his banning

yesterday after serving a sentence

Pollsmoor Prison at 5.30am

priest, was released from

CAPE TOWN. — The Rev Da-

Studies Research Group

Jack Picture.

d rural South Africa, in

ity Press.

Church synod in Grahamstown

order by attending the Anglican

sentence for breaking his banning

yesterday after serving a sentence

Pollsmoor Prison at 5.30am

priest, was released from

CAPE TOWN. — The Rev Da-

Types 2012685

Banned man could not attend uncle's funeral

Staff Reporter 328

BANNED Worcester Labour Party official, Mr John Ferrus, waited in vain for permission from a magistrate to attend the funeral of his uncle, Mr Thomas Ferrus, last week.

Mr Ferrus is presently serving a five-year banning order in terms of which, he cannot leave his house at weekends.

Mr Ferrus' mother, Mrs Christine Ferrus, said yesterday her son went to the Worcester Magistrate's Court on the Wednesday — the funeral was due to be held on the Saturday — and informed officials there of his uncle's death. He was interviewed by a woman who jotted down details and told him to return the following morning.

When he returned the woman told him that the acting chief

magistrate, Mr J M Lemmer, had said he could not grant him permission without a written application. He could not see Mr Lemmer that day as he was "out of town".

The following day — the Friday — he saw Mr Lemmer who told him to apply in writing. Mr Ferrus handed the written application to Mr Lemmer personally on Friday morning.

Mrs Ferrus said yesterday: "Up to now my son has not heard anything from them — not even confirming receipt of his letter."

Mr Lemmer said yesterday that Mr Ferrus handed him the application that Friday morning and then "disappeared without saying anything".

He said he had been busy talking to somebody in his office and could not attend to Mr Ferrus immediately.

Meer: AG given leave to appeal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Attorney-General of Natal was today granted leave to appeal against a Supreme Court decision setting aside the convictions of banned sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law Mr Batiste Marie.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie, who were convicted in the Durban Regional Court in June last year of breaking their banning orders by attending a dinner party, had their convictions on appeal last month by the Supreme Court, Maritzburg.

Setting aside the convictions, Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Shearer strongly criticised the banning orders, describing them as "incorrigibly unclear."

Applying for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against the judgment, the Attorney-General contended that the judges had erred in concluding that the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were void on the ground of uncertainty.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had been sentenced to three months in prison suspended for three years.

11. SOLUBILITY PRODUCT

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10} . Calculate its solubility, in mg/litre, in pure water

i) sodium chloride solution of concentration 20 g/litre.

[i] $1,435 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}$; ii) $4,2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg dm}^{-3}$

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre. What is its solubility in $0,1 \text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution?

[$0,013 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}$]

11.3 The solubility of silver bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C . What mass of silver bromide will be precipitated when 0,119 g of potassium bromide is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution of AgBr?

[0,113 mg]

11.4 Given that the solubility of CaF_2 is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solubility product of CaF_2 .

[$1,7 \times 10^{-10}$]

11.5 The solubility (g)

i) pure water ii) $0,010 \text{ M}$

11.6 The solubility is $0,01 \text{ M}$ to Mg(OH)_2 comes

11.7 The solubility

a) calculate

b) What is [F

c) What would

is $8,9 \times 10^{-12}$. If a solution must the pH be raised before

2 p.p.m.]

$2,8 \times 10^{-9}$. Evaluate its

10-5 M and
[OH] = $0,4 \text{ M}$
Fe(OH)₂?
ii) mg dm^{-3}

Leave to appeal on Meer finding

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

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THE Attorney-General of Natal has been granted leave to appeal against the setting aside by the Supreme Court of the convictions of Durban sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were convicted of breaking their banning orders by attending a dinner party in Durban in June last year, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment suspended for five years.

The conviction and sentence were set aside by Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Diddcott,

24/12/80
who said they found the order issued against the two 'incorrigibly unclear'.

Applying for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division against the judgment, the Attorney-General contended that the judges had erred in concluding that the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were void on the grounds of uncertainty.

It was also contended that the Court was wrong in treating the notices as subordinate legislation and in finding that the description of 'social gathering' in the notices was unclear.

Naude expected in court

Tribune Reporter

Dr. Beyers Naude, the former director of the Christian Institute, is expected to appear in court soon charged with contravening his banning order.

The police investigation apparently arises from a sermon he delivered in Johannesburg at the Vrededorp congregation of the Presbyterian Church on October 19, when nation-wide services were held to mark the bannings three years ago of several black consciousness organisations, the Christian Institute and some individuals.

The terms of his banning order prohibit him from addressing gatherings. Over the past three years he has delivered services almost every Sunday to congregations in Johannesburg.

28/12/80
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Express

Priest to be charged

DR BEYERS NAUDE, the former Director of the Christian Institute, is expected to appear in court soon on charges of contravening his banning order.

Dr Naude has apparently been informed by police that such charges were being investigated, following a service he held on October 19 at the Vrededorp Presbyterian church.

Although the terms of Dr Naude's banning order prohibit him from addressing public gatherings, he has continued to deliver sermons almost every Sunday at various congregations in Johannesburg.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Lecturers : David Rees
Cedric Nathan
Charles Simkins

1st Seminar

All Economics III students are required to take Quantitative Research Methods or in Economics, students must already have taken Applied Business Statistics or equivalent. Applications in statistics will be required for entry to the course.

COURSE OUTLINE

Course content

The course consists of 3 parts. In the first part, the theory will be covered to enable the student to apply the linear regression model and its statistical properties. In the second part, these concepts will be linked up with practical applications in S.A. statistical sources, practical problems and exercises.

Course content

- (i) Basic probability theory; discrete and continuous variables; normal, t and F distributions; Type I and Type II errors; model and assumptions for more complex correlation coefficient packages.
- (ii) Introduction to econometric models; the problem of the econometric system; time series forecasting technique.
- (iii) Introduction to existing S.A. research practices; practical exercises; input-output tables.

Lecture period:

One lecture per week at 9.25 a.m. and one session per week are to be arranged at the discretion of the student.

Project

Each student will be required to undertake a quantitative project using linear regression and computer packages, in any field of economics in which he/she has special interest.

References:

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APPLIED PRICE THEORY

Lecturer : Prof. Z.S.A. Gurzynski
2nd Semester

MR ZWELAKHE SISULU



Banning order for black journalist

The leader of South Africa's black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (29), was today placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order by Security Police.

Mr Sisulu, president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — which has just ended a protracted strike — and news editor of Sunday Post, was banned under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Sisulu is the son of Robben Island life prisoner and former African National Congress leader Mr Walter Sisulu.

He is under house arrest at his home in Orlando West from 6 pm to 6 am every day.

He is prohibited from leaving Johannesburg's magisterial district, from entering any compound or coloured or Asian area and from entering any

To Page 3, Col 7

Sisulu ban follows that of his father and mother

from page 1

area constituting the premises of any organisation.

The banning order also stops him from entering educational institutions.

Recently Mr Sisulu successfully appealed against a nine-month prison sentence imposed on him for refusing to answer questions in court on telephone conversations he allegedly had with another journalist.

Last year, Mr Sisulu's

mother, Mrs Nontsikelelo Sisulu, was served with her fourth consecutive banning order. Her banning orders date back to 1964.

The banning is certain to arouse a storm of protest from journalists' organisations both in South Africa and overseas.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said today that as chairman of Mwasu, Mr Sisulu has been very prominent and is clearly a man of great gifts, not

only in the field of journalism, but in terms of leadership.

"It will not go unnoticed that his father, Mr Walter Sisulu, together with Nelson Mandela, has been on Robben Island for more than 16 years."

He added: "So long as the Government flies in the face of the rule of law and denies citizens, black or white, the opportunity to be tried in a court of law, so long will their rhetoric of reform be dismissed as nothing more than empty words."

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Ban on Mwasa men condemned

30/10/80

328

JOHANNESBURG — The government yesterday cracked down on two of the country's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, who were each banned for three years and placed under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described as the "toughest and tightest imaginable" by a Johannesburg attorney, evoked widespread condemnation.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of Sunday Post and the leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers in his capacity as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

He is the son of the former African National Congress leader, Mr Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been banned since 1964.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam, and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa. He was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years until

September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — Press Trust of South Africa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities.

Yesterday's action brings to at least seven the number of black journalists banned in terms of security legislation.

The executive committee of Mwasa yesterday strongly condemned the bannings.

In a statement the association said the action formed part of a long campaign of bannings, detentions and harassment of black journalists throughout the country.

"The bannings will not intimidate any of our members. They will instead have an opposite effect. We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, not only because bannings are a common occurrence in South Africa, but we saw it coming."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, expressed "shock and outrage" at the news of the bannings.

By its actions the government was showing itself so "insensitive to

public feeling and morality, so uncaring about democratic processes, that peaceful negotiation in this country is a forlorn hope," he said.

Mr P. McLean, general manager of the Argus company that owns Sunday Post, also condemned the bannings and said: "If the government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting illegally why don't they charge him in a court of law?"

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, said: "It is appalling because the government has used arbitrary and unjust methods — banning and house arrest without trial — to try to deprive the Media Workers' Association of South Africa of its elected leadership."

"The Sasj calls on journalists around the world to protest."

Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said: "By resorting to totally unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes, the government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation not only in South Africa but internationally as well." — DDC.

ETimes 30/12/50

Ferrus's banning order lifted

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Staff Reporter

CODE			TUTORIALS
TC	Compai	THE five-year banning order served on Mr John "Hennie" Ferrus, the Western Cape regional chairman of the Labour Party, was lifted a day before Christmas, a party member said from Johannesburg.	
TD	Donat	Mr Ismail Richards said that he did not know that Mr Ferrus had been unbanned till Mr Ferrus arrived in Johannesburg to attend the Labour Party conference which started on Saturday.	3
TE	Estat	"It was indeed a pleasant surprise to see him there. We didn't know that his banning order had been lifted," Mr Richards said.	1
TF	Farmer	His third order	2
TM	Miscel	He had heard that the order, under the Internal Security Act and in terms of which Mr Ferrus, was restricted to the magisterial district of Worcester for five years, was lifted on December 24. Mr Ferrus was served the order — his third — on November 26.	2
TN	Non Re	Mr Richards, who was detained for 51 days at Modderbee Prison earlier this year, said the Labour Party had rejoiced at the news of the unbanning.	10 f c 2

It was just a question of when the banning axe would fall on Zwelakhe Sisulu.

Those young blacks who show signs of leadership and are vehemently opposed to the National Party's policies soon incur the wrath of the authorities.

And black journalists have been among the prime targets. Black journalists have been banned, banished, detained, exiled, arrested, jailed, refused passports and Press cards.

Ordinarily, Mr Sisulu's banning yesterday would have been another statistic to add to the long list. But he is no ordinary person.

For Mr Sisulu, who turned 30 two weeks ago, has emerged in the past two years as probably the most formidable young black leader in South Africa since the Biko-Pityana-Cooper era of the SA Students' Organisation and the Black People's Convention.

It was inevitable that he would play a major role in both the black and the overall South African community. He is the son of Walter Sisulu, an African National Congress leader imprisoned on Robben Island since 1964, and of Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been banned since 1964.

The young Sisulu lives at his mother's Orlando West home with his radiographer wife, Zodwa, and their 11-month-old son Moyikwa-Zwelethu.

His brother, Max, is in exile in Denmark, and his sister, Lindiwe, lives in Swaziland where she is married to a local prince.

As president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Sisulu led the recent two-month strike of black journalists and other media employees.

During the strike, he and other Mwasa officials were questioned by Security Police.

Mwasa colleagues speculated on when the banning axe would fall on them.

So when his banning orders were served on him, it should have come as no surprise. But the reality led to a sense of numbing shock, and then outrage. Outrage because another outstanding young figure has been silenced when he has so much to offer this country.

Those of us who have worked with Mr Sisulu in the newsroom and in the Writers' Association of SA (Wasa), and later Mwasa, have a tremendous respect for him both as a man and as a leader.

Zwelakhe was born in Soweto, attended Orlando High School briefly and did his A-levels at Salesian and St Christopher's school in Swaziland.

He was among the first blacks to be admitted to the journalism cadet school of South African Associated Newspapers in 1975, and he

The Government yesterday banned two Association of South Africa (Mwasa). P looks at the long list of action taken by and potential leaders.

then joined the Rand Daily Mail staff.

Those who came in contact with him soon realised that here was a young man who was destined for bigger things. In terms of black journalistic advance, his rise to the top was swift. He was soon appointed news editor of Sunday Post, a position he held until his banning.

But Mr Sisulu really made his mark as the leader of black journalists. Wasa was formed in 1976, but it was not an operational body.

At the time, most black journalists were members of the

Union of Black Journalists. After the UBJ was banned in the October 1977 crackdown on predominantly black consciousness organisations, Mr Sisulu became the first president of Wasa.

After the crackdown, it was left virtually to Wasa to carry the black consciousness flag until new organisations emerged, and Mr Sisulu was one of the key figures.

Under his leadership, Wasa broadened its format in October to include all black media workers under the banner of Mwasa. Only last week, Mr Sisulu succeeded in getting



Ms Juby Mayet ... banned.



Mr Duma Ndlovu ... in exile.



Mr Enoch Duma ... in exile.



QUOTE:

Ordinarily, Mr Sisulu's banning yesterday would have been another statistic to add to a long list. But he is no ordinary person. For Mr Sisulu, who turned 30 two weeks ago, has emerged in the past two years as probably the most formidable young black leader in South Africa since the Biko-Pityana-Cooper era of Saso and BPC.

Leading members of the Media Workers' Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** the Government against black journalists

newspaper employers to give Mwasa independent recognition, ending an eight-year battle by black journalists.

And it was during the strike by Mwasa that his colleagues saw Mr Sisulu operate under enormous pressure. And those who worked closely with him were reinforced in their opinion that he would yet emerge as one of the most important figures in the country.

Mr Sisulu is a charismatic, handsome figure with a resonant voice. During meetings of Mwasa members, meetings with important public figures and with individuals who want-

ed to discuss personal problems, he showed the stuff of which leaders are made.

He never tried to impose his views on anyone. While presiding over meetings, he listened intently to all views, and then came up with incisive opinions, showing he had the ability to get to the heart of the matter.

A man with a sharp intellect, he won the admiration of his colleagues even through the most demoralising of times.

His banning, of course, is a serious setback to Mwasa at a time when it was preparing the ground as a recognised new union.

But black journalists have almost become resigned to State action being taken against them.

Don Mattera, Juby Mayet, Mono Badela, Isaac Moroe and Thenjiwe Mtintso have all been banned, as was Peter Magubane at one stage.

Thami Makhwanazi and Mofat Zungu are serving jail sentences on Robben Island. Nat Serache, Enoch Duma, Mateu Nonyane, Wiseman Mkize and Duma Ndlovu have joined Lewis Nkosi and Bloke Modisane in exile.

Others are now dead — the Rand Daily Mail's Nat Nakasa, who left on an exit permit after being refused a passport to take up a scholarship in the United States, later committed suicide, and Can Themba died in Swaziland.

Other black journalists have been detained, with Mr Joe Thloloe, former president of the UBJ, having spent more

than a year in detention.

The UBJ was banned, World and Weekend World were banned, as were other newspapers such as New Age. Last week, the Argus Company was informed that its strike-hit newspapers, Post, Sunday Post, Saturday Post and the Sowetan, had not published for more than a month and that their registration had subsequently lapsed in terms of the law.

Yesterday, another Mwasa official joined Mr Sisulu on the banned list. Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, Mwasa's Natal vice-president and founder of the Press Trust of South Africa, was also served with banning orders.

Mr Subramoney was detained during this year's black educational boycott. He represented Wasa at the conference of the International Federation of Journalists. He was also a BBC correspondent in South Africa.

Despite the long history of

action against them, black journalists have refused to capitulate under official pressure. They have taken an almost fatalistic view that sooner or later they too will fall foul of the authorities without any reasons being given.

Black journalists feel they are the spokesmen for their communities, that their struggle is their communities' struggle, and that sacrifices have to be made.

Ironically, while the Government has silenced Mr Sisulu, members of the Steyn Commission probing the media recently sounded him about giving evidence.

Mr Sisulu's colleagues will miss him desperately, will miss his sharp wit and his guidance.

But they are also convinced that his penetrating voice will one day still be heard in the corridors of power in this country. After all, he is still regarded as a leader.



Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu ... banned.



Mrs Alberthina Sisulu ... banned.

OPINION

Zwelakhe Sisulu was silenced

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His voice will be

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, December 30, 1980 9

yesterday, but...

heard yet?

ACT ON BANNING — PLEA TO UN

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black South African journalists and the closure of three black newspapers.

The two are Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official.

The plea for UN action came from Mr Otto Kiersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

'This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards,' he said. 'It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over.'

Criticism

Both here and abroad, a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and other trade unionists.

The bannings came just days after Mwasa had ended an eight-week strike against South African newspapers.

The bannings and the closure of the Post, Sunday Post and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The London Times gave the story prominent play and Mr Louis Heren, its deputy editor, declared the acts 'another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end.'

More erosion

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom following attacks on the Press before the Steyn Commission on the media.

Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ), said the NUJ would protest to the South

African Government against the closure and the bannings.

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

No surprise

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am on weekdays, and on weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured or Asian areas.

The executive committee of Mwasa said yesterday: 'We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming.'

Police call

Mr Sisulu and two other Mwasa officials were summoned to Protea police station during the strike, where their particulars were taken and they were informed that these were in preparation for their banning orders, the statement said.

'Journalists throughout the country have been banned, detained and jailed. This, however, they have accepted as the ultimate price they will have to pay in their fight for a just and multiracial society,' Mwasa added.

Mr John Allen, president of the mostly white Southern African Society of Journalists, condemned the bannings as 'an ultimately futile act and a demonstration of weakness', and called on journa-

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Leaving aside U S - S A trade, the extent of U S involvement in the South African economy can be summarised as follows :

- 1) indirect investment of 'more than \$1 billion in short-term loans and trade credits and nearly \$1 billion in long-term notes' during 1975-1979 (Myers, 1980: 46).

(11) direct investment of \$2 billion at the end of 1978. Table 14 summarises the book value of capital from 1969 to 1978 by sector of the economy. Between 1969 and 1977 the proportion of capital invested in manufacturing and other industries (notably commerce) declined and that invested in mining and petroleum increased. Since mining is more capital-intensive than either manufacturing or commerce, this represents a shift in the direction of capital intensity. And about half of capital invested in 1977 was in the rapidly capital intensive manufacturing sector.

ensifying sector
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others.

How are we to evaluate applications of for sure but it would s long-term notes have infrastructural development employment-generating employment-generating some scope for encourage labour-intensive te

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Bannings
(Continued from Page 1)

lists around the world to protest.
'We are making application today to the Minister of Justice for a relaxation of the banning order on Mr Sisulu to enable him to continue his position as news editor of Sunday Post,' Mr Allen said.
Another Afrikaans-language newspaper has strongly criticised the Government's action in withdrawing the registration certificates of the black newspapers.
In an editorial today, Beeld said it did not like the 'game' which the State had played with the registrations of the newspapers.
Beeld said the Government had put itself in a poor light overseas as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.
Earlier this week the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport also hit out at the Government for its withdrawal of the newspapers' registration certificates.
ing and mining; the manufacturing and mining; the most capital-though, of course, U S re capital-intensive than Without sources and nts, it is difficult to be the short-term loans and highly capital-intensive investment has been more bution suggests that its n limited. There may be in South Africa to consider tion or at least to refrain .

Security police swoop in Durban and Johannesburg

Black journalist leaders banned

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday served banning orders on two black journalist leaders in Durban and Johannesburg.

In Durban, Mr Marimuthu 'Subry' Subramoney — national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — was banned for three years under the Internal Security Act.

In Johannesburg, the president of the Media Workers' Association, Mr Zwelakha Sisulu, was banned for three years.

Mr Subramoney's banning order restricts him to his home in Verulam between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. on weekdays and places him under house arrest during weekends and on public holidays. He is restricted to the magisterial districts of Inanda and Durban, and is barred from entering black, Indian and coloured areas. His may not enter any newspaper office, industrial complex,

educational institution, or attend social or political gatherings.

Mr Subramoney, 35, was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years until September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — Press Trust of South Africa — with an office in 320 West Street.

He was visited by two security policemen at his office yesterday and served with the order.

Mrs Thynia Subramoney said her husband was repeatedly warned by one of the policemen not to enter his offices again.

She said her husband was managing editor of a new company which had planned to print and publish a weekly newspaper, Ukusa, from February.

Mr Subramoney was the local correspondent of Capital Radio, Channel 702 News, British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Deutsche Welle in West Germany, Canadian Broadcasting

Corporation, Radio Nederland and the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation.

Earlier this year he was detained for a short while by security police during the country-wide schools boycott. In the past three years he has visited the United States and West Germany as guest of their governments and also went to France to attend an international congress of journalists.

In Johannesburg, security police called on Mr Sisulu at his office. A member of his staff said the police told him that he should have expected a visit from them for some time.

The restrictions placed on Mr Sisulu are similar to those which apply to Mr Subramoney, with the exception that he has been restricted to Soweto.

Mr Sisulu spear-headed the two-month strike by Media Workers' Association members which ended last Tuesday. The

strike affected newspapers owned by the Argus Company, the South African Associated Newspapers and a news agency — the South African Press Association.

He became the president of the association in October in the wake of the now defunct Writers' Association of South Africa. He is the news editor of Sunday Post newspaper.

He is the son of a leading member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Earlier this year Mr Sisulu won an appeal against a nine-month prison sentence imposed on him for refusing to answer questions in court on telephone conversations he allegedly had with a colleague.

His mother, Mrs Nontsikelelo Sisulu, was served with her fourth consecutive banning order last year. She has been banned since 1964. — (Sapa)

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The Star

More harm to SA's basic freedoms

THE BANNING and house arrest of two leading black journalists is a rash and dictatorial action which harms South Africa in four ways. It damages what remains of the rule of law, being a severe form of punishment without trial, imposed at the whim of officialdom. It chips away further at the freedom of the Press, since the orders prevent two men from working in their profession and prevent their employers from using their services; the action is clearly meant to intimidate other "activist" journalists and their newspapers. It hits at the freedom of black trade union leadership. Finally, the bannings will do grave harm to black-white race relations, already dangerously polarised and tense.

Banning and house arrest orders, like detention without trial, are a form of punishment which South Africa shares in the dubious company of communist and Third World dictatorships. They are an attempt to bottle up leadership and ideas. History proves that they are ultimately counter-productive, for new leaders spring up and ideas cannot be silenced. Such Government actions are in themselves an admission of defeat: if there is a case against dissidents it should be capable of being proved in court. When proper charges are not brought, the suspicion grows that either people are being pun-

ished on flimsy grounds or that the State is fearful of any vocal black leadership. The fact that Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu is the son of a noted black nationalist on Robben Island will not go unnoticed.

Also hard to avoid is the impression that this is part of a systematic new campaign of harassment of the Press, starting with the black Press. It may be said to have begun with the closure of The World and the detention of its editor in October 1977, and then came the detention or banning of other black journalists. Recent ministerial and police statements have dwelt heavily on the "negative" reporting of black newspapers. The de-registration of three leading black papers — on grounds which were purely technical, as yesterday's court judgment seems to emphasise — was yet another interference with freedom of expression.

It seems hardly coincidental that the latest bannings follow hard upon the ending of a long shut-down of those same newspapers due to strike action — a strike in which Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney played prominent roles. If the Government believes it is now ridding the labour scene of two dangerous "agitators," the newspaper industry owes it no thanks. Nor do the people of South Africa, as they watch fundamental freedoms being further diminished.

This course option is an introduction to some basic ideas and problems in welfare economics and the explanation of income distribution. The following sub-headings list the topics to be discussed in roughly the order of presentation.

1. Technical efficiency and economic efficiency in production and consumption. The Pareto optimum represents a particular interpretation of economic efficiency, i.e., a normative definition of a welfare maximum.
2. Marginal conditions or achievement of the marginal equivalent variation. Standard diagrammatic representation of the contract curve and the frontier curves.

3. The contract curve and the frontier curves. The contract curve is the locus of points in the Edgeworth box which are Pareto optimal. The frontier curve is the locus of points in the Edgeworth box which are efficient.

4. The contract curve and the frontier curves. The contract curve is the locus of points in the Edgeworth box which are Pareto optimal. The frontier curve is the locus of points in the Edgeworth box which are efficient.

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13. The contract curve and the frontier curves. The contract curve is the locus of points in the Edgeworth box which are Pareto optimal. The frontier curve is the locus of points in the Edgeworth box which are efficient.

9. Discuss the pros and cons of tariff protection in South Africa.
10. Analyse the main causes of the rapid rate of economic growth in South Africa since 1939 and the subsequent slow-down in the 1970's.
11. Is it in the interests of Botswana (or Lesotho or Swaziland, if you prefer) to attempt to increase significantly her economic independence from South Africa?
12. Discuss the causes of unemployment in South Africa today.
13. Write an essay on the economics of health in South Africa.
14. Should South Africa develop nuclear power?
15. Discuss the economic consequences of South Africa's defence policy.

Zwelonke Sisulu... three-year order.

Zwelonke Sisulu was a child in 1954 when his father, Mr Walter Max Sisulu, was placed under house arrest under the old Suppression of Communism Act. After appearing in several trials

Mr Sisulu, now 68, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. Zwelonke's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, is also under house arrest. She has been detained by Security Police several times and was first placed under house arrest in 1964. Her latest order was served on her last year.

Zwelonke's elder brother, Max, was detained for 24 days in 1977 at the age of 17. He is living in exile.

One of Zwelonke's sisters was last year detained for several months. It is believed that she might be in exile.

Sisulu himself has had several sessions with the Security Police. In October he was questioned for more than three hours when he and 24 colleagues were stopped by

police in Bloemfontein. Sisulu started his journalistic career in August 1975 and in June last year, was appointed news editor to Sunday Post.

Sunday Post editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, described Zwelonke as a dedicated and hardworking man with an outstanding personality.

"I did not know him personally until my staff members told me of his great potential and abilities. After several discussions he agreed to join Post."

"I was immediately impressed by his work and the number of good contacts he had. When he was recommended for promotion I approved — a move I will never regret," said Mr Qoboza.

Sisulu was first elected president of the Writers Association of South Africa in 1978. He was re-elected to the position unanimously for the next two years.

As president of the Media Workers Association, he was a leading figure during the recent strike.

In terms of banning order Sisulu will find it difficult to work as a journalist. He is also restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg.



Zwelonke Sisulu... three-year order.

Banning is a way of life for Sisulus

By Mike Phalase

For many people a banning order, house arrest or even questioning by the Security Police can be a shattering and agonising experience.

For Soweto's Sisulu family, it has become a familiar experience.

The latest victim of Security Police action in the Sisulu family is Zwelonke, the 30-year-old news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, who was yesterday placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order.

Zwelonke was a child in 1954 when his father, Mr Walter Max Sisulu, was placed under house arrest under the old Suppression of Communism Act. After appearing in several trials

Mr Sisulu, now 68, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. Zwelonke's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, is also under house arrest. She has been detained by Security Police several times and was first placed under house arrest in 1964. Her latest order was served on her last year.

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1. OPEN UNIVERSITY : Income Distribution and Welfare-Microeconomics Units 13-14 (Open University, 1974, paperback.
2. PRICE, C.M., 1977 : Welfare Economics in Theory and Practice. Macmillan. Paperback.

Harsh bans on 2 black journalists

By HELEN ZILLE

Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT cracked down yesterday on two of South Africa's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

Each was banned for three years and placed under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described by a leading Johannesburg attorney as the "toughest and tightest imaginable", evoked widespread condemnation from all sectors.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of Sunday Post and leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities in terms of the banning orders, which are among the most stringent ever issued.

The men are restricted to their homes between 7pm and 6am on weekdays and will be under a blanket house arrest over weekends and public holidays.

They may receive no visitors at their homes except their parents, parents-in-law and a medical doctor.

Their banning orders prevent them from entering any newspaper office, industrial complex or educational institution and also bar them from attending social or political gatherings.

The executive committee of Mwasa yesterday strongly condemned the banning of the two journalists.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the association said the bannings formed part of a long campaign of bannings, detentions and harassment of black journalists.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, expressed "shock and outrage" at the news.

The two men were in the prime of their journalistic careers and it was outrageous that they had been silenced by the stroke of a pen, he said.

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus company, which owns Sunday Post, also condemned the bannings.

Asked whether the company would apply for a relaxation of Mr Sisulu's banning order so that he would be able to continue working, Mr McLean said: "It will be given attention."

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, described the bannings as "an appalling act" and called on journalists throughout the world to protest.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was obvious the men had not contravened any law because they had not been charged in court.

Mrs Harris pointed out that the Government had banned Mr Sisulu just as the Sunday Post and several other Argus newspapers were preparing to republish after the MWASA strike.

Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, strongly condemned the banning of the two journalists.

"By resorting to totally unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes, the Government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation, not only in South Africa but internationally as well," he said.

328/20/250 Bannings slammed

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said yesterday that the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was no exception.

"It will not go unnoticed that his father, Mr Walter Sisulu with Nelson Mandela, has been on Robben Island for more than 16 years. So long as the government flies in the face of the rule of law and denies citizens, black or white, the opportunity to be tried in a court of law, so long will their rhetoric of reform be dismissed as nothing more than empty words."

- The executive committee of the Media Workers' Association condemned the banning of journalists Mr Sisulu and Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney.

- The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was filled with "shock and outrage".

- Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus Company that owns Sunday Post, condemned the bannings: "If the government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting in an illegal manner, why don't they charge him in a court of law?"

- The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, described the bannings as "an appalling act" and called on journalists throughout the world to protest.

- Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was obvious the men had not contravened any law of the country because they had not been charged in court.

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A.4 LABOUR FORCE EXPOSED 18,19,20

A.4.1 MINING

TABLE III : LABOUR FORCE

	Number of Operative Mines	Total Workers	White Surface U/Grd	African Surface U/Grd	Coloured Surface U/Grd
Transvaal	10	7 235	267	3987	14
Cape Province	21	14 430	573	7022	425
		Subtotal	840 (72%)	10 076 (51%)	439 (77%)
	% surface & U/Grd workers		328 (28%)	9852 (49%)	130 (23%)
	TOTAL (% of total workforce)	21 665 (100%)	1 168 (5%)	19 928 (92%)	569 (3%)

Yet another study of a/c workers showed high levels of asbestosis in those with more than 3 years service.

TABLE XIII : ASBESTOSIS IN WORKERS WITH MORE THAN 3

YEARS SERVICE

	Cape
	White
% of emp- loyees with asbestosis	15%

Source: (79)

UN asked to act on banning of journalists

Own Bureau, Sapa and Staff Reporters

LONDON — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black journalists and the closure of black newspapers.

The plea for UN action comes from Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards. It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over."

In South Africa and abroad a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and trade unionists.

The strongest reaction was to the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, President of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and news editor of Sunday Post, and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official.

The action came just days after their union ended an eight-week strike against South African newspapers.

THE TIMES

The bannings and the temporary closure of the Post, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The Times in London, gave the story prominent play, while Mr Louis Heren, its deputy editor, declared the acts "another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end."

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom, following

in the United Kingdom is 0,2 f/cc (i.e. ten times less). They

also claim to operate a voluntary company scheme whereby employees undergo pre-employment X-ray examination which is followed up 5 yearly to 10 years, then 2 yearly to 15 years of service and then yearly thereafter. ^{79a} Should any abnormalities be detected on X-ray examination the worker is examined yearly but is not necessarily barred from risk work, as is the case on the mines.

SEVERE

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and from attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am weekdays, and over weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law, and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured, or Asian areas.

The Executive Committee of Mwasa said yesterday: "We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming."

"Journalists throughout

To Page 3, Col 1

* Risk work is defined in the Mines and Works Act 197 and in certain su of Mines.

have been received and will initially be supplied to the trade for use in the first 818 stocks

Anger rises over ban on journalists

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL and local protest mounted yesterday against this week's banning of two leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

As Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, called for United Nations action on the matter, Mr Joel Mervis, the International Press Institute's official representative in South Africa, issued a statement condemning the bannings.

Mr Mervis, who is also a former editor of the Sunday Times, accused the Government of resorting to measures that typified the worst actions of communist and Marxist states.

"Those starry-eyed people who have been going into raptures about Mr P W Botha's as a new, heaven-sent, verligte reformist, will clearly have to think again," he said.

"The banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney proves beyond question that the Nationalist government is more deeply committed to totalitarian dictatorship than to enlightened reform."

The Government had made a practice of mutilating the rule of law and emasculating freedom of the Press.

By banning the two journalists, the Government had taken things a step further: "It has now managed to launch a combined assault at the same time on the rule of law and Press freedom."

Mr Mervis said it seemed clear that the Government has seized upon newspaper disputes in which Mr Sisulu was involved as a convenient opportunity for proscribing him.

"His 'crime' really is that he is a young and intelligent black leader, highly respected by his

own people, and on that account is seen by the Government as a menace to white security."

Mr Mervis said he wondered what General Magnus Malan, the new Minister of Defence, would think of the action.

"He firmly believes that the only way to preserve white security is to win the hearts and minds of black people. He must surely see for himself that the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney will have precisely the opposite effect. Perhaps Gen Malan should take Mr Botha aside and have a word or two with him in private," Mr Mervis said.

"Mr Sisulu and Subramoney are banned and proscribed not only without trial but without their knowing what crime or transgression they have allegedly committed. Nor is it only Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney who remain ignorant of their alleged wrong-doing."

"The whole country is presented with the revolting spectacle of two men being sentenced to what is described as a living death, without anyone having the slightest idea why such a step has been taken."

"Is it any wonder that the free democratic world is thrown into an uproar by actions that are openly seen to be despotic, tyrannical and unjust?"

"We are supposed to be a country that is allegedly fighting communism and Marxism. I find it appalling that the worst feature of communism and Marxism, namely the iron rule of the Soviet police state, should actually be invoked by the South African Government as well," Mr Mervis said.

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus group, confirmed yesterday that the company had lodged an appeal with

□ To Page 2

Furore mounts on bannings

the Department of Justice for a relaxation of the order to enable Mr Sisulu to carry on his job as news editor of Sunday Post.

Spokesmen for the department could not be reached for comment on the matter yesterday.

Meanwhile Britain's Labour Party has sharply attacked the South African Government for the banning action, **BRUCE STEPHENSON** of the Rand Daily Mail London Bureau reports.

It calls for the immediate lifting of the banning orders on the two journalists.

The party also calls for the immediate restoration of publication rights for the three black Argus papers — Post Transvaal, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan — whose registration certificates were withdrawn by the Department of Internal Affairs last week.

This action was taken under the Internal Security Act because the papers were not published for a month due to strike action.

The Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward, said in London yesterday that the bannings did not simply deprive the journalists of their

From Page 1

employment — they were also "a direct attack on the union they represent".

Mr Sisulu is national president of the Media Workers' Association of SA and Mr Subramoney its Natal vice-president.

Mr Hayward said: "Together with the closure of the four newspapers serving the black population, the bannings are part of the regime's savage campaign on the Press."

"The Press, despite the severe restrictions placed upon it, is one of the few remaining channels of legal opposition to the unbridled acts of the apartheid regime."

"We call for the immediate lifting of the banning orders and the restrictions placed upon the publication of the four newspapers."

There has been widespread editorial criticism of the bannings and of the action to lapse the registration of three black Argus-owned newspapers.

The Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation daily, yesterday described the bannings as "another blow at the voice of dissent from the black people", Sapa reports.

In an editorial, the Herald said the bannings were also "one more move in the worldwide pattern of the suppression of a fundamental freedom — the freedom to express another point of view".

"In its annual review of Press freedom in the world, the International Press Institute said this month that the task of journalists was becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous," The Herald commented.

"Press freedom in many countries was deteriorating and hardly more than 20 countries in the world were found to have a truly free Press."

"Hard on the heels of the publication of the survey comes the news that two leading journalists in South Africa have been subjected to a severe banning order which bars them from practising their profession or taking an active part in community life."

The editorial also criticised the action taken against the black newspapers.

On this action, the Eastern Province Herald commented yesterday that by taking a "fastidious stand on a minor ruling", the Government had put itself in a poor light over-

seas, as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

"What matters is that security legislation has again been used against newspapers serving hundreds of thousands of black readers. Given the Government's undisguised hostility to those sections of the Press which seek to speak out for, and represent the views of the black community, the public must be forgiven if it suspects that something more than a mere technical consideration underlies the closure of the four newspapers."

Die Volksblad in Bloemfontein said a storm was visibly brewing from the first moment the strike of the black Argus group workers became world news.

Now, with the banning of two leading black journalists, it could be expected that the Government would be the target of "virulent new attacks" to discredit, in the eyes of the world, its respect for Press freedom and its tolerance of a dissident Press.

Worse still, in black circles feelings against the Government would be inflamed and resistance stimulated.

It would be foolish to protest that the expected international reaction and possible domestic polarisation should inhibit the Government from taking "necessary action".

On the other hand, Die Volksblad asked, was the Government's "bullying" in this instance really necessary? This was the nub of the matter, and unfortunately it was not only the Government's enemies who would have doubts about this.

To delay the reappearance of the affected black newspapers until the formalities were dealt with was also according to the letter of the law — but Die Volksblad wondered how much goodwill could have been gained by adopting a lenient attitude, and a willingness to forgo fussing about red tape?

It was always a difficult matter to discuss such things as bannings because only the Government knew the full reasons. "Let it suffice to say that if they were intended to stir up feelings, the timing could not have been better."

The leading Afrikaans daily Beeld and the mass-circulation Sunday paper Rapport, both of which support Nationalist policy, have also criticised the action against the black Argus papers on a technicality.

An editorial in The Star yesterday called the banning action "rash and dictatorial", and said it damaged South Africa in four ways.

"It damages what remains of the rule of law, being a severe form of punishment without trial, imposed at the whim of officialdom."

"It chips away further at the freedom of the Press, since the orders prevent two men from working in their profession and prevent their employers from using their services: the action is clearly meant to intimidate other 'activist' journalists and their newspapers."

"It hits at the freedom of black trade union leadership."

"Finally, the bannings will do grave harm to black-white race relations, already dangerously polarised and tense," The Star said.

Government's apparent insistence that the unit become absorbed in the construction of Maseru's prestigious international airport. The unit is necessarily small (250 employees in the first year and 500 thereafter) because of its experimental nature and its expensive foreign technician leadership. The fundamental obstacles, however, are the setting — a small net increase in employment of a full time nature within the requirements of law and popular expectations set against the alternative of migrant work at recently enhanced rates in South Africa. An alternative approach is suggested below, the strength of which is its ability to provide part-time work at rates below those ruling in the countryside; rates which are a fraction of the present urban determined rate for full-time employment.

The long period of benign colonial neglect has left Botswana with little technology suited to her rather extreme agricultural conditions and with little skilled manpower or institutional capacity to produce the same. Botswana's willingness to use foreign experts provides her with the ability to draw upon international experience as a short cut. This Botswana is doing as problems are identified. It is more difficult to create an ethos and organisational arrangements which allow local (field) interests to govern the work of short-term foreign technicians. Similarly, it would be unfortunate if the training and early work experience of national technicians were to be unduly influenced by the social and the professional status elements introduced by foreigners.

Botswana's central government is organised much as many other third world governments in terms of Ministries of Planning and Finance, Agriculture, Works, Local Government and Lands, Education, Home and Foreign Affairs. It is distinguished by having a Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, in keeping with their unique place in the economy. What marks Govern-

ment functioning is its openness and the amount of

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1980

Banning journalists

(24/3)
(328)

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THE BANNING of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Murimuthu Subramoney, who are executive members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, is a blow at press freedom and trade unionism alike. It is yet another example of arbitrary and patently unjust action against blacks who have had the temerity to assert themselves. If these men had offended against the law of the land, either as journalists or as trade unionists, it would have been hardly surprising, given the sweeping and repressive nature of so much South African security legislation affecting both newspapers and trade unions. Yet we may take it that Messrs Sisulu and Subramoney have broken no law — or else they would have been brought into court and charged. Given the nature and scope of the security legislation, it is not difficult for the prosecuting authorities to frame charges and secure convictions. But the two men have not been charged. They are being silenced as journalists and

deprived of their livelihood by an arbitrary stroke of the official pen.

It is not only a question of manifest injustice. The authorities have acted with a remarkable lack of insight and prudence. If you silence the voices of legal political expression you encourage and strengthen the underground forces of violent upheaval. There is also the dimension of press freedom. Among watchers of the South African press, this action will be taken as confirmation that the Botha administration is moving in for the kill. The use of the banning weapon against journalists is not new, of course. It was evident in the case of Mr Donald Woods, who promptly escaped abroad and became an international media celebrity. But it seems likely that this handy means of silencing troublesome journalists will be used more frequently in the future. This time a possible pretext for action has been the media workers' strike. Whatever the pretext, the effect of action is to silence two newspapermen. All of which reveals the authoritarian reality which is as much part of the Botha style as its reformist face. Alarm bells are ringing for press freedom in South Africa — more stridently and insistently than ever.

Two top black newsmen banned

C. Times
30/12/80
(328)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday banned two of the country's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, for three years and placed them under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described as the "toughest and tightest imaginable" by a Johannesburg attorney, evoked widespread condemnation from all sectors of the community.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of the Sunday Post and the leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers in his capacity as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

He is the son of the leading member of the African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been

banned since 1964, her banning order having been renewed for a fourth time last year.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam, and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa. He was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years till September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — the Press Trust of South Africa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities in terms of the banning orders.

The men are both restricted to their homes in Orlando and Verulam between 7 pm and

6 am on weekdays and will be under a blanket house arrest over weekends and public holidays.

They may receive no visitors at home except their parents, parents-in-law and a doctor. Their banning orders prevent them from entering any newspaper office, industrial complex, educational institutions and from attending social or political gatherings.

Correspondent

Mr Sisulu is restricted from leaving the magisterial district of Johannesburg, and Mr Subramoney is restricted from leaving the magisterial districts of Inanda and Durban. Both are barred from entering other black, Indian and coloured areas.

Mr Subramoney was the local correspondent of Capital Radio, Channel 702 News, British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Deutsche Welle in West Germany, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Nederland and the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation.

Earlier this year he was detained by security police during the countrywide school boycott. In the past three years he visited the United States and West Germany as guest of their governments and went to France to attend an international congress of journalists.

● Bannings condemned,
page 2

Mounting outcry on banning of newsmen

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — In a growing outcry, there has been more international and local protest against this week's banning of two leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

Mr Sisulu is president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Mr Subramoney is the the organization's Natal vice-president.

Mr Otto Kiersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has called for United Nations action on the matter and Mr Joel Mervis, the International Press Institute's official representative in South Africa, issued a statement yesterday condemning the bannings.

Mr Mervis, who is also a former editor of the Sunday Times, accused the government of resorting to measures that typified the worst actions of communist and Marxist states.

"Those starry-eyed people who have been going into raptures about Mr P W Botha as a new heaven-sent verligte reformist will clearly have to think again. The banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney proves beyond question that the Nationalist government is more deeply committed to totalitarian dictatorship than to enlightened reform," Mr Mervis said.

The government had made a practice of mutilating the rule of law and emasculating freedom of the press.

By the banning of the two black journalists, the government had taken things a step further: "It has now managed to launch a combined assault at the same time on the rule of law and press freedom."

Mr Mervis said it seemed clear that the government had seized on newspaper disputes in which Mr Sisulu was involved as a convenient opportunity for proscribing him.

Mr Mervis said he wondered what General Magnus Malan, the new Minister of Defence, would think of the action.

"He firmly believes that the only way to preserve white security is to win the hearts and minds of black people. He must surely see for himself that the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney will have

precisely the opposite effect: Perhaps General Malan should take Mr Botha aside and have a word or two with him in private," Mr Mervis said.

"Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are banned and proscribed not only without trial, but without their knowing what crime or transgression they have allegedly committed. Nor is it only Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney who remain ignorant of their alleged wrongdoing. The whole country is presented with the revolting spectacle of two men being sentenced to what is described as a living death, without anyone having the slightest idea why such a step has been taken," Mr Mervis said.

• The managing directors of the SAAN and Argus newspaper groups last night condemned the bans on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, and called for them to be lifted immediately.

The managing directors, Mr Clive-Kinsley of South African Associated Newspapers, and Mr Hal Miller, of the Argus company, issued a joint statement last night.

Their newspapers were the only ones affected by the strikes. Mr Kinsley and Mr Miller said the bans were "senseless, totally uncalled for in the circumstances of the strike, and counter-productive of the agreements reached between the newspaper managements and the striking journalists".

• Meanwhile, Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus group, confirmed yesterday that the company had lodged an appeal with the Department of Justice for a relaxation of the order to enable Mr Sisulu to carry on his job as news editor of Sunday Post.

Spokesmen for the Department could not be reached for comment on the matter.



Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu



Mr Joel Mervis

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INFORMATION ON THE HISTORY AND THE
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● In Salisbury, the Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation daily newspaper, yesterday described the bannings as "another blow at the voice of dissent from the black people". In an editorial, the Herald said the bannings were also "one more move in the world-wide pattern of the suppression of a fundamental freedom — the freedom to express another point of view".

The past is the past - be they written or unwritten. As we move further and further back into the African past fewer and fewer traces remain and the past of historical knowledge. All we are left with are the traces of historical knowledge. Each other, in what is more important is that one has to go back to the past to find out what is possible. As we move further and further back into the African past fewer and fewer traces remain and the past of historical knowledge. All we are left with are the traces of historical knowledge. Each other, in what is more important is that one has to go back to the past to find out what is possible. As we move further and further back into the African past fewer and fewer traces remain and the past of historical knowledge. All we are left with are the traces of historical knowledge. Each other, in what is more important is that one has to go back to the past to find out what is possible.

AUXILIARY AND RELATED SCIENCES OF HISTORY

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Internal Security Act

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

How many persons are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

166 persons, 34 of whom have left the Republic.

TOTALITARIANISM —
BANNING

2 JAN. 1981 — 28-AUG. 1981

British call: British End ban on newsman journalists to report on bans

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — 'End the ban on black South African newsmen and newspapers' was the call of an hour-long protest staged here by British journalists.

London's first demonstration of the new year, organised yesterday by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) was held outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

'This is just the beginning of a campaign to protest against the South African Government's intimidation of the black Press,' said NUJ deputy general secretary, Mr Jacob Ecclestone, one of the several top Fleet Street journalists who took part in the demonstration.

'The government's actions disprove its claim of Press freedom in South Africa. All British journalists condemn the harassment of black jour-

nalists in South Africa, the closing of three newspapers and the use of the courts to suppress them,' he said.

PLACARDS

Carrying placards saying 'lift bans on Sisulu and Subramoney' and 'British journalists say lift the bans,' the protesters handed out leaflets expressing their support 'both for our colleagues in South Africa and for the struggle against apartheid' to passers-by.

They were protesting against the banning orders served on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Mutimuthu Subramoney of the Media Workers Association of South Africa which represents black journalists, and the Government's actions against the Post family of newspapers.

Mr Ecclestone said afterwards the NUJ intended intensifying its campaign to get the banning orders lifted and get the newspapers back on to the streets.

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists here, leaves for South Africa tonight to prepare a report on the banning of two black journalists and the closure of three newspapers.

He said yesterday: 'Our interest is in supporting the freedom of the Press. Not many voices have been raised in protest and I hope that, when we have more first-hand information, the protest will spread.'

During his week-long visit, he intends to investigate the recent two-month strike by 64 black journalists of the Media Workers Association.

The Guardian today published a letter from the banned South African former editor, Mr Donald Woods, on the SA Press. It was in reply to a letter from Mr Johan Adler, director of information at the South African Embassy.

Bannings show SA in an even poorer light—IPI

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Press Institute (IPI) has sent a strongly worded telegram of protest to Mr P W Botha, over the banning of two black journalists and the suspension of four black newspapers.

The telegram, sent yesterday by IPI director, Mr Peter Galliner, says the Government's actions will "portray South Africa in an even poorer light than existing at present."

It calls on the Government to review the registration of the newspapers as soon as possible and to lift the banning orders on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

The full text of the telegram is:

"The International Press Institute wishes to protest in the strongest possible terms at the sus-

pension of four black newspapers and the banning orders placed on two highly respected black journalists.

"During the past two years South Africa has introduced some of its most drastic Press laws to date, whittling away the right of an already 'half free' Press to comment on matters of importance.

"These latest moves come at a time of renewed fears among the world's free Press of yet further action by the South African Government against black and white journalists and publications."

Mr Galliner added that "these latest actions against the Press give added urgency to my suggested visit to your country to discuss the relationship between your Government and the Press."

The IPI is composed of over 2000 editors and senior journalists worldwide.

In another telegram sent to Mr Botha yesterday, the Metalworkers Federation in Geneva also protested at the banning orders and "closure" of four black newspapers.

The telegram, sent by Mr Herman Rabhan, General Secretary of the union, said:

"On behalf of 14-million metalworkers I protest most strongly at the banning orders and closure of four black newspapers. Refusal to let the National Union of Journalists' general secretary, Mr Ken Ashton, enter South Africa is an action worthy of a totalitarian state.

"Such behaviour will only dishearten trade unionists who seek peaceful change in South Africa."

Sisulu's wife long used to bannings

IT'S GOING to become increasingly difficult to be Mrs Zwelakhe Sisulu. Especially as Zodwa Sisulu, a radiographer at Baragwanath is a shy and quiet person married to an energetic vocal young man who has been silenced.

She has already learned to handle being the daughter-in-law of one of South Africa's most important prisoners, Rothen Islander Walter Sisulu. Now she must cope with living with a husband who has been officially declared a "non-person" with his three-year banning and house arrest.

Already, she is feeling the effects.

First there was shock, then resignation, then the incessant phone calls of concern and outrage from many parts of the world for days and nights on end. Now she is starting that difficult period, the quiet after the almost heady storm, settling down to a life so dramatically changed that nobody who has not been banned can appreciate just how different this Government-prescribed lifestyle is from one's own.

Instead of spending New Year's Day as she and her husband would have normally, with

By PETA THORNBYCROFT

friends, enjoying the conviviality of celebrating the first day of another year, Zodwa stayed home to keep Zwelakhe company.

By law he may not leave his Orlando home over holidays, weekends, or between 7pm and 6am.

"Yes, it is going to be hard to adjust, but not as difficult as it might be for some people. My mother-in-law has set me an impressive example. I have learned much from her. And after all, as a family, we are used to this sort of thing."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Zwelakhe's 64-year-old mother, has lived for a long time with similar restrictions to those her youngest son must now endure. For the last 16 years this strong dignified woman, a nursing sister in Orlando, has carried on with life as normally as possible under banning orders. She has had to adjust to losing two other children to exile. She is stoic over the visits to her husband Walter Sisulu — whom she is allowed to see once a month for 45 minutes, separated by a window.

"I admire my mother-in-law enormously. She has always been someone to look up to. She will help me handle all this," said the younger Mrs Sisulu.

"Handling it" as the wife of a banned person must be difficult.

Zwelakhe may not be quoted by any South African newspaper. As a journalist and head of a trade union which successfully negotiated a new deal for its members, the Media Workers of South Africa (Mwasa), that is doubly hard. He is now unable to follow his chosen career and, like most journalists, writing and reporting are his main qualifications.

But, Zodwa says, life will not be lonely for them despite the banning orders. The Sisulu home in Orlando, which has been occupied by members of the family for 35 years, is always full of people. Apart from Zwelakhe, Zodwa, their 11-month-old son, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, and her youngest daughter, and an aunt, there are always several relatives from many parts of the country who stay with her when visiting Johannesburg. Sodwa grinned: "We are a big family."

"People are already asking me if we are going to leave South Africa. No, we won't. I do not believe that by going we would achieve anything. Zwelakhe will still be effective. After all, he will be setting an example."

"They have been silly to attempt to silence Zwelakhe. It never succeeds. It elevates people like him in the eyes of the people, as well as making thousands more bitter and angry."

"Living with his father's reputation has obviously meant he led a different life to other boys. I know he is proud of him, but he has always done what he felt was right."

"People who think the authorities banned him because he is Walter Sisulu's son are wrong. Political fathers often breed political sons."

The father she is talking about was a founder of the banned African National Congress Youth League, and secretary-general of the organisation for six years. He was generally considered one of the most important leaders of the ANC during its formative years when it grew from a small movement to a huge organisation.

He was arrested and jailed

several times before he was found guilty of planning acts of industrial sabotage in 1964, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Many people in this country seem confused about the nature of life imprisonment for political prisoners. Unlike murderers, men like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Dennis Goldberg — about 40 in all — can never get remission, and they are sentenced to remain in jail until they die.

Before he was so sentenced, Walter Sisulu was like his son, banned, restricted, harassed and hounded during his involvement with the ANC.

He must have heard on Thursday, when he saw his wife, of the banning of his youngest son — Government recognition that Zwelakhe Sisulu was an effective political force in the country.

Nelson Mandela, according to former Black political prisoners, is known as the leader of the community of about 500 men on Robben Island but Walter Sisulu, is affectionately considered to be their "father."

Zwelakhe met his reserved wife 10 years ago, in political terms in an historic house, that of the Mandelas. In fact the Sisulus

and Mandelas are distant relatives.

"A friend of ours who was with Zwelakhe when he received his banning orders told me the policeman said to my husband: 'You should have expected this a long time ago.'"

"Bannings are just another manifestation of oppression."

Zodwa Sisulu, who married into one of South Africa's most politically persecuted families, has a tremendous burden ahead.

She is her husband's public voice, his companionship, his contact with friends, and perhaps in the future the sole breadwinner for the family, unless he can find a job which doesn't conflict with his stringent banning orders.

But she's been trained well. "Don't worry," she beamed, "I'll manage."

Another journalist, also a former senior Mwasa official, Mari-muthu Subramoney was banned along with Sisulu. "Subri", as he was known by his colleagues, started his career in journalism on the Daily News in Durban. He was a prolific and energetic reporter, and started his own news agency in Durban three years ago.

Beyers Naude may face police charges

By ARNOLD GEYER

DR BEYERS Naude, banned former director of the banned Christian Institute, may appear in court for breaking his banning order.

Mrs Ilse Naude said last night police had informed her husband that a charge was being investigated following a service he conducted in Vrededorp's Presbyterian Congregational Church on October 19 last year to commemorate the 1977 bannings.

Dr Naude, who is prohibited from addressing public gatherings, has been delivering sermons regularly in Johannesburg.

This possible action against him has once again focused attention on the provisions and wording of banning orders, particularly the exact meaning of such phrases as "social gathering".

Although a church sermon is not specifically mentioned in the banning order, it remains unclear whether it could be interpreted as a public or social gathering.

About two years ago the banned administrative director



DR BEYERS NAUDE
... may be charged

of the Christian Institute, the Rev Brian Brown, received a similar warning but the case was later thrown out by a Johannesburg magistrate.

And recently two Supreme Court judges set aside a sentence imposed on Mrs Fatima Meer, banned Durban sociologist, for the contravention of a banning order on the grounds that the definition of a "social gathering" was "incorrigibly obscure" and the validity of the order therefore "void because

of its uncertainty".

Mrs Naude, said the whole matter was "unclear and vague". She had the impression that her husband had been warned of a possible charge not because of the content of his sermon but merely because he preached.

Legal experts are divided on whether the preaching of a sermon could amount to a breach of a banning order.

Some have said an order would not be broken as long as politics were excluded from the sermons, but others have stressed that, due to the "uncertain provisions" of the orders, it was difficult to state clearly whether a minister could in fact preach.

Professor John Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, recently slammed, in general, the vagueness of banning orders, saying:

"The provisions of the Internal Security Act relating to bannings and the actual banning orders issued by successive Ministers are notoriously uncertain."

'Hands ^{stop} off Naude's ^{3/26} warning

Religion Reporter

A church leader today warned that churches would react with "abhorrence" if the banned minister, Dr Beyers Naude, was prosecuted for preaching at a church service.

The Rt Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Bishop of Natal, was commenting on the possibility of Dr Naude being charged for breaking his banning order.

Mrs Ilse Naude confirmed today that police told her husband last month they were investigating a charge after a service in which he took part in Vrededorp last October.

"FORFEIT"

Bishop Russell said: "We say that this is a Christian country with a Christian constitution. Any country which for any reason whatsoever prosecuted a minister for proclaiming the Gospel would forfeit the right to be regarded as a Christian country."

He said churchmen would react with "abhorrence, distress and deep concern" if Dr and Mrs Naude were subjected to the "harassment" of a prosecution.

5/1/81
Warning (150)
Sime (242)
by barred (328)
UK newsman

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists, warned in London of a renewed Government attack on Press freedom in South Africa.

On his return to Britain yesterday after being refused entry to South Africa, Mr Ashton said the Press was coming under increased Government oppression.

There were 40 South African journalists facing possible jail sentences under laws such as the Internal Security Act, he said.

Mr Ashton went to South Africa at the request of the Trades Union Congress to help the Media Workers Association of South Africa, which represents black journalists.

Unions seek talks on Sisulu ban

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) — an independent trade union federation — is seeking an urgent meeting with the Government to discuss the banning of Mr Zvelakhe Sisulu, president of Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

The union's general secretary, Mr Phiroshaw Camay, said yesterday his union was concerned at the arbitrary banning of individuals "and we have written to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation and the Minister of Justice requesting an urgent meeting to discuss the banning."

He said Cusa believed in a free and non-exploitative society and in the development of black leadership.

RDM 6/1/81 (25) (328)

Debate on bannings

Staff Reporter

THE Southern Transvaal Region of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa will meet in Soweto tomorrow night to discuss the banning of two of Mwasa's leaders.

Last week the Government served Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu,

national president, and Mr Marimuthu Subrimoney, Natal vice-president, with three-year banning orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

They were also placed under house arrest.

Tomorrow's meeting will be held at the DOCC, Orlando East, at 7pm.

A-G to RDM decide on Naude 7/1/81 case (328)

Staff Reporter

THE Attorney-General is to decide whether a charge will be laid against Dr Beyers Naude — banned former director of the Christian Institute — for breaking his banning order.

The Office of the Senior State Prosecutor in Johannesburg said yesterday that a report on Dr Naude's case was being finalised and would be referred to the Attorney-General.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed that the police had concluded their investigation, following a service conducted by Dr Naude in Vrededorp's Presbyterian Congregational Church on October 19 last year.

The service was held to commemorate the Government clampdown on organisations and individuals in 1977.

The possible charge against Dr Naude has evoked a debate in legal circles on the "vagueness" of the provisions and wording of banning orders.

Another Mwasa official banned

Political Staff

A third executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was today placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order by Security Police.

He is 32-year-old Mr Mathata Tsedu, general secretary of Mwasa's far north region and a reporter at Transvaal Post.

The banning order was served at his home in Seshigo, near Pietersburg.

Mr Tsedu's banning comes on the eve of a Mwasa executive council meeting where the banning orders of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, national president, and Mr Marimatu Subreymoney were to be discussed and their posi-

tions filled.

Mr Tsedu was to have attended the council meeting but his banning will now appear on the agenda.

In terms of the banning order he is restricted to Seshigo Township and has to obtain permission to go to Pietersburg or anywhere else.

A member of Mwasa's constitutional committee, Mr Tsedu joined the organisation in 1978, the year he was appointed Northern Transvaal Bureau chief of Post.

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said the banning must be linked with Mwasa's recent strike.

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Another RDM 10/1/81 senior 328 Mwasa 242 member 139 banned

By DIAGO SEGOLA

ANOTHER member of the executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was banned for three years and placed under house arrest yesterday.

The banning of Mr Mathata Tsedu, secretary of Mwasa's Northern Transvaal region, follows the bans imposed last week on Mwasa president and Sunday Post news editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and on Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a BBC correspondent and national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa.

In terms of his banning order, Mr Tsedu, a reporter for Post newspaper, is restricted to Seshego, near Pietersburg, on weekdays and will be under house arrest over weekends and on public holidays.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Seshego and is required to obtain permission to go to Pietersburg.

His banning order prevents him from entering any newspaper office or educational institution and also from attending social and political gatherings.

Mwasa and the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) yesterday condemned Mr Tsedu's banning.

Mwasa said in a statement: "The banning of Mathata Tsedu leaves us in no doubt about the intentions of the South African Government.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership. Mathata Tsedu's contribution, both as a journalist and a senior Mwasa member, obviously did not go unnoticed by the Security Police."

The statement said the latest banning had followed events which began with the bannings of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney and the refusal to allow Mr Ken Ashton (of the British National Union of Journalists) entry into South Africa.

In its statement Azaso said: "The national executive of Azaso condemns in the strongest possible manner the banning of our comrade, Mathata Tsedu."

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Banning of Mwasa official condemned

The banning yesterday of Mr Mathata Tsedu, the Northern Transvaal chairman of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), has been condemned by the Mwasa executive and the SASJ.

Mr Tsedu, a reporter on Post (Transvaal) based in Pietersburg, was handed a three-year banning order by the Security Police yesterday and placed under house arrest.

The Mwasa statement, issued by the organisation's national executive, said the banning left no doubt about the Government's intentions.

Mr Tsedu is the third senior Mwasa official to be banned.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership. Mr Tsedu's contribution both as a journalist and as senior member of Mwasa obviously did not go unnoticed by the Security Police," the statement said.

Mr John Allen, president of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ), said to ban a journalist such as Mr Tsedu was a demonstration of weakness for it required strength to face up to and respond to the challenges raised by such men.

ARCHITECTURE

ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR 17 unions: 137640 members

- ULTRA-RIGHT WING UNIONS
- WHITE UNIONS ONLY ADMITTED
- STRONGLY SUPPORTS JOB RESERVATION — PROTECTION FOR WHITE WORKER
- NOT AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL
- DIVIDED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW LAWS.

FOSATU

- MAINLY OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT
- PREDOMINANTLY COLOURED AND
- STRONG SUPPORT FOR MIXED UNIONS
- MANY AFFILIATED UNIONS ARE NOT
- SOME AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL
- DO NOT SUPPORT THE NEW LEGISLATION
- CONDEMN "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY

TUCSA

- OLDEST FEDERATION OF UNIONS
- MODERATE, MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POLICY
- SUPPORT REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION
- MANY MIXED AND SINGLE RACE UNIONS
- AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL
- SUPPORT "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY
- SUPPORT AND HAVE HELPED INTERNATIONAL

NON-ALIGNED UNIONS

- POLICIES SET BY EACH UNION ON INDIVIDUAL BASIS

DD 10/11/81
Mwasa
328 243 14
man
banned

JOHANNESBURG — Another executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was banned yesterday for three years and house arrested. He is Mr Mathata Tsedu, secretary of Mwasa's northern Transvaal region. His banning follows closely on the bans imposed last week on the Mwasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney a vice-president.

Mr Tsedu, a reporter on Post, is restricted to Seshego, near Pieter-sburg, on weekdays and will be under house arrest over weekends.

Mwasa condemned the banning, saying it left them in no doubt about the intentions of the government.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership." — DDC.

Korchnoi wins

MERANO — Soviet exile Victor Korchnoi won the world chess candidates final yesterday when West Germany's Robert Heubner gave up after eight completed games.

Huebner pulled out because he was exhausted from the strains of the three-week-old tournament. — SAPA-AP.

NON-DISCRIMINATORY

ns : 276025 members

s : 260650 members

ns : 22030 members

Mtimkulu

acting as

head of ^{STAR} 12/1/81

Mwasa

Political Staff

Mr Phillip Frederick Mtimkulu was yesterday elected acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The decision was taken at a national council meeting at the weekend.

Mr Mtimkulu takes over from the recently banned Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

The two other banned executives, Mr M Subremoney of the Natal region and Mr Mathata Tsedu of the Far North region, have not been replaced.

Mr Mtimkulu, who was Mwasa's Transvaal vice president, said his organisation did not recognise the bannings of their leaders but had made appointments merely to carry out the functions of those now banned.

Mwasa intends holding a national convention in May.

The Press organisation is working on a memorandum about alleged Security Police harassment.

This will be distributed locally and overseas.

Transvaal secretary Mr Joseph Nong Thlooe takes over from Mr Mtimkulu as Transvaal vice president.

R A van Rosenveid.

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.

D H Pryce Lewis

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

Urban councils condemn ban on journalist

RDM 12/1/81

328

243

Staff Reporter

THE URBAN Councils Association, a national umbrella organisation for community councils, has condemned the banning of Mr Mathata Tsedu, a journalist and Northern Transvaal executive member of the Media Workers Association of SA.

At the association's meeting in Bloemfontein at the weekend, it also condemned the Government's closure of schools over pupil boycotts and called for all affected schools to be re-opened unconditionally.

On the question of foreign investment, the association's national executive said it encouraged more investment because it opened more job opportunities for all.

Mr Mpiyake Kumalo, a member of the Katlehong Community Council who introduced the motion condemning the banning of Mr Tsedu, a Post (Transvaal) reporter, said bannings put community councillors, as people working with

the Government, "in an invidious position".

He feared silence would lead the community to think councillors were conniving with the Government in banning its political opponents.

"If bannings are the order of the day, then we too should be banned and not be given any protection," Mr Kumalo said.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the association, said councillors could not remain silent while the Government "molested" black people through bannings and house arrests.

"If you want to have your freedom protected, you should protect the freedom of other people. We have a duty to perform and that is protecting our people from being molested.

"We condemn in no uncertain terms all bannings generally and in particular the latest banning, on Mr Tsedu."

Mr Tsedu's three-year banning order prohibits him continuing to work as a reporter and confines him to Seshego.

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student
in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

John Perry Prize

work in

veld.

Counsel slams State handling of Mayet case

An application by the State to have the case against banned journalist Mrs Zubeida Mayet (43) postponed for the third time was strongly opposed by her defence council in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mrs Mayet appeared before Mr A H Bailo charged with contravening her five-year banning order on October 19 last year.

Mr A Hatting, prosecuting, asked the magistrate to postpone the trial to February 9, because the chief State witness was not available.

Mrs Mayet was appearing for the third time.

Opposing the application, Mr Clifford Mailer said it was "grossly iniquitous" that his client should suffer financial losses coming to court when the State could not even provide reasons why the chief witness was not available.

He said the State had had three months to prepare its case since the alleged offence was committed but had not done so.

Mr Mailer added that Mrs Mayet was a widow with eight children and could not afford legal fees and the cost of these court appearances.

The request for a postponement was granted by the magistrate.

Sum
328
13/1/81

Journalist's court case postponed

Staff Reporter

THE advocate representing the banned former journalist, Ms Zubieda Mayet, charged with contravening her banning order, yesterday opposed an application for the hearing to be postponed.

Ms Mayet allegedly attended a meeting on October 19 last year to "inter alia commemorate the banning of various organisations on October 19, 1977".

Mr C Mailer told the Johannesburg Regional Court the postponement was "grossly inequitable" as Ms Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, is suffering financially

because of the State's negligence to subpoena a witness timeously. He said the State had three months in which it could have done so.

The prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh, said his effort to get hold of the witness was in vain.

The hearing was postponed to March 9. Bail of R20 was extended.

Ms Mayet was banned for five years in December 1978. In terms of her banning order she is restricted to the Johannesburg area and may not attend gatherings.

At the time of her banning she was the deputy chief sub-editor of "The Voice".

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 100

16 Januarie 1981

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 100

16 January 1981

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

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act

58 7370 (328)

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 16 JANUARY 1981

No. 7370 7

en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Jamalludien Shaik Ahmed Hamdulay.....	37 Arba Street, Rylands Estate, Athlone.....	25/11/80	31/10/85
John James Issel.....	36 Kraai Crescent, Rocklands, Mitchell's Phaia....	21/11/80	31/10/83

(16 Januarie 1981)/(16 January 1981)

Another executive member of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa), Mathata Tsohu, is banned and placed under house arrest in Sothogo, near Pietersburg.

Bans on two black leaders are eased

RDM 16/1/81 243 328

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government has lifted certain restrictions on two banned black consciousness leaders, Mr Curtis Nkondo and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, allowing them to resume work at their previous places of employment.

However, an application for the banned journalist, Ms Juby Mayet, to be allowed to resume work at The Voice newspaper has been rejected.

Both Mr Nkondo and Mr Mazibuko, former chairman and secretary respectively of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, were banned last year.

Among the restrictions imposed on them were that they could not enter any private or public educational institution, or any place where publications are prepared.

Two concessions have been made to both men. Mr Nkondo has now been allowed to resume his former post, which involves developing computer-based educational system programmes.

He may now also work in Sandton, where his firm, Control Data, is based. His original banning order confined him to the Johannesburg magisterial district.

Mr Mazibuko is back as assistant director of the SA Council for Higher Education (Sached) in Johannesburg, but with his work activity limited.

The Sached director, Mr John Samuel, said yesterday that lawyers had submitted memoranda from various people connected with education to the Minister of Justice, asking for a relaxation of Mr Mazibuko's restrictions.

While Mr Mazibuko has been allowed to work again for Sached, he is precluded from attending meetings and from writing.

"We had to define a job for him. It is now, in the main, an administrative job," Mr Samuel said.

Mr Mazibuko has been granted permission to take up part-time studies for a B Sc degree at the University of the Witwatersrand. He holds a teaching

diploma from the University of Zululand.

A spokesman for Control Data said: "We felt obliged, through attorneys, to motivate a change in Mr Nkondo's banning order. We are pleased to have him back at work. He is an employee in whom there has been a significant investment in terms of time, training and the rest of it."

Mr Nkondo, who lives in Eldorado Park, is the former president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Mr Revelation Ntola, editor of the black ecumenical newspaper, The Voice, said a second application made late last year for a relaxation of Ms Mayet's orders had been rejected.

"We pointed out that she would work in a separate office. No reason was given for the refusal," he said.

Ms Mayet, a widowed mother of eight children, was an executive member of the now banned Union of Black Journalists. She was deputy chief sub-editor of The Voice at the time of her banning.

Commenting on the easing of Mr Mazibuko's and Mr Nkondo's restrictions, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "Under normal circumstances, one would hail such little mercies as a sign of maturity."

"One is, of course, happy for the individuals and their families, whom they can now support."

"But in our situation, such mercies are ridiculous when people have been unfairly and unjustly banned in the first place. One cannot hail the relaxations after Draconian measures are imposed without justification in the first place."

Dr Motlana added: "Our demand is that no-one should be punished for a crime not known to him. Charges should be put to them in an open court."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, commented: "One is always glad to hear of relaxation of banning orders. It would be better still if the powers to ban did not exist at all."

Bishop Tutu gets passport back

Argus 21/1/81

328

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The passport of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches was returned to him yesterday by order of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis.

Bishop Tutu's passport was withdrawn by the then Minister of the Interior, Mr A Schlebusch, on March 4, last year — the same day Mr Robert

Mugabe won the Zimbabwe election. Repeated requests by Bishop Tutu and the SACC for the reinstatement of the passport were refused by the Minister.

The deputy general secretary of the SACC, Mr Matt Stevenson, has expressed delight that Bishop Tutu will, once again, fulfil his role on the world scene.

The former general secretary of the SACC and director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John

Rees, said he was 'absolutely thrilled' when he heard the news.

It is right that Bishop Tutu represents the feelings of the churches and many other people effectively to overseas bodies, said Mr Rees.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Molana, said Bishop Tutu's passport was not supposed to have been taken in the first place.

Bishop Tutu said he had applied for his passport

shortly before Christmas because he had a very important conference to attend two weeks ago.

But I was only phoned yesterday after lunch and told that my passport was ready. Although I had lost my important engagement I am glad my passport is back.

My only regret is that in a free country being in possession and keeping your passport is a right, said Bishop Tutu.

For the best work in first year.
Miss M F J Sandilands
Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.
J G Kirkman
R Stubbs Award
For the best project in structure and design.
M R I Ness

National Development Fund
For the Building Industry
Book Prizes
For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

First Year
J A L Chapman
Second Year
C S Jones
Third Year
B de Jong
Fourth Year
R W Kohne
George Strachan Prize
For the best final year student of the degree course.
R W Kohne

LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.
S F Richardson

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 129

23 Januarie 1981

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

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die afkondiging

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 129

23 January 1981

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

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950),

GG 7381

328

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 23 JANUARY 1981

No. 7381 5

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Zwelakhe Sisulu.....	Orlando-Wes 7372, Soweto.....	29/12/80	31/12/83
Marimuthu Marimuthu.....	Minosastraat 30, Lotusville, Verulam.....	29/12/80	31/12/83

DD 27/1/81
328
**King pair guilty
of breaking ban**

EAST LONDON — A King William's Town couple were given suspended sentences when they appeared in the regional court here yesterday for breaking their banning orders.

Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, 29, and his wife Mrs Nandisile Mpumlwana, 27, of Zone 9, Zwelitsha, were found guilty of leaving the magisterial district of King William's Town and Zwelitsha without permission on December 15 last year.

They were on their way to Mdantsane to conduct a business deal when they were stopped and arrested at a police roadblock at Lone Tree, in the district of East London.

Mr Mpumlwana, who

has been banned for eight years and is a furniture salesman, is awaiting permission from the Minister of Justice, Mr K. Coetsee, to go to Pietermaritzburg to study to become a minister in the Anglican church.

His wife, who has a BA from Unisa and Fort Hare and directs an educational organisation, is to do practical teaching in Pietermaritzburg as part of a teaching diploma.

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, took all this into account when sentencing Mr Mpumlwana to 12 months imprisonment, and Mrs Mpumlwana to six months imprisonment, both sentences suspended for five years. — DDR.

General J B M Hertzog Prize
Final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley
Sixth Year
For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Two top black pressmen banned

The acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Phil Mtinkulu, and the Transvaal vice-president, Mr Joe Thlolo, have been banned for three years.

Orders were served on them early today.

This is the second time within a month that the Government has acted against leaders of the organisation.

First to be banned were the Mwasa national president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Natal vice-president

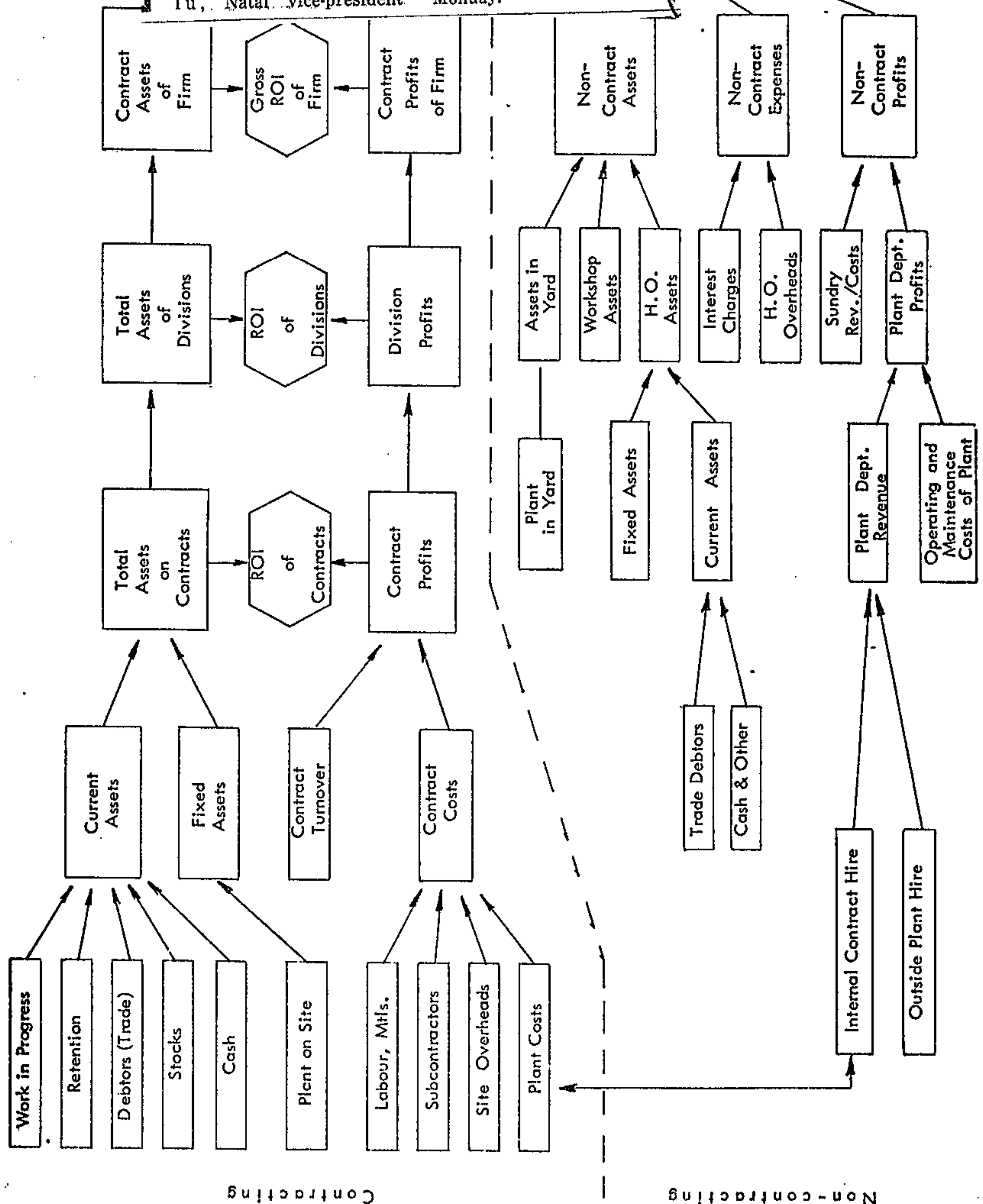
Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, and the secretary of the Northern Transvaal region, Mr Mathata Tsedu.

Both Mr Mtinkulu and Mr Thlolo were senior staff members of Post Transvaal, the newspaper forced to close down last week after Government threats to ban it.

The manager of the newspaper Sowetan, Mr John Gittins, today said all bannings were "totally abhorrent."

The Sowetan is replacing the banned Post on Monday.

FIG. 6.1
INTERDEPENDENCIES DIAGRAM OF THE VARIABLES AFFECTING THE ROI OF A FIRM



Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Prize
best work in fourth

e Lewis

ry Prize
best work in

or.

Rosenveld.

DD 23/1/81
Detained men's
trial for PE

EAST LONDON — Two Rhodes University men and a Duncan Village man made their fourth and final brief appearance together in the magistrate's court here yesterday, charged under the Internal Security Act.

On the instructions of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr Edward Charles Heller, a journalism lecturer, Guy Julian Elliot Gough Berger, 24, of Hill Street, Grahamstown, and a first year social science student, 21-year-old Devandiren Pillay, of Ward Street, North End are to be transferred to

Port Elizabeth for trial on February 16 in the regional court there. Both are to remain in custody.

Mr Mandla Gxanyana, 26, of Dangazela Street, Duncan Village, was remanded in custody until February 24 to appear again in the magistrate's court here.

The men were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Berger has been in custody since August 11, and Mr Pillay since July. Mr Gxanyana was arrested by security police at Buffalo Flats on June 15. — DDR.

RDM 29/1/81 (328) (243) (129) (195) **Bannings a grave setback for Mwasa**

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

WHO's next? That was the question posed by the Media Workers' Association of South Africa's newsletter, Kwasa, in an article late last year outlining the Government's actions against black journalists.

The answer was not long in coming: Zwelakhe Sisulu, Marimuthu Subramoney, and Mathata Tsedu. Then came the effective banning of Post and Sunday Post.

Now it is the turn of two more Post journalists and trade unionists, Phil Mtinkulu and Joe Thloloe. They too have been put out of circulation for three years on orders signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

After Mr Sisulu's banning at the end of December, Mr Mtinkulu, a vice-president, succeeded him as Mwasa acting president. Mr Thloloe, Southern Transvaal secretary, took over Mr Mtinkulu's post in the national executive.

If Mr Sisulu was the inspirational leader of black journalists in recent years, Mr Mtinkulu and Mr Thloloe were among the major figures who first started organising black journalists into a unified body.

They were founder members of the Union of Black Journalists, formed in the early 1970s as part of the emergence of black consciousness. Mr Thloloe was president and Mr Mtinkulu general secretary when the UBJ was banned in 1977.

They are two contrasting characters with one thing in common — both are passionately committed to the black struggle.

Lanky, Sophiatown-born Mr

Mtinkulu, 32, attended Meadowlands Primary School. On matriculating from Morris Isaacson High in Soweto, he freelanced for the old Golden City Post, then joined the staff of The World in 1968.

When The World was banned, he joined the black ecumenical newspaper, The Voice, as news editor, before joining Post in 1979. He represented the UBJ at the Newspaper Guild conference in Hawaii in 1977, and the Writers' Association of South Africa at the conference of the International Federation of Journalists in Nice in 1979 when Wasa was accepted on the IFJ executive.

Mr Mtinkulu, who lives in Soweto with his health attendant wife Nomsa and their 18-month-old daughter Kutloano, was convicted in 1977 under the Riotous Assemblies Act when black journalists staged a march in Johannesburg to protest against the banning of The World and other organisations.

He and another banned journalist, Ms Juby Mayet, were acquitted of illegally withdrawing funds from the UBJ account without the consent of the liquidator after the union was banned.

Mr Mtinkulu often played a conciliatory role in Mwasa, exerting a moderating influence in potentially inflammable situations.

Mr Thloloe, 38, is a slightly-built, shy person who came to be regarded as a respected labour writer and unionist.

He has a reputation as a fire-eating radical, although those who know him say it is undeserved. He might have earned it when, as a youth, he was jailed for nine months in 1960 for taking part in the anti-pass campaign with the then leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe.



Mr Mtinkulu . . . moderating influence.

It may also have had something to do with his position as president of the UBJ when its formation and its black exclusivist standpoint shocked many white journalists.

Orlando-born Mr Thloloe lives in Soweto with his wife Joyce and their two children, Letebele, 8, and Nokuthula. He matriculated from Orlando High in 1961 and joined the then Bantu World. He also worked for the Golden City Post, Drum and the Rand Daily Mail.

In 1976, he was detained for six months under the Internal Security Act, and then spent another 18 months in detention in 1977 under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Perhaps, more even than the banning of Mr Sisulu and the others, Mr Thloloe's banning represents a grave setback for Mwasa in particular and the black consciousness movement in general. He was a practical, hard-working unionist, Mwasa's labour expert, and highly influential in black consciousness circles.



Mr Thloloe . . . Mwasa's labour expert

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

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1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
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Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
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Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
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Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth
year.
D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in

195 people^{STAR}
'restricted'^{29/1/81}
(328)

THE ASSEMBLY—A total
of 195 people were at
present restricted under
the Internal Security Act,
the Minister of Justice, Mr.
Kobie Coetsee, said yes-
terday in reply to a ques-
tion by Mrs Helen Suz-
man.
Mr Coetsee said 38 of
those affected had left the
country. — Sapa.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 163

30 Januarie 1981

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID. (WET 44 VAN 1950)

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Mathatha Godfrey Tsedu.....	3662 Zone 11, Seshego.....	9/1/81	31-12-83

No. 164

30 Januarie 1981

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
John Marinus Ferus.....	Hamnerstraat 14, Worcester.....	24/12/80

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 163

30 January 1981

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

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

No. 164

30 January 1981

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

THE PRESS FM 30/1/81
Ex-Post facto

On Monday, February 2, the Argus group's hitherto free-sheet for the African market, *The Sowetan*, will appear, substantially transformed, as a daily tabloid (price 15c) to fill the breach created by the effective banning of the *Post* newspapers. *The Sowetan* will, to all intents and purposes, be a new, serious newspaper, employing 32 of the 50 former *Post* and *Sunday Post* journalists. And the bell will sound for a fresh round in the battle between (black) press freedom and the Pretoria government.

According to *The Sowetan's* newly appointed editor and former *Post* deputy, Joe Latekgomo. "The fact that we will be serving the same market makes it imperative that we reflect the same concerns and aspirations as were reflected by newspapers such as *The World*, *Week-end World*, *Post*, and *Sunday Post* ... and that we continue to fight for a just society for all."

Latekgomo tells the FM that he will be "totally independent" editorially and that he has received no directives from Argus management beyond the company's stated editorial policy. Given *The Sowetan's* forebears, are there not fears of it, too, being consigned to oblivion? "We have our fears," admits Latekgomo, "but our consolation is that we are fighting a just cause."

□ **Postscript:** Even before the appearance of the new-look *Sowetan*, two journalists already hired by the newspaper were, as the FM went to press, added to the list of banned black journalists, all of whom were employed by *Post/Sunday Post* and all members of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa). Joe Tloloe and Phil Mtinkulu (respectively deputy news editor and senior journalist on *The Sowetan*) join the following banned journalists: Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mathatha Tsedu, Mono Badela, Marcus Ngani and Marie Soobramanie.

"Does the government really hope to silence the black voice by banning journalists?" Latekgomo asks in a statement following the latest bannings, which, he says, "demonstrate that government is determined to wipe out the remaining evidence of press freedom in SA ... It is a total onslaught against newspapermen against whom cases which cannot be justified in a court of law have been made out ... It is a tragedy that we will never know the reasons for their banning."

Corporation Medals

For the L...
of the 2

Secon

Miss

Third

Miss l

Fourtl

P M Sc

T J Cl

D P We

J H Re

B F Mc

Professor

Awarded on

examination

student in

Civil Engi

J H Rens

Sammy Sack

Awarded to

best class

Drawing.

L Menegald

A E & C I F

For the fin

obtaining t

mark.

G L Cragg

CHEMICAL

RDH 2/2/81 328 174 243
Tutu warns Mwasa of more bans

By MONTSHWA MOROKE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, warned at the weekend that more detentions and bannings were to be expected in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu was addressing the first annual congress of the Southern Transvaal regional branch of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) at the Dube YWCA, Soweto.

He said it was becoming increasingly hazardous to be a journalist in South Africa — and even more so to be a black journalist trying to "write the truth as seen by the community".

"In less than two months five of your colleagues in Mwasa have been clobbered," he told delegates. "Why? Simply and solely because it has become an occupational hazard to be a journalist in South Africa."

"I'm optimistic that we are going to attain freedom in South Africa in five years, but the cost is going to be horrendous. The struggle is going to be costly."

"Many are still going to be detained, banned, harassed..."

He said black journalists had two choices. "You have to decide whether you are going to soft-pedal and survive or risk this new occupational hazard. You are now, clearly, in the front line."

He said it was clear the Government regarded black people as the enemy when it spoke of the total onslaught.

"Even when we say that we are striving for and committed to peaceful change, we are regarded as the enemy. Even when our people are engaged in peaceful demonstrations, they are still regarded as the enemy. We have seen that white people are

not prepared to fight the whole hog with us. Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said he was opposed to majority rule in South Africa. Mind you, he is the best that white people can offer."

Bishop Tutu expressed support for black organisations, including Mwasa, that were trying to "remove our shackles, and not only to ease the chains from our hands".

If blacks wanted to "remove their chains", they should also be prepared to face the consequences — detentions, bannings, and other forms of oppression.

Whites in South Africa must make use of the present time to make friends with blacks, before it was too late, he said.

Bishop Tutu said he believed that South Africa would have a black Prime Minister in five to 10 years. Mr Goba Ndlovu, chairman of the

Southern Transvaal branch of Mwasa, told the congress the Government was out to "strangle" black trade unions, Sapa reports.

He said the bannings of newspapers, and Mwasa members were part of an effort to strangle the "determined, unavoidable and emergent black trade unions".

Mr Ndlovu was delivering the opening address.

Mwasa had taken its place as an independent union and brought together a rare array of intellect and articulate scholars, he said. It was an articulate organisation. It called for "maximum effort" from the working masses.

An executive member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, the Rev Buti Thlagale, appealed to black workers to unite and help bring about political changes in South Africa.

SMK 2/2/81
Tutu warns
Mwasa on
more action

Political Staff

Members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) were warned at their first annual congress at the weekend that the Government would move against them unless they applied self-censorship.

The warning was given by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, when he addressed the congress on Saturday morning.

He said: "You journalists have only two options. You can write what pleases the Government or write the truth about the plight of blacks as you see it."

"The second option will definitely put you in trouble because the Government will take exception and will act against you as they have acted against your colleagues."

"There will be more detentions, bannings and trials," he said.

Bishop Tutu said Mwasa members had, in the past, represented the truth with regard to black issues.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

members of the editorial
phers. Mr Gittins said no
sub-editors, and photogra-
bers included reporters,
The retrenched mem-

affected, he said.
Retrenchments started
last Monday and 18 edi-
torial staff members were

Post's replacement, would
be run.
Mr John Gittins, mana-
ger of the Sowetan, said
the retrenchments were
made necessary because of
the closure of Post, and
the way the Sowetan,

been retrenched.
Post newspapers have
now-defunct Post and Sunday
employees of the now-

are retrenched
18 Post journalists
(137) (132) (131) (130) (129) (128) (127) (126) (125) (124) (123) (122) (121) (120) (119) (118) (117) (116) (115) (114) (113) (112) (111) (110) (109) (108) (107) (106) (105) (104) (103) (102) (101) (100) (99) (98) (97) (96) (95) (94) (93) (92) (91) (90) (89) (88) (87) (86) (85) (84) (83) (82) (81) (80) (79) (78) (77) (76) (75) (74) (73) (72) (71) (70) (69) (68) (67) (66) (65) (64) (63) (62) (61) (60) (59) (58) (57) (56) (55) (54) (53) (52) (51) (50) (49) (48) (47) (46) (45) (44) (43) (42) (41) (40) (39) (38) (37) (36) (35) (34) (33) (32) (31) (30) (29) (28) (27) (26) (25) (24) (23) (22) (21) (20) (19) (18) (17) (16) (15) (14) (13) (12) (11) (10) (9) (8) (7) (6) (5) (4) (3) (2) (1)

staff were transferred to
other Arvus newspapers.

A report read at the
annual congress of the
Media Workers' Associa-
tion of South Africa
(Mwasa) said the Govern-
ment was trying to cripple
the union by banning its
elected leadership.

However, the union
would continue to show
the Government that it
"might ban the people,
ban organisations, but
they could not ban their
ideas."

Five members of
Mwasa, the black journal-
ists' union, have been
banned.

size
st year student
ne highest average

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
mark.

CHEMICAL

512181 500
Banned man jailed (328)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Mr Fikile Edgar Mlinda
was sentenced to six
months imprisonment
yesterday after being
found guilty of breaking
his restriction order.

Mr Mlinda, who
appeared in the regional
court here, was found guilty
of leaving the
magisterial district of

King William's Town on
October 5 last year
without the permission of
the magistrate.

He was restricted to the
King William's Town
magisterial district on
January 22, 1979. Mr
Mlinda was detained by
police near Peddie while
travelling to Port
Elizabeth. — DDR.

Jailed for breaking banning order

Nm 6/2/12
328

Court Reporter

FANA George Sithole, 38, banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, was jailed for six months by Mr H W Weitz in the Durban Regional Court yesterday for contravening the terms of his banning order last October.

Sithole, who is confined to his home at Umlazi between the hours of 6 p m and 6 a m pleaded guilty to contravening the order terms by being absent from his home between 6 p m

and 7 p m on October 21.

He was also found guilty of contravening the banning order by leaving his home in restricted hours on October 4.

Sithole admitted being convicted of eight counts of breaking the terms of his banning order in April 1978.

He was issued with a banning order in December 1976.

Mr J Gar appeared for the State and Mr J Maloto for Sithole.

Neighbours (328) took banned ARGOS 6/2/81 man's child to hospital

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A banned journalist, Mr Murimuthu Subramoney, restricted to his Verulam house between 7 pm and 6 am on weekdays, could not legally leave his house to take his five-month-old son to hospital on Monday this week.

It was after 7 pm when a doctor said the child must go to hospital.

Mr Subramoney received special permission from a magistrate to go to the hospital but neighbours had already taken the child.

Two days later the child died.

Mr Subramoney was vice-president of Media Workers' Association of South Africa's Natal branch when he was served with his three-year banning and house arrest order last December.

Industry on the Witwatersrand 1902-1910.' (Ph.D. thesis, University of South Africa, 1969), p. 30; and Reeves, J.A., 'Chinese Labour in South Africa, 1901-1910' (M.A. thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, 1954), p. 23.

- (13) The Mining Industry. Evidence and report of the Industrial Commission of Enquiry, with an appendix. (Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, 1897). This is henceforth abbreviated to MIC 1897.

- (14) Ticktin, D., 'The Origins of the South African Labour Party 1838-1910', (Ph.D. thesis, University of Cape Town, 1973), v.1, pp. 77-79. See also South African Typographical Journals, (SATJ) 1893 ff.; Amalgamated Engineers Journal, 1903-1905; South African Review, 25 Oct. 1902, p. 118, article by T. Ratcliffe.

Tragedy: bannings slammed

▶ from page 1

go to hospital. It is frightful."

Another said: "This highlights the deficiency in the banning system, whereby even in an emergency a man simply cannot bring himself to break the order. It is absolutely appalling — inhuman."

The lawyers did not want their names published.

Professor J D van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand and vice-president of the Lawyers Human Rights Association, said: "This emphasises again the abhorrent nature of banning orders as such."

"It is frightening to note that such radical infringements on the freedom of movement of individuals are totally dependent on arbitrary powers entrusted to members of the executive branch of Government," he said.

Members of the Bar Council would not comment officially because, they said, the full facts of the case were not apparent from the way it was reported.

- (30) McEwen, A.F., 'The Nature and Source of Dust in Mine Air, together with a brief reference to those operations which Produce Dust' in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 2, p. 5.
- (31) Jeppe, op. cit., v.1, p. 147; Payne et al, op. cit., p. 4.
- (32) Payne et al, op. cit., p. 4.
- (33) Gold Mining on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1946), v.1, pp. 23ff; Irvine et al, op. cit., p. 5, make the statement that it can safely be said that the dust was not injurious. Cf. Feather, C.E., and Koen, G.M., 'The Mineralogy of the Witwatersrand Reef', Mineral Science and Engineering, v.7, No 3, July 1975, pp. 189-1203, pp. 189-198, who describe the composition of all the ore-bearing rocks, both outcrop and deep level.

Child tragedy: bannings slammed

By Marion Duncan

An outcry against the arbitrary nature of banning orders came today after banned Natal journalist Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, whose five-month-old daughter died, was unable to break his restrictions to take her to hospital.

The little girl, Vishna Subramoney who suffered from respiratory failure, was rushed to hospital on Monday night by a neighbour in the Verulam district of Durban.

Her condition deteriorated while her father telephoned local police and a magistrate to get permission to break his banning order.

Mr Subramoney is under partial house arrest and restricted to his home from 7 pm to 6 am.

His daughter died on Wednesday morning without her father.

He had received permission from Durban magistrate Mr Purvis to leave his home on the Monday night, but by that time his daughter had already been taken to hospital.

Lawyers particularly are upset at the circumstances.

Six members of the Transvaal Bar contacted for comment this morning condemned banning orders outright. Said one: "This man was obviously so afraid of breaking his ban, and of what would happen to him, that he wasted valuable time trying to get permission to

To Page 3, Col 3

- (17) Ibid., pp. 15, 91, 350, evidence of G. Albu, R. Catlin, T. Leggett.

R.M. Catlin, H. Jennings.

Measures for Preventing the Formation of Dust, and Precautions Designed to Prevent Persons Inhaling Such Dust as may be formed, and the Regulations relating thereto, in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 1, p. 5.

- 5, q.27, evidence of Dr L. Irvine.
- v.1, p.23.
- 186, file 240V, No. 2, article by H.F. Marriot.
- 103, 111, qq. 754, 934-936, evidence of J. Richard (miners).
- q.640, evidence of A. Sawyer.
- op. cit., p.5; Ferguson, M., and Scott, W.,

- (40) Oliver, T., Diseases of Occupation: from the Legislative, Social and Medical Points of View (London 1908) p. 279.

M., 20 Nov.

of the Government
the Government Mining
Transvaal Laws
tions, 1903, Section

Commission: Minutes of Evidence, p. 314, 315, 382-383, evidence of T. Willis, president of the Transvaal Miners' Association (TMA). See also ibid., p. 482 q. 5426, evidence of J. Coward. For evidence of the introduction of two drills in 1897, see ibid., p. 497, q. 5709, evidence of J. Bridgman.

- (28) Katz, E.N., A Trade Union Aristocracy: A History of White Workers in the Transvaal and the General Strike of 1913 (Johannesburg, 1976), p. 360.

- (29) Jacobson, D., Fifty Golden Years of the Rand, 1886-1936 (London, 1936), pp. 51 ff; Payne et al, op. cit., p.4; Jeppe, C.W.B.,

- (46) ZAR Wetten, Law 12, of 1898, par.52; Transvaal Laws Dealing with Mines Works and Machinery Regulations, 1903, par. 56.
- (47) Irvine et al, op. cit., p.6; Payne et al, op. cit., p.6.
- (48) Oliver(a), op. cit., p.379.

Indian banned again

CT 20/2/81 328

MARITZBURG. — An Indian businessman and civic leader, Mr A S Chetty, was served with a five-year banning order at his home here yesterday.

The order bars him from receiving visitors other than his son and daughter-in-law, from attending any gathering, social or political, confines him to the magisterial district of Maritzburg and keeps him under house arrest between 6 pm and 6 am and at weekends.

The order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, is the second to be served on Mr Chetty in eight years. In 1973 he was served with a banning order which expired in 1978.

Mr Chetty is chairman of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress, Maritzburg Housing Action Committee and the Platoon Action Committee.

Mr Chetty's banning order expires in December 1985. — Sapa

April 1981 aan die effektebesitters wat op die datum van sluiting van die oordragboeke geregistreer is, betaal sal word:

6½ Persent Plaaslike Geregistreerde Effekte, 1995.
7 Persent Plaaslike Geregistreerde Effekte, 1985.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 6 Persent, 1981.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 8,15 Persent, 1981.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9½ Persent, 1985.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 10 Persent, 1996.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 10,35 Persent, 2001.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. 355

20 Februarie 1981

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET 54 VAN 1972)

TOEPASSING DEUR PLAASLIKE BESTURE: ADELAIDE, JAN KEMPDORP, SOMERSET-OOS EN WELKOM

Ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, magtig die Munisipaliteite van Adelaide, Jan Kempdorp, Somerset-Oos en Welkom hierby kragtens artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet 54 van 1972), om binne hulle onderskeie regsgebiede en deur hulle behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes en behoudens die verstrekking van sodanige opgawes en verslae in verband met die uitvoering van of handeling kragtens die Wet as wat ek verlang, die toepaslike bepalings van genoemde Wet ten opsigte van enige artikel wat onder die bepalings daarvan ressorteer, uit te voer.

Opmerking.—Gratis monsters toegestaan ingevolge artikel 23 (4):

Adelaide: 15.

Jan Kempdorp: 13.

Somerset-Oos: 14.

Welkom: 91.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 310

20 Februarie 1981

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Joseph Tlholoe.....	5702 Zone 2, Pimville, Soweto.....	28/1/81	31/12/83
Phillip Mtimkulu.....	651 Senaoane, Soweto.....	28/1/81	31/12/83

he paid to the stockholders registered at the date of closing of the transfer books:

6½ Per Cent Local Registered Stock, 1995.

7 Per Cent Local Registered Stock, 1985.

Internal Registered Stock, 6 Per Cent, 1981.

Internal Registered Stock, 8,15 Per Cent, 1981.

Internal Registered Stock, 9½ Per Cent, 1985.

Internal Registered Stock, 10 Per Cent, 1996.

Internal Registered Stock, 10,35 Per Cent, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. 355

20 February 1981

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT 54 OF 1972)

ENFORCEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES: ADELAIDE, JAN KEMPDORP, SOMERSET EAST AND WELKOM

I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, in terms of section 23 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), hereby authorise the Municipalities of Adelaide, Jan Kempdorp, Somerset East and Welkom to enforce, within their respective areas of jurisdiction and through their duly authorised officers and subject to the furnishing of such returns and reports regarding the implementation of or action taken under the Act as may be required by me, the applicable provisions of the said Act in respect of any article falling within the provisions thereof.

Note.—Free samples allotted in terms of section 23 (4):

Adelaide: 15.

Jan Kempdorp: 13.

Somerset East: 14.

Welkom: 91.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 310

20 February 1981

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

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

(325) 857
**Banned man
loses bail** 28/2/51

A 22-year-old banned man was taken into custody yesterday in the Johannesburg Regional Court after his bail of R200 was cancelled.

The magistrate, Mr T. J. la Grange, heard that Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa, restricted to Krugersdorp, was arrested in Ermelo on February 14.

The prosecutor, Mr A. R. van Wyk, said it was clear that Mr Ntlokoa intended leaving the country.

Durban banning

RDM 28/2/81
POLITICAL REPORTER

328

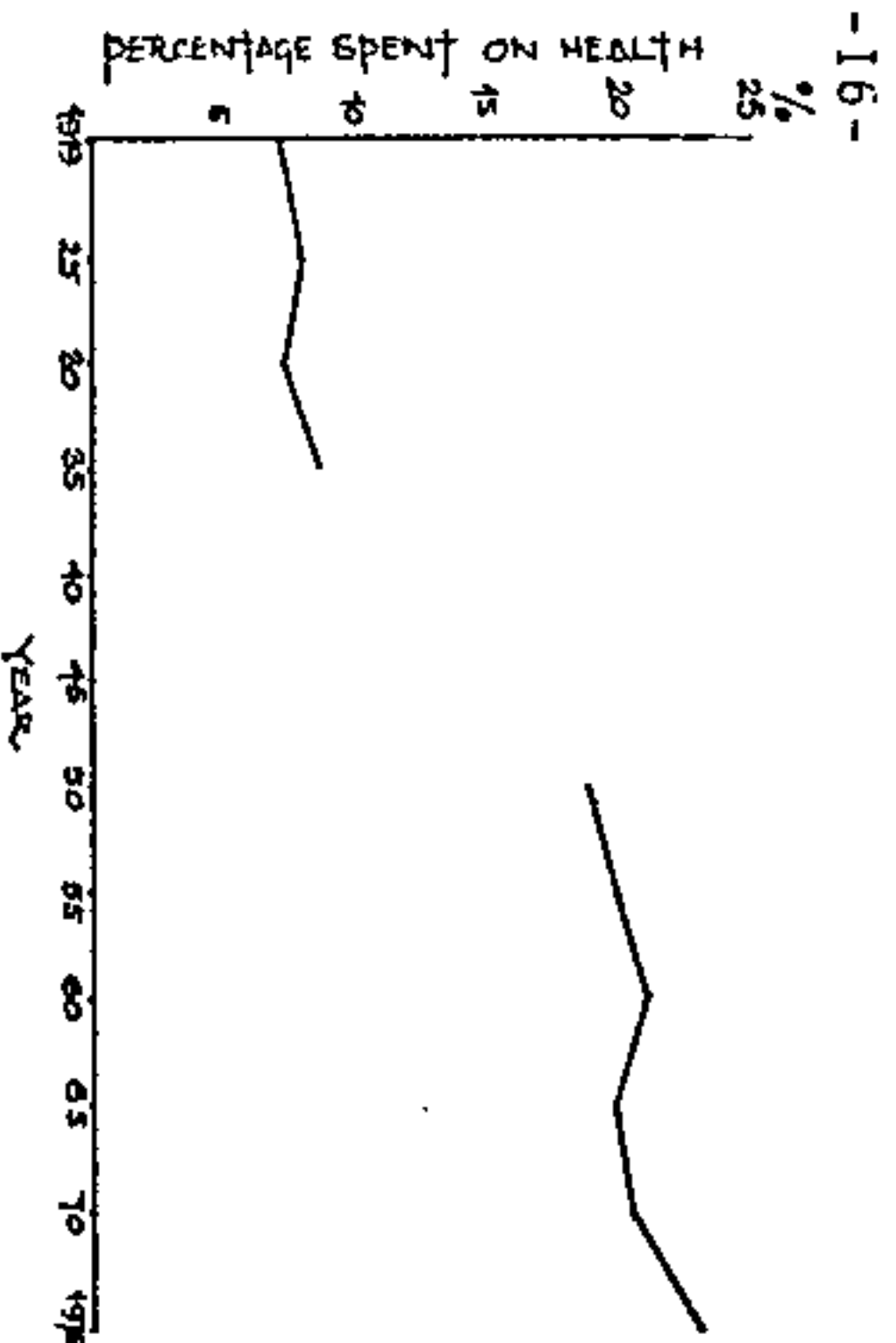
A FIVE-year stringent banning order was yesterday served on a prominent Natal politician, Ms Florence Mkize.

Ms Mkize, whose married surname is Mswane, has been placed under house arrest between 6pm and 6am on weekdays, and over weekends in terms of the Internal Security Act.

She is restricted to Lamontville township and the Durban magisterial area and has to report to a police station weekly.

Meanwhile a former Wilson-Rowntree worker, Mr Danile Tokwe, has been detained, the head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A P van der Merwe, confirmed yesterday

GRAPH 12
PROPORTION OF TOTAL PROVINCIAL
BUDGET CONSUMED BY HEALTH
EXPENDITURE



VI. PLANS 1976-1985

The department of mental health estimated its capital requirements to be R123 million for the period 1975-1985. This is for the erection of new and the repair and expansion of old mental hospitals.

the following table:

		Cost (R)	Cost/Bed (R)
Total	540	25m	12 300
	140	2,5m	4 800
	10 950	0,5m	3 500
	13 660	78,5m	7 170
		123m (12)	Average

2 700 of the 13 660 beds to be created are earmarked for the 'homelands'. The R123m constitutes a nine-fold increase over the capital expended between 1948 and 1977. Between 1948 and 1977 only R13,1m was spent by the department on capital works.

12. Details of the remaining R16½m were not available.

• / ...

TABLE B
CAPITAL WORKS
1948 - 1985

Period	Amount (R)
1948-1952	00-00
1953-1958	923 000-00
1959-1963	4 791 000-00
1964-1968	1 113 350-00
1969-1977	6 355 000-00
Projected 1975-1980	13 174 350-00
1980-1985	59 320 000-00
	47 160 000-00
	123 000 000-00

Plans drawn up in 1965 for the Matroosfontein project (13) were estimated at R6½m; in 1973, the estimate was R24m, and in 1976, the estimate was R48m. Projects estimated at R50m in 1972 were re-estimated at R110m in 1976. Thus the projected capital needs of R123m for the 1975-1980 period can be expected to escalate, to a figure approaching R200m by 1985.

VII. TWO PROBLEMS

The development of mental health facilities in South Africa has been marked by two features, i) the chronic overcrowding crisis and ii) the racially biased distribution of facilities.

13. Matroosfontein has since been renamed Mitchell's Plain.

• / ...

Fired 24/3/81 Amnesty chief 33 to write book

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Cosmas Desmond, recently dismissed as British director of the human rights organisation, Amnesty International, will write a book about the organisation.

He was commissioned to do this by Penguin Publishers before his dismissal and this request has not been rescinded.

In the meantime, his white-collar trade union is investigating whether Mr Desmond's case should be referred for appeal to an industrial tribunal on the grounds of unfair dismissal.

If such a tribunal were to make findings in Mr Desmond's favour, it is possible he could demand to be re-instated. Otherwise, he could claim financial compensation.

Last night Mr Desmond, a former Roman Catholic priest who was banned and house arrested in South Africa, said he was not sure if he wanted the job with Amnesty back, even if it were possible.

"The meeting confirming my dismissal at the weekend was a shambles. This is only one indication of the shambles within the organisation. The staff are split, the council split and the membership is also split."

Asked if his unfortunate experience with Amnesty might colour his writing about it, Mr Desmond said it would reflect on his attitude towards the way the organisation was run but not as to the merit of its work.

Mr Desmond was the subject of an Amnesty campaign when he was under house arrest in South Africa.

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Seventy-eight workers (60%) had no animals grazing

(v) Grazing rights.

are reasonably accurate.

FORMER SOUTH AFRICAN PRIEST IS STUNNED BY HIS SHOCK DISMISSAL

LEEDS — The political and personal storms which led to the sacking of Cosmas Desmond, a director of the British section of Amnesty International, are set to boil over.

The former Franciscan priest, who was under house arrest in South Africa for four years, declared himself "amazed, shocked and in a state of confusion" over the dismissal.

Amnesty announced this week that the decision to sack Mr Desmond was taken after the executive council received a report from an independent commission of inquiry headed by former Solicitor-General, Mr Peter Archer, QC.

Details of the report will be published after Amnesty's annual meeting is held this weekend and are expected to trigger a major row.

The report deals with one day last month when a strike was threatened over the refusal of two women to work for people promoted by Mr Desmond.

But trouble first began in the

Cos Desmond row all set to boil over

By CHRIS BYE

British section of Amnesty last September when Mr Desmond decided to reorganise a staff made up of volunteers and professionals. According to sources within the group, the need for reorganisation was accepted, but Mr Desmond's methods were unpopular.

As the dispute grew more bitter, it led to an occupation of the building, a partial strike, and several resignations.

Mr Desmond said he had seen the Archer report that criticised him and other people still in their jobs. He alleges that it takes no account of the previous two years of his directorship, during which Amnes-

ty's fortunes had continued to improve. He felt he was being made a scapegoat.

Acting director Mr Derrick Roebuck said: "On the basis of some of the findings of the report, the executive council resolved to dismiss the director." He would not elaborate until after the report was published tomorrow.

A former chairman of the British section, Mr Jacques Berthoud, has prepared a statement for the annual meeting which hints at part of the problem. It blames the council for failing to support the director.

"It is now generally accepted that in the past the council was guilty of seriously neglecting co-ordination work. This year several of the consequences of this neglect came home to roost.

"Unless the director's function is clearly and unambiguously defined, it will lead not only to the unhappy employee but also the employers will be made ineffective."

The arguments appear to be both personal and political. There is a clear personality clash between some members of staff and one or two promoted by Mr Desmond. There are also political differences over the role of the expanded British section, which has taken Amnesty into new campaigning activities, organising concerts and shows as promotional and fund-raising events.

The organisation has also become involved in more general political activities as well as sponsoring individual prisoners.

A socialist who left the priesthood to marry, Mr Desmond, aged 43, was appointed to the R17 000-a-year job in May 1979.

He left South Africa after death threats to his family.

appointment of this Commission and the Department of Native Affairs agreed that a Committee of Doctors, including L.G. Irvine and D. Macaulay, should investigate and report on

number those cases of uncomplicated silicosis in the secondary stage. The increase in incidence of coexistent pulmonary tuberculosis was attributed to the fact that over 70 per cent of miners were South African born

watersrand since 1912 - and if the incidence rate remains constant over a period of years, incidence thereafter will depend almost entirely on the numbers of working miners. (140) All these variables having been accounted for, it was calculated that by 1929 the incidence rate was one third of what it had been in the period 1912 to 1916. (141)

The figures for 1928 to 1929 (and those for the years immediately preceding this period) showed that the average incidence and prevalence of silicosis per annum had dropped considerably since 1903 to 1912, during which time prevalence had remained virtually unchanged. This was particularly true of the New Rand Miners. In the period 1928 to 1929 New Rand Miners constituted 8 360, or 54.5 per cent of the total white mining work-force of 15 333. During that year this group produced 42 cases of simple silicosis. The Old Rand Miners had to be divided into two groups, those who had only worked on the Witwatersrand and those who had working experience elsewhere. The former, although a declining numerical group, comprised 5 672, or 37 per cent of the work-force, and contributed 270 cases of simple silicosis. Two factors must be considered in comparing this group with the New Rand Miners. First, these Old Rand Miners had not been subjected to the compulsory restraints of preliminary and periodic examinations or to the benefits of working only under improved mining conditions. Second, although the incidence of primary silicosis was comparatively far lower amongst the New Rand Miners than this group of Old Rand Miners, it must be remembered that many of the former had worked for thirteen years or less on the mines, a considerably shorter length of time on average than the latter, and it was anticipated that incidence amongst the New Rand Miners might increase with a corresponding increase in their working years. Finally, the second group of

numbered 1 301 miners, or 8.5 per

Former SA priest fired by Amnesty

RDM 18/3/8

328

16

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Cosmas Desmond, the former Roman Catholic missionary priest in South Africa who was banned, has been dismissed from the human rights organisation, Amnesty International.

He had been director of the British section for two years.

Mr Derek Roebuck, who is acting director in Mr Desmond's place, has declined to give the reasons for the dismissal.

He would say only that it took effect on Saturday after a council meeting of the British section received a report from an internal commission of inquiry.

It was decided to dismiss Mr Desmond on the basis of the findings.

I understand, however, that some members of Amnesty resented staff changes made by Mr Desmond, and complained

that he was "intransigent" and "heavy-handed."

Some of the staff went into "dispute" through trade union channels. The union involved is one concerned with clerical, technical and supervisory staff.

Mr Desmond was to see the union this week about his own position.

Other causes of friction were disagreements about the role of Amnesty, and whether it should be a small movement operating within proscribed areas or a broadly-based mass movement.

I understand that Mr Desmond felt that it should widen its scope. It has 17 000 members at present.

During the time Mr Desmond was director, Amnesty conducted human rights campaigns concerning Guatemala, Chile, Zaire, East Germany and Russia — and is now giving its attention to South Korea.

Many people in Britain speak

highly of Mr Desmond's efforts — but others say he antagonised staff unduly.

He is best known in South Africa for his campaign against the Government's resettlement programme at Limehill in Natal, where he was a missionary.

After leaving the ministry and marrying, he continued his campaign against the forced removals of Africans to areas where, he claimed, insufficient provision was made for them.

After the publication of his book, "The Discarded People", he was banned and house-arrested.

Mr Desmond was born in Britain, and three years ago he and his family left South Africa to settle in London.

I understand that he will now write a book about Amnesty and its human rights work throughout the world.

The post of director is to be advertised.

No. 545

13 Maart 1981

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 107ER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 107er van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderheid van kennisgewing wat ingevolge artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet in werking is en waarby ondergenoemde persone verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

No. 545

328

gg 7473

13 March 1981

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 107ER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107er of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Saravanan Chetty.....	36 Kingston Road, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	18/2/81	31/12/85

1.

INTRODUCTION

There is a lack of data on the comparative nutritional status of rural and urban communities in South Africa.

The need for this data is particularly evident in Cape Town from whence many families are returned to the Bantustans under Section 13 of the Urban Areas Act. In 1977 the homes of 21 000 people in the squatter areas of Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell were demolished in order that they should return to their places of origin. The likely effect of such a move on the health of these people was unknown.

The community of Crossroads ^{has constantly been} is threatened with demolition ~~before the end of 1978~~. It therefore appeared important to conduct a survey of the nutritional status of the children of Crossroads and compare them with a similar group in a rural setting.

2.

RBM 10/3/81

Mayet gets 50 days, suspended

(228)

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former journalist, Zubeida Mayet, was given a suspended jail sentence of 50 days by the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday for breaking her banning order.

The sentence was suspended for 18 months by Mr A Barlow.

Mayet, 42, a Lenasia widow and mother of eight, pleaded guilty to attending a meeting at Jiswa Hall, Lenasia, last October 19.

She was banned for five years in December 1978. In terms of her order she is restricted to the Johannesburg area and may not attend any gatherings.

Yesterday she admitted attending the meeting in Lenasia, held to commemorate the banning of the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) and other black organisations on October 19, 1977. She was an office bearer of the union.

She said she believed at the time she was entitled to attend such a gathering. She added that she now admits not being entitled to and failed to show the care and circumspection required of her in believing she was entitled to.

At the time of her banning, Mayet was the deputy chief sub-editor of the Voice.

Soweton 10/3/81 328

Mayet is sentenced



Zubelda Mayet

A FORTY-TWO-YEAR old former journalist, Mrs Zubelda Mayet, was yesterday found guilty of contravening her banning order by a Johannesburg regional court magistrate.

She was sentenced to 50 days imprisonment, suspended for 18 months by Mr A H Barlow.

Mrs Mayet, a mother of eight, admitted that on October 19 last year she attended a gathering at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

She told the court that at the time she believed she was entitled to be at the service which was advertised as a prayer meeting.

Banned student appears in court

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday reserved judgment on Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa, the banned Kagiso student charged with breaking his banning orders.

Ntlokoa, a former executive member of the Young Christian Workers (YCW) appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday. Judgment will be given on Thursday.

He appears before Mr F Z Kryneaw and is defended by Mr J Suttner, instructed by Mrs Priscilla Jana.

Evidence led in court was that Mr Ntlokoa had on Sunday October 19 last year contravened his banning order by attending an illegal gathering, and being in a school building in Kagiso.

Captain P Coetzee of the Security Police had earlier told the court that he had found Mr Ntlokoa addressing people in a classroom at the St Mary's Catholic School and that Mr Ntlokoa had also drawn up the agenda for that day.

Sister Mary Bernard, of the Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso, said she had asked Mr Ntlokoa to draft a programme for that day as they were going to have a meeting at 11 am and had also asked him to borrow a tape recorder as this was going to be a youth meeting. She said she would not have allowed Mr Ntlokoa to attend the meeting as he was restricted.

When the police arrived, the meeting had not as yet been held. Mr Ntlokoa had instead just arrived, bringing the tape recorder and the programme to her.

In argument Mr Suttner told the court the definition of a gathering was not clear as Mr Ntlokoa had not actually attended the gathering, but had merely brought the recorder and the programme. He said that he was on school premises, but a school cannot be regarded as a school over weekends.

328

10/3/81

SOWETAN

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**Guilty of
ban breach**

Court Reporter

A 42-year-old journalist, Mrs Zubeida Mayet, was today found guilty of contravening her banning order by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate.

She was sentenced to 50 days' imprisonment, suspended for 18 months by Mr A H Barlow.

Mrs Mayet, a mother of eight, admitted that on October 19 last year she attended a gathering at the Jiswa Centre, Lenasia.

She told the court that at the time she believed she was entitled to be at the service which was advertised as a prayer meeting.

GENERAL NEWS

Steyn wants Govt to relax gag on Sisulu

RDM 7/3/81 (139) 828 (243)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media has asked for a temporary relaxation of the banning orders imposed on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former leader of black journalists, to enable him to appear before the commission.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in an interview yesterday that the commission had written to the Minister of Justice making the request to allow Mr Sisulu to testify and for his submissions to be published by the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn also disclosed he had invited the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) to send representatives to appear before the commission.

He said that if permission was received from the Minister of Justice, he would invite Mr Sisulu to appear.

Mr Sisulu, former news editor of Sunday Post — one of two newspapers effectively shut by the Government recently — was president of Mwasa when he was banned for three years under the Internal Security Act last December.



ZWELAKHE SISULU
... under three-year ban order

Act last December.

So far, Inkatha representatives have been the only blacks to appear before the commission.

But Mwasa is unlikely to accept the commission's invitation. Its senior vice-president, Mr Charles Nqakula, said yesterday:

"We have not yet received the invitation. When we do, our executive will have to discuss it."

"But our standpoint is clear — we cannot accept the temporary lifting of banning orders for the system to pursue its selfish ends. The banning restrictions on all our people must be unconditionally lifted and the banned newspapers must first be unbanned before we would even consider giving evidence or advising our former president to do so."

After restriction orders were served on Mr Sisulu, four other Mwasa officials were also banned. They are Mr Phil Mtimkulu, Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, Mr Mathata Tsedu and Mr Joe Thloloe.

In its submission to the commission, Inkatha sharply criticised some Mwasa members. Mwasa also came in for criticism from the editor of Beeld, Ton Vosloo, in his submissions.

Mr Sisulu cannot be quoted because of his banning order. The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, could not be contacted for comment last night.

He's not a criminal, says wife

328 C. Harold 7/3/81

I AM not ashamed of my husband now being banned for the second time because he is not a criminal. I am proud of him and can walk with my head high.

So says Mrs. Saras Chetty whose husband, Mr. A. S. Chetty, a Maritzburg estate agent and civic leader, was served with a five-year banning order last week. A banning order for a similar period expired in 1978.

It is believed that Mr. Chetty's recent condemnation of the Republic Festival celebrations led to the order being served upon him.

Mrs. Chetty, a teacher, spoke last week of her anguish since Wednesday afternoon. Her two daughters and sons are shocked at the banning.

Family life will lose its warmth with my husband not being able to attend any social functions including parties in his own house.

I will experience loneliness again like I did the last time when my husband was banned. No more will we be able to go to the cinema together or visit friends and relatives.

Life will be difficult but my family gains strength from the fact that my husband is making a sacrifice,' Mrs. Chetty said.

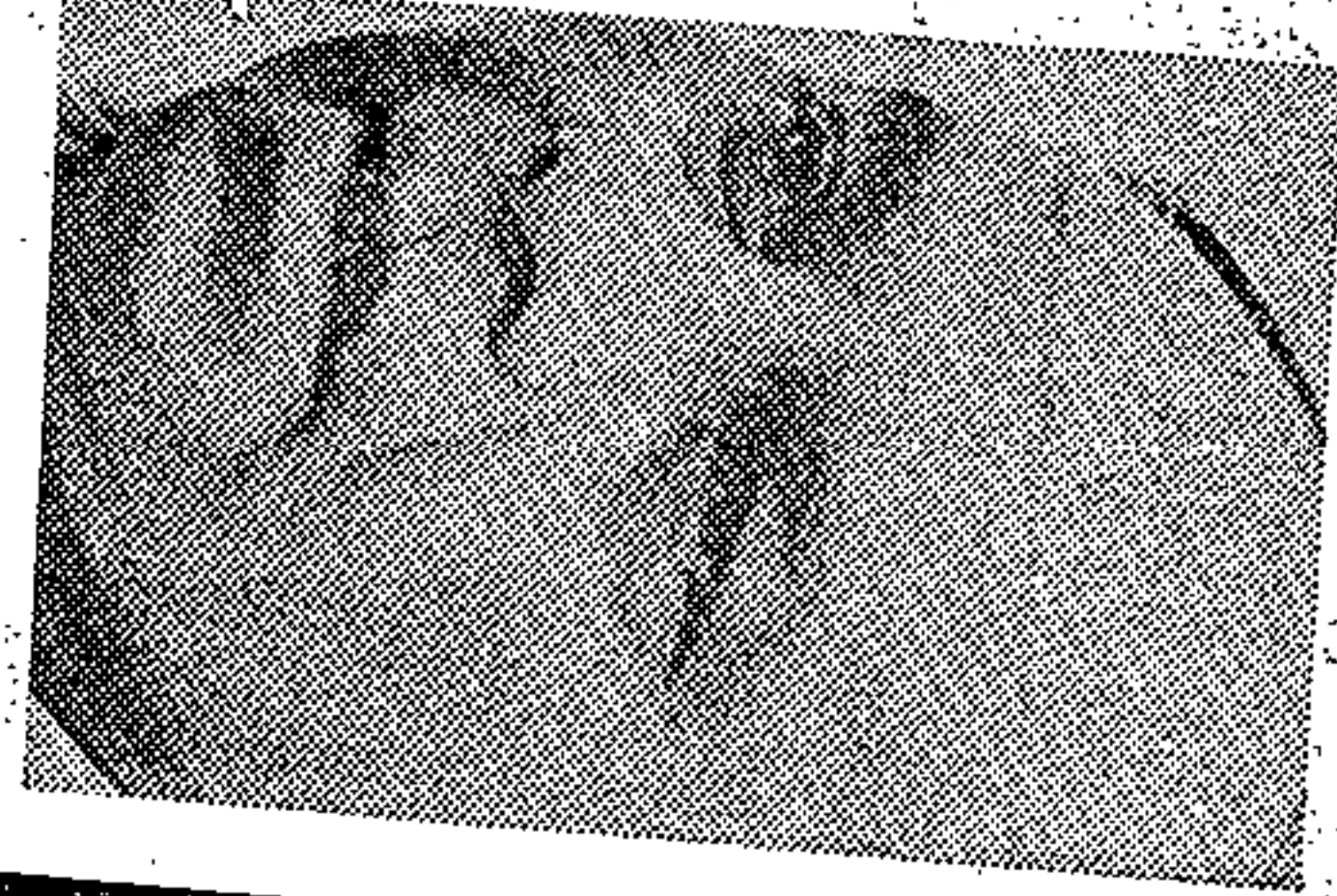
The spirit in my husband to fight for the liberation struggle will never die because his whole life is centred around the fight for freedom. If the spirit dies, then he will also die. His physical and mental life in enveloped in the struggle.

Mrs. Chetty said the ban is much more severe than the previous one because now he has to report to the Mountain Rise police once a week.

RESTRICTED

Mr. Chetty was not restricted to the magisterial district of Maritzburg during the term of his previous banning. Now he is. He may not leave his house between 6 pm and 6 am over weekends and on public holidays. Besides his children, wife, daughter-in-law and father-in-law, Mr. T. M. Padayachee, a physical consultant is the only other person who may visit Mr. Chetty.

Mrs. Chetty suffers from severe attacks of hay fever. Her children do not live at home — and her husband cannot leave home at night and during weekends — so she will have difficulty reaching a doctor in an emergency, she said.



MR A S CHETTY — banned for a second time.

The table shows that 21 workers (16 percent) earn R10

a week or less; 72 workers (55 percent) earn R15 or less and

108 workers (83 percent) earn R20 a week or less.

Average payments to African workers were R15,49 a week and

to coloured workers R14,65. Agricultural census data give the

following comparable figures:

TABLE 19

Numbers employed and total payment (in cash and in kind) by race and magisterial district, four magisterial districts, 1972-73

Coloured regular workers:

District	Number employed	Average payment (cash plus kind), (R per week)
Beaufort West	977	8,03
Fraserburg	572	7,72
Graaff-Reinet	1 022	6,06
Middelburg	446	7,40
total	3 017	7,21

African re

District

Beaufort We

Fraserburg

Graaff-Rein

Middelburg

total

SOURCE: Rel

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Banned Durban bookseller leaves South Africa

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN bookseller, Mr Govindsammy Reddy, 36, whose banning order was due to expire later this year, left South Africa at the weekend.

Mr Reddy, who obtained an MA in history from North-Western University in Chicago, distributed books for Raven Press of Johannesburg from 320 West Street, Durban.

He was banned under Section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 for five years in January 1977 and the banning order was to expire on December 31 this year.

Mrs Kasturi Reddy, his

wife, said last night that she did not know when, or how, her husband had left the country. He had telephoned her on Sunday.

A close friend of Mr Reddy, Mr Niel Lewis, said: 'I think that Govin was afraid he would be banned again. He was struggling to make a living and only earned between R50 and R60 a month.'

At the time of his banning, Mr Reddy was a research officer for the Institute of Race Relations.

A spokesman for the Security Branch in Durban said yesterday he had not heard that Mr Reddy had left South Africa.

production,
Report No. 06-01-10.
estimates of total

t (cash plus kind),
(week)

5/10/81 26/4/81

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Union seeks backing for banned seven

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) has appealed to local organisations to support an international day of protest against the banning of seven black South African journalists.

The call by Cusa — an

important black trade union body — is in response to a "day of action" planned for later this year by the International Federation of Journalists.

The organisers aim to highlight the "intolerable

persecution by the South African authorities of black journalists," and the "day" will include pickets outside embassies, public meetings, the distribution of leaflets and publicity in union journals.

Seven black journalists

are currently subject to banning orders issued by the Minister of Justice. They include the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and three other members of the Mwasa executive committee.

In a statement released today, Cusa refers to the "strong protests" it lodged against the most recent spate of bannings, which took place last December and January.

In keeping with this stand, it called on local bodies to pledge their support for the "day of action," and to "suggest ways in which they would wish to support the campaign."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 757

10 April 1981

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

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

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DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 757

88 7541

10 April 1981

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10(1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, (WET 44 VAN 1950)

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

Name Naam	Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld	Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Florence Grace Mswane née Mkhize.....	4166 Msane Resort, Lamontville, Durban.....	27/2/81	31/12/85

3. It seems that all groups which reach a certain degree of poverty cannot support co-ops. Maxwell Klayman in an article on the Moshav in Israel writes of the new type of Moshav for settlers i.e. Moshav Olim; "The average size of farm was small, and there were fewer means of production than in the older moshavim. This meant a smaller output and turnover. Many members did not farm their plots. If the village co-operatives were to perform the services of the older moshavim the farming settlers could not meet the costs of the services from their relatively small output. Because of the tight financial situation the co-operatives could not pay their members on time. This induced the settlers to sell their produce to private traders for immediate cash payments. Thus a vicious circle was created whereby the position of the co-operatives was further improved." (7)

Banned from gatherings

PRETORIA. — Mrs Florence Grace Mswane, (nee Mkhize) has been prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice by the Department of Justice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Mrs Mswane's address is Msane Resort, Lamontville, Durban.

Notice of the prohibition was delivered to her on February 27 this year and the prohibition expires on December 31, 1985.

Sapa

may be interrupted for the period he is away, or he may leave it altogether. All the people I interviewed who were not using the dairy cited lack of labour as the reason.

2. Mhlauli and Nkalitshane said migrancy was the Amathole dairy's biggest problem. Nkalitshane said that because the numbers of people using it fluctuated they could never become strong (he said a big problem was that many people had no milk in winter). Mhlauli stressed the fact that marketing is important and said that if a man becomes a migrant to get money, there is nobody to sell his milk.

These problems are obviously general ones for small scale reserve projects. Norman Reynolds write of another small scale dairy scheme near Zwelitsha. (8) "During the life of the scheme there has been considerable change in the economic condition of the members families. Without any device to allow the

... /

members to retain a financial stake in the co-op, members at times opted out of the scheme for indefinite periods. Migration and death in the family are probably the two major factors. Apparently such actions have been common enough to threaten the efficiency of the scheme. It must certainly have made it difficult for the scheme to supply milk regularly and it must have hampered the co-operatives ability to sell in the best markets."

3. People who have other sources of income have an important advantage over those who rely solely on the dairy. They can hire labour, or they can fit the dairy jobs in with other activities all of which together add up to provide an adequate income. This happens particularly in Amathole where some people were allocated Full Economic Farm units with rehabilitation (these farmers may utilise their time well between cultivating fields, keeping small stock and working in the dairy. Combined these activities may generate a decent income while none of them alone could provide enough to live off).

Only for people with enough cows to guarantee a reasonable income would the time and labour spend herding and milking be justified. (Again if a market could be established). Because nearly all the people in the dairies have very few, very low quality cows, it seems that the dairies can only provide a supplementary source of income to those who already have some security, rather than the sole source of income for the very poor.

4. Here one must note the exceptions of Alfred Bukula of Inkomo and Freddy Mhlauli of Amathole. Both are particularly successful in the dairies and yet both of them are comparatively poor. Mhlauli has a pension but the dairy is his main source of income. Bukula has no other cash income, but his income from the dairy is now second highest to that of N.M. He attributes this to the fact that his cows are particularly good and he has concentrated on improving their quality.

3.4 CONCLUSION

One must remember that these two projects are pretty exceptional in Umhlaba, and also, that while Umhlaba's classified as a pastoral area, with emphasis on cattle rather than cultivation, these are the only two dairies.

... /

C. Herald 11/4/87

Man fined R50 for hindering police

A LENASIA, Johannesburg, man was last week convicted of hindering the police in arresting the banned former journalist, Mrs Zubeide Mayet, at a meeting commemorating the banning of several black organisations on October 19.

Mr A Chetty, a 35-year-old systems analyst and former research officer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was fined R50 (or 25 days' imprisonment).

Mr Chetty was charged with obstructing the police by hindering them in arresting Mrs Mayet for contravening her banning order by attending a meeting at the Jiswa Hall in Lenasia on October 19 last year.

Mr Chetty pleaded not guilty and said he had not known the men were from the Security Police. They had not said so or shown their identification.

HOSTILE

In their evidence, Lieutenant A Uys and Sergeant J Pietersen said the crowd at the meeting had been 'hostile' and 'inflamed'. Mr Chetty denied this, saying the meeting was essentially a prayer meeting and no one had been hostile.

The magistrate, Mr J Louw, said there were discrepancies in the evidence of both the State and the defence witnesses but that Captain W Minnaar and Lieutenant Uys had made a favourable impression.

the real growth of GDP was 2,6% p.a. (9)
These statistics are summarised in table 2.4:
Table 2.4: Growth Rate of Ethical Drug market compared
with that of GDP (1970 - 77)

	GDP	Ethical Drugs
Growth rate (real)	2,6	8
Growth rate (current prices)%	11,1	17

In summary, then the market is small, but has grown rapidly in the last decade. Given that the growth trends are likely to continue in the future, even more powerful reasons exist for analysing the behaviour of the industry. It is the aim of this paper to provide such an analysis of the industry in as unbiased a manner as possible.

(2.3) The Manufacturing firms within the Industry:

Because of the extent of diversification within the drug industry, the exact number of firms active in the S.A. market is not known, but is probably about 95. However, 50 firms account for 97% of the market. (10)

The market is not highly concentrated, with the market shares of the top four firms ranging from 3,6 - 6,9%. This can be compared to the motor industry, for example, where the shares of the leading four firms typically range from 11,7 to 15,9%. (11) In line with world patterns, the local industry has an oligopolistic market structure.

The S.A. drug industry, and particularly the ethical drug industry, is characterised by a high degree of foreign ownership. In the drug industry as a whole S.A.-owned concerns now number 50% of the firms, but in volume terms foreign-owned companies still dominate the market.

. / ...

In the ethical market foreign firms are even more dominant, accounting for 86% of ethical sales. Table 2.5 shows this: (12)

Table 2.5: Number and ownership of firms dominating the market for ethicals, 1975

	No. firms in top 50	Market Share
American	21	39,2%
British	11	18,8

'Refugee' Reddy to rewrite history books

RDM 15/4/81 328

By BEV MORTIMER

A BANNED Durban academic, Mr Govan Reddy, has applied for refugee status in Zimbabwe, where he has been offered a job rewriting the country's history books.

Mr Reddy, 36, is probably the first South African to apply for refugee status direct to Zimbabwe, which has not yet formulated a policy regarding political refugees.

He arrived in Salisbury on Monday from Swaziland — where for the past month he had been staying in self-imposed exile.

A delegation of top Zimbabwe officials met Mr Reddy at the airport. He had arrived in the country without immigration papers but was allowed in after 45 minutes in which top officials, including Cabinet Ministers, are believed to have conferred with immigration officials.

Mr Reddy has been offered several jobs in the education field — including that of rewriting Zimbabwe history books.

He holds a master's degree in African studies from Northwestern University, Chicago, and was a research assistant at the Institute of Race Relations and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress when he was banned for five years in December 1976.

Mr Reddy is not, however, the only South African refugee in Zimbabwe.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, has disclosed that a number of refugees from the Republic had already entered Zimbabwe.

He told newsmen that Zimbabwe would not be deterred from accepting refugees from South Africa by the recent raid into Maputo by Pretoria.

(3.1) The Role of Profit in Industry:

The precise role of profits in the economy has long been a source of confusion to economists. Some have held that profits are a predictable return for risk, while others maintain that profits are a windfall or residual amount left over for the entrepreneur.

The two views imply a major difficulty. If profits are

. / ...

said that doctors examine better, or that people went because they could treat anything. If people were convinced that the clinic sisters could be quite sure what was wrong with them, that they would be referred to a doctor if necessary, and that if the clinic could not heal and had not referred them, the doctor would also be unable to help; then the clinics would be able to function as an effective screening device, and allow doctors to use their scarce skills where most needed. As it is people tend to go to the doctor for what they feel to be more serious ailments, but this is less efficient as a screening method than if done by someone with clinical competence.

The above provides an argument why nurses should not only be allowed to diagnose, but should be trained for it. More could also be done by the nurses: e.g. providing medicine for hypertensives.

iii) They provided a curative service more readily available to a large proportion of the population; at 20c the fee was within reach of everyone. Old age pensioners from Zwelitsha would visit the clinic rather than the doctor because it was closer. Waiting time was generally less than at a doctor. They also provided cheaper access to doctors - if referred from clinic, their consultation was free.

iv) Some attenders thought it was the best source of treatment, (especially for family planning and children's ailments). This was partly because clinics provide the option of consulting a feminine health worker, but an alternative option is always appreciated where there is little choice of facility.

v) There are more black nurses than black doctors. For black patients it was an advantage to be treated by someone of similar language, and possible cultural background, although a gap between the middle-class well-educated nurses and most of the black patients was apparent. The

clinics are therefore a large step in the process of decentralising and bringing comprehensive health care closer to the people.

10. There was a lack of preventive and conservative dentistry in the Valley, but mentioned this. It seemed to eyes.

11. There was a general lack of the chronically ill (where 'cure' for white as well as 'cure') and extreme cases at home; and extreme cases away. The Valley was in a mode some home nursing was done mainly for whites, but there Tiersdorp, though there are particularly when not living to experience neglect.

12. Indigenous healers were as well as traditional birth information could be collected of their services. Divi physical sickness, but with ships with neighbours, spouse Indigenous healers seemed to in Tiersdorp than in the Sund blacks; perhaps this owes something to the lack of alternative accessible facilities; perhaps also different acculturation. However in both areas it seemed that a distinction was made between 'African' diseases and others, which could be cured by normal medicine. There are some signs that TB has 'moved', or is still in the process of moving from one category to the other, at least in professional circles. The diviner who lives close to the Sunland doctor transfers patients with infectious diseases

Refuge in Zimbabwe for banned SA man

The Star's Africa News Service
SALISBURY — Banned former Durban research worker Mr Govin Reddy has been granted political asylum by the Zimbabwean Government, according to a local report.
Mr Reddy worked for the South African Institute of Race Relations before being detained with other black leaders after the Soweto riots in 1976. He was banned in Decem-

ber of that year and fled to Swaziland in March this year.
He arrived in Zimbabwe this week, apparently the first South African to gain political asylum here after the Zimbabwe Government's announcement of an open-door policy for anti-apartheid refugees.
Mr Reddy was a prominent figure in the Indian community in Durban.

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Asylum in Zimbabwe for banned SA man

C. Herald 25/4/81 362 328

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He arrived in Zimbabwe

last week, apparently the first South African to gain political asylum here after the Zimbabwe Government's announcement this week of an open-door policy for anti-apartheid refugees.

FILED

He was a prominent figure in the Indian com-

munity in Durban and brother-in-law of Security law attorney Mr Shun Chetty who fled South Africa in early 1978.

Mr Reddy, who has an MA degree from an American university, is seeking a job with the local Ministry of Education, according to sources close to him.

Banned priest to lead Catholic bishops

328
SOWETAN
6/5/81

FATHER Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who is banned, has become the first black to be appointed general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

Father Mkhathshwa was served with a five-year banning order in June 1977, following his arrest and detention without trial in August 1976 until the end of that year, according to a statement issued by Archbishop Denis Hurley in Pretoria yesterday.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Soshanguve near Pretoria and house arrested between 6pm and 6am daily. When 16 community organisations were banned in October 1977, he was one of numerous persons detained without trial at Modderbee detention centre until March 1978.

He grew up in Barberton, where he was ordained priest in 1965. Between 1971 and 1973 he studied at the University of Louvain in Belgium, where he gained a BA in philosophy and a masters in theology.

Father Mkhathshwa has been secretary of the Commission for Ecumenism, general secretary of the Inter-territorial Meetings of Bishops of Southern Africa, secretary of the Commission for Justice and Peace as well as an executive member of the World Federation for Biblical Apostolate.

He has also made an important contribution to the expansion of the depart-

By MONK NKOMO

ment of development and the commission for social communications.

"Experience at the secretariate during this time has indicated that though the banning order of Father Mkhathshwa is a severe restriction on his freedom of movement, he is able to cope with essential duties in a highly efficient manner," said Archbishop Hurley.

The statement added that while Archbishop Fitzgerald was president of the SACBC, he protested strongly against the detention without trial of Father Mkhathshwa and had made persistent and repeated efforts to have the banning order lifted.

Archbishop Hurley told SOWETAN yesterday that the banning of Father Mkhathshwa was "unjust and iniquitous".

"To have justice there must be a proper charge, a proper case, a proper hearing and a proper sentence imposed by a trained judicial officer," he said.

"I am delighted to have a man of his calibre to serve the church," he added.

The statement also said: "Efforts to have the banning order lifted have



Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, banned leader of Catholic Bishops Group.

resulted in some slight modifications. For instance, Father Mkhathshwa will no longer be required to sign the 'parole book' every week. And he has now been officially allowed to reside in the presbytery of his

church in Soshanguve. Further endeavours will have to be made to achieve complete success."

Sister Brigid Flanagan has been appointed associate general secretary of the SACBC.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Banned publisher to get master's degree

Staff Reporter

THE banned founder of Ravan Press, Mr Peter Randall, will receive a Master of Education degree at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Randall, who works in the university's education de-

partment by special permission of the Minister of Justice, was banned in late 1977.

His dissertation for the degree traces the development of the English private school system in South Africa.

Mr Randall, who may not be quoted, founded Ravan Press in

1973 and was the only SA publisher invited to last year's International Book Fair in Frankfurt.

He received a passport only two days before he was due to leave.

He will ask for permission to publish his dissertation.

BANNED MEER CHARGED AGAIN

Tribune Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Natal sociologist Fatima Meer has again been charged with breaking her banning order.

The summons, served on Mrs Meer recently at her Burnwood Road home in Durban, details four counts of alleged contravention of the order imposed on her in July 1976 under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Two of the counts allege that on February 18, 1980 and October 30, 1980 Mrs Meer had absented herself from the magisterial district of Durban and on the



Fatima Meer

same dates was "within a place or area which constitutes a college, school or other educational institutions, namely Thembalishe Tutorial College and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre, Inanda, Verulam."

The summons allege that by doing this she had infringed her banning order.

Mrs Meer will appear in the Regional Court, Durban, on Friday to face the charges. This is the second time she has been charged with contravening the restrictions imposed on her.

The senior sociology lecturer was charged in December, 1977 for attending a social gathering.

For this offence, she and her son-in-law, Baptiste Marie, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

The Regional Court conviction was later set aside on appeal.

The Attorney General of Natal has lodged an appeal against this decision of the Natal Provincial Division. The hearing at the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein, will be on May 26 this year.

Mrs Meer's five-year banning order is due to expire on July 31 this year.

Author *S. Times 10/5/81* charged *(328)* on four banning counts

By GEORGE MAHABEER

MRS Fatima Meer, South African sociologist and author, will appear in the Durban Regional Court next Friday, charged on four counts of contravening her banning order — which expires on July 31.

The summons served on Mrs. Meer, who holds the post of senior lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal, alleges that she contravened her order on February 18 and October 30 last year by absenting herself from the magisterial district of Durban.

Mrs Meer was served with the banning order on July 22, 1976, restricting her to the Durban area.

Allegations

The State alleges that on February 18 and October 30 she was at an educational institution, the Thembalishe Tutorial College, or alternatively at the Arts and Crafts Centre in Inanda.

Mrs Meer faces four separate counts of contraventions.

Previously, she and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, appeared in the Durban Regional Court after being charged with attending a social gathering on December 22 1977 at the home of art critic Andrew Verster.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

The conviction and sentence were taken on appeal.

In the Natal Supreme Court, Mr Justice Diddcott and Mr Justice Shearer upheld the appeal.

They found that prohibition on attending social gatherings in the banning order was void because of vagueness.

The attorney-general of Natal has now appealed against the Natal Supreme Court judgment.

He obeys the laws of God

FATHER Smangalis Mkhathswa has an articulate opinion on most major issues, but the only way members of the public will ever find out what he thinks is by talking to him, one at a time.

That's a riddle, but then, Father Mkhathswa, appointed this week the first Black general secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference, is banned.

He can't talk to this newspaper. He can't, even as an important person within South Africa's Catholic Church, have his views published.

But fortunately his associate general secretary, Sister Brigid Flanagan, and he are on good intellectual and theological terms, Sister Flanagan says.

In terms of his banning order, visitors cannot even sit with Father Mkhathswa when the good Sister is around — three is a crowd in terms of his restrictions.

The law required that Sister Brigid and I sat in the parlour of the Bishops' Conference headquarters and he in a nearby office.

Father Mkhathswa, an ebullient man, the only Catholic priest at present banned in South Africa, is also under house arrest, an awesome restriction of freedom.

Frequently the interview was light-hearted. The association between Father Mkhathswa and Sister Flanagan is close, by virtue of the job they share and the faith they follow.

Perhaps they don't agree on everything, but if they don't, the law forbids me from reporting it.

In her soft Irish brogue, Sister Brigid said: "Banned or not I can assure you he still manages to work. I have seen him. He's a parish priest and a parish priest would never bow to the laws of the land before the laws of God. None of us would."

"He must be with his people. He's a pastor. It's the Government's problem, not his."

Being a parish priest, according to Sister Brigid, means the priest must be with his people on Sundays, preaching at his church to a congregation who expect to hear him say from the pulpit: "..."

I asked Father Mkhathswa if this preaching was breaking the law and he said: "..."

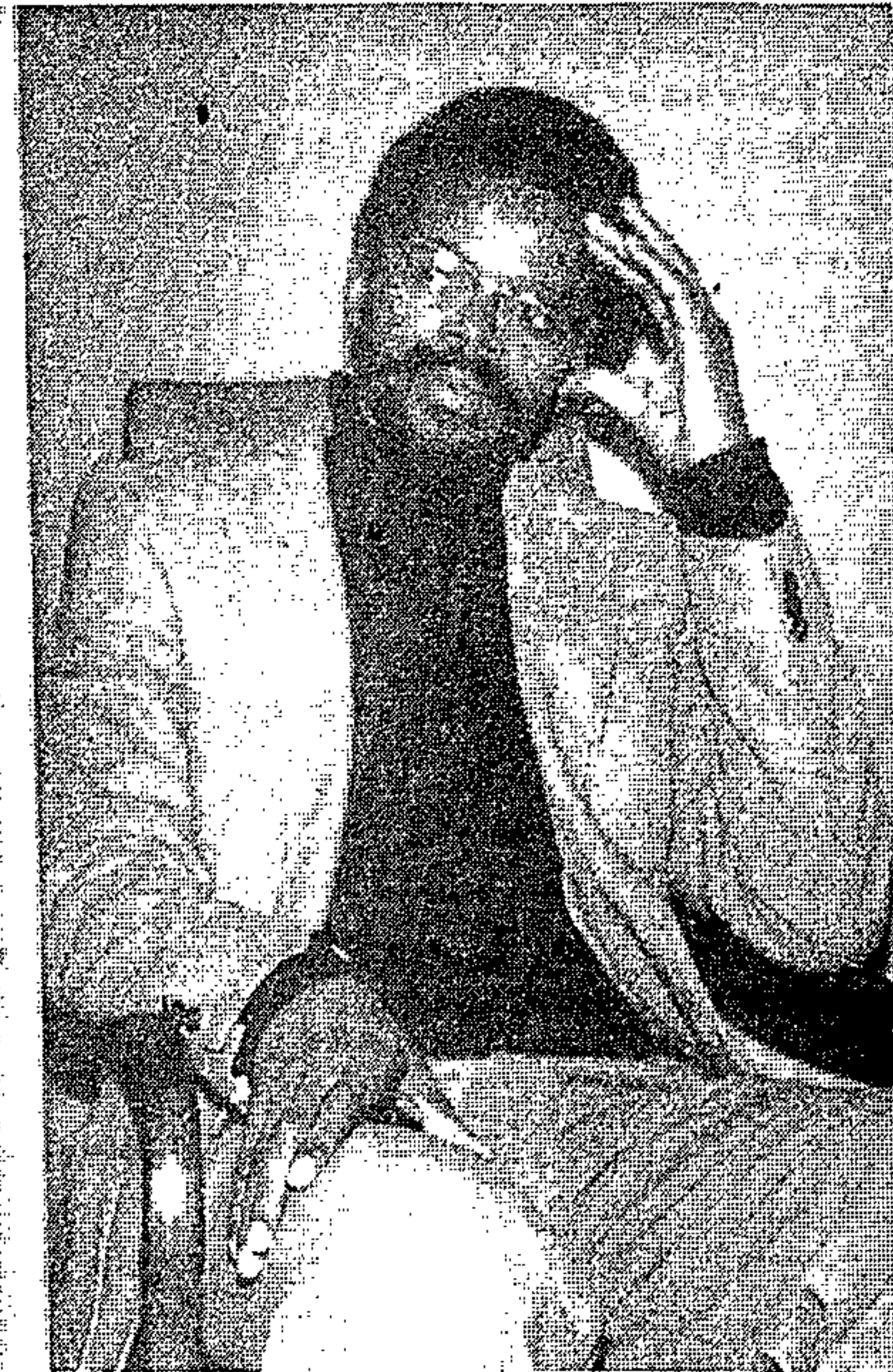
He spoke of his commitment to the church and said: "..."

"My commitment is to my church, my faith," said the Sister with the whacky sense of



THE Peta Thornycroft

PAGE



● Sister Brigid Flanagan... assists the banned Father Smangalis Mkhathswa.

Only in SA could this have happened

328 S. Express 10/5/81

humour.

During the interview — as I darted in and out of rooms — I also asked if he would break the restrictions of his house arrest order (which means he is confined to his home from 6pm to 6am every day and from Saturday mid-day to Monday morning) should a parishioner need the last rites during out-of-bounds time, and he said: "..."

But the Sister said: "Well, what would you do if you were a parish priest?"

I asked about his two lengthy sessions of detention without trial, the confiscation of his passport and other Security Police experiences and he said: "..."

Sister Brigid said: "Who knows why people are banned? They came for him the last time before dawn."

The smiling Sister, who often lapsed from good natured humour to deep thought, said she

understood from colleagues these arrests took place at 5am. How is he going to run this demanding job, with the need to make public statements, organise seminars, many of which will be out of the magisterial district of Pretoria which means he won't be able to attend them, and attend night meetings in connection with the Bishops' Conference, when he is restricted to his home at night?

He said: "..."

But Sister said: "Oh don't worry about that, we'll get around everything. I'll make any public statements that become necessary and we know the bishops will continue to press for the lifting of all the restrictions on him."

A month ago he was given permission to conduct parish council meetings in Soshanguve, according to Archbishop Hurley.

Not that he ever stopped,

Sister Brigid said. But she told me he had been caught recently at one of those meetings, and charged with breaking his banning order, but the charges were dropped.

He also does not have to sign a parole book at a police station once a week and he was also given permission to move to the presbytery attached to his church after he received Wit Kommando type threats, which were reported to the SAP in Pretoria.

Archbishop Hurley said he was refused permission to attend the recent funeral of Bishop Zwane of Swaziland, a close relative, a longstanding friend, and a fellow student.

Today is the 25th jubilee of Bishop Reiterer of Witbank, where the banned priest was ordained. Normally Father Mkhathswa would have been there, but according to Archbishop Hurley, he will be absent, because it is out of the

magisterial district of Pretoria. "We will miss him. I shall be there for this celebration."

I asked Father Mkhathswa whether he had applied for permission to attend this ceremony. He said: "..."

Just this week the British Broadcasting Corporation telephoned the headquarters of the Bishops' Conference asking him for an interview in connection with his appointment and the recent Bishops' Conference rugby boycott call.

"It would have been against the law for him to speak to them, so we referred the BBC to Archbishop Hurley," Sister Brigid said.

And talking about rugby brings a gleam to the eye of the fragile looking Sister, who entered the church in Southern Ireland at 19: "How can my people even consider coming here, for goodness sake. The Irish were an oppressed people, and so they should understand the suffering of millions of people in this country. And it is against the wishes of the Catholic Church there, and the government."

One tenth of South Africa's Christians are Catholics and the majority of them are Black. Father Mkhathswa's

appointment is in line with the church's endeavour to have a more representative executive in line with its policy on multi-racialism.

I asked whether in their views South Africa was a Christian country, all things taken into consideration.

Father said: "...". She said: "There are some good Christians here and we are supposed to have freedom of speech and movement. We are told this is a Christian country." But she sighed when she said that.

But she immediately afterwards listed the present conditions under which her "boss" lives — unable to move from his house at night — a man who may not be with more than one person, forbidden from travelling out of the magisterial district of Pretoria, unable to write anything for publication, including parish newsletters, he may not go to a court of law or any school, or move to any Black area except the one in which he lives.

But he has an important job now, which because of his special circumstances will demand ingenuity. However, he has the charming Sister to share the load. It's a load complicated by banning orders

'We were courteous'

N. MERCURY 16/5/81 328

Security Branch major tells of meeting Meer

Court Reporter

AN INDIAN major in the Security Branch and Mrs Fatima Meer, the banned University of Natal sociologist, had been courteous to each other when the major allegedly found Mrs Meer breaking her banning order, a Durban Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mrs Meer, who is confined to the Durban area and may not enter any educational premises apart from the University of Natal where she is a lecturer, has pleaded not guilty to four counts of breaking her banning order.

It is alleged by the State that on February 18 last year she illegally visited the Inanda area and also visited an educational institution — the Thembalishee Tutorial College and/or the Arts

and Crafts Centre at Inanda.

It is also alleged by the State that she repeated a visit to the Inanda area on October 30 last year and again visited the tutorial college and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre.

Found

Appearing for Mrs Meer, Mr I Mohammed, SC, said the defence would be based on a theory that the banning notices served on Mrs Meer were invalid.

Maj Joseph Benjamin of the Security Branch told the Court that on February 18 last year he had gone to the Gandhi settlement at Phoenix in the Inanda area.

On his arrival he had found Mrs Meer getting into a car. There were two black women in the car.

'Before she drove off I stopped her — and she asked: "Did you come to

arrest me."

'I told her she was out of her area and visiting in the Inanda district and that she had contravened a restriction order.

'She said she thought Phoenix was in the Durban area.'

Maj Benjamin said he and Mrs Meer were courteous to each other while discussing the matter. Neither had shown hard feelings.

Lt Victor Raju of the Security Branch said that on October 30 last year he had gone to the Gandhi settlement and had stopped at the tutorial college in front of the Arts and Crafts Centre.

Permission

'I found the accused's car parked there,' he said. Going in search of Mrs Meer, he had found her in a classroom with two black men. She was talking to

them about a partition situated in the room which needed repairs.

'I asked her whether she had permission to be at the settlement and she told me she did not need permission to be in the area. I warned her a charge of contravening her banning order would be investigated. Mrs Meer left the settlement shortly afterwards,' Lt Raju said.

Mr D Delomoney told the Court he worked at the Town Treasurer's office in Umzinto but had formally been principal supervisor at the tutorial college. He said on February 18 last year he had seen an orange Volkswagen in the area of the Gandhi settlement, parked outside the Arts and Crafts Centre.

Inspect

He had seen Mrs Meer standing next to the vehicle with two black women.

He was having accommodation problems at the college and had asked Mrs Meer, who had hired him originally, to inspect the classroom. He said he had needed a bigger classroom.

No students were present when he had spoken to Mrs Meer. Mrs Meer had made arrangements for him to have a bigger classroom.

The hearing was adjourned until July 23.

Mr J Gar appeared for the State.

RDM 13/5/81

Pressmen: PM gets union plea

London Bureau

LONDON. — The president of the Institute of Journalists, one of Britain's two trade unions for journalists, has appealed to Mr P W Botha on behalf of four banned colleagues.

Mr Graham Jones, in a recent letter, urged Mr Botha to use his influence "either to have the banning orders lifted or to have them brought to trial so that they may answer any charges against them. The mandate given to you by the voters endorses your declared intention to deal constructively with the problems of your country's future.

"Seen from Britain, these four journalists appear to have been put under the constraints of banning orders for their part in forming a trade union and for reflecting in their journalism the aspirations of their fellows," the letter said.

The four are Mr Phil Mtimkulu, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Mr Marimuthoo Subramoney and Mr Joe Thloloe, all office-holders in the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Tutu banning likely, says report

SOWETAN Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu is being subjected to a "vicious campaign of personal vilification and harassment" by the South African Government, with the assistance and collusion of other black leaders in South Africa.

This has been reported by the American National Council of Churches in a memorandum which has been read into the Congressional record by Representative William Gray.

Mr Gray, a liberal Democrat is a member of the House Sub-committee on Africa and an outspoken critic of South African Government policy.

The NCC said that on at least three occasions pamphlets containing vicious attacks on Bishop Tutu's personal integrity, his honesty and the representative nature of his public position had been distributed in Soweto and other parts of South Africa.

These pamphlets were focussed on the black community, but similar efforts were being mounted in respect of the smaller white community.

During a protracted SABC news analysis programme, film clips of statements made by Bishop Tutu while in America were "extracted and re-edited so as to provide out of context responses to questions posed by a news commentator".

The NCC says "reasonable speculation" led to the conclu-

sion that the South African Government, with the assistance of the black leadership was preparing the way for an "escalated containment" of the articles and statements of the South African Council of Churches, or of Bishop Tutu — or both.

A possible next step would be the declaration of the SACC an "affected organisation", which was tantamount to banning or to placing the Bishop personally under a banning order.

"In personal conversations the Bishop has indicated that should such an action be taken, he would defy that order.

"The consequences of such a response would mean trial or imprisonment."

BLISTERING ATTACK

The memorandum goes on to quote in full Bishop Tutu's reaction to a "blistering attack" by the SABC's commentator, Chris Saunders.

Drawing his colleagues' attention to the memorandum, Mr Gray said if the Reagan administrator was seriously interested in supporting individuals who advocated peaceful change, he should urge the South African Government to reinstate the Bishop's passport and to refrain from taking any further action against the churchman.

"The confiscation of the Bishop's passport and the threat of banning which hangs over his head is one indication of the increasing oppression of the apartheid regime.

"Unfortunately our foreign policy actions and statements over the last few months have only encouraged such actions by South Africa.

"To call South Africa a 'friendly country' and one which we



Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . campaign of vilification and harassment

should support, as President Reagan has done, can only serve to convince the South Africans that their dehumanising policy of apartheid is not only supported but condoned by this government".

Meer advocate to fight validity of banning order

Tribune Reporter

A Johannesburg advocate caused a stir in the Regional Court, Durban, this week when he gave notice that he would contest the validity of the banning order served on University of Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, who is defending Mrs Meer on four charges of contravening her banning order, said he would contend that the banning notice was invalid and that it had no force in law.

This is believed to be the first time that an entire banning notice served on a person is being challenged in court.



Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, with Mrs Fatima Meer

Surprise

There were expressions of surprise on the faces of many in the multi-racial crowd in the gallery as Mr Mahomed gave notice of his intentions.

In opening the defence case, Mr Mahomed said he would also contest that the Gandhi Phoenix Settlement was outside the magisterial district of Durban.

He would also dispute that Mrs Meer was at an educational institution at the times she is alleged to have broken her banning order. Mrs Meer would, however, admit that she was at the Phoenix Settlement.

Mrs Meer, 52, is facing four charges of contravening the five-year banning order imposed in July, 1976, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Two of the charges allege that on February 18, 1980, and October 30, 1980, Mrs Meer had absented

herself from the magisterial district of Durban and on the same dates was "within a place or area which constitutes a college, school or other educational institutions, namely Thembalishé Tutorial College and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre, Inanda, Verulam".

The State alleges that by doing this she infringed her banning order.

Mrs Meer has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

One of those who gave evidence for the State at the trial on Friday was Major Joseph Benjamin of the Security Police.

Contraveed

He told the magistrate, Mr J. Trengove, that when he arrived at the Phoenix Settlement on February 18, 1980, he saw Mrs Meer getting into an orange Volkswagen. He told Mrs Meer that she had contravened her banning order

by leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

Major Benjamin said Mrs Meer told him the authorities wanted to get Phoenix into Durban and not that she said they wanted to get Phoenix out of Durban, as Mrs Meer's defence counsel contended.

Mr Mahomed asked Major Benjamin to produce the notes of his conversation with Mrs Meer and asked for a short adjournment.

When the court resumed, Major Benjamin said his earlier evidence was incorrect because of a misunderstanding.

He said a transcript of a tape-recording of the conversation he had with Mrs Meer showed that she said the authorities wanted to cut off Phoenix from Durban.

Under further cross-examination, Major Benjamin admitted that the only thing about the conversation with Mrs Meer of which was certain was

that she told him she was in Durban and that he told her she was in the magisterial district of Inanda by being at the Phoenix Settlement.

Visited

Mr Vindappa Delomoney, Umzinto Town Board treasurer, who also gave evidence for the State, said while he was a supervisor of the Thembalishé College Mrs Meer visited the college but took steps not to enter the classroom while students were there.

Mr Delomoney said that even on the day she is alleged to have entered the classroom, she had not done this but had stood at the door to speak to him.

The trial continues.

Mr Mahomed, assisted by Mr C. Mailer and instructed by C. Sewpersadh and Company, appeared for Mrs Meer. Mr J. Garr appeared for the State.

major political processes, the general political dispensation of South Africa has numerous negative social, psychological and economical consequences that (indirectly) contribute, in certain areas, to an unsatisfactory quality of life. Examples of this is the implementation of the Group Areas Act, the existence of job reservation and separate facilities, etc.

A very important and well-known contributory factor in the development and especially the perpetuating of this poverty is the housing situation. A disturbingly large percentage of the Coloured population is inadequately housed. This has a very serious effect on both the social functioning of families and physical and mental health of the community.

Within such a situation of institutionalized poverty it is inevitable that there will be numerous negative consequences, on both the individual and community level.

Some of these are easily noticeable, e.g. a high criminal rate, broken family structure, a high illegitimate birth rate, poor labour performance, and alas, a high incidence of alcohol and drug abuse.

Any effort to build a theoretical construction about the incidence and aetiology of problem drinking in the Coloured community shall have to utilize insights and concepts from the different academical disciplines involved in alcohol-related research.

On a societal level, as has been demonstrated, certain fac-

tors can be identified that are conducive in creating alcohol problems insofar that a high level of anxiety must be channelled and maintained.

This anxiety must be channelled into a life tolerable. With the lack of facilities and leisure-time or opportunity, the abuse of liquor becomes a phenomenon, with its tranquillity well known.

Because of the continuous battle on a basic level, informal normative behaviour, is virtually eliminated of fatalism, despair and dominant strains, create a climate with the result that the consumption of liquor is not seen as deviant, but generally accepted and effective.

It can be postulated that the lower working class, and the materialistic and social rest of the population of Coloured inferiority, insignificant for adult male and status within the family to a large extent on material.

The situation of the Coloured

tors can be identified that are conducive in creating alcohol

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educational institution namely the Thembalisha Tutorial College and/or the arts and crafts centre at Inanda.

It is also alleged by the State that she repeated a visit to the Inanda area on October 30 last year and again visited the Tutorial College and/or the arts and crafts centre.

She has pleaded not guilty.

Meer in court over banning

Appearing for Mrs Meer, Mr I Mohamed SC said the defence would be based on a theory that the banning notices served on Mrs Meer were invalid.

Major Joseph Benjamin of the Security Branch told the court that on February 16 last year he had gone to the Gandhi Settlement at Phoenix in the Inanda area.

On his arrival he had found

Mrs Meer getting into a car. There were two black women in the car.

"Before she drove off I stopped her — and she said did you come to arrest me?"

He told her she was out of her area and visiting in the Inanda district and she had contravened a restriction order.

"She said she thought Phoenix was in the Durban area.

Major Benjamin said that he and Mrs Meer were courteous to each other while discussing the matter. Neither of them had shown hard feelings. — Sapa.

'Ban on Meer not valid' — advocate

C. Herald 23/5/81 (328)

DURBAN. — A senior Johannesburg advocate caused a stir in the Regional Court, Durban, last week when he gave notice that he would contest the validity of the banning order served on University of Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer.

Mr. Ismail Mahomed, SC, who is defending Mrs Meer on four charges of alleged contravention of her banning order, said he would contend that the whole banning notice was invalid and that it had no force in law.

This is believed to be the first time that an entire banning notice served on a person is being challenged in court.

In opening his case Mr Mahomed said he would also contest that the Gandhi Phoenix Settlement was outside the magisterial district of Durban.

He would also dispute that Mrs Meer was at an educational institution at the times she is alleged to have broken her banning order.

Mrs Meer would, however, admit that she was at the Phoenix Settlement.

Mrs Meer, 52, is facing four charges of alleged contravention of her banning order imposed on her in July 1976, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

One of those who gave evidence for the state was Major Joseph Benjamin, of the Security Police.

He told the Regional Court magistrate Mr J Trengrove that when he arrived at the Phoenix settlement on February 18 1980 he saw Mrs Meer getting into an orange-coloured VW.

He told Mrs Meer that she had contravened her banning order by leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

Major Benjamin insisted that Mrs Meer had told him that the authorities wanted to get Phoenix into Durban and not that she had said they wanted to get Phoenix out of Durban as Mrs Meer's defence counsel contended.

Mr Mahomed then asked Major Benjamin to pro-

duce the notes of his conversation and asked for a short adjournment.

When the court resumed Major Benjamin changed his evidence.

He said a transcript of a tape-recording of the conversation he had had with Mrs Meer showed that she had said the authorities wanted to cut off Phoenix from Durban.

Under further cross-examination Major Benjamin admitted that the only thing he was certain about the conversation he had had with Mrs Meer was that she had told him she was in Durban and that he had told her she was in the magisterial district of Inanda by being in the Phoenix Settlement.

The trial continues.

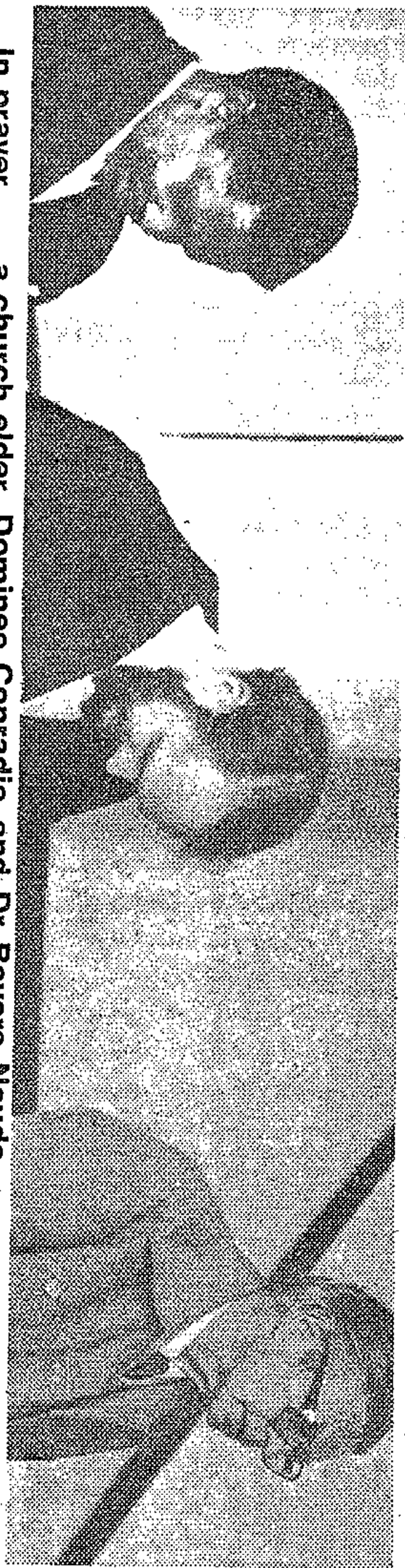
Beyers Naude . . . the Afrikaner who turned away from the laager to find a spiritual home across the colour line

By KIM KNIGHT

328

The Day

In prayer . . . a church elder, Dominee Conradie and Dr Beyers Naude



apartheid stood still

FOR a moment in Johannesburg this week apartheid stood still as Dr Beyers Naude joined with about 20 domestic workers in drinking the blood of Christ.

It's his way of living with his conscience and the minister who conducted the communion service in the black Dutch Reformed church understands how he must feel.

For the banned Dr Beyers Naude there's no place in the white Dutch Reformed church, according to Dominee Frikkie Conradie.

So Dr Naude became a sort of "honorary black," a member of the Alexandra congregation of the black Dutch Reformed church. And that's why he was standing last Sunday in a large church hall in Parkhurst and worshipping with a group of people who were mostly domestic workers.

"He's just like another man, not like a white man," said Miss Wilhemina Mithobeni, 54, who has been a domestic worker since 1943.

"We've got a spirit, all of us. He's just about the same place where I am," said Miss Lettie Molwantwa.

In one sense maybe, but there's a big difference for as the church service ended and the chit-chat took its place Dr Beyers Naude melted away.

As a banned man he is automatically denied the warmth of that after church talk.

A short while before he had stood with other worshippers in the simple "pew of hope." At his side was the New English Bible. He'd specially brought it along knowing that one of his fellow worshippers struggled with Afrikaans.

And so he stood. A pale figure, as grey as the suit he wore and yet at times full of life as he burst into Sotho songs.

There was no music but the songs of praise filled the hall.



Taking communion . . . Dr Beyers Naude and another worshipper

was the minister, Mr Conradie. A definite man who told me "racism is from the white side" and who preached on apartheid.

His message was clear — apartheid is against the Bible concept of community and Christian fellowship.

And it was into this background with the domestic workers, one with a child strapped on her back, that Dr Beyers Naude slipped with ease.

He joined the congregation in March 1980.

Most Sundays he becomes just like another domestic as he joins in with them in worshipping God. The Afrikaner who turned away from the laager to find a spiritual home across the colour line.

The service is informal. Mr Conradie was burgled a while back and the congregation had collected some money for him and his wife "to buy you something to dry your tears with".

There's stomping and clapping as the congregation file past their minister, shaking hands and dancing with joy.

The service is held in Parkhurst for the benefit of its members who work in the area, mostly as domestics. The heart of the congregation is Alexandra — an "out-of-bounds" area to the banned Dr Naude.

I asked Mr Conradie how he felt about the lone Parkhurst parishioner who'd turned on tradition and he said: "I am very very happy because the more white people who do that the more we have a future for the church."

"It is for me a sign of hope. It shows you have a future in South Africa when we can pray together and live together."

But for Dr Beyers Naude the togetherness is always measured by law.

Validity of Meer banning fought in court

By GEORGE MAHABEER

THE "validity and authenticity" of a banning order are being challenged in court for the first time.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, a senior advocate and also a judge of the Supreme Court of Botswana and a judge of the Appellate Division of Lesotho and Swaziland, caused a stir in the Durban Regional Court this week when he appeared for renowned sociologist and author Mrs Fatima Meer, who is charged with four counts of contravening her banning order.

He told the court he was to challenge the validity and authenticity of the five-year banning order served on Mrs Meer on July 22 1976.

The case is being watched with interest by lawmen throughout South Africa who regard it as something of a test case.

Mr Mahomed, in outlining the defence case under the new Criminal Procedure Act, said he would challenge the "validity and authenticity of the banning order served on Mrs Meer and purporting to be signed by a person describing himself as Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, and further purporting to place restrictions on her".

Charges

Mr Mahomed has also told the court that while Mrs Meer will admit she was present at the Gandhi settlement, she would deny that she had been out of the Durban magisterial area or that she was at an educational institution.

The State has alleged that on February 18 last year she illegally visited the Inanda area and also visited an educational institution — the Thembalishe Tutorial College and/or the arts and crafts centre at Inanda.

It is also alleged that she repeated a visit to the Inanda area on October 30 and again

visited the college and/or the centre.

Mrs Meer is confined to the Durban area and may not enter any educational premises apart from the University of Natal where she is a lecturer. She has pleaded not guilty to the four counts of breaking her banning order.

Maj Joseph Benjamin of the Security Branch told the court that on February 18 last year he went to the Gandhi settlement at Phoenix in the Inanda area.

On his arrival he found Mrs Meer getting into a car.

"Before she drove off I stopped her and she asked: 'Did you come to arrest me?'"

"I told her she was out of her area, visiting in the Inanda area, and that she had contravened a restriction order.

"She said she thought Phoenix was in the Durban area."

Maj Benjamin said he and Mrs Meer were courteous to each other while discussing the matter. Neither had shown hard feelings.

Lt Victor Raju of the Security Branch said on October 30 last year he went to the Gandhi settlement and stopped at the tutorial college in front of the arts and crafts centre.

"I found the accused's car parked there," he said. Going in search of Mrs Meer, he found her in a classroom with two black men. She was talking to them about a partition in the room which needed repairs.

Permission

"I asked her whether she had permission to be at the settlement and she told me she did not need permission to be in the area. I warned her that a charge of contravening her banning order would be investigated. Mrs Meer left the settlement shortly afterwards," Lt Raju said.

A senior member of the Natal Bar said Mr Mahomed's argument will be watched with keen interest.

"To the best of my knowledge this is the first time ever that the validity and authenticity of a banning order is being challenged.

"Mr Mahomed is a very senior counsel and has had wide experience as a judge. If he could convince the court that the banning order is not valid, it would cause severe repercussions," said the lawyer.

The hearing was adjourned to July 23.



MRS FATIMA MEER

Ev. Post 26/5/81

Banned

328
PE man

sentenced

Post Reporter

MR MOKI CEKISANI, 39, of Walmer township, banned for five years in October, 1979, was today sentenced in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court to two months imprisonment, suspended for three years, for breaking his banning order.

He pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing in a district court and was remanded for sentence today by a regional magistrate, Mr W L Visser.

At the earlier hearing he said he had taken a sick neighbour to the Dora Ngiza Hospital on Easter Sunday. Among other things his banning order confines him to the magisterial district of Walmer.

Mr H Fischat appeared for Cekisani.

Judgment reserved in appeal on Meer ruling

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Judge, in the appeal by the Attorney-General of Natal against a judgment of the Natal Supreme Court setting aside the convictions and sentences of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, both of Durban, for contravening their banning orders.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had each been sentenced to three months' jail, conditionally suspended for three years, for attending a social gathering in Durban on December 22, 1937.

On November 11, 1938, Mr Justice D. L. L. Shearer and Mr Justice J. M. Dicoit found that in terms of the notices served on the pair, the description of a "social gathering" in the relevant provision under the Internal Security Act was void because of uncertainty.

The appeal was heard in the

Appeal Court yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Cliffe.

Mr H. G. Klem, SC, for the Attorney-General, submitted the Supreme Court had erred in holding that the description of a social gathering in the notice issued by the Minister of Justice — in terms of Section 9(1)(b) of the Internal Security Act — was void because of uncertainty.

Mr Klem submitted that in order to test whether an administrative decree was reasonably clear, the test must be directed at the contents of the decree and not its consequences. In the

process of interpretation, it was the duty of the court to avoid, if possible, the conclusion that the notice was too vague to be effective.

The law demanded reasonable, not perfect, lucidity. The fact that cases might arise in which it would be difficult, perhaps extremely difficult, to decide whether a gathering fell within or outside the scope of the prohibition was not, by itself, a reason for holding that the prohibition was not reasonably clear.

The court had to take into account the comprehension and intelligence of the individual to whom the order was addressed.

In view of the context of the prohibition and its objects, it was evident the court had to accept Mrs Meer was a person of above average intelligence — she was an internationally known sociologist.

It was submitted that the legislature had intended to confer on the Minister drastic powers to inhibit social contact between the respondent and others, if he was satisfied the respondent was furthering the objects of communism or was endangering the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

In Paragraph 2 of the notice a clear distinction had been

drawn between "social gatherings", "political gatherings" and "educational gatherings".

The prohibition applied only to an intentional gathering of people and to intentional attendance at such a gathering, not a casual or chance meeting.

However, in the notices the Minister had not sought to define the term "social", and consequently, it had to be interpreted in its ordinary, accepted meaning, as used in the expressions in the notices.

A non-social gathering would be classified as a "social gathering" for the purposes of the prohibition in question when an appreciable degree of social

intercourse took place at such gathering.

It was submitted that the prohibition would not cover the person's family gatherings or attendance at company meetings or meetings of other organisations like a parent-teacher association, provided social intercourse there was incidental activity.

However, the person would be attending a "social gathering" as soon as he deliberately chose to remain present realising that the "customary cup of tea to quench the thirst" had developed into an occasion like "a tea party."

Mr I. Mahomed, SC, with Mr

C. R. Mailer, for Mrs Meer and Mr Marie, submitted that the appeal should be dismissed and that Paragraph 2(a) of the relevant notices served on them was invalid in law on three counts:

o It was void for vagueness;

o Properly construed, the social gathering prohibited in terms of the paragraph was not a particular gathering, or any gathering of "any particular nature, class or kind" within the meaning of Section 9(1)(b) of Act 44 of 1930;

o The paragraph was of no legal effect because it was unreasonable and therefore invalid on the basis of the common

law applicable to subordinate legislation and administrative acts.

Mr Mahomed said that in the definition of a crime there should be a high degree of rigidity.

Where it was not possible to ascertain in what cases the prohibition began and where it ended, the notice containing the prohibition was void for vagueness.

In the present case the judges in the Provincial Division had stated that, with all their training and experience, they were at a loss to know exactly what the restriction orders served on Mrs Meer and

Mr Marie required them to avoid.

It was also clear that the police, who were required to administer the law, did not understand what conduct would constitute an offence by Mrs Meer and Mr Marie.

Different views had also been adopted as to what degree of social intercourse would make a gathering a social gathering. The dictionary definition of social intercourse did not provide much help to a restricted person.

Mr Mahomed submitted that the concept of a social gathering, although purporting to be a definition of a gathering of a particular nature, class or kind,

was in substance no such category. It was a reference to relationship common to most gatherings in civilised societies, instead of limiting himself to a gathering of a particular nature, class or kind, the Minister had addressed his mind to particular kind of relationship — a social relationship — common to most civilised gatherings.

For this reason the relevant paragraph was ultra vires the powers of the Minister.

Mr Mahomed also submitted that the effect and implication of the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie were such as to render them invalid as "manifestly unjust" and "manifestly oppressive" or "gratuitous interference with the rights of those subject to them that could not be reasonably justified. — Sapa.

Banned man disappears

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Mohammed Essop, disappeared two months ago from Rondepoort, where he was restricted.

Reports this week say Mr Essop, a former Johannesburg medical student, has arrived as an exile in Zimbabwe.

Mr Essop was accused in 1971 as a conspirator, and was jailed for five years after being found guilty in a marathon Terrorism Act trial.

He was banned and restricted to Rondepoort after his release in 1977.

27/11/78 (3) 2000

Security laws: at least 152 detained

A total of 161 people are currently known to be banned and another 152 people detained without trial in terms of South Africa's security laws, according to the research department of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The most widely publicised detentions in recent weeks have been those of Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, the head boy of the C J Botha High School in the coloured area of Bosmont, Mr Aziz Jardine, and three prominent trade unionists, Mr Joseph Mavi, Mr Sisa Njukelana and Mr Dumile Makanda.

Also detained last week were three officials and a member of a union whose members have been on strike in Port Elizabeth, the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union (Macwusa). They are the union's chairman, Mr Dumile Makanda, its national organiser, Mr Arnold Didiza and an executive member, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi.

Most detainees are being held in terms of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for renewable 14-day periods of detention. However, it is common practice for detainees under this Act to be redetained in terms of the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act, both of which provide for indefinite detention without trial.

Under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, detainees

To Page 3, Col 5

For publications obtainable from the University of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

Affected by security laws

from page 1

are held incommunicado and without access to any reading material except the Bible.

Figures kept by the SAIRR show that the number of people banned in terms of the Internal Security Act has increased marginally since November 1979 from 156 to 161.

The most common restrictions imposed by banning orders are:

Written or spoken statements of a banned person may not be quoted.

The banned person is required to resign from any public organisation.

He or she is forbidden to attend any public gathering.

He or she is restricted to a specified magisterial district.

Prominent figures currently subject to banning orders include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, veteran civil rights activist, Mrs Helen Joseph, churchman Dr Beyers Naude, and the president of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

US fears for banning of Boraine

Political Staff

THE possible banning of the detained president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, caused grave concern among the team of United States negotiators who held talks with the Government on South West Africa this week.

It is understood that the Assistant US Secretary of State, Mr William Clark, and his party were keenly aware of the detention of Mr Boraine and other leaders, including the Transvaal student leader, Mr Aziz Jardine, before the talks began.

* * * There was concern that the South African authorities might not be fully attuned to the embarrassment which action against prominent student leaders would cause the Reagan administration internationally and at home while it was leading a new Western initiative on SWA.

CONTACTS

It is believed that some members of the US party were concerned that the issue might overshadow the SWA talks and encourage opposition in the US and elsewhere to the administration's friendlier approach towards South Africa.

Mr Boraine is widely known in the US and has many contacts in the US student community. His detention has already been reported prominently and has evoked sharp criticism.

American student leaders have claimed that the US administration's new approach to South Africa had encouraged the Government to take high-handed action against opponents who it could not successfully prosecute in court and who had committed no breach of law.

They have also argued that the US should be promoting those beliefs which were fundamental to the American system such as freedom of the individual and freedom of speech.

Fears have been expressed that the Government has already decided to ban Mr Boraine and was holding back on the announcement until the US team had left the

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Banning keeps him out of work

By G R NAIDOO

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner and detainee under the Internal Security Act cannot take a job . . . because the Minister of Justice will not relax some of the stringent conditions of his banning order.

Mr Russell Maphanga, who has a child, is living on charity.

An action by him against the Minister of Police for R10 000 for alleged assault by police while he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act in July 1977 is pending.

Mr Maphanga was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, kept at Modderbee prison in 1977 and subsequently released.

Factory

He was banned in February 1979. In terms of his banning order, he was prevented from entering Indian, white, coloured and black residential areas, except Umlazi, a township on the outskirts of Durban.

He was also prohibited from entering a factory.

Mr Maphanga's lawyers sought permission from the magistrate at Umlazi to allow him to be interviewed by the owner of a factory in an Indian area. Permission was refused.

The prospective employer was willing to employ Mr Maphanga. Mr Maphanga's lawyers applied to a magistrate for permission to enter an Indian area and also to enter a factory.

Permission was refused by the magistrate and then Mr Maphanga's lawyers applied to the Minister for permission.

Last month, the Minister, through the head of ministerial services, replied that he was not prepared to grant such permission and added that Mr Maphanga was at liberty to seek employment not in conflict with his banning orders.

Before his arrest and subsequent imprisonment on Robben Island, Mr Maphanga was employed as a driver by the railways and after a period of detention worked for a wholesaler as a driver.

He has been out of work since July 1977. He has not received any grants from the State.

We also asked about what steps were taken to safeguard adults in the household against misfortune and illness. Only about one in five African housewives reported that they took no particular steps. One-quarter used rites centering on the ancestors, and a further one in ten reported the use of African medicines and African traditional practitioners such as the *isangoma* and *inyanga*. Over one-quarter used doctors with western training, while one in 12 said they relied on Christianity plus some African practices. This means that over two-fifths of the housewives reported that they used traditional practices either alone or with some other means for safeguarding the adults against misfortune. Amongst Indians, two-thirds mentioned the observance of religious rites and duties, and/or the use of religious charms as a means of safeguarding adults against illness and misfortune. Less than one in eight mentioned specifically the resort to a doctor — that is a western medical practitioner — to prevent illness and misfortune.

Some Africans and some Indians were quite convinced that there are certain kinds of illness and misfortune with which a western medical practitioner cannot help. Amongst the African housewives, only one-quarter *disagreed* with the statement that there were special kinds of illness and misfortune which western medical practitioners cannot understand and cannot cure (that is *ukufa kwabantu*.) While half actually agreed with the statement that there were such illnesses, a quarter were not sure. About half of the housewives reported that at some stage or another they or a member of the household had consulted an *inyanga* and a much smaller proportion — one-tenth — said they had consulted an *isangoma*. Amongst Indians 55% of the housewives interviewed agreed that there were certain kinds of illnesses and misfortune which a western medical practitioner cannot help. Nonetheless two-thirds of the households apparently had a western medical practitioner (usually an Indian) to whom the family turned when illness occurred.

While we have commented on the importance of religion in health practices and beliefs of Indians, it is interesting to note that three-fifths of the Africans said that at one stage or another they had asked a prayer group to pray for them or a member of their family in a particular situation. Illness is one of the anxieties of African life, given the high infant mortality rate and death rate, higher than that for whites, or Indians.

It is Fernandez's (1967) contention that certainly at least some of the religious groups, such as the small Zionist Groups, provide security and support for Africans in a threatening urban environment, and help the individual to cope in stressful situations. Illness is one of these situations.

We cast the net wider towards the end of the interview and asked to what extent the families concerned had at any stage consulted doctors or been to hospitals. Amongst Africans, four-fifths of the housewives

said that they had themselves been to a clinic or taken family, while almost nine-tenths said that at some stage had made use of a hospital. In both cases the main reason for what were essentially physical rather than psychological complaints. Nine-tenths said that they had at some stage consulted a G.P., and half said that they had a G.P. of their own. Amongst Indians, a similar position was found to find that three-quarters of the African housewives or someone in the household had been an in-patient probably very often this was for a confinement. Again far the biggest proportion of informants or close relatives a hospital at one time or another.

It is disturbing to note that three-tenths of one and half of the Indian women reported that they or patients stopped taking medicine once they felt better, rather than the whole course. This suggests that doctors must impress need to complete a full course of treatment, regardless they (the patients) feel so improved that they do not need to take the medicine for a further period of time.

In conclusion, while the results outlined here point to extensive use of western medical practitioners and clinics and hospitals, nonetheless religious and traditional belief systems and practices in regard to illness obviously form an important part of the behaviour of both African and Indian households in Durban. I suggest that this finding has implications not only for community health work, especially health education, but also for the training of medical practitioners, who need to obtain insight into the traditional worldviews and practices of their typical patients, and

Award for banned Mswasa man

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — Mr Zwellakwe Sisulu, banned president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, is to be given a R7800 human-rights award in his absence in Houston, Texas, on Saturday.

The award is being presented by an ecumenical church organization, Rothko Chapel, to Mr Sisulu and 11

others from Africa, Latin America, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr Enoch Duma, a former Mswasa member now studying in the US, will receive the award on Mr Sisulu's behalf.

The awards are presented to people who have worked for social justice and been victims of human rights violations, a spokeswoman said yesterday.

Banned man CT 16/16/81 328 to be charged

A FORMER acting president of the South African Students' Association (SASA), who was banned last November, is to be charged with working outside the magisterial district to which his five-year banning order confines him.

Mrs Mayroonisa Hamdulay, wife of Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay, 25, said last night from their Rylands Estate home that two security policemen visited her husband at Maitland Sheet Metal Works, where he has been employed as an engineering technician for just over a week, at 10.30am yesterday.

They handed him a letter warning that charges were being laid in connection with his being outside his magisterial district of Wynberg, with entering factory premises without the permission of the Minister of Justice and with working on factory premises without the minister's permission.

The policemen had then given her husband one hour's notice in which to return to the Wynberg magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay was banned in terms of Section 10 of the

Internal Security Act. In terms of his banning order, due to expire on October 31, 1985, he is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and may not enter any residential area except Rylands Estate, Athlone and Lansdowne.

Mrs Hamdulay said her husband intended applying for permission to continue working at Maitland Sheet Metal Works.

He was the breadwinner in a family of 11, which included their two children, his three school-going sisters, two university student brothers and aged parents, and it was important that he begin work again as soon as possible.

In a statement issued last night, SASA expressed its "abhorrence of all laws that entitle the government to detain people without any recourse to court, and entitle them to ban people at will without giving any reason".

"In fact, Jamalludien has been placed in a prison unofficially — his home being his prison — without any official justification given. The man has been denied the right to fend for his family and to support them."

Wits SRC chairman banned for 5 years



Mr Sammy Adelman . . . served with a five-year banning order today.

Wits University Students Representative Council chairman, Mr Sammy Adelman, has been banned. The five-year banning order was served on him today.

This action against the controversial student leader follows a day of drama in which the chairman of the Black Students Society, Mr David Johnson, was detained and three Cabinet Ministers issued a strong warning to Wits to discipline those involved in the events surrounding the anti-Republic Day demonstrations.

Colonel Hennie Muller,

chief of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, confirmed that the five-year banning order was served on Mr Adelman today by members of his squad.

A stunned Mrs Bella Adelman, mother of the student leader, said she had only just heard the news and was too shocked to talk about it.

The banning of Mr Adelman comes after several detentions of student leaders by Security Police in recent swoops after unrest and demonstrations on various university campuses.

Most widely publicised

detention in recent weeks has been that of Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine who is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Other student leaders detained are Mr Azhar Cachalia and his brother Firoze, members of the Black Students Society of the University of the Witwatersrand.

They were picked up at their home on June 10 and are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which entitles police to hold them for periods of up to 14 days without a

court appearance. The period may be extended at the request of the Minister of Police.

Coloured student leader from the C J Botha High School in Bosmont, Aziz Jardine is also being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Security Police have also detained Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of The Sowetan.

Police headquarters in Pretoria today confirmed Mr Mazwai is being held in terms of security legislation, but would not disclose the specific Act under which he is detained.

"Blare break" - In order to give each bunch additional space and to prevent damage to the grapes, leaves around each bunch

vine trellises

"Late opies" - the shoots of the vines are tied onto the

major activities in the pre-thinning period are as follows: the thinning operation which will be discussed separately. The (although a few farmers begin a little earlier) culminating in various phases of this preparation generally begin in mid-November standard which meets with the requirements of the DFB. The tasks, all of which are necessary if the crop is to be of a Preparation of grapes for export involves a number of distinct

Pre-thinning Preparation

included in the text may be found in Table 4 overleaf. variations in some detail. Much of the statistical information the farm to any great extent. We focus on each of the seasonal the peaks necessitating the recruitment of labour from outside fluctuations are different from apple farming, with only one of (viticulture). As we shall see the length and amplitude of the seasonal fluctuations, from the cultivation of wine grapes involves entirely different processes, and thus different grape industry. It must be emphasized that table grape farming labour for another kind of fruit farming - the table (or dessert)

Outcry over crackdown on students

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Widespread anger has followed the banning of student leader Mr Sammy Adelman and the arrest of a trade unionist, Mr Thami Mazwai, as the government's crackdown on student and trade union leaders continued yesterday.

Mr Adelman, president of the University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council, was yesterday banned for five years and Mr Mazwai, the national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was arrested on Wednesday night under security legislation.

Yesterday afternoon nearly 100 torch and placard-bearing students held a demonstration along Jan Smuts Avenue and Empire Road, but scattered when riot police arrived.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that Mr Mazwai, who is news editor of the Sowetan, had been arrested in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

But later last night, the directorate said he was being held under "security legislation".



Sammy Adelman

Emotional scenes

After the nine-page banning order had been served on Mr Adelman at his home yesterday morning, there were emotional scenes at the SRC offices when colleagues were told of the terms of the order.

Several members of the SRC then held an emergency meeting with the university's vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis.

Professor Du Plessis barred the press from the meeting and refused to allow pictures to be taken.

Widespread condemnation has greeted the banning and arrests.

● Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said yesterday on her return from an overseas trip: "It is very depressing to come back to the old strong-arm, bullying tactics of the government against young people who are understandably incensed at the lack of any movement towards meaningful reform in South Africa."

'Neurotic'

● The PFF's spokesman on education, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The state, in its neurotic reaction to any persistent and effective dissent, has once again demonstrated its readiness to gag its opponents."

"Countless young people of all races have been plunged into a twilight existence by brutal state methods which would be more at home behind the Iron Curtain than in a country which professes to be strongly anti-communist."

"One thing is clear though — no amount of bannings or restrictions or detention without trial will dampen the dedication and spirit of those who work for a just society."

● Independent black and non-racial trade unions yesterday united to condemn the detention of union officials.

A statement noted "with anger" the detentions and called for the detainees to be released "with the least possible delay".

Sixty-four union officials and members are currently in detention — 57 are being held in the Ciskei and

are being detained by the South African Police.

● The National Union of South African Students — whose president, Mr Andrew Boraine, is still in detention, said: "We are angered by the news of yet another banning."

"History has shown that the removal of leadership has not silenced protest or removed grievances — the same will be shown to be true about students."

● The University of Cape Town SRC passed a motion last night condemning the banning of Mr Adelman and the detention of Mr Boraine and of the chairman of the University of the Witwatersrand Black Students Society, Mr Dave Johnson, and BSS members Mr Firoz Katchalia and Mr Azur Katchalia "in the strongest possible terms" and expressing its solidarity with them.

● In a joint statement, the Wits SRC and BSS said: "We reject this attempt to stifle us — our democratic aspirations will not be curbed by the illegal and heavy-handed action of a repressive government."

● Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, described Mr Adelman as "a responsible student leader and a good law student" and said: "I find the banning order imposed on him an arbitrary display of State authority which can only be described as despicable and deplorable."

● The chairman of the Senate Academic Freedom Committee at Wits, Professor Jonathan Suzman, described the banning as a "scandalous action and an act of administrative tyranny".

● Dr D J Thomson, chairman of the university's Academic Staff Association, said the association "deplores the arbitrary banning of Mr Adelman and the detention without trial of senior members of the Black Students' Society".

Meanwhile police have confirmed the detention under security legislation of Mr Johnson, who was detained

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

expression of opposition to the status quo was due to individual leaders. The banning of Mr Adelman and detention of Sowetan news editor Mr Thami Mazwai would not silence protest or remove grievances.

Dr Stuart Saunders, principal of UCT, said: 'The University of Cape Town has already instituted disciplinary procedures in regard to the damage to the festival bunting.'

'Behaviour of this kind is not tolerated on the University of Cape Town campus. It must be emphasised that a very small number of students were involved.'

Professor N D Clarence, of the University of Natal, Durban has declined to comment until the council has met to discuss the matter.

already expensive livestock. It is not only during training that sacrificial slaughtering is of importance, but throughout the life of a healer he or she has to prepare sacrifices to appease the ancestral spirits.

It is impossible to estimate the annual turnover involved in indigenous healing practices and related activities and commodities. However, it certainly exceeds six figures. Even if these economic considerations do not indicate anything else, it certainly points out just how viable a concern the practice of indigenous healing is. It must certainly rate as one of the most underrated business concerns in the country today.

Understanding, beyond zoological expertise, is also a major consideration. One of the valued aspects of using a private doctor is that one knows the person on the other side of the consulting room door. It is difficult to build up a relationship of trust in a system where the continuity of a personal friendship is replaced by a folder passed from one technician to another. We have observed that implicit in the behaviour and attitudes of the people is a concept of a total person, all of whose components must be "right" if good health is to be sustained. The same value is shown in their assessment of their doctors. "Beta knows how to talk to you." "Delta understands you - takes his time over you - answers all your stupid questions." "I only went to Beta once - you can't talk freely with him." It is more than "bedside manner", and it is communicated by more than mere speech.

"Respect", a term often used by Ocean View people, conveys almost as much as "understanding" in this context. For Simon's Town people particularly, respect was what characterised relationships between white and brown, rich and poor, Christian and Muslim. The indignity of the removals to Ocean View and the lack of respect shown for them as decent people, hurt many as much as the physical loss and the subsequent additional costs of living. In the relationship between patient and doctor, the former is very vulnerable - quite literally exposed. Sensitivity to that position of power and self-discipline against abusing it, are essential in the doctor, and "respect" vital to the relationship. Having examined a teetotal church leader, a hospital doctor told him that he would have to "respect" him.

The hospital serving this area is False Bay Hospital, formerly located at Simon's Town but now on the outskirts of Fish Hoek near the main road to Ocean View. To the people it is "Fish Hoek Hospital" as opposed to "Simon's Town Hospital" or "The Cottage Hospital". As a general hospital it handles any case, including maternity cases, from Ocean View, but transfers some specialist problems to the bigger hospitals at Wynberg and Grootte Schuur. From our small sample of twenty families however, patients had attended Red Cross, Rondebosch and Somerset general hospitals, three maternity hospitals in Cape Town, Valkenberg Mental Hospital, the S.A. Navy sickbay (which caters for the families of serving men), Retreat Day Hospital and, until it was closed after being damaged in the 1976 disturbances, Ocean View Day Hospital.

For reasons of economy, the vast majority of patients go to the local surgeries and to the nearest hospital but every family interviewed had had experience of at least two private practitioners, and most had visited three or four different doctors in the past decade. In addition to the Day Hospital and False Bay Hospital, most families had had contact with Grootte Schuur and many with one or two others as well. From their personal experiences, often traumatic, and from the accounts given by their friends and relations, our informants were in a good position to make comparisons between doctors and between hospitals.

Cynics have remarked that doctors bury their mistakes - an erroneous insight, for the grosser errors live in the memories of their kinsfolk. In Ocean View, word travels.

HIRSCH
Mr Herbert Hirsch, leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, said today the Government could restore some confidence in its ability to rule if it charged or released detained people and lifted banning orders. The Government's credibility gap grew ceaselessly as it used its draconian powers merely to stifle political opposition, Mr Hirsch said in a statement. "It is further testimony to the Government's growing incompetence in failing to produce policies which will ensure a peaceful and economically sound future for South Africa. As demonstrated during the recent general election, it is unable to resolve the real issues facing this country because it is split in its own ranks. Differences between Dr Andries Treurnicht on the one hand and Mr Ben Schoeman and Mr Fanie Botha on the other, evoke no positive leadership from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha."

JOURNALISTS
The South African Society of Journalists strongly condemns the arrest of Mr Mazwai, Mr John Allen, the society's

that when they do call him, he will come. The most popular doctor in Fish Hoek is Simon's Town men who have known something of the problems of being "non-white". The people feel that they should understand the financial problems of the poor, and be tolerant of slow or late payers. Both clearly use their experienced judgement in the delicate area of moderating or waiving fees. "Beta demands money before he treats you." "Beta doesn't demand cash first," informants assured us. Because they are brown, greater sensitivity is demanded, if not expected, and judgements are sharp.

Familiarity is clearly double-edged. On the one hand, it eases the relationship when values and problems need not be articulated because they can be taken for granted. This is particularly true among the poor who are not verbally adept when confronted by a "highly educated person" like a doctor. On the other hand, as we have observed in the matter of fees, familiarity is correlated with a demand for higher standards in the personal relationship. Thus the Muslim doctor is judged more sternly by his co-religionists than by the non-Muslims - some clearly having confidence in his personal commitment to them as Muslims, others feeling that he falls short of the ideal. Older people clearly identified with the elderly doctors who did sessions at the Day Hospital, and bitterly mourn their departure with its closing. At one level they recognise

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has created another disturbing development. The average person in the street is becoming blunted to the need to maintain the rule of law and is beginning to accept such events as normal instead of asking why the people affected are not being charged in a court of law. Instead the response seems to be: "They must have done something wrong." The simple test is, if there was another totally hostile government in power, would we all still accept the validity of such powers of arbitrary arrest with the same degree of equanimity? Mr Raw said that if preventive action was necessary to protect the security of the State this should be done by a judicial officer of the courts. We totally condemn the practices of incitement and hooliganism evident in recent times and believe those responsible should be brought to court to feel the full punishment of the law as a deterrent to others. If legal loopholes prevent prosecutions of incitement leading to disorder they should be closed so that the public can see those guilty punished as criminals and not made into political martyrs.

Understanding and respect are sustained in part by the ability of the patient to identify with the doctor. Both the doctors who have surgeries in Ocean View are Simon's Town men who have known something of the problems of being "non-white". The people feel that they should understand the financial problems of the poor, and be tolerant of slow or late payers. Both clearly use their experienced judgement in the delicate area of moderating or waiving fees. "Beta demands money before he treats you." "Beta doesn't demand cash first," informants assured us. Because they are brown, greater sensitivity is demanded, if not expected, and judgements are sharp.

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Star 19/6/81
Adelman.

(328) (271)
'a loss to

our country'

▶▶ From page 1

gal and heavy-handed action of a repressive government" and at least 100 students gathered along Jan Smuts Avenue last night, holding torches aloft in a silent vigil of protest and commiseration.

A joint statement issued by the Black Students' Society, whose leaders David Johnson and the Cachalia brothers have been silenced through detention, and the Wits SRC said: "We reject this attempt to stifle our democratic aspirations. We call on all freedom-loving South Africans to denounce this action and call for the unconditional release of all detainees."

Banning of Adelman 'a loss to our country

Star 19/6/81

328

Academics and students alike have condemned the severity of the five-year banning order served on Wits SRC president Sammy Adelman yesterday.

Professor D J du Plessis, vice-chancellor of the university, said today: "In my view the banning of the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Sammy Adelman, and the detention of the chairman of the Black Students' Society, Mr David Johnson, constitute a loss to our country.

"During prolonged negotiations with them over the past few weeks, I found them wise beyond their years with unquestionable leadership qualities and an earnest concern for a just solution to their country's problems.

"South Africa would be better served by discussions with them than by the harsh treatment now meted out to them. I hope wiser judgments will prevail and that these able young South Africans will be offered an opportunity to contribute instead of being alienated and silenced."

Political Students' Union (Polstu) chairman of the Pretoria University branch of the Afrikaans student body, Mr Jan van Vollenhoven, described the banning as absurd. "I'm against banning people because they say what they feel, and be-



Sammy Adelman
banned.

lieve what they feel is right. I was amazed to hear that Sammy had been given five years; it is totally absurd."

He said on the whole Afrikaans students would probably not react in the same way to the banning order because of the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus.

Professor Jonathan Suzman, chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee, also came out in strong opposition to the banning, and described it as "an act of administrative tyranny."

Wits students reacted immediately to the "ille-

To Page 3, Col 5

TABLE 7 - MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES - SERVICES OFFERED

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most of them to put in telephone lines at Tosmitzwinkels Bay. The Cape Divisional Council and the Department of Nature Conservation are protesting. The Post Office says it can overrule the objections, and it seems it will. Surely the Central Department of Environmental Conservation should be empowered to arbitrate in a case like this?

Whales

The Economist believes the Russians are genuinely going to quit killing whales. It certainly looks like it — and that means only one country is left in large scale whaling — Japan. Part of the reason is that whaling is becoming less profitable. It is a dying industry, dying because its basic resource has been badly depleted by overkill. The Economist says that a statement issued in Vladivostok announ-

due to be hunted by locals off the extreme north-east of Siberia. Says the Economist: "The Russians and Japanese are the only two countries still engaged in large-scale whaling; together they accounted for about 70 percent of the whales caught last year under the International Whaling Commission's quota system, each catching roughly the same number. If the Russians now pull out, it leaves all fingers pointing at the Japanese. "Over the past few years the Soviet Government has responded to its ecological lobby in a way that is the envy of its political dissidents. Its whaling activities have also come under the fierce enlightened glare of Greenpeace and other conservationist bodies which see the killing of whales not only as inhumane (which it is) and unnecessary (alternatives are easily avail-



The trails of tens of thousands of blue wildebeest polish the surface of a denuded area of the Kalahari in Botswana. The animals are forced because of 1300 km of foot and mouth fence to trek hundreds of kilometres out of their way in search of water. Thousands have died. Now another 1300 km of fence are planned. The irony is that the fence segregates the cattle lands of the northern half of Botswana from the wilderness in the south — but south of the line foot and mouth is unknown. And north

of this EEC mouth spread because birds Wildlife authorities in more effective methods of control the interim first-hand report are using a grader to help — a vehicle conservation.

able) but, above all, as recklessly endangering a species we still know exceedingly little about."

Opting out

I have often wondered what I would do if I opted out of urban life. Now I have found it. Rounding up tortoises. The Cape's Department of Nature Con-

versation has, in the last eight years, established three tortoise reserves; the Eensaamheid Reserve at Paarl (8 ha), the Hartbeest River Reserve at Matroosberg (30 ha) and the Lomans River Reserve at Witzenberg (30 ha). During 1980, 52 geometric (Suurpootjie) tortoises were rounded up at Eensaamheid. That's one a week.

'No need to fear Dingaan

INDUSTRY

Baking & C (P.E. Uite
Bedding Ma (Tvl.)
Bespoke Tail (Witwaters
Canvas Goods (Wits & Pre
Chemical Ma (Tvl)
Clothing (Ca George, N. C E. Province,

The reconstruction and representation of the Great Trek is normally an exclusive Afrikaner affair in which the English and others "officially" took no part. Two new books help to put the record straight. The first book is The Reminiscences of John Montgomery, edited by A Giffard (Balkema, R15) and it is the sixth in Rhodes University's Grahamstown Series. When a number of Craddock farmers joined the Great Trek in 1836, Montgomery, at that time a travelling salesman or "smous," set off with the Trekkers to continue his trading — and to collect outstanding debts. Among the first English-speaking people he came across in what is now the Free State was the Wesleyan missionary, the Rev William Archbell. Later at a meeting of missionaries at the Platberg, Montgomery was "surprised to find some Grahamstown people there

COLLECTORS' CORNER Edited by Neville Adlam

ied the trek and was later joined by McLuckie and James Mitchell "a lithe little fellow... from Potgieter's laager" who beat Montgomery during some boeresport "by one inch in the broad leap." Henderson and McLuckie come into the picture later during the trek, as do R Daniel and a man called Le Mare. Montgomery also took part in the military expedition against Moselekatze and had with him in his party "a little Scotsman named McKenzie." The second book to be reviewed here is In the Steps of Piet Retief, by Eily and Jack Gledhill (Human & Rousseau, R19.50), and ironically Montgomery and Retief's paths also crossed during

trek, and he was asked by Retief to accompany them to Natal. "I tried to persuade him not to go down the mountain; that Dingaan would lead him on until he (Retief) was completely in his power; that Dingaan was aware of the trek and, no doubt, dreaded the Boers, but would not show his uneasiness; that Dingaan to deceive him would agree to sell him land, and when the opportunity offered, Dingaan would fall upon him, in a country from whence escape would be difficult...." Montgomery continues: "Retief answered: 'Montgomery, Dingaan's people are not spoilt by the English as the frontier kafirs are.'" Eily and Jack Gledhill have done an exhaustive research into Piet Retief's life and the events that

led up to his death. They say that there was some confusion about the events surrounding the death of Piet Retief. But there were three eye witnesses to the event and all three were English. The one was the Rev Francis Owen, whose house was opposite Dingaan's royal kraal, William Wood, a 12-year-old, who had become Dingaan's interpreter and lived with the Owens and a Welsh girl named Jane Williams, who had accompanied the Owens as a servant. It was the young William Wood who interpreted the mood of the Zulu king correctly and warned both the Owens and the Boers themselves that Dingaan was planning to kill them. The Boers replied: "We are sure the king's heart is right with

Nothing to see

...done by member. surgery, immunization programme.

Banning of Indian leader 'repression'

Argus
24/6/81

HA
328

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—An outcry has followed the banning of Natal Indian Congress president, Mr George Sewpersadh, as politicians, churchmen, lawyers and community leaders condemned his second restriction order.

In a police crackdown on politicians, students, trade unionists and other activists, Mr Sewpersadh yes-

terday became the latest to be served with a five-year banning order which restricts him to his Reservoir Hills home from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and places him under house arrest at weekends.

The executive of the congress, in a statement issued last night, described the ban as 'an act of cowardice and obvious repression.'

SOLUTION

'The only solution to the problems of South Africa is a society based on the principles of the freedom charter.'

'Our president is a courageous champion of a united, democratic South Africa in which each man will have the vote.'

Reacting to the ban, the Democratic Lawyers' Association's chairman, Mr Zac Yacoob, said the legislation in terms of which Mr Sewpersadh was banned represented an untenable violation of the rule of law which cannot be countenanced by any civilised society.'

EXPIRED

Mr Sewpersadh was served with the banning order at his Verulam offices yesterday afternoon. His previous banning order expired in 1978 and last year he was detained during the school boycotts.

The secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, Mr Virgile Bonhomme, said the ban would not deter the congress movement in its fight for full democratic rights for all.

Appendix: Continued

Description of Disease	Description of Occupation
<p>Pathological manifestations due to radium and other radioactive substance or X-rays.</p>	<p>Any work involving the use or exposure to the action of radium or other radioactive substances or X-rays.</p>
<p>Phosphorus poisoning</p>	<p>Any work involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.</p>
<p>Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.</p>	<p>Any work involving the handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen mineral oil or paraffin</p>
<p>Silicosis, asbestosis or other fibrosis of the lungs caused by mineral dust.</p>	<p>Any occupation (other than in a dusty atmosphere) as defined in the Pneumoconiosis</p>

By Drew Forrest

The Ciskeian authorities have laid charges against 57 trade-unionists, most of them members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

Legal sources confirmed that 36 Saavuu members and former employees at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London appeared in the Mdantsane regional court last Friday.

They were arrested on June 11 and have been charged under the Ciskei's proclamation 252 with holding an illegal gathering.

Another 20 Saawu members appeared in court on Monday, where 19 of them were charged with public violence and one with intimidating workers in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Riotous Assemblies Act. They have been released on R50 bail and their cases have been postponed until July 13.

Prior to their court appearance, the men had been held for more than two months under the homeland's security laws.

Also charged was the branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha, who is alleged to have been in possession of banned literature.

as to Workmen's Compensation, Appendix 2,; Joe Heng,

Any work involving the preparation, packing or handling of trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.)

Hydrocarbons poisoning by the	Manufacture or use of or contact with the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons.
Manganese poisoning	Any work involving the use or handling of, or exposure to fumes, dust or vapour of manganese or a compound of or substance containing manganese
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	Any work involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

Continued/...

A Plea for Improved South African Medical and Vital Statistics.

By H. S. GEAR, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H., F.S.S.,
Union Department of Public Health, Pretoria.

This year has brought an unusual and yet important experience to every South African citizen in his co-operation in the most complete Census yet undertaken in this country. Though this alone makes 1936 a landmark, it has other claims to significance in the vital and medical statistical calendar. It was exactly one hundred years ago, in 1836, that the General Registry Office was established, inaugurating the first scientific collection of English vital statistics. These were eventually to provide William Farr, the greatest of all medical statisticians, with the material for his classical reports. Unfortunately our profession is all too ignorant of the genius of Farr and of the influence that through him the English vital statistical data had in arousing public opinion, firstly in England and later in other countries, to the need for sanitation and preventive medicine.

Furthermore, the death has occurred this year of Karl Pearson, one of the great intellects of our time, to whom science and medicine owe largely the great advances in the application of mathematics to biological measurement. Pearson's contributions in such fields as the measurement and interpretation of correlation and the theory of probability are fundamental, but also from him inspiration was drawn by such leading medical statisticians and epidemiologists as Raymond Pearl and Major Greenwood. In this year, then, it is appropriate that South African medicine should give some thought to a subject ever growing in importance—medical and vital statistics.

The preliminary results of the Census have been a succession of shocks and surprises, giving expression to many national and local problems which have surreptitiously developed. Statesmen, for instance, are seriously perturbed by all the implications in the shifting distribution of our European population. The "trek to the towns" has received exact description and its serious consequences have been suggested, but it may be prophesied that when the later results of the enumeration are available equally arresting phenomena will be portrayed in regard to the non-European.

That so much of the Census report should be in the nature of a revelation is indicative of the weakness of the system of demography in this country. That so many vital phenomena—births, deaths, age, sex, racial, and geographical distribution of the populations—are imperfectly known is of serious consequence to statesman, scientist, and administrator. In the absence of knowledge of the birth and death rates of the non-European, guidance and control of important social forces is impossible, and the forecasting of and preparation for future national needs in such fields as labour, education, industry, and the general social system is haphazard.

It is evident that the public health administrator, adviser, and officer is particularly helpless in the present sterile condition of epidemiology and medical statistics. How are public health policies and preventive measures to be instituted when the problems are vague and even unknown? A military analogy may be useful. The general and staff provided with the most accurate and comprehensive intelligence of the enemy's forces, their constitution, their distribution and their probable manoeuvres, are well armed and can, with confidence, plan a campaign and state their needs in terms of aircraft, guns and man-power. Similarly the public health leader with knowledge, for example, of venereal disease incidence, of tuberculosis and its effects, of typhoid and its relation to age, sex and occupation, of malnutrition and inadequacy of food supplies, is able to develop his programme economically and efficiently. Lacking this fundamental information, his medical and health schemes can only grow fortuitously and even, in certain instances, be subconsciously.

That these vital statistical defects are of serious import is recognized, but in the medical sphere, equally profound forces are without definition or even unknown owing to the lack of statistical data. A perusal of almost any issue of our own Journal will show the handicap suffered by South African investigators in the absence of knowledge of disease incidence and prevalence. This lamentable state of affairs has on occasions received editorial comment. Recently the writer has had cause to seek evidence of the incidence of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in South Africa, especially among her non-European populations. In the case of tuberculosis he consulted the very important publication of the South African Institute for Medical Research, the Report of the Tuberculosis Research Committee,² and the report of the tuberculosis survey conducted by Allan.³ These two reports rank with the best epidemiological literature South Africa has yet produced, but in each, constant regret is expressed at the gaps in the fundamental vital and medical statistics. The Research Committee, working

"The need for 'vital' to a scientifically campaign, or, indeed, health, was stressed by the Health Department in 1914, and the so remarkable that 16 years later the Government and the expense, for several years, make recommendations cardinal necessity for production of disease should:

These are strong words from his recent attempts concerning venereal disease th emphatic. Venereal diseases of how difficult it is to get of morbidity forces in the of syphilis and gonorrhoea health and efficiency. Can we even remotely estimate the damage in the European, let alone the non-European? The native birth-rate is unknown, therefore this cannot be used to demonstrate whether gonorrhoea and syphilis, in causing sterility, fetal and infantile mortality, are dangerous influences in national growth. Death from cardiac and circulatory disease has its origin not infrequently in syphilis, but circulatory mortality does not provide any clear picture quite apart from any question as to the importance of specific aetiological agents. The damage wrought by syphilis and gonorrhoea to the nervous system and to the special sense organs cannot be estimated, as nothing is accurately known as to the incidence and distribution of nervous disease, eye disease and ear disease in the different races, classes and regions of this country.

Top Indian banned

DURBAN — Mr George Sewpersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress, was banned yesterday for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

He is confined to his home in Reservoir Hills from 6 pm to 6 am on weekdays and public holidays and has been placed under house arrest at weekends. He is also restricted to the magisterial districts of Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Inanda.

Mr Sewpersad was previously banned for five years but the order expired in October 1978. He was president of the Natal Indian Congress before he was first banned and was re-elected president after the banning order expired.

Even a quinquennial census does not keep pace with population changes, the estimation of which by census data alone often leads in intercensal periods to serious error. It is in gauging the accuracy of calculated figures for these years that the second source of statistical information, i.e., vital registration, is of much value. The Census numbers the population at stated intervals, but vital registration enables a continuous record to be kept of changes due to births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Yet again in South Africa the application of vital registration is woefully deficient in the almost complete absence of birth and death registration in the native populations. European births and deaths are satisfactorily chronicled, and the Census Department, in maintaining a constant effort to secure efficient certification of the cause of death, provides

This paper, published over forty years ago, has been reprinted in full in this collection of conference papers.

The comments made then are still applicable - possibly even more so as he anticipated the issues relevant to the health needs of today.

the underdevelopment of the society as a whole".²⁵ This process of differentiation was accelerated by specific government legislation and also by the restrictions which, while they applied to all blacks, tended to affect the poorest most quickly.

Discussing the class of successful farmers that emerged, Bundy writes, "The Glen Grey Act contributed to the definition of that class; to the overlapping of the categories of bureaucrat and well-to-do peasant, to the enjoyment by the headmen and their favourites of the choice land, to the circulation of

with the system of farming-on-the half".²¹

"Tomlinson records (p. 84) that in 1938 a scheme for the subsidised purchase of ploughs, harrows, planters and cultivators by black farmers was introduced 'and considerable use was made of it until it was discontinued in 1947'. Among those who objected to such schemes was former Prime Minister Strijdom who complained in Parliament that, 'If the Government went on in this way, blacks would soon cease to be labourers and become farmers, with disastrous effects on white farming, where the problem was already serious'".²²

Colin Bundy has shown that between the 18 end of the century a class of black peasants emerged and then declined, who, in their generally at least as good as white farmers period and in many instances, better.²³ black areas only degenerated to its present as restrictions were placed on blacks, and

provided with more services. Bundy cites²⁴ the main factors against black farmers as:

- 1) Lack of land
- 2) New goods to buy "which gradually became necessary to subsistence", i.e. captured market.
- 3) Disadvantageous terms of peasant/trader relationship
- 4) Relative ease of access of white farmers to the market.
- 5) There being no investment in black areas (lack of credit and capital).

The early period when some blacks became good farmers was a period of rapid class differentiation. "(The) success of a large stratum of peasants is not only compatible with, but it is a predictable feature of,

Bannings don't have 'general support'

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE South African Government lacked the support of the majority of its citizens and was forced to resort to "frighteningly sweeping" security legislation to keep the country in a permanent state of emergency.

This is the view of Miss Sarah Parry in a booklet "Outcasts from Justice", published by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The booklet deals with the consequences of banning orders under the Internal Security Act.

Banned people suffered direct disabilities and others which were the indirect, insidious and inevitable consequences of banning orders which have been described as a "civil death", Miss Parry said.

"All the disabilities and inconvenience suffered by a banned person are also experienced in varying degrees by his family," Miss Parry concludes that banning is effective and is here to stay.

In the booklet's preface, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre, Mr. Harold Rudolph, a senior law lecturer, and Prof. Johan van der Vyver of the law department at the University of the Witwatersrand, said they hoped South Africans would read the booklet.

"And consider whether a legal system which permits such inhumanity to man is compatible with our confessed allegiance to Western values."

"In one location 3 out of 1000 stock owners held 70% of the sheep and 50% of the cattle. Some of the councillors had as many as 3000 sheep and most had 200 sheep and 50 cattle." (This was in 1953)²⁸

Edward Brett outlines the process of class formation in East Africa: the pattern he describes is equally applicable to the South African reserves. "The indigenous bourgeoisie emerged initially on a regional basis, within each area this group was recruited from the rich peasant families which had been able to afford secondary education; this generation was then able to move into positions in the bureaucracy, the co-operative movement and petty trade. It then became the leadership

What hits a banned person is that he or she commits a crime by doing what other people do ordinarily. This is how one formerly banned person summed up the insidious effects of a banning order.

Today well over 170 people live with the daily restrictions of a banning order which affects almost every aspect of their lives. Sarah Parry writes in her study of the consequences of banning orders have on the lives of many South Africans.

Student leader Sammy Adelman, black journalists Zwelakhe Sisulu, Joe Thloloe and Phil Mtshuku are just a few of the more recent young South Africans who wake up each day to the horrors of "civil death," as one parliamentarian called it.

Outcasts from justice. This is what Ms Sarah Parry of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, called those banned under South Africa's security legislation, in her study of the consequences of banning, which analyses the Internal Security Act and also focuses attention on the human condition of the banned. Anthony Duigan and Carolyn Dempster report.

Horror of beings sentenced to 'civil death'

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The disabilities suffered by a banned person — the inability to enjoy a full social life, disruption of work, the requirement to report regularly to the police, to be home punctually at 6 pm each day — have been all the heavier on the hundreds banned by the State (1358 people in the 28 years up to 1978) because they have usually been very active, energetic individuals with deep concerns about social and political issues.

"What angered me was the almost deliberate attempt, in the way they phrased the banning order, to prevent me from working at what I wanted to do — and also the petty little acts of violence. That also angered me," says Author Ahmed Dangor, who was banned between 1974 and 1978.

Commented once-banned Natal trade union worker Halton Chedle: "You have police moni-

toring you all the time. They used to arrive at five in the morning; they used to arrive at twelve at night. They were watching all the time so it made it very tense."

Several banned people are sure their phones are tapped and suspect their homes are bugged, but they shrug it off, Ms Parry writes.

The "doyen" of the banned, Mrs Helen Joseph, who has had four banning orders served on her since 1957, has faced almost continual surveillance and harassment at times.

When she was placed under house arrest in 1962 the police came to

her house every night for the first three weeks, Ms Parry writes.

Don Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, has been banned for the past seven years. Three times he has been charged with contravening his banning order but never convicted.

Then there are the frequent raids. One Easter weekend the police came to his house five times. Or there has been the midnight raid, the banging on the door, the torches shining, the rough search through the house, sleeping children awakened.

No, the police, says Lt-Col Leon Mellet, public relations officer for the police, are very humane about banned people. The

banned are not necessarily criminals and are not treated as such. The object of the banning order is simply to prevent the person from continuing with his former activities, he explains in Ms Parry's booklet.

Many of the banned have suffered the victimisation that has ranged from the annoying to the frightening. Mrs Joseph has been the butt of hoax deliveries of tons of sand or crates of liquor. Then there have been the obscene phone calls and threats of "I'll kill you."

Bullets have been fired at her house and now she has a bulletproof window in her bedroom. Don Mattera and Ach-

med Dangor have also had the threats, shots fired and a car being tampered with.

Then there is the loneliness that grows alongside the official isolation. "I remember walking down the street and seeing people who used to invite me to organise poetry readings or address meetings," said Mr Dangor.

"They'd see me and they'd cross the street and walk on the other side. The banning order made me very sceptical about people. These feelings arise as friends reject you, the leper."

There is always the possibility of a banned person's friend being asked to make a statement

about a forbidden visit or illegal gathering; or being given the difficult choice of turning state witness in betrayal of a friend or, of going to jail for refusing.

Some people, in terms of their orders, have been confined to tiny houses or flats under 24-hour house arrest, forbidden to receive any visitors and have had to seek special permission to communicate with their wives or husbands when both spouses have been banned.

The vagueness of the Internal Security Act and the provisions under which people are banned make it virtually impossible for the banned not to break the law.

"There was no way you

could live without people coming to see you," said Mr Chedle. "Of course you had to break the law. We used to close all the curtains, close all the doors."

Not one of the banned or formerly banned people interviewed by Ms Parry managed to retain his job once he was banned, although Mrs Joseph kept hers until her banning orders were made more severe in 1966.

Another threat hanging over the heads of the banned is the permanent loss of the right to vote — the result of a 1969 amendment to the Electoral Consolidation Act, which provides that any person convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act (now the Internal Security Act) and sentenced to prison without the option of a fine would be permanently disenfranchised, writes Ms Parry.

Once Mrs Joseph forgot to report to the police as ordered and spent a few days in jail as a result. She has now been barred for life from voting.

In Ms Parry's booklet a summary is given of various court cases that have taken place as a result of banning orders broken or challenged.

The overall impression is one of some of the country's top legal brains giving up many man hours to wrestle with problems like what was in the Minister's mind when he spoke of a "social gathering."

"We are at a loss to know exactly what the appellants' banning orders required them to shun," two judges commented in one case.

Banning is absolutely effective, said Mr Chedle. "While you're banned you're finished. You get completely removed. You can't participate."

must be practical. This, together with the complexity of the entities being measured, means that it is only possible to measure a proportion of the variables which determine the totality of either competence or quality. Quality, in particular, has to be limited to process, since studies of outcome are too difficult to be done routinely. Nevertheless, to be able to measure even a proportion of these important variables is a useful advance.

All these instruments are in the manager's guide. Many of them serve several purposes. They are useful for evaluating the existing state of services—for making a "service diagnosis." They show managers and teachers what their workers or students might attain. In this they serve as management targets and educational objectives. They also act as teaching aids and have a useful educational effect on staff at many levels.

"Master Microplans"—Their Adaptation and Implementation

Conventional or macro health plans are absolutely specific for a particular place and period, in the sense that a health plan for Zambia, for example, cannot be transferred to Liberia, even though the planning principles may be the same. Microplans, on the other hand, promise to be widely transferable with only minor modifications between all countries with similar socioeconomic conditions. For example, even before its publication, there have been requests for the adaptation of the child care microplan to such diverse countries or regions as Nigeria, the Amazonian region of Brazil, Spanish America, and Costa Rica. Such potential flexibility makes it possible to create a series of master microplans for local adaptation. Because the technology appropriate to the periphery of the health services in developing countries is limited, and because microplans are internationally adaptable, the required series of master microplans is finite. Once they have been made, there would be no need to make any new ones. All that would be required would be to keep the existing ones up to date as technology changes. We do not propose to discuss the exact microplans that might be necessary, since it is difficult to be sure what the boundaries of a particular microplan should be until the attempt is made to create it. Nevertheless, the entire technology at the level of the district hospital and below could probably be contained in 10 master microplans.

The great opportunity of a master microplan is that it provides a means of applying the enormous amount of time and expert opinion needed to obtain the necessary excellence by getting every detail right. Excellence is required in multiple dimensions for a variety of components over the whole width of the microplan. The most necessary aspect of this excellence is practicality, or how easily and how well its components work. In view of the inevitable constraints on its adaptation and implementation, a master microplan has to be of such high initial quality that it remains at least partly effective when inadequately adapted, imperfectly translated, and indifferently implemented.

Manpower difficulties are a considerable obstacle to microplanning. Most of the world's schools of public health are still macro oriented, whereas the most important micro level skills are clinical. Even those which are not as seldom considered part of public health. For example, although some students take courses in educational

methods, they do not learn how to write a health care manual. Hence, few public health staff members have the necessary skills, even for making adaptations. It is perhaps significant that this paper comes from the first institution in any developing country devoted specially to health services research and development where a full-time staff can devote itself to microplanning.

The implementation of a microplan requires considerable effort on the part of a ministry and its district medical officers. For this reason it is suggested that microplans should be implemented one at a time in the districts, a different one each year. Since microplans take several years to adapt, a ministry should have several in different stages of implementation at any one time. In this way waves of improvement can flow

Govt slaps another ban on Sewpersadh

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government's crackdown on the leadership of the Natal Indian Congress continued this week when a stringent five-year banning and house arrest order was imposed on the NIC president, Mr George Sewpersadh.

And yesterday colleagues and political opponents of Mr Sewpersadh condemned his banning.

Unmarried Mr Sewpersadh, 45, first banned between 1973 and 1978 when he was prevented from attending gatherings, was served extensive new orders on Tuesday, confining him to his home between 6pm and 6am on weekdays, and throughout weekends and public holidays.

He is also confined to the Durban-Pinetown-Inanda area, although he is allowed to continue practising as an attorney at his office in Verulam, north of Durban.

In addition, usual restrictions such as being barred from other black areas and from premises occupied by specific institutions have been included in his order.

The banning coincides with

the revival in the past two years of the NIC, which has been in the forefront of a number of campaigns: against increased rents and rates in Natal, against the Government-created SA Indian Council (SAIC) and against Republic Day festivities.

A political opponent of Mr Sewpersadh, Mr Yellan Chinsamy — leader of the Reform Party in the SAIC and vice-chairman of the SA Black Alliance — said yesterday he was very disappointed by the ban, and particularly the house arrest.

"Mr Sewpersadh is a very harmless man, a passive man. He is not a man the Government should doubt would do anything unreasonable. He was merely carrying out his duties and the assignments of the community he is involved with."

Mr M J Naidoo said the NIC condemned the banning and silencing of a man "dedicated to freedom, justice and equality for all, and we have decided not to replace him with a new president or an acting president."

Mr Naidoo said the NIC believed the banning was "intimi-

datory", but that it would not deter the organisation from carrying on with its work.

"It seems the banning was a result of our involvement in political and quasi-political issues involving the community. A hidden motive could be the fact that the SAIC elections are coming nearer (in November), and it is possible the Government wants to intimidate us because we are involved in the anti-election campaign."

The president of the SA Council on Sport, Mr Morgan Naidoo — who recently served a five-year banning order himself — said: "The banning must be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

"Mr Sewpersadh is a man who has the respect of the people he worked with, and to deprive him of his liberties only because of his courageous stand for justice and freedom for all South Africans must be seen as the action of a frightened system."

The acting president of the University of Durban-Westville SRC, Mr Brits Hansjee, said Mr Sewpersadh was committed to the democratic principles embraced in the Freedom Charter.

be less fortunate. Although these developed form simultaneously rather than piecemeal. The workers treasure their manuals, badly printed though these were, and used them both in the clinics and in their private practices, referring to them where necessary in front of their patients. Although not quantified, this is likely to have been a very valuable achievement.

The politics of the project were critical. The master microplan was prepared by a

Education Reporter
A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student made a one-person protest on De Waal Drive against student harassment without interruption from police yesterday.

The SRC projects committee mounted the protest calling for the release of detainees and an end to student harassment by police on Monday.

On Tuesday the Security Police removed banners displayed on the summerhouse and confiscated placards.

Yesterday Kathy Boraine stood her whole vigil from 4.30 pm till 6 pm without interference from the police.

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Lone UCT student in vigil

Only one person has picketed every day as more would be in contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The protest has drawn mixed reactions from motorists driving past the summerhouse. The first appearance of the placard and banner on Monday caused a traffic jam stretching from Paradise Avenue to the university.

'We get plenty of people hooting and waving in support. But we also get people winding down their

windows and calling 'commie' and women, particularly, stick out their tongues at us!' a student said.

The protest will continue today and tomorrow.

PROTEST

In a statement about the continuing protest the SRC said: 'While the focus of the protest is against State harassment of students it is also in protest against the State attempts to use the university to do their dirty work for them.'

We find it distressing that as a result of State pressure a UCT student should have been singled out by the university administration and fined for the burning of Republic Day bunting.'

The SRC condemned the Rhodes University principal's action in giving security police information about students and endorsed the National Union of South African Students' call for principals to make their stand publicly known.

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Star 26/6/81 (328) (329) (317)

Free them all, Tobias tells Govt

Professor Phillip Tobias of the University of the Witwatersrand, yesterday called on the Government to release detained students and "remove the causes of student protest — not the protesters."

He told a protest meeting of medical students in Johannesburg he was not speaking on behalf of Wits' Faculty of Medicine or as a senior representative of the Senate on the University Council but in his personal capacity.

"In the last month the Government has been responsible for a series of actions against student leaders at this university and elsewhere — of draconian severity, of appalling insensitivity and of intimidation, menace and

vindictiveness.

"Late in May, Andrew Boraine, the courageous president of Nusas, was detained.

"Today, a month later, he is still in detention.

"No charges have been brought against him, no accusation made.

"He has simply been rubbed out, eliminated from the scene.

"No-one knows when he will be allowed to surface again or whether his detention is punitive, preventive, or simply vindictive, or intended to intimidate other student leaders and your national union."

Professor Tobias said three weeks after Mr Boraine's detention, three black students of the university were detained un-

der the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are Mr Davis Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, Mr Azhar Cachalia, vice-chairman of the BSS, and his brother, Mr Firoz Cachalia, past chairman of the BSS.

"That was on June 17.

"Once again, as has happened so often in the past, the agents of the Government pounced at a time when students were on the verge of examinations and least able to react.

"Meantime, the schoolboy Aziz Jardine had been held without trial and so had several black trade unionists and journalists.

"It began to look as

though the Government's campaign against those who were most vigorously opposed to its policies was as insatiable as it was unjust."

On June 18 the president of the SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman was served with a five-year banning order.

"The government has intruded, harshly and indecently, into an area where civilised authorities elsewhere refrain from encroaching.

"Once more the authorities have shown their extreme intolerance of criticism and opposition, with a display of indefensible 'kragdadigheid' and mean, bullying tactics," he said.

— Sapa.

Students condemn State

The University of the Witwatersrand's Black Students' Society has strongly condemned the "vicious attacks" the State has launched against democratic people fighting for freedom in the country.

In a statement read yesterday at a protest meeting of medical students in Johannesburg, the BSS

said: "We wish to pay tribute to our fallen heroes and those still alive who are banned, detained and in exile.

"Seeing that today is the eve of the anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, we wish to affirm our commitment to the struggle for democracy." — Sapa.

47. Union of South Africa MORE THAN 600 teachers met at the Cape Teachers' Association conference in Athlone next week to discuss solutions for a new educational system in South Africa — and to air their grievances.
48. Uppermost is the matter of threats issued to principals and teachers by the administration during the recent school boycotts.
49. Staff members were told they could lose their jobs if the boycotts continued and enrolments dropped. A statement issued by
50. UTASA is deeply disturbed by the signs of insensitivity displayed by the department in respect of the very difficult position in which principals and teachers are placed. On the one hand to be seen to identify with the
51. Office
52. INSSENSITIVITY
53. The statement continues:

54. legitimate political aspirations of their community, while on the other to maintain order and discipline at their schools.
55. The department will be well advised to remember that in times of crisis and rebellion against authority the principals and teachers are the last vital bastions left to exercise influence over an enraged younger generation.
- It must also be understood that tough action may have the desired effect in the short term, but may fail in the long

run, especially if it is not accompanied by a genuine expression of understanding and compassion.

If the confidence and self-respect of teachers are destroyed, little will remain to hold a sorely tried education system together. Teachers need understanding and support, not threats against their positions.

The entire matter will also be discussed by about 600 delegates to the conference of the CTPA to be held at the Athlone Civic

Centre from June 29 to July 3 1981.

- The theme of the conference is 'A new educational system for South Africa — now.'
- Under the spotlight will be sex discrimination and salaries of female teachers.
- The crisis of authority in the school.

Special guests include the president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr. Randall Peteni, Professor Bob Leshoai, head of the

department of literature at the University of Bophuthatswana, Dr. Cecil Leonard, a senior lecturer in education at the University of the Western Cape; leading educationist Mr. K. B. Harshorne; and the principal of Feseka High School, Guguletu, Mr. M. C. Qesji.

Mr. Qesji will speak on 'Education as a vehicle to equal opportunity and full citizenship,' and Mr. Harshorne will discuss the Human Science Research Council's investigation into education.

Spotlight on education at talks

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Star 27/6/81 (328) **'Desperate' Sash keep night watch**

The Black Sash organisation last night staged an all-night vigil "in tribute" to banned and detained people in South Africa.

The 6 pm to 6 am gathering was addressed by about 30 speakers, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of Black Sash, and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, who opened the meeting with

an inter-denominational service.

In a Press statement last night, Black Sash said it felt "quite desperate about the flooding spate of bannings and detentions."

Peaceful protest, said the statement, had become a crime.

"We wish to place on record our strongest possible opposition to a Government that rules by force, that arbitrarily

silences all dissent, that by-passes the courts of the land, and that itself shows scant respect for due legal process and the rule of law."

The vigil, at the Black Sash offices in Johannesburg, was held "in silent tribute to those students, journalists, trade unionists and others who are currently in detention and suffering under banning orders," said the statement.

During the vigil, Bishop Tutu said no solution was possible in South Africa until all political prisoners had been released, the banned were unbanned, and the exiles had returned.

Until these people were freed from the shackles of oppression, South Africa would never be free.

And, unless blacks were freed, whites could rest assured that they (the

whites) would not be freed.

Bishop Tutu condemned detention without trial and urged the Government either to charge or release the victims of discriminatory laws.

The laws were similar to those applied by Hitler in nazi Germany. However, he was happy that there were whites who showed concern in eliminating the laws.

Personal care.

This implies the recognition with his own genetic inheritance and his own attitudes. "The major riding interest in people. Handling goes a unique attitude to their is important whether its origin. It is important to the doctor because it is an interesting discipline patient-oriented medicine and diagnosis.

Personal care also implies must be a doctor to guide the patient and to take the responsibility for threatens this fundamental role of hospital, in the health team approach to the specialist and becomes his requires that the doctor should in illness and distress.

Under personal care one misunderstood subject of the doctor this often means the easy charm and academic colleagues it is equality in any doctor. However, the honesty, concern, acceptance, in our relationship with our patient

which he can use professionally. He will practise in co-operation with other colleagues, medical and non-medical. He will know how and when to intervene through treatment, prevention and education to promote the health of his patients and their families. He will recognise that he also has a professional responsibility to the community.

Confusion exists between the disciplines of community medicine and general practice. Community medicine is concerned with the determination of health priorities of the population by epidemiological means. General Practice is a clinical discipline of which the essential unit is the consultation. The nature of the consultation and its significance is found in the words of Sir James Spence, 1960. "The real work of a doctor is only faintly realised it is not an affair of health centres, public clinics, operating theatres, laboratories, or hospital beds. These techniques have their place in medicine, but they are not medicine. The essential unit of medical practice is the occasion when, in the intimacy of the consulting room or sick room, a person who is ill or believes himself to be ill, seeks the advice of a doctor whom he trusts. This is the consultation and all else in the practice of medicine derives from it."

Arising out of the definition is the concept of patient care in which is illustrated the attitudes of general practice. We speak of four types of care which are related and interdependent - personal, continuing, primary and holistic.

Two come out of shadows of banning orders

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them the insights available today through recent work in the social sciences, so that many staff still pass on to students a purely physical approach to clinical work.

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Another aspect of folk medicine is that some of the patients was "housebound" while the Minister decided whether he could take up the job.

"Obviously I am going to have to watch what I say, but the withdrawal of the restrictions does nothing to remove my abhorrence of the system of bannings and detentions," he said today.

The Rev Cedric Mayson, when banned, was editor of the Christian Institute magazine, *Pro Veritate*. His banning order forbade him to publish or write any material, or address any gathering — effectively truncating his career and life's work as a minister.

At the age of 50 he suddenly had to find some other means of supporting himself, his wife and his family.

He was not available for comment today.

Other prominent churchmen banned at the same time were the Rev Beyers Naude, the Rev Brian Brown and the Rev Theo Kotze.



Mr Peter Randall

four years of being banned.

"I think the worst thing about being banned was the effect on my family life. I was unable to take the kids away on holiday, even attend functions at their schools. There was the uncertainty and insecurity about my job."

Mr Randall was fortunate in being offered a job by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1977, but for six months

By Carolyn Dempster

The five-year banning orders served on Mr Peter Randall, publisher, and the Rev Cedric Mayson in 1977 were withdrawn by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, today.

In a statement the Minister said although the restriction notices were only due to expire on October 31 1982 "I have now again reviewed the cases of Mr Randall and Rev Mayson and have decided to withdraw their restriction notices.

"The cases of individual persons subject to restrictions are constantly kept under review and adjustments are made in accordance with changing circumstances."

Mr Randall, past publisher of Ravan Press and director of the "Study Project on Christianity in an Apartheid Society," said today it would take "quite a lot of adjustment" to get back to a normal way of life after

Another aspect of the belief system of patients is that some of the Black patients demand an injection, believing that it is the appropriate form of treatment. There is some evidence to suggest that all else being equal a doctor may be rather

2.7.

Comments on the Lack of Education, and Poverty of Black Patients

more popular if he is known to be a man who gives injections. There are two main ways that doctors said they handled this type of patient. Only 7% said that they never ever gave an injection that was not required by the physical state of the patient. The rest said that they gave the appropriate treatment, and where the patient very strongly wanted an injection and seemed to believe a treatment would not work without it, then they gave a vitamin injection as well if the relevant treatment did not include an injection.

14

Again and again doctors reported that they were frustrated by the problems and limitations imposed on their work by the poor education, ignorance of health matters, and sheer grinding poverty of the majority of the Black populations in South Africa. Part of the problem is that the traditional knowledge of health matters of Africans is largely or entirely inappropriate for the dietary patterns possible in an urban environment, and that their socio-cultural background has provided them with an inadequate knowledge of hygiene and matters of preventive steps. From this point of view probably most of the Blacks in South Africa need health education. Also of course the problems of poverty exacerbate the whole position, and make it even more critical that the families should be able to make the best use of their limited resources when it comes to nutrition and related health matters.

As I see it, during his training the medical student should be exposed to the different techniques of both individual and mass education, and be aware of the different ways in which one can try to modify attitudes and behaviour, so that in both individual patient and also community situations he can make wise decisions as to how to try to do something about the problems of ignorance, and some of the effects of poverty. Motivating people to change their patterns of behaviour is most important in the South African health context, and yet I wonder how much effective education in this area is given

WHAT hits a banned person is that he or she commits a crime by doing what other people do ordinarily. This is how one formerly banned person summed up the insidious effects of a banning order.

Today well over 170 people live with the daily restrictions of a banning order which affects almost every aspect of their lives, Sarah Parry writes in her study of the consequences banning orders have on the lives of many South Africans.

Student leader Sammy Adelman, black journalists Zwelakhe Sisulu, Joe Thloloe and Phil Mtinkulu are just a few of the more recent young South Africans who wake up each day to the horrors of 'civil death', as one parliamentarian called it.

The disabilities suffered by a banned person — the inability to enjoy a full social life, disruption of work, the requirement to report regularly to the police, to be home punctually at 6 pm each day — have been all the heavier on the hundreds banned by the State (1358 people in the 28 years up to 1978) because they have usually been very active, energetic individuals with deep concerns about social and political issues.

'What angered me was the almost deliberate attempt, in the way they phrased the banning order, to prevent me from working at what I wanted to do — and also the petty little acts of violence. That also angered me,' says author Achmed Dangor, who was banned between 1974 and 1978.

Commented once-banned Natal trade union worker Halton Cheadle:

'You have police monitoring you all the time. They used to arrive at five in the morning; they used to arrive at twelve at night. They were watching all the time so it made it very tense.'

TAPPED

Several banned people are sure their phones are tapped and suspect their homes are bugged, but they shrug it off, Ms Parry writes.

The 'doyen' of the banned, Mrs Helen Joseph, who has had four banning orders served on her since 1957, has faced almost continual surveillance and harassment at times.

When she was placed under house arrest in 1962 the police came to her house every night for the first three weeks, Ms Parry writes.

Don Mattera, a sub-editor on the Star, has been banned for the past seven years. Three times he has been charged with contravening his banning order but never convicted.

Then there are the frequent raids. One Easter weekend the police came to his house five times. Or there has been the midnight raid, the banging on the door, the torches shining, the rough search through the house, sleeping children awakened.

No, the police, says Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, public relations officer for the police, are very humane about banned people. The

The horror of being banned

Agus 29/6/8 328

criminals and are not treated as such. The object of the banning order is simply to prevent the person from continuing with his former activities, he explains in Ms Parry's booklet.

Many of the banned have suffered victimisation that has ranged from the annoying to the frightening. Mrs Joseph has been the butt of hoax

husbands when both spouses have been banned.

The vagueness of the Internal Security Act and the provisions under which people are banned make it virtually impossible for the banned not to break the law.

'There was no way you could live without people coming to see you,' said Mr Cheadle. 'Of course you had to break the law. We used to close all the curtains, close all the doors.'

BANNED

Not one of the banned or formerly banned people interviewed by Ms Parry managed to retain his job once he was banned, although Mrs Joseph kept hers until her banning orders were made more severe in 1966.

Once Mrs Joseph forgot to report to the police as ordered and spent a few days in jail as a result. She has now been barred for life from voting.

Banning is absolutely effective, said Mr Cheadle.

'While you're banned you're finished. You get completely removed. You can't participate.'

deliveries of tons of sand or crates of liquor. Then there have been the obscene phone calls and threats of 'I'll kill you.'

Bullets have been fired at her house and now she has a bulletproof window in her bedroom.

Don Mattera and Achmed Dangor have also had the threats, shots fired and a car being tampered with.

Then there is the loneliness that grows alongside the official isolation. 'I remember walking down the street and seeing people who used to invite me to organise poetry readings or address meetings,' said Mr Dangor.

'They'd see me and they'd cross the street and walk on the other side. The banning order made me very sceptical about people. These feelings arise as friends reject you, the leper.'

There is always the possibility of a banned person's friend being asked to make a statement about a forbidden visit or illegal gathering; or being given the difficult choice of turning state witness in betrayal of a friend or of going to jail for refusing.

Some people, in terms of their orders, have been confined to tiny houses or flats under 24-hour house arrest, forbidden to receive any visitors and have had to seek special permission to communicate with their wives or

Boraine freed, banned

Staff Reporter

NUSAS president Andrew Boraine was released from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday and served with a five-year banning order when he arrived at his home in Cape Town last night.

On his release yesterday, after four weeks of detention, Mr Boraine was met by his father, Dr Alex Boraine, the PFP MP for Pinelands.

Father and son, escorted by a security policeman, Captain Andre Beukes, were flown by army aircraft from Pretoria to Cape Town.

Dr Boraine said last night that Captain Beukes, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, served the order on his son after their arrival at their Rondebosch home.

Mr Boraine will be restricted to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for five years.

Order

The order, in terms of sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibits him from entering any factory, black area or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by him.

He is also not allowed to be in the company of more than one person at a time or to attend any social or political gatherings.

He will however be allowed to complete the courses for which he is presently registered and for this purpose will be allowed to be on the premises of the University of Cape Town.

Dr Boraine last night warned the government that each time they detained without trial and each time they banned those who dissent from their racist and unjust policies, they actually encouraged disrespect and

disregard for the law.

He said the tremendous joy of his son's release was tempered by the severity of a banning order which effectively gagged a young man who had demonstrated his concern for a democratic future for South Africa.

'Vicious'

"Bannings and detentions without trial are vicious and those politicians who have conspired to inflict this upon so many South Africans must accept full responsibility for the consequences," he said.

"I hope very deeply, as I know my son does too, that



Mr Andrew Boraine

others who have been detained will be released immediately.

"I am totally convinced that the desperate measures of the frightened men in government will only succeed in bringing about their own collapse. You cannot imprison or ban the spirit of justice," he said.

Dr Boraine said that Nusas had been under attack for years but he had no doubt that it would continue to challenge the status quo and to serve the best aspirations of all students in South Africa.

Mr Coetsee was not available for comment last night.

ST # 30/6/87 (32p)

Banning of two withdrawn

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has withdrawn the restriction notices of Mr P R Randall and the Rev C Mayson.

In a statement issued here yesterday, he said the two men were restricted on October 19, 1977 for five years. Their restriction notices were due to expire on October 31 next year.

"The cases of individual persons subject to restrictions are constantly kept under review and adjustments are made in accordance with changing circumstances.

"I have now again reviewed the cases of Mr Randall and Rev Mayson and have decided to withdraw their restriction notices," Mr Coetsee said.

Mr Randall, past publisher of Ravan Press and director of the "Study Project on Christianity in an Apartheid Society", said it would take "quite a lot of adjustment" to get back to a normal way of life after four years of being

banned.

In an interview soon after he received his withdrawal notice yesterday, he said he was "obviously" pleased about the withdrawal, especially for his children.

"I could possibly accept the action taken against me, but why should my family have suffered too," he said.

Mr Randall was offered a job by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1977, but for the first six months of his banning he was "house-bound" while the minister decided if he could take the job.

Mr Mayson was editor of the Christian Institute magazine Pro Veritate. His banning order, issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, forbade him to publish, write or print any material or address any gathering, effectively truncating his career and his ministry.

He was unavailable for comment yesterday. — Sapa

(4.2) Direct operating costs

Since no separate input costs are kept for outpatient departments, the comparison of expenditure can only be crudely estimated. In Table 4.2 the notional average cost per outpatient attendance is shown by input category. For Groote Schuur, Woodstock and Somerset West Hospitals, the figure is biased upwards because the total expenditure is divided as if all patients treated were outpatients, so the overheads of all specialized equipment, depreciation and

maintenance of large buildings and the labour costs are attributed to outpatients into the calculation. The amount of these costs is, in cost figures. The total of the other hospitals for pharmaceuticals, which Hospitals. All Provincial drugs may be prescribed at drug stocks. Hospitals keep a list is approved and held equivalents. Group A, the prescribed drugs which are experimental and considered specially after approval medical superintendent.

National per patient expenditure

Day Hospitals: Expenditure

Total outpatient attendances (Schedule b)

Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records

Calculated total units (Schedule 5/3)

on the assumption 3 outpatients cost the same as one inpatient.

Schedules refer to Director of Hospital Services Report 1975.

(23)

ded 31st December, 1975.
EGORY. (RANDS)

HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND
HOSPITAL - SOMERSET
WEST

3,60

0,319

0,097

0,207

0,32

0,013

0,038

0,994

0,123

0,022

0,042

0,291

0,017

0,37

6,10

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Boraine freed, banned

Staff Reporter

ESTIMATED

Table 4.2.

EXPENDITURE

PERSONNEL

CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

Provisions

Cleaning

Pharmaceuticals

Medical/Surgical/Radiological

Workshop Maintenance

Materials

Printing and Stationery

Miscellaneous

Sub-TOTAL

NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

(Furniture & apparatus)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Transport - Officials

Transport - Patients

Transport - Goods

Repairs and Maintenance

Services

Miscellaneous

Sub-TOTAL

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

328

329

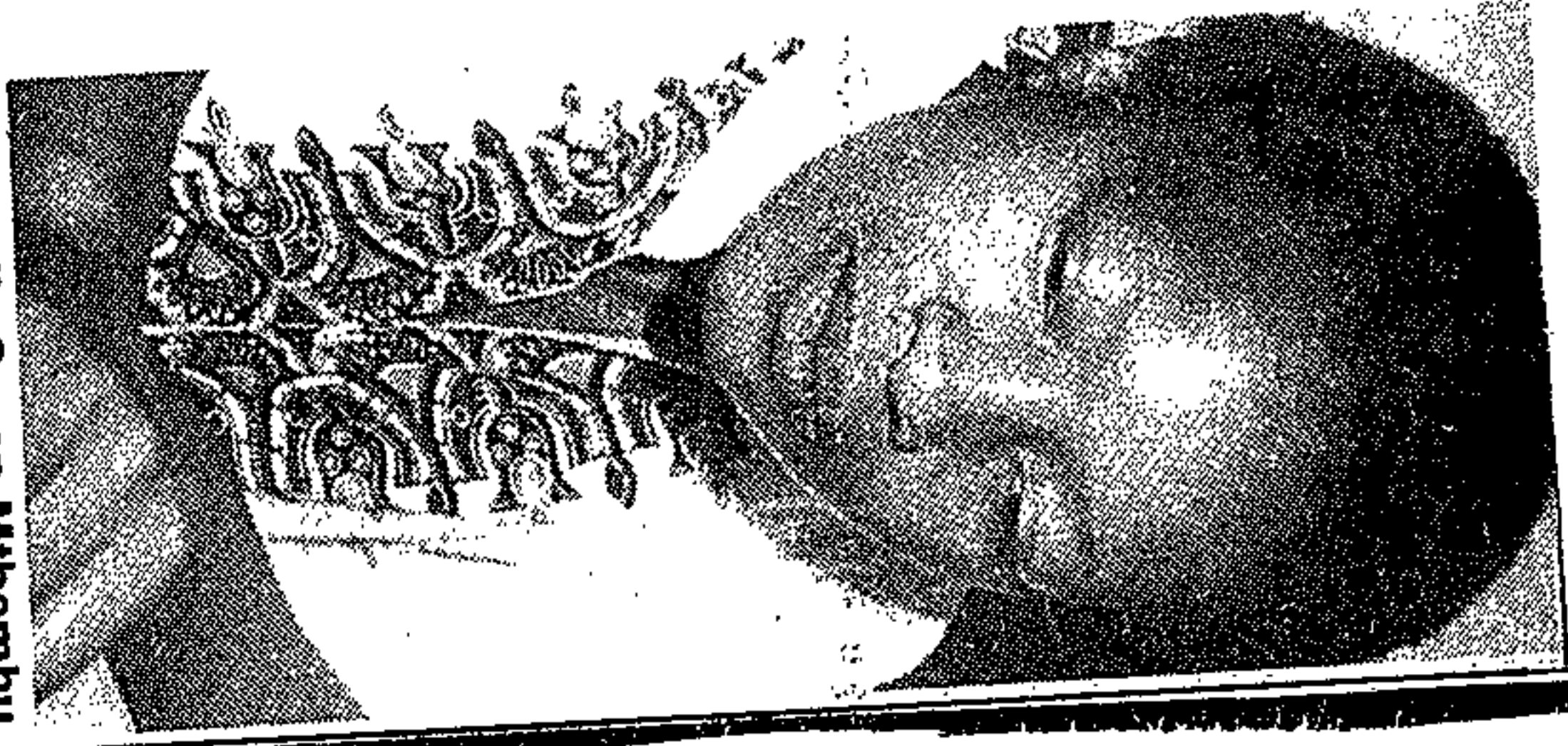
320

CT 30/6/81

Former Terror Act prisoner Sibongile among them

PUPILS BANNED

Sausekwa 1/7/81 (328) *[Signature]*



Sibongile Susan Mthembu

FORMER SOWETO high school student and Terror Act prisoner Sibongile Susan Mthembu was among four others slammed with banning orders yesterday.

And community leaders and organisations condemned "arbitrary" Government action yesterday after the banings.

In a spate of Government action which started as early as the early hours of yesterday morning, banning orders were served on several people on the Reef, including two Wits University brothers, Azar and Firoz Cachalia. They were released from security detention under Section 22 of the

BY WILLIE BOKALA

General Laws Amendment Act yesterday. The students were members of the University's Black Students' Society (BSS). The two brothers were released yesterday and given five year banning orders. Also banned was Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), whose order was served on him after his

release from four weeks of detention this week. He has been banned for five years placing a series of restrictions on his day-to-day life.

The banning orders are in terms of Section Nine and Ten of the Internal Security Act, prohibiting entry into any factory, or any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by them.

Sibongile, the girl who was once described by a Circuit Court judge as "exceptionally intelligent", was served with a three-year banning order yesterday morning, restricting her to the Zola township of Soweto, and banning her from taking part or attending social

gatherings, learning institutions and leaving the magisterial area of Johannesburg.

Sibongile was freed from prison in May this year after serving two of her six years imprisonment sentence for Sedition in 1979. She was sentenced to six years — four of them suspended for five years — by a Kempton Park Court at the end of the marathon SSRC 11 trial which ended in May 1979.

Her brother, Mr Khehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said yesterday that the banning did not come as a shock to the family

To Page 2

COMMENT

For whom the ban rolls

328

1/7/81
ONCE again the fury of banning has been unleashed on the weary populace by a Government that has made bannings and the dreaded detention without trial the norm.

Yesterday several young people were slammed with banning orders. Some of them had just been released from detention. But this time one of the victims was the son of a Member of Parliament and it is ironically quite cheering to see and hear the widespread outrage this has caused.

We are not suggesting there is anything wrong with the widespread publicity the banning of Mr Andrew Boraine has caused. We are in fact quite happy that this has happened because it means the spotlight is put on an evil that many of our people have had to suffer silently for years.

Some people had the fond delusion that the P. W. Botha administration would signal the birth of a new age of reform. Some had even hoped that these dreadful acts that are surely not part of a civilised society would at least be scrapped.

Our hopes were dashed before they were born, for not only does the leopard never change its spots, but the Reagan administration stiffened the back of conservatism from Pretoria to Jerusalem.

Our conservative Government, shackled by all sorts of syndromes from guilt to fear, is typical of the military breast-beating, high-stepping conservatives the world over. Their ritual is usually summarised by: no talk, no standing around, no negotiating or other unmanly displays - just belt the opposition.

It may make sense to others, but we are afraid in SA this is courting very serious trouble.

If we were part of this administration we would have cautioned restraint. For the mere fact that so many people, black and white, came out against Republic celebrations seems to signal antagonism to governmental action from all sectors of the population.

The Government is rubbing salt into these wounds. For now all South Africans, be they black or white, can expect to feel the heel of repressive legislation as soon as they fall foul of the status quo.

The attack on the civil liberties of one is an attack on the liberties of all. South Africans who have been looking on with benign distaste at the more drastic legislation will no longer have the luxury of simply looking on. We are, and all of us will soon be, in it up to our necks.

Those other nationalities who have never suffered as we blacks have - and we include Chinese (or Taiwanese), and whites - will soon learn that draconian legislation knows no favourites.

A living wage is out of reach for banned persons

A sub-standard way of life...

ACCEPTING work below their qualifications has become a way of life for many banned people.

Three are Pat Horn, Judy Favish and Jeremy Baskin, all of whom have just four months before their five-year banning orders expire.

They were banned in 1976 in a nationwide crackdown on trade unionists, lecturers and students.

Among others were Debbie Budlender, a former SRC member at the University of Cape Town; Mary Simons, a former lecturer at UCT; her sister, Tanya Simons, a former librarian at UCT; Willie Hofmeyer, formerly of the Wages Commission at UCT; Graeme Bloch, editor of Varsity, and Wilma van Blerk, who worked for the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Gideon Cohen a UCT student at the time, and Eric Abraham, a correspondent for overseas papers, are believed to have fled the country.

Elijah Loza died in detention.

RECEPTIONISTS

Prevented by their bans from teaching, both Miss Horn and Miss Favish work as receptionists. Mr Baskin, a BA graduate, opened a bookshop in Observatory.

In spite of having had a fair share of problems including a Supreme Court fight over unemployment benefits, Miss Horn, a BSc student and former teacher at Athlone High, is considered luckier than some banned people, her husband, Mr Mike Morris, said. She was single when she was banned and had no financial obligations.

At the time, she worked as a literacy trainer at the Institute for Industrial Training in Durban and had to live on a stipend. The ban quit that

'Every job that she applied for had about 200 other applicants. And when you're banned, you stand no chance against such odds,' her husband said.

It eventually became so tough that she moved to Johannesburg where she was offered a computer programming job. Permission to leave Durban was given by the authorities.

PRECEDENT

In 1979 she married and moved to Cape Town where after a number of unsuccessful attempts trying to get a job with a computer firm, she turned to typing and has worked as a receptionist typist since then.

Like many other banned people, her first problem was with unemployment benefits.

She took her case on appeal in the Supreme Court. Although the court's decision came two years later, with the benefits having already been paid out, it set an important precedent.

Mr Baskin battled for three years to find work before finally giving up and in desperation opened a book shop.

In the first 18 months all he could find was an odd job as a cook in the pizza restaurant before a sympathetic organisation offered him a clerical job.

Former literacy teacher Judy Favish had an even rougher time.

Last year she received a six-month suspended jail sentence for leaving the Cape Town area to walk in the Kirstenbosch gardens, apparently to get emotional relief after hearing her uncle had died.

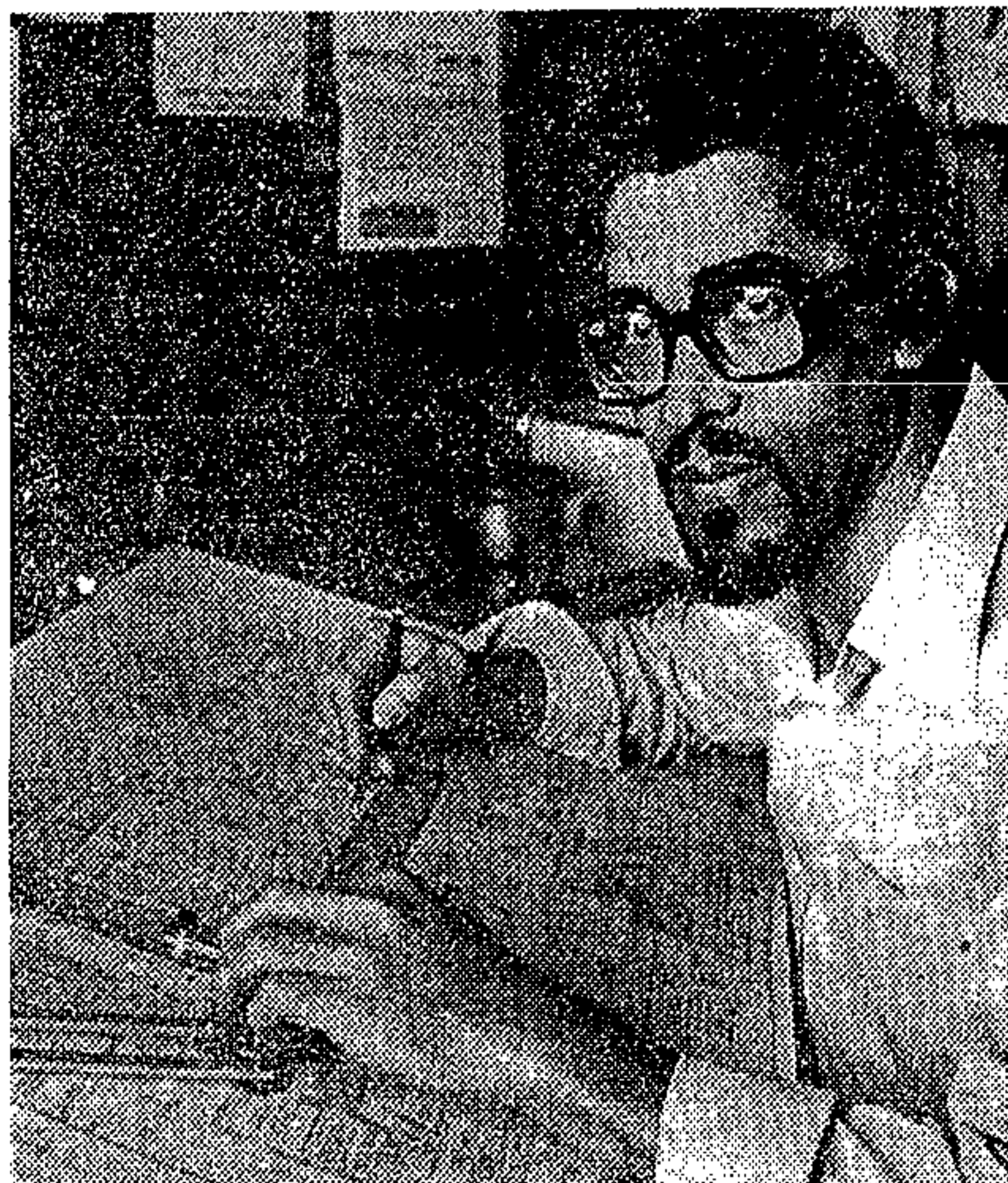
The ban put an end to her teaching career. So she tried nursing but was refused permission to do the course.

After being unemployed for spells of four to eight months, she was forced to take clerical and receptionist jobs.



Pat Horn

BANNED former student leader Mr Achmat Cassiem, right, who is prevented from teaching, now drafts architectural plans in his kitchen — the only place he can find to work in the one-roomed flat in which he is under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am.



Unemployment benefits refused

AFTER years of endless job-hunting problems, banned former student leader Achmat Cassiem has been told he can't get unemployment benefits.

About a year ago, Mr Cassiem's application to visit his sick mother in District Six and to enter city libraries to do research for his MA was turned down by the Minister of Justice.

He is confined to the Wynberg magisterial district and the main purpose of his application was to get permission to apply for several jobs as a draughtsman in Cape Town.

Unemployment benefits were refused because he had not worked for 13 weeks in the past year. 'But how can my husband help it if the State decided to detain him for more than seven months last year?' his wife Mrs Fatima Cassim, asked.

A BA honours graduate, he was first banned in 1969 and again 1979.

At the time of his second ban, he was teaching at Westridge High School, Mitchell's Plain.

Now, in terms of his banning order, he is allowed to teach only his own children.

Even self-employment holds few possibilities for Mr Cassiem.

An innocuous landscape painting could be construed as illegal.

His order prohibits him from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any document which includes a book, pamphlet, record, list, placard, poster, drawing, photograph or picture.

Architectural plans are, in fact, the closest he can come to expressing himself artistically.

He has been offered several private jobs to draw plans for homes but can't find the space to set up his large drawing board in his one-roomed flat in Hanover Park.

A small makeshift board with the kitchen table as the base now forms his work-top — that's between cooking and meal times, or when everyone else is asleep.

Consulting clients also poses problems since the only visitors he is allowed are his stepmother, mother-in-law and doctor.

He turned to architectural work in 1970 after having 48 job applications turned down.

He had just been released from Robben Island where he served five years for sabotage. On his release he was served with a five-year banning order.

But, prompted by plans to marry and set up his own home, he set about looking for a job. His matriculation certificate and a BA, both obtained while on Robben Island, were of little help and the best job he could get was as a learner draughtsman. It paid R65 a month.

In 1974 his first banning order expired and he

obtained his honours degree, opening the way for him to teach.

Making ends meet has been a bitter struggle for the family of five. Mrs Cassiem no longer works at the creche near their home, having to look after their six-month-old son Zubair.

She estimates her husband has earned from his own sweat about R100 in the past two years — and there's nothing that demoralises him more than living on charity.

How do they keep going?

'Neighbours, friends, relatives and even people we don't know drift in with groceries, food or clothes and agencies help with the rent and money,' Mrs Cassiem said.

'Last Labarang (the Muslim festival of Eid) someone came to fetch the children to take them for a drive. When they returned they all had new outfits.

But with unemployment rife in Durban in 1977, she was forced to work as a waitress and a medical receptionist.

Engineer cannot work in his trade

THE only breadwinner for a family of 10, Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay is at home without a job. A toolmaker, he faces the daunting prospect of seeking work outside his chosen career.

He was removed from his last job by the Security Branch and his wife, Mrs Mayroonisa Hamdulay, sees little chance of his getting another job at an engineering firm.

He is alleged to have broken his banning order by working outside the Wynberg area, to which he is restricted, and entering factory premises without permission.

Two security policemen visited the Epping factory where he worked and gave him an hour in which to leave. He was told he would be charged.

The firm made out his wages and holiday pay and advertised for a replacement.

"They are a high production factory and cannot wait until my husband gets permission. He doesn't really blame them," Mrs Hamdulay said.

Last year he lost his job at a Landsdowne firm.

After two-and-a-half years service was told to leave without any reasons being given.

He has to support his aged parents, two brothers at university, two sisters at School and another who is sick and can't work as well as his wife and two children.

His wife, a shop assistant, gave birth to a daughter, Hameeda, three weeks ago and cannot work at the moment.

Boraine ban: Widespread condemnation

Staff Reporter

NEWS of Andrew Boraine's five-year banning has raised a storm of protest nationwide.

Church groups, student representatives, politicians and academics were among those who condemned the banning yesterday.

A Nusas official said from Durban, where the union's national council meets today, that Andrew Boraine would continue to be an example of a leader with courage and commitment.

A statement by Nusas said: "Andrew has joined the ranks of silenced leaders in South Africa. We are filled with anger at the news, coming as it does, shortly after the anniversary of the signing of the Freedom Charter.

"But it is nothing more than we expected from a regime such as this one."

Democracy

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, asked: "What right does South Africa have to be considered among the democracies when student leaders such as Andrew Boraine are banned without any recourse to the courts of the land?"

The chairman of the UCT Senate Academic Freedom Committee, Mr L G Abrahamse, endorsed Dr Saunders's statement.

The chairman of Friends of Nusas (Fons), Sir Richard Luyt, said: "To muzzle student criticism in this way will never stifle its purpose, nor will it solve any of the country's problems."

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Cape Town branch of the Civil Rights League, commented: "The administrative punishment of a banning order is necessary because he is not guilty of any crime, yet effective in preaching the practical love of our neighbour."

Anger

Sarah Cullinan, president of the UCT SRC, said: "Andrew Boraine's banning can only increase the anger felt by South African students at the continued arbitrary state and police action against those fighting for change in this country."

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, said the Institute continued to condemn banning orders placed on people without them being brought to trial.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties, said: "Banning student leaders puts South Africa into the worst category of authoritarian regimes."

The South African Council of Churches general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu,

authorities merely exacerbates the unease and tension in our land."

Dr Alex Boraine said yesterday the banning had crippled Andrew's plans for the future.

"He has two more years to complete his degree, but only has permission to study for the rest of 1981. He had thought of doing honours at Wits University or studying overseas, but all that is ruled out now."

A qualification at the end of the nine-page banning order stated that none of the restrictions would prevent Mr Boraine from attending his courses of study. "I assume he can go to the library as this is part of his study."

Andrew returns to his house, which he shares with two others, in Observatory today.

● From Johannesburg, a correspondent reports that the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) said: "We condemn the action against Andrew Boraine, Sibongile Mthembu and the Cachalia brothers. We see it intimidatory tactics, but that will not dampen the spirit of resistance in this, the year of the youth."

8 organizations

● Eight Wits student organizations condemned the state action — the SA Student Press Union, the Students' Voluntary Service, the Commerce Students' Council, the Students' Africa Movement, the Economic Research Committee, the Catholic Society, the Students' Education Society and the campus newspaper, Wits Student.

● The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has sent two telegrams to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The Rev Howard Kirkby said: "I want to state emphatically that this whole system of detention without trial is by Christian standards abhorrent, cruel, inhuman and unjust. I ask for an urgent review."

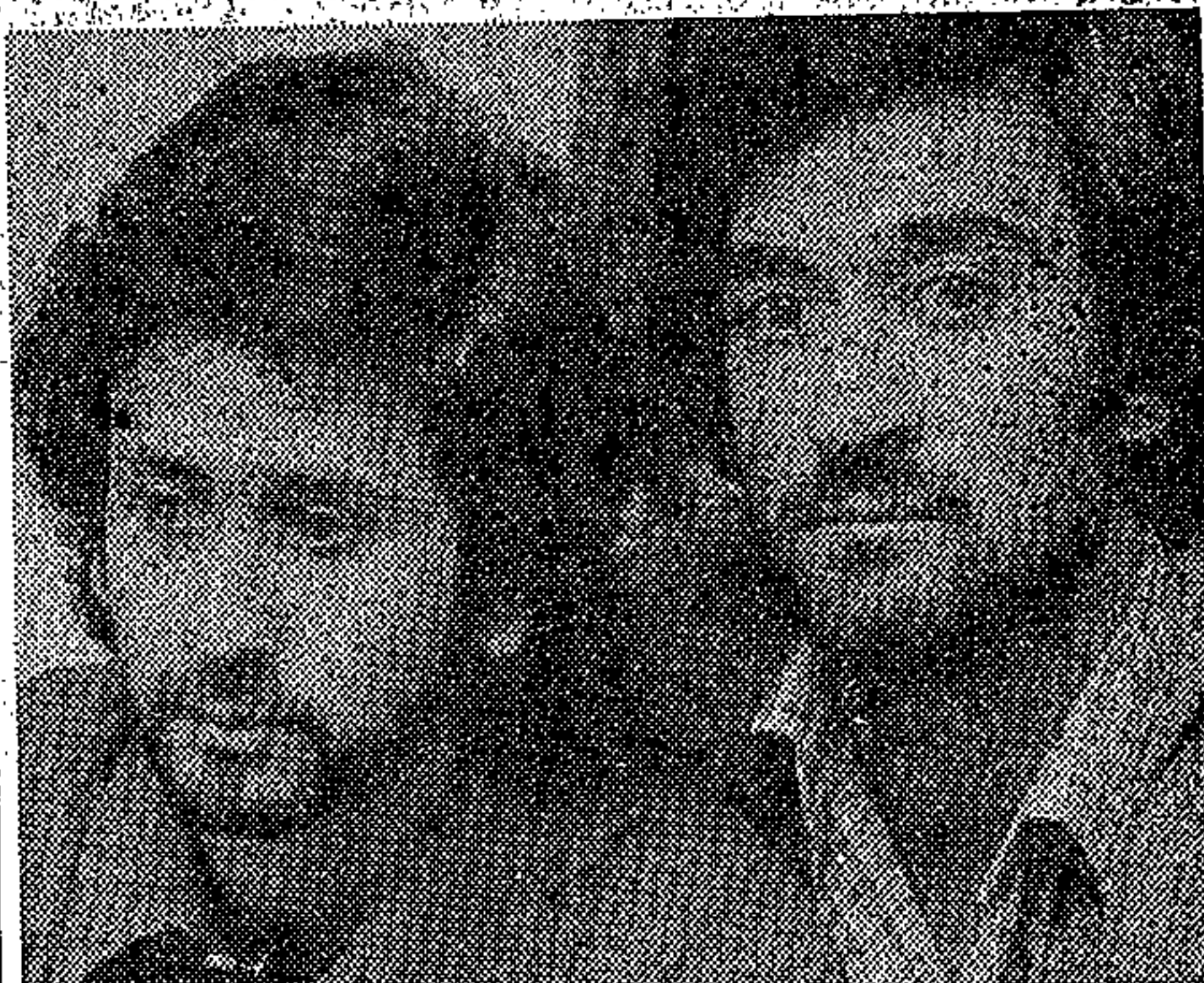
No confidence

● The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said: "One can have no confidence in the authorities' actions, because people are released just as inexplicably as they are detained or banned."

● The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "It does seem the government is determined to remove from the face of South Africa all opposition to its racist policies."

● See leading article, page 12

Black students latest victims of bannings



Banned yesterday ... Wits students Mr Firoz Cachalia, left, and his brother, Azhar.

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

BANNING orders were served on three black students yesterday, bringing to six the number of people banned in the past two weeks, and at least 165 the total number now restricted under the Internal Security Act.

Those banned yesterday are Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, who finished serving a two-year jail sentence on May 9 after being convicted in the Kempton Park trial of the "Soweto SRC 11", and Mr Azhar Cachalia and his brother, Firoz.

The Cachalias, students at the University of the Witwatersrand, were banned for five years each, while Miss Mthembu, a student at Turret College, was banned for three years.

The latest bannings came after restriction orders were imposed on Mr Sammy Adelman, president of the Wits SRC, Mr George Sewpersadh, president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas, and several trade union leaders were detained.

Widespread condemnation from anti-Government organi-

sations followed the bannings, which confirmed speculation that another major crackdown on anti-National Party dissidents was looming.

Miss Mthembu, 25, sister of the president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Khehla Mthembu, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district and Zola township in Soweto.

She was among those convicted in the 1979 trial of 11 members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, which was banned in 1977.

The Cachalia brothers were detained three weeks ago and released yesterday.

Mr Azhar Cachalia, 25, a law student, was vice-chairman of the Wits Black Students' Society this year. Mr Firoz Cachalia, 22, an honours student in industrial sociology, was chairman last year.

Their father, Dr Ismail Cachalia, is vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee.

He said: "Our whole family is shocked. Detentions and banning without trial have no basis in law."

See Page 3

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize
P C Key

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Saunders condemns bannings

Chief Reporter

THE principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr. S J Saunders, said yesterday in a reference to damage done recently to Republic Festival flags at UCT that "inappropriate actions of this kind" would not be tolerated on the university campus.

"But it is also unfortunately true that the reaction to legitimate student protest has often been excessive, and I would question the wisdom and the justice of detaining student leaders without trial, and of banning students without any reason being given or any recourse to the courts being available.

"This is surely completely unacceptable."

Dr Saunders, speaking at a lunch meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said for a university to be able to function properly it needed to maintain its autonomy and "its right to follow the truth wherever it leads it.

"And it needs to defend its freedom as an academic institution when it is threatened, no matter from what quarter the threat may come.

"If it fails to do so, it will cease to be a university, and the whole of society will be impoverished."

Angry protests follow student bans

Staff Reporters

ANGRY protests have followed the bannings of black and white students this week.

Mr Firoz Cachalia, 22, an honours student in industrial psychology, and his brother, Azhar, 25, a law student, were banned yesterday for five years. Miss Sibongile Mthembu, a founder member of the banned South African Students' Movement, was also banned.

On Monday, Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students was banned for five years.

The vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, yesterday protested "in the strongest terms" against the banning of Mr Boraine.

"What right does South Africa have to be considered among the democracies when student leaders . . . are banned without any reason being given and without any recourse to the courts?" he asked.

"Students have the right to protest against the wrongs they perceive in society, as do other citizens, provided such protest is within the law."

The Nusas executive said Mr Boraine had "joined the ranks of the silenced leaders in South Africa".

The SRC and the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand said: "The real grievances and aspirations of the suppressed majority will not be quelled by the vicious acts of a desperate State."

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) said the spirit of resistance would not be damped by the bannings.

The bannings were also condemned by the Azanian People's Organisation, whose president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, is the brother of Miss Mthembu.

In Johannesburg, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the council was appalled at what appeared to be a total onslaught against anyone who criticised or opposed apartheid.

The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has sent two telegrams to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, condemning the bannings as "abhorrent, cruel, inhuman and unjust".

Meanwhile, about 25 Christian ministers and church workers in Durban have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, deploring the detention of the Rev Sol Jacobs.

A University of the Witwatersrand student from Mofolo, Mr Mgiyi Thomas Mdhuli, was reported to have been detained for questioning by police yesterday morning.

However the Police Directorate of Public Relations said it could not confirm the detention.

Krugersdorp Town Council has halted donations to the University of the Witwatersrand to "punish" students for the recent flag-burning incident.

But the acting president of the Wits SRC, Mr Jeremy Clark, has attacked the move as

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

FINE ART

BUILDING
(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
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P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von Düring

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown
his ability at the end
of his course.

Unbanned
Star 1/2/81
minister
off to UK
(328)

Religion Reporter
The Reverend Cedric Mayson, the churchman whose banning order was withdrawn this week, leaves South Africa today for a visit to Britain.
Mr Mayson, editor of the Christian Institute's Pro Veritate journal until his banning in October 1977, will visit his 83-year-old father.
The banning order served on publisher Mr Peter Randall in 1977 was also withdrawn this week.

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

Bannings: students Star 1/7/81 react angrily

Wits University students reacted angrily to the banning of black student leaders Firoz and Azar Cachalia yesterday.

The two brothers were issued with five-year banning orders immediately upon their release from a period of detention in terms of security legislation.

In a joint statement, the Wits Student Representative Council, the Black Students Society and the National Union of SA Students said: "Firoz

and Azar Cachalia have joined those who have been silenced.

"The real grievances and aspirations of the suppressed majority, which Firoz and Azar most ably represented, will not be quelled by these vicious acts of a desperate state.

"We will continue to fight side by side until our liberation comes, and this ongoing intimidation will not deter us."

Firoz, past chairman of the BSS, is an honours student, while Azar is a first-year law student.

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shown

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

K Strong

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
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II : A R Low Keen

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Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Sibongile Mthembu reads her banning order issued this week.

For Sibongile her freedom has gone once again

By SAM MABE

381
328
Sawetlan
2/7/81

WHEN Sibongile Mthembu was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in 1979, she had been found guilty of sedition in an open court of law at the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court.

Then, Sibongile (24), younger sister to Azapo's president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, was one of the 11 former members of the now banned Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) charged with sedition and conspiracy to commit terrorism.

Several State witnesses were called to testify against the accused and at the end of the trial which lasted for seven months, Sibongile was one of the four who were jailed for between two and four years.

On May 9 this year Sibongile was set free.

But her freedom was shortlived. On Tuesday this week, exactly 51 days after her release she once again had contact with the Department of Justice.

In a document delivered at her Zola, Soweto home by two white and one black policemen, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, informed her he was satisfied she engaged in activities calculated to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

She is banned for three years.

Until May 30, 1984, it will be illegal for Sibongile to be outside the township of Zola where she lives, outside the magisterial district of Johannesburg, or to be

quoted without permission from the Chief Magistrate.

She cannot attend gatherings of a social, political or cultural nature. She cannot be in the company of more than two persons or address a group of students, without permission.

The first time Sibongile's illegal actions were stated and challenged in an open court of law. This time only the Minister of Justice knows the activities that are said to endanger the maintenance of law and order.

The sedition trial of the 11 students, including Mr Sechaba Montsitsi, once president of one of the most powerful student organisations to have existed in South Africa, did not start without incident.

A day before their appearance on September 18, 1978 a prayer service was held at the Holy Cross Anglican Church, in Orlando West, Soweto, to protest against their appearance.

Students dressed in school uniform marched in the streets chanting freedom songs and shouting revolutionary slogans. Several cars were stoned in the vicinity of the church not far from where the June 16, 1976 riots started.

A Puteo bus was hijacked and driven into the school premises of Orlando West High School where it was set alight. A South African Breweries truck was also set alight. The students dispersed when police arrived at the scene.

Boraine headed opposition realignment

Own Correspondent
CHANNESBURG. — The
announcing of Nusas president
Andrew Boraine has sent
rock waves through the stu-
dent community.
Student leaders have ex-
pressed fears that the ban-
ings, coupled with increas-
ing state action against black
and white students and trade
union leaders — including
the banning of the Cachalia
rothers and of Sibongile
themba, a founder member
of the banned South African
Students' Movement, and of
the Soweto Students' Repre-
sentative Council, may her-
ald a renewed onslaught on
progressive leaders nation-
wide.
Andrew Boraine was one
of the people responsible for
starting realignment of a
road front of non-racial op-
position to state policies.

He began his career in stu-
dent politics as a first-year
arts student in 1978 — a time
when the left on the Univer-
sity of Cape Town campus was
facing its biggest ever chal-
lenge from right-wing stu-
dents.
In a landslide victory
which heralded a new era in
student politics at UCT, the
group of nine students with
whom Andrew stood for elec-
tion captured the top nine
positions on the Students'
Representative Council.
The following year, he was
elected external vice-presi-
dent of the SRC.
His predecessor was Laura
Levetan, banned in 1978 for
five years.
Soon after his second elec-
tion to the SRC, he was
unanimously elected Nusas
president at their annual
congress in Durban.

His election came at a time
when the union was emerg-
ing from the shock waves of
massive state action against
it in the early 70s. Nusas had
been through an intense cri-
sis followed by a period of
introspection when it
centred its activities on the
"white" campuses, aiming to
educate students on their
role in present and future
South African society.
The first real challenge to
this period of introspection
came in 1980, which saw a
massive resurgence of high-
profile left-wing activity un-
seen since 1976 and the late
60s and early 70s.
The "Release Mandela"
campaign and 1980 school
and university boycotts mo-
bilized students on a broad,
non-racial front in some of
the most electric mass meet-
ings and student rallies seen
since 1976.

Andrew Boraine was at the
forefront of much of the ac-
tivity, touring the English-
language campuses where
his name on a mass-meeting
poster became a crowd-pull-
er.
His impassioned speeches
inspired left-wing and liber-
al students and earned him
the grudging respect of the
right — who admired him for
his approachability and pop-
ularity and hated him for the
ever-increasing support he
won for the left.
At the height of the 1980
strife, on June 16, he was de-
tained by security police in
Durban soon after address-
ing a commemoration meet-
ing on the local campus.
He spent eight weeks in
solitary confinement, first at
Caledon Square in Cape
Town and then in the cells at

Parow police station.
Upon his release, he
worked even harder towards
his ultimate and often stated
goal — a non-racial and
democratic South Africa.
He was re-elected to the
Nusas presidency in Johan-
nesburg at the end of 1980,
and immediately the union
began consolidating gains
made towards non-racial co-
operation with a broad front.
This year, he became the
first white student leader to
break the barrier existing
between white and black stu-
dents when he addressed an
Anti-Republic Day meeting
at the University of Durban-
Westville.
And at Wits University he
shared a platform with re-
presentatives of the Con-
gress of South African Stu-
dents, the Azanian Students'
Organization, the Black Mu-

nicipal Workers' Union and
the South African Allied
Workers' Union — an un-
heard-of event a year ago.
It was undoubtedly this
new co-operation between
black and white groupings
on a non-racial, democratic
basis which the government
most feared — especially
after a long period where the
philosophy of black con-
sciousness had ensured that
black and white would re-
main largely separate in
their political activity.

Andrew Boraine repre-
sents for many the new type
of student in South Africa —
outspoken in his commit-
ment to fundamental change
and rallying widespread sup-
port for the democratic
cause espoused by Nusas
and its allies, both black and
white.



Andrew Boraine

Student leader freed as protests mount

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A BLACK student leader, Mr David Johnson, was released from detention on Wednesday after being held for two weeks, but protests against the spate of bannings and detentions continued to gain momentum.

Mr Johnson, chairman of the Black Students' Society (BSS) at the University of the Witwatersrand, was held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act which provides for up to 14 days' detention.

On his release from John Vorster Square, he said he had been questioned primarily about the recent flag-burning incident on the Wits campus and about the activities and funding of the BSS.

No police comment could be obtained yesterday.

Last Friday 10 black students at Wits were also detained in a pre-dawn police swoop. Later one of them, acting BSS leader Mr Ghaleb Cachalia, said he had been questioned about the flag-burning incident during anti-Republic Day protests.

Two of Mr Johnson's BSS colleagues, Mr Azhar Cachalia and Mr Firoz Cachalia, were banned earlier this week on release from detention. A Soweto student, Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, was also banned.

A telegram on behalf of 300 Johannesburg citizens has been sent by the Black Sash's Mrs Joyce Harris to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. It followed a night vigil held in the city.

The telegram called on the Prime Minister to urgently:

- Rescind all bannings and detentions;
- Stop all punishment without trial and
- Restore habeas corpus and the Rule of Law.

The telegram added: "Punishment of overt protest and dissidence destroys the fabric of democracy, encourages violence and results in the law of the jungle."

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on human rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "We have re-entered the McCarthy era where people's lives are wrecked by arbitrary action of the Government without recourse to the courts of law."

Mrs

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P C K

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"This display of barefisted strength by the Government will disgust every South African who understands what the Rule of Law is all about, and will dismay even those countries abroad which were looking hopefully for change in South Africa."

"Worst of all is that these actions will create an almost irrevocable climate of hostility between the races."

In a statement condemning the bannings and detentions, Inkatha's chairman of strategy and publicity, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "Miss Sibongile Mthembu, in particular, has already served her jail sentence. The powers that be should note that such jackboot actions are not only unacceptable, but remain completely indefensible in the eyes of the voiceless people of South Africa."

Mr Thula added: "The call is: charge or unban and release our people."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "The Government is on the rampage again."

"It does seem the Government is determined to remove from the face of South Africa all opposition to its racist policies."

"It is only prepared to listen to (Ciskeian Chief Minister Lennox) Sebe and his kind."

"We condemn this unnecessary over-reaction. The Government needs to speak to such people as it has acted against. It can learn nothing from Sebe and his kind."

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

FINE ART

(Continued)

BUILDING

Charter - 'compass of our struggle'

Sowetan 3/7/81

By SOWETAN Reporter

FEROZ Cachalia is short and slightly built. After three weeks in detention he is looking a little haggard; he has grown a beard and lost a significant amount of weight since his arrest. He is articulate, outspoken and passionate in his hatred of this country's political system.

His elder brother, Azhar is quieter and more thoughtful in his manner. He is handsome and looking healthier, also sporting a three-week-old beard.

These two brothers, aged 22 and 25 respectively, were leading figures in the Benoni Students Movement (BSM) and the Black Students' Society (BSS) at Wits University in the last few years.

On Tuesday they were released after three weeks of detention and interrogation under security legislation and both banned for five years.

On Wednesday afternoon, 24 hours after their release, the two of them were too relieved to be out of detention to be concerned with their bannings. They were enjoying their relative freedom.

But as the afternoon passed and they discussed it with their family, they gradually began to realise the adaptations they would have to make to cope with five years of stringent restriction. Gloom spread through the house.

The ban restricts them to the magisterial district of Benoni, except to attend university where Azhar is doing a law degree and Feroz an honours degree in industrial sociology.

But even at university they will not be allowed to speak to more than one other person at a time or communicate with other banned persons, such as the recently banned Sammy Adelman who is in Azhar's class. They have, however, been given special permission to communicate with each other.

RESTRICTIONS

They will not be allowed to attend any gathering or belong to any organisation. Azhar will even be forced to give up his regular game of soccer.

Their father, Dr I Cachalia, was shaken. "My sons will be 27 and 30 when this ends," he said. "The best years of their lives will be gone."

Dr Cachalia described his son's background that led to their politicisation and their determination to fight apartheid.

Unable to gain entry into medical school in South

'... banned in the prime of their youth because of their commitment to a better life for their people.'

Africa, Dr Cachalia went to study in England where his sons were born.

On their return they were refused citizenship for over ten years, despite the fact that their parents were forced to move out of Brentwood Park under the Group Areas Act," Dr Cachalia said.

"We had grown to love the area, but we were moved to Actonville where we saw very poor conditions.

"For a long time the community was held in a degenerate, isolated situation and the people were voiceless, demoralised and unorganised.

"We saw the immediate manifestations of apartheid — an acute housing shortage caused by the removals and the terrible deterioration in education when it was taken over by the Indian Affairs Department," he said.

"Azhar was one of the first batch of students to fall under the Indian Affairs Department and he remembers



The Cachalia brothers — Azhar (25) (left) and Feroz, (22) — who were banned this week after being released from detention.

the immediate drop in the pass-rate and increase in the drop-out rate.

"It was also clear that the only people who benefited from the situation were those who collaborated with the Government. The community was held hostage by a corrupt clique of collaborators who were exploiting the situation," Dr Cachalia said.

NO POLITICAL RIGHTS

"But above all they came to see that it was because the people had no political rights that they could do nothing about it and this is the context in which they became radicalised."

Not long after the student uprising of 1976, "which had a great impact on them," the BSM was formed and Feroz and Azhar were members.

BSM was intended to simply collect money for bursaries and tuition schemes but it soon took on a political role, confronting the political problems of the Actonville community.

In 1977 the two Cachalias were amongst 13 BSM members who were arrested while distributing a pamphlet calling on students to stay away from school on June 16. They were held for a week.

BSM has grown significantly since then and is now an accepted and influential body in the Actonville community.

The brothers also became involved in BSS on the Wits University campus. Feroz served as a vice-chairman of the organisation and, in 1980, was elected chairman. Azhar

was the vice-chairman this year.

Their leadership saw BSS blossoming from a small clique of black students aligned to the black consciousness movement to a powerful organisation of 1200 students who take the Freedom Charter as "the compass of our struggle."

The Cachalia family has long been associated with opposition to apartheid and the two brothers are proud of a rich family tradition of political struggle that goes back three generations.

Their great-grandfather, A M Cachalia, was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and took a leading part in his early passive resistance campaigns.

DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN

His two sons, Malvi and Yusef, continued the tradition. They were both active from the 1946 Defiance Campaign through the 1950's as members of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Yusef Cachalia served on the Joint Planning Council that orchestrated the 1952 Defiance Campaign in conjunction with the ANC.

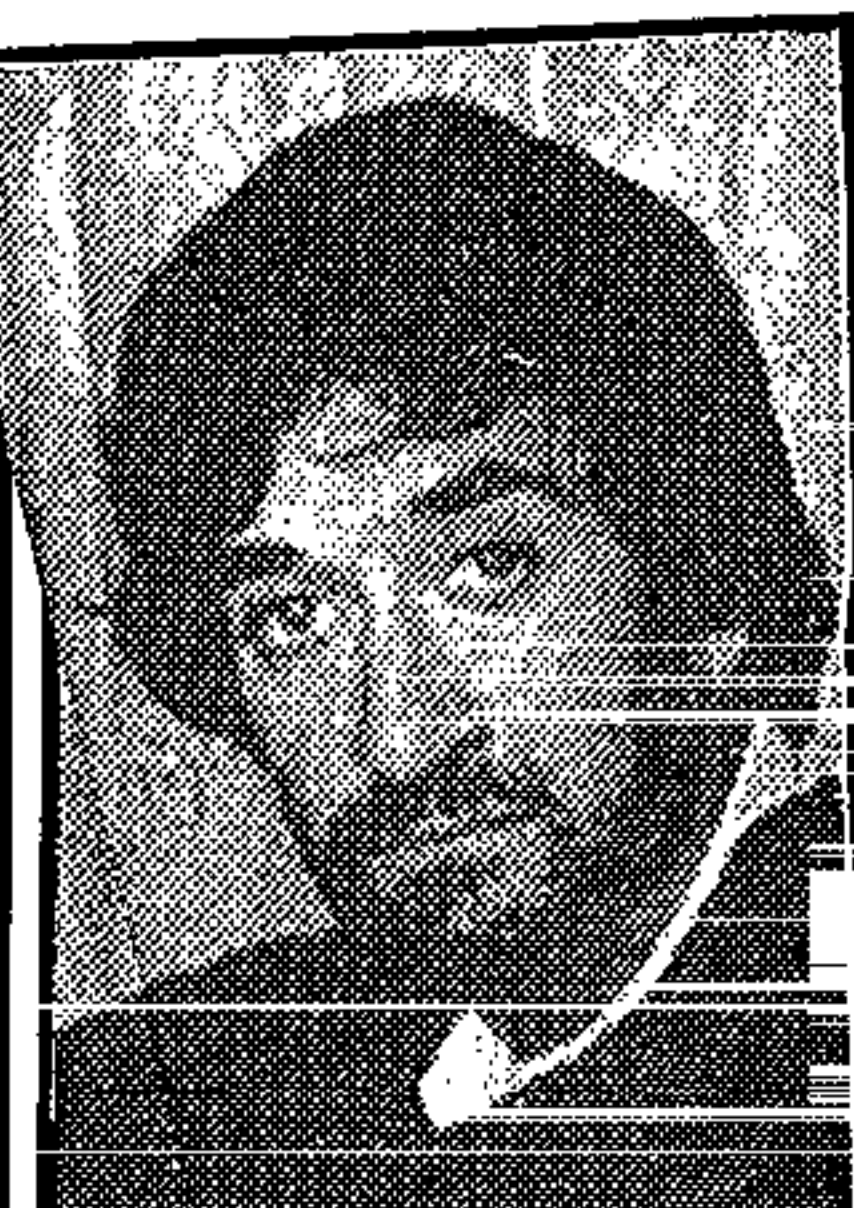
Malvi Cachalia later went into exile where he worked for the ANC in Botswana and India.

Feroz and Azhar's father, Dr Cachalia, is at present vice-chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee opposing participation in government-appointed bodies.

But with the tradition of resistance comes State persecution and the family has known generations of arrests, bannings and exile.

THE FIVE YEAR LEPERS

328
5 Times 5/7/81



SIX PEOPLE HAVE BEEN BANNED IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT

A STROKE of an official pen this week condemned a young man to the life of a leper. For five years, Andrew Boraine will walk alone.

While his contemporaries are going to parties, travelling around the world, visiting friends — Andrew, 22, will watch them come and go, but may not join them.

For this week, Andrew was banned for five years.

By the time he is released from the restrictions of the banning order, he will be 27 — too old to recapture the brightness and freedom of youth.

In the meantime, the party is over for Andrew.

When his family and their friends gather for the weekend braai, a birthday celebration or just a fireside chat — Andrew won't be able to be there.

When the boys grab a quick pint at the local, or pile into a car to watch a cricket match — Andrew can't go along.

Visiting Andrew in the tiny house near the University of Cape Town which he shares with other students was a weird experience.

When I arrived he was talking to a friend, so he led me through to his bedroom where I sat on the bed and waited for the visitor to leave.

This was not discourtesy on Andrew's part — in terms of his banning order, he is not allowed to have more than one visitor at a time.

He is a tall, lean and blond young man, with a quiet manner and an attractive smile. He is modest, articulate and friendly — the sort of boy-next-door every mum would like her daughter to marry.

When the friend left, Andrew and I sat on the stoep in the sun for a while. It was Andrew's

CASE 1

NAME: Andrew Boraine
POSITION: President of the National Union of South African Students
CRIME: Never convicted of any crime
VERDICT: Banned for five years

suggestion — he is rather pale because he hasn't been in the sun for over a month.

When the photographer arrived to take his picture, the farcical aspects of the situation were resumed. I had to walk away, because the three of us together constituted "a gathering".

Solitary

Andrew, the eldest son of Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, was released on Monday after 34 days in detention.

This was his second stint in prison — last year he was held for 58 days without being charged.

On his release from Pretoria Central prison, where he had

been held in solitary confinement, Andrew was issued with a banning order which restricts him to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town for the next five years.

He may not visit a harbour or an airport. He may not address any meeting or be quoted. He may not leave the prescribed area, and he may not visit any factory, an office containing a printing press or any black or coloured township.

But the restriction which will affect his daily life the most is the one which forbids him to be in the company of more than one person at a time.

"Some of the restrictions are hazy, but we have established that he can attend his church, or a theatre or cinema, and he can take a companion with him, but he must not speak to

more than one person at a time," said Dr Boraine.

Dr Boraine spoke out against the treatment which his son has received.

"For two weeks I didn't know where my son was. During that time he had no access to his parents, a lawyer, a doctor or a minister of religion.

"This government has perfected a system of inferring guilt by smear tactics.

"To this day, they have found nothing with which to charge Andrew — and I know that he has done nothing wrong at all.

"His biggest sin is that he is a very effective student leader — and since he has been president of Nusas, much of the old separation between white and black students has been breaking down.

"He is totally opposed to violent revolution, and is dedicated to co-operation between people of all races.

Severe

"He is a very good student, who gets excellent results. He could have gone to university and spent his time enjoying himself. Instead, he preferred to devote his spare time to promoting human freedom rather than black or white freedom," he said.

Another severe blow to Andrew will be his loss of income. The terms of his restriction order will make it difficult for him to find work.

Dr Boraine said that his son, the eldest of four children, had always supported himself through university.

"He has never taken money from me, and we are worried



AZHAR
CACHALIA . . .
BANNED

because he still has two years to go until he has finished his studies.

"Until he took on the Nusas job, he worked at various jobs to keep himself going, but now it is going to be very difficult for him to earn.

"First of all, people are wary of employing someone who is banned. Then, even if he finds somebody who is prepared to give him a job — he has to get permission before he can accept it.

"I should imagine that most of the jobs available to students, such as serving in a steakhouse, or a store, would be closed to him now," he said.

Dr Boraine said his son had wanted to do further research and study at another university, either in South Africa or overseas, once he had graduated.

"But this will be out of the question now, and I don't know how badly his long-term career prospects will be affected by this dreadful action," he said.

This week, Andrew Boraine was back in Cape Town, trying



**FIROZ
CHACHALIA ...
BANNED**

to make a new life-style for himself.

Instead of opening the Nusas national conference in Durban on Thursday, he was sitting alone in the rented house he shares with other students.

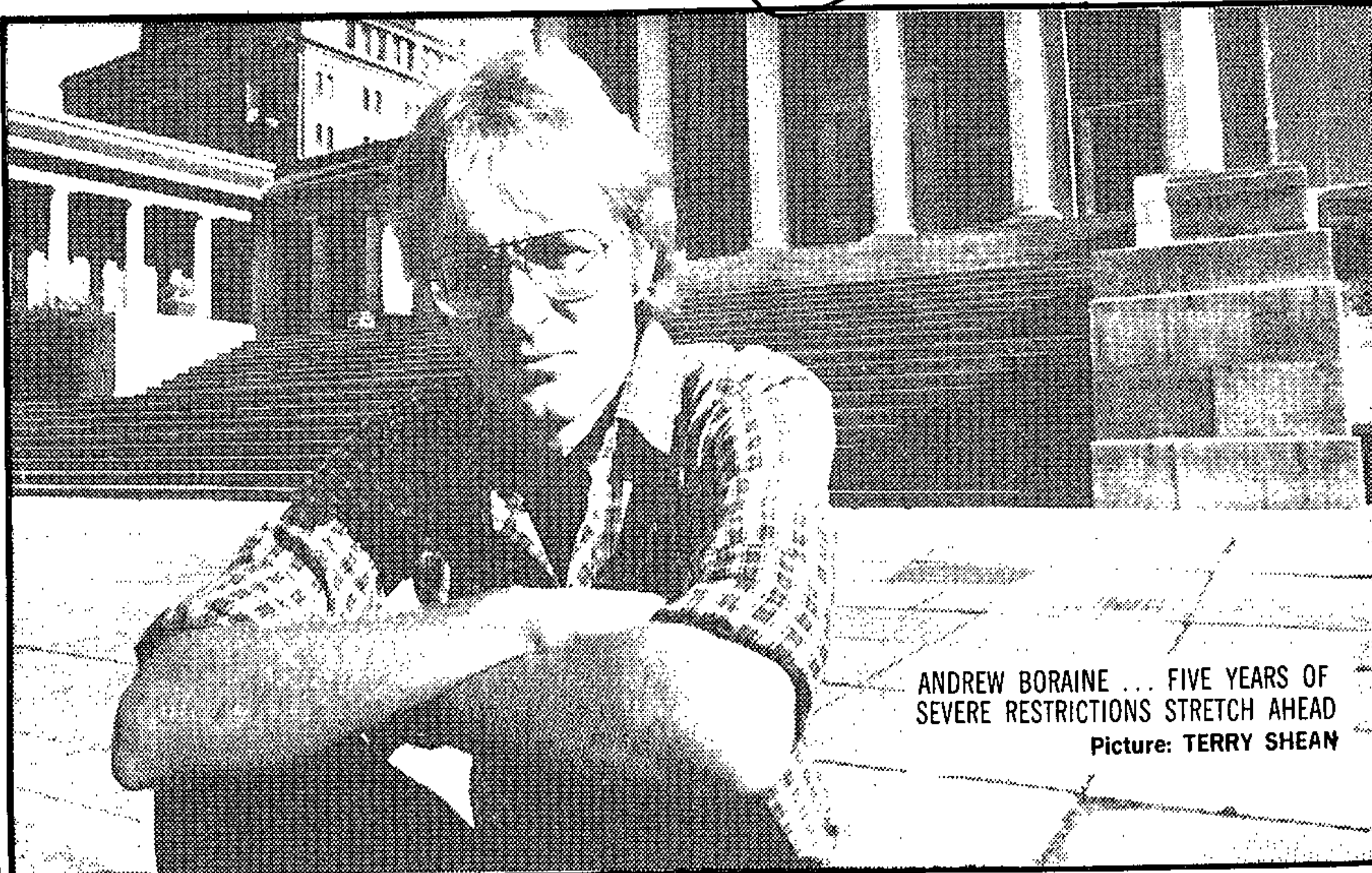
He was to have given the opening address at the Law Conference which is being held at the University of Cape Town next week, but now he will be unable to attend the event.

At his home in Rondebosch, shortly before leaving on a visit to Zimbabwe, Dr Boraine said that he was prepared to abide by the banning order — except where it threatened his family unit.

"We absolutely refuse to consider leaving Andrew in another room while we are having dinner with our other children.

"We will not allow anything to destroy our family life — if it means breaking the law by including our son in the family group, then we will break the law," he said defiantly.

Maureen Barnes



**ANDREW BORAINÉ ... FIVE YEARS OF
SEVERE RESTRICTIONS STRETCH AHEAD**
Picture: TERRY SHEAN

HERE ARE THREE OF THEM, CONDEMNED TO SILENCE

TWO young students set out this week to walk a long road. The road is five years long. And they must learn to walk it alone.

Azhar Cachalia and his brother Firoz, students at the University of the Witwatersrand, were served with five-year banning orders after they were released from detention.

Banned on the same day was Miss Sibongile Susan Mthembu, who only last month finished serving a two-year sentence imposed on her in the Kempton Park trial of the Soweto SRC 11.

On Wednesday, the day after the banning, the father of the banned Wits students, Dr Ismail Cachalia said:

"I do not think they have yet realised what this will mean in their lives. The full realisation is still to come. And so many young men are worse off. My sons are at home, others are being held in a jail."

The brothers are allowed to continue their studies in the courses for which they have registered this year. They are allowed to communicate with each other.

Firoz, 22, one of the youngest of South Africa's banned, is also allowed to carry on his part-time job in Johannesburg every Thursday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Apart from that, both are forbidden to leave the Benoni magisterial district or to visit any black township except Actonville where they live.

"These detentions and banings actually have no basis in law. They are silencing young people of vision. This vision should not be snuffed out," said

CASES 2 & 3

NAMES: Azhar and Firoz Cachalia
POSITIONS: Officials of the Black Students Society at the University of the Witwatersrand
CRIMES: Never convicted of any crimes
VERDICTS: Banned for five years

Dr Cachalia, who is vice-chairman of the Transvaal anti-SA Indian Council Committee.

Azhar, 25, was this year elected vice-chairman of the Wits Black Students' Society.

In the same law class is Mr Sammy Adelman, banned president of the Wits SRC. But they may not talk to each other.

Midnight

Firoz, an honours student in industrial sociology, was chairman of the BSS last year.

The brothers were taken from their double-storey home at midnight on Wednesday, June 10 by seven security policemen.

Both were held for two weeks under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and then redetained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

They were served with their banning orders immediately they were released, Azhar from Pretoria Central prison, Firoz from Leeuwkop prison.

Dr Cachalia believes Firoz will suffer less from the banning than Azhar. Firoz will redouble his efforts to study. But Azhar is an extrovert.

Dr Cachalia said it appeared the Government was determined to silence any liberal voice.

Azhar is a keen soccer player, but he is banned from all social gatherings, meaning he may not be in the company of more than one person at a time.

Until the courts clarify what occasion actually constitutes a social gathering, he can forget about his weekly game for Benoni's Manchester City.

He has a special girlfriend. The banning order may not pre-

vent him marrying.

"It only prevents him marrying more than one woman at a time," said Dr Cachalia, wryly.

His brother, Mr Yusuf Cachalia, was banned for 25 years, with his wife Aminah, who was banned for 15 of those years.

The Cachalias are an inter-se, closely knit, happy family. A daughter Shenaz is 16 and at high school. A third son, Shiraz, 20, is a medical student at Wits.

Proud

Shiraz is proud of his brothers. He said: "It is hard to see the reason behind the banning of my brothers because they are dedicated to the cause of democracy for all South Africa's people."

A student friend of the Cachalias, who is a member of the BSS, said he already felt pressure on him to resign. He has a bursary from a private company to study engineering.

"They told me: 'We do not want to live your life for you, but if you are associated with the BSS you may be detained or banned. Your studies would be affected, and your marks would drop. Then it would be difficult for us to justify sponsoring you.'"

The effects of a banning order are summed up in a study issued by the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at Wits. The writer, Miss Sarah Parry quotes once-banned Natal trade unionist Halton Cheadle. He says:

"Banning is absolutely effective. While you're banned you're finished. You get completely removed. You can't participate."

Wilmar Utting

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

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C W von During

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

rs Award
t who has shown
se at the end
ear.

RD 3/2/8
Will banned
Boraine be
called up?

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Will Nusas presi-
dent Mr Andrew Boraine,
banned for five years under the
Internal Security Act, be called
upon to complete his interrupt-
ed two years' national service
in the South African Navy?

Able Seaman Boraine owes
the SADF slightly less than a
year of national service duty
and thereafter eight training
camps.

But in view of the five-year
ban his national service obliga-
tions "will be reviewed from
time to time", according to a
statement yesterday by Lieu-
tenant-Commander Richard
Stephen, Public Relations Offi-
cer for the Navy.

He said Mr Boraine applied
for deferment after a year in
the Navy because he wanted to
study. His application was
granted although he still had a
year to complete.

**You can ban
the student
leaders, but**

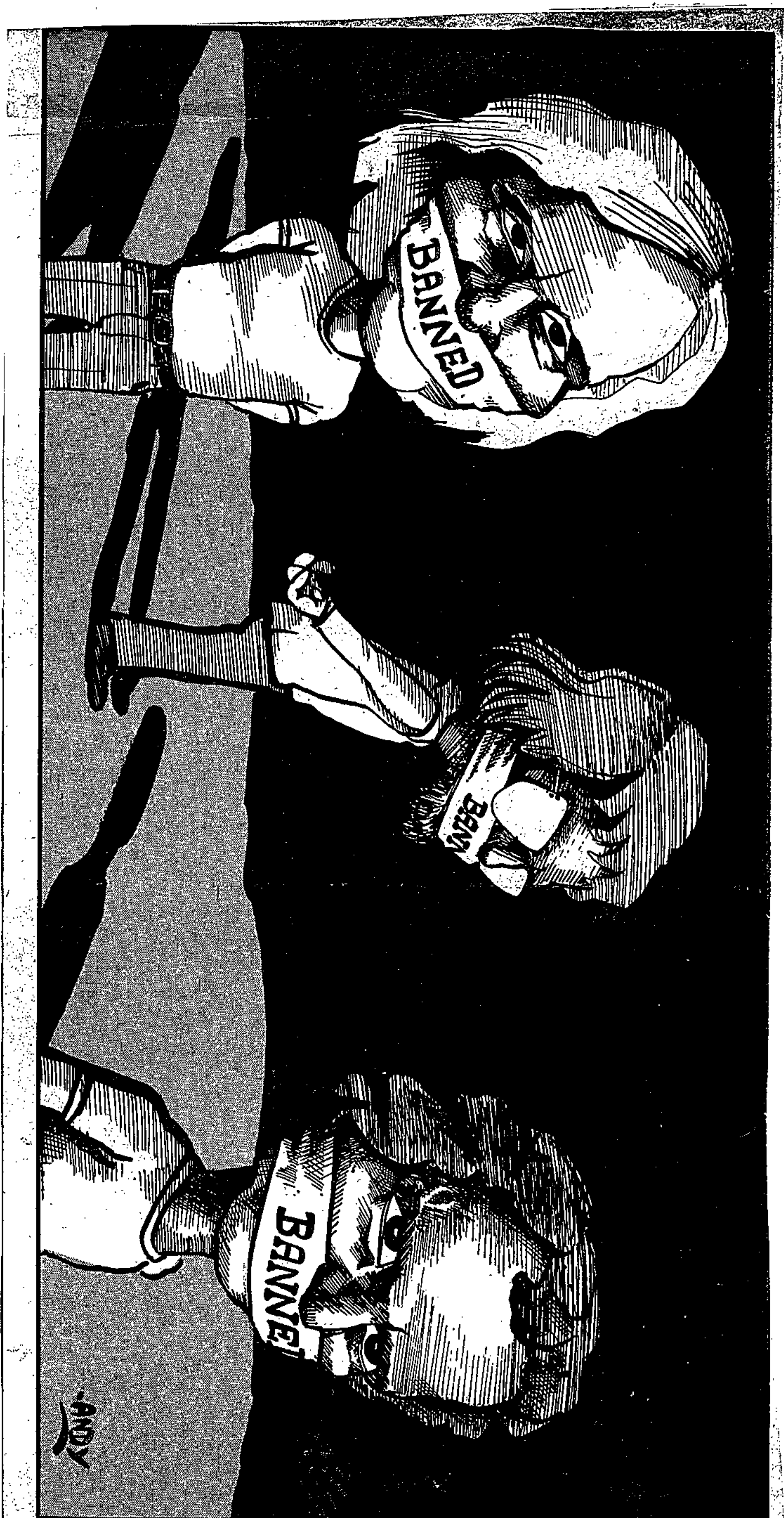
**you can't ban
their ideas**

328
5/4/81

5 times

5/2/81
328

6/4/81/328



ies at the University of Cape Town

Republic Festival demonstrations.

All of this, of course, represents a massive over-reaction. Is this the result of a genuine fear of the volatility and militancy that increasingly multiracial campuses can generate? Or is it a display of *kragdadigheid* to appease the right-wingers? Probably both these factors are present.

As the universities concerned have pointed out there is no need for the Government to coerce them into disciplining their own students. The universities themselves possess adequate

means of doing this. Heavy-handed Government intervention only hardens attitudes and inflames the collective temper of campuses.

Injustice

Likewise the banning of student leaders, apart from its inherent injustice, will have only counter-productive effects. Surely we have had enough experience of the banning system to recognise that it may put individuals out of action but does nothing to curb ideas and attitudes? On this occasion it has

been mostly the English-language universities that have been affected, but let us try to imagine other possible permutations in state/university conflicts. What might happen, for example, if Pretoria University produced a pro-HNP SRC? Would Tukkies then also feel the lash of Government displeasure?

A more serious consideration is the long-run effect of all these invasions of individual and corporate freedoms. Apart from their destructive effects on individuals and bodies, like universities, they establish

and entrench an authoritarian tradition out of which it is hard to break.

In many respects the authoritarianism of independent black states in Africa can be interpreted as a carry-over of the inherent authoritarianism of colonial regimes.

Identical

Often the very statutes that embody this authoritarianism were simply taken over by post-colonial rulers.

South Africa runs a grave danger of witnessing the

identical phenomenon when, as inevitably must happen, a change in our power structure occurs and a government with a completely new complexion takes over.

This may be a long way off, but the kind of system we obtain will be an inheritance of the present. Universities, like many other institutions, function best when they enjoy autonomy and academic freedom. They are also important custodians of the wider liberties of society. Accordingly they should be protected and cherished, not bullied and pilloried.

823

18/7/79

'Bannings and detentions leave blacks no option'

PW IS WARNED

Savekian 6/7/81
(328) (H4)
(329)

GOVERNMENT action including bannings and detentions are now leaving the blacks no option but to fight, a highly emotional prayer meeting was told yesterday.

And by banning and detaining people who protest peacefully against Government policy, the South African regime is also showing and telling the masses that peaceful negotiations are out.

Addressing the meeting held at Evangelical Lutheran Church in White City, Soweto, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said it was worrying because it seemed the aim of the Government was to do away with blacks who spoke

By WILLIE BOKALA

against and protested publicly because they instead want the armed forces.

But, said Dr Motlana, if that is what they want then they will have war and "we warn them that nowhere in the history of the world has a minority Government succeeded in staying in power for ever.

"The message the Government is trying to deliver to the people is that they don't like these childish protests. They are in fact demanding that they can only have a gun-to-gun affair. They are saying that those who advocate peaceful changes are a nuisance. The State wants war where an AK47 meets an M16, period," he said.

After reading from verses in the Bible, Father Frank Chikane, of the Faith Mission Church, warned the Government to heed to calls made for change or face the consequences. "If

they don't see the situation as it is now, may God have mercy upon them," he said.

Mr Chikane said: "If one does not want violence and bloodshed, he talks. But if you don't talk and become stubborn then you must be prepared to face other methods. God uses whatever method to punish those who do not listen."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the meeting that the oppressed masses' struggle for freedom was just and righteous and that with God on their side nothing would stop "us from getting our freedom."

"We don't want to kill anybody but, this Government must be warned that our patience is running out. We cannot go on forever being third-class citizens in our land and our children cannot go on receiving inferior education," he said.

He said the black man was going to get his freedom. "The white man has two options. The first is whether he wants us to get there through talking or whether we get there through bloodshed and violence."

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C W von During

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
K Strong

Student Planners Award
who has shown
at the end
I.

Staff Reporter
A NATIONAL council meeting
of Nusas unanimously decided
in Durban at the weekend to
keep banned Andrew Boraine
as its 1981 president.
A statement released yester-
day said: "The national council
expresses its anger at the ban-
ning of Nusas president Andrew
Boraine. Andrew has led the
national union with exceptional
ability and dedication and his
commitment will always be an
example to us."
But in the interim Nusas has
decided to appoint Mr Jonty
Joffe its acting president.

12.0.6/7/81
Boraine stays
328
Nusas leader

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

Private Schools: justifying the status quo, or source of pride?

FROM one perspective, Mr Randall's research into the private school system was a personal odyssey: he himself is a product of Kearsney College and, as he freely admits, he had ambivalent feelings about private schools when he left his alma mater.

Judging from the concluding chapter of his thesis, Mr Randall is no closer to a definitive conclusion on the merits of private schools. He is still aware of both their strengths and limitations.

Mr Randall's dual view of these schools is encapsulated in two sentences in his concluding paragraphs:

- "In South Africa private schools are inevitably part of a system of institutionalised inequality" and:
- "Many of the South African private schools indeed achieve standards of excellence and their very existence may be a source of justifiable pride in the enterprise and initiative of the English community in this country."

But, as Mr Randall is quick to point out, South Africa's private schools cannot be viewed as an undifferentiated whole.

His thesis focuses on the some 60 member schools of the Association of Private Schools (ASP) and the related Headmasters' Conference (HMC) — as distinct from Roman Catholic and Jewish private schools and the often despised but profitable "crum colleges".

HMC schools include some of

After publisher and educationist Mr Peter Randall was banned in October 1977, he spent much of his spare time researching South Africa's private school system — or, more accurately, an important sector of it — for an M Ed thesis with the University of the Witwatersrand.

The lifting of Mr Randall's ban last week made it legal for newspapers to quote him. **PATRICK LAURENCE** spoke to him about his thesis, scheduled to be published under the title "Little England on the Veld" by Raven Press.

South Africa's best known private schools: Bishops, Michaelhouse, St Andrew's, St John's, St Anne's, Roodepan and so on.

"Wherever middle and upper-middle class English people have established themselves in substantial numbers, they have carried with them the loosely defined 'public school' code, which... became in Victorian times the most important influence in English school education," Mr Randall writes.

It was the philosophical foundation on which English settlers in South Africa built their private schools.

Mr Randall quotes an American scholar on the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant or WASP ideals which these schools originally tried to inculcate — whether they were founded in South Africa, the United States, New Zealand or Australia.

"The traditional model that young people in independent

schools were expected to emulate was the WASP gentleman: the versatile, clean-cut, well-mannered, prudent man of affairs, who, favoured by the circumstances of his birth, plans his life and invests his time and money carefully with the goal of becoming rich, respected and influential — and a pillar of society.

Mr Randall then adds his own description.

"Along with this model went a somewhat vague conception of an 'English tradition' in education, and a vision of Englishness compounded of playing the game, midnight feasts in dormitories, Greyfriars, Billy Butner and the sporting life of the English landed gentry."

"It is not surprising that many private schools in the English-speaking world are set in rolling acres, in country-house type buildings.... They may be regarded on

the one hand as memorials to the initiative and vision of their founders or, on the other, as embodiments of class privilege."

The first private schools of the HMC-type in South Africa were essentially Anglican or "quasi-Anglican," but later Methodist and even non-church schools joined the inner circle.

Mr Randall says:

"Today, as Mr Randall notes, St Suthmans College, a Methodist school near Johannesburg, is one of the biggest HMC schools for boys, while Epworth, a Methodist school in Natal, is one of the biggest for girls."

One of the themes which interests Mr Randall is the partnership which the HMC schools developed with those German, Italian, Portuguese and Jewish immigrants to South Africa who rose to become industrial and financial giants.

The association was reciprocally beneficial:

- The schools accepted the sons and daughters of the *Randlords*, as these powerful men came to be known, and helped to make them more English than the English, and thus eminently acceptable socially.
- In return the *Randlords* and their sons and daughters were accepted into the English-speaking upper class thus helping to broaden and strengthen it.

A by-product of the symbiosis between the mining and industrial magnates and the HMC schools was the increasing financial dependency of the schools on them, Mr Randall says.

In his view, the control by the churches of "their" schools has become largely nominal: "real" power rests increasingly with those who hold the purse strings. He notes that in the 1970s more than R10-million was raised from private sources for HMC private schools.

The role of the private schools in transforming European immigrants and their descendants into the "apothecosis of English gentlemen" leads logically to a more recent development: the acceptance in recent years of blacks by the HMC schools.

Mr Randall does not purport to know all the answers on the implications of the rise of a

new class of private school-educated blacks.

He says it may be viewed as "either a mechanism for co-opting new recruits to strengthening the ruling elites or as an attempt to diffuse their privileges to a progressively widening social spectrum."

Mr Randall's contention that the admission of blacks *may* be part of a plan by the dominant whites to win over the black bourgeoisie (or part of it) should be seen in the wider context of his thesis.

Although the HMC private schools once felt threatened by the aggressive thrust of Afrikaner nationalism in the 1950s and early 1960s, that is no longer the case.

He writes: "The private schools have persisted and have reached a state of relatively comfortable co-existence with Afrikaner political domination."

He speculates whether Pretoria's willingness to first turn a blind eye to, and then to officially condone, acceptance of blacks by private schools is not part of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's "total strategy."

With its emphasis on widening the Anglo-Afrikaner power-base

by judicious inclusion of "responsible" blacks, Mr Randall goes on to say that if "total strategy" fails, the outcome may be a "unitary, socialist state under black rule" — in which there would be little or no room for HMC-type private schools.

He disagrees with those who see HMC schools as strongly innovating agents for change, recalling that it was not HMC schools but Roman Catholic schools which really pioneered the path toward multiracialism in private schools.

Before the Roman Catholic schools had shown that the authorities could be defied and/or that multi-racialism would be made socially respectable, two prominent HMC schools in Cape Town — Bishops and St George's Grammar School — refused to accept the children of coloured clergymen. Mr Randall says:

"It is necessary... to dispel a common view that private schools can act as *change* agents in a society in which inequality and repression are so deeply-rooted in its most fundamental structures."

The general conclusion is that schools mirror society and

do not themselves innovate change.

"The admission of black pupils to many South African English private schools from the late 1970s... merely reflected changed economic needs and changing nuances in the Government's total strategy, which needed to preserve the fundamental features of the society even where this involved some departure from its former adherence to rigid racial segregation in all areas of life."

But if private schools are not agents of change as such, they often generate a greater awareness of, and concern for, social justice at the "micro-level" in the minds of some pupils.

Describing this as a paradox, Mr Randall says: "The children come from conservative backgrounds, but they are exposed to experiences denied to children at state schools and often emerge with a greater sense of social justice."

These experiences include discussion of issues, debates on subjects and visits to places excluded from the curriculum of most state schools.

At another, but not unrelated, level, the evolution of private schools over the years has been marked by a steadily increasing input of South Africanism.

They started as near replicas of the English public school (Bishops sent Baden-Powell a telegram on the relief of Mafeking which read: "Bravo to British pluck").

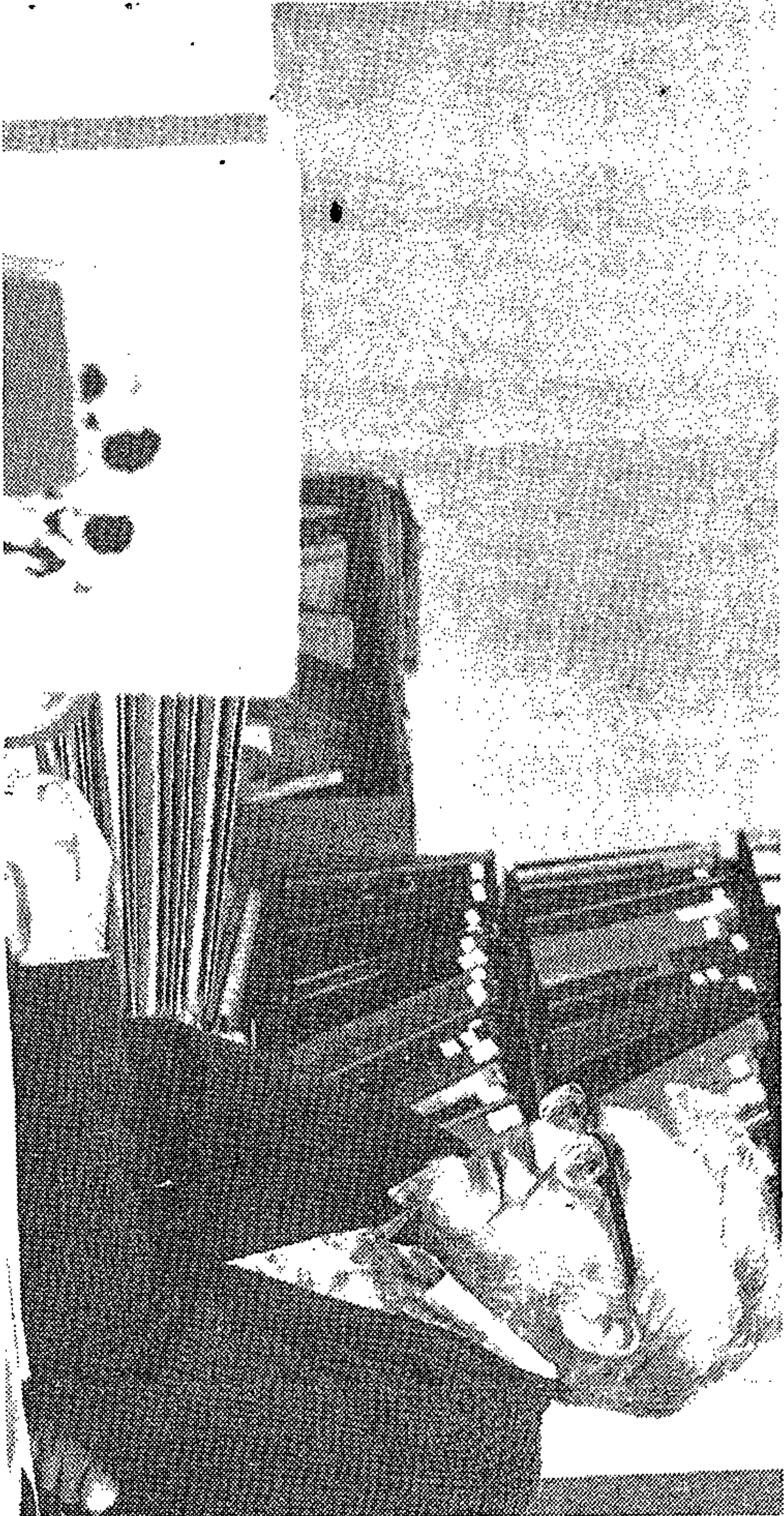
But that has changed.

"They are trying to come to terms with South African realities," Mr Randall says.

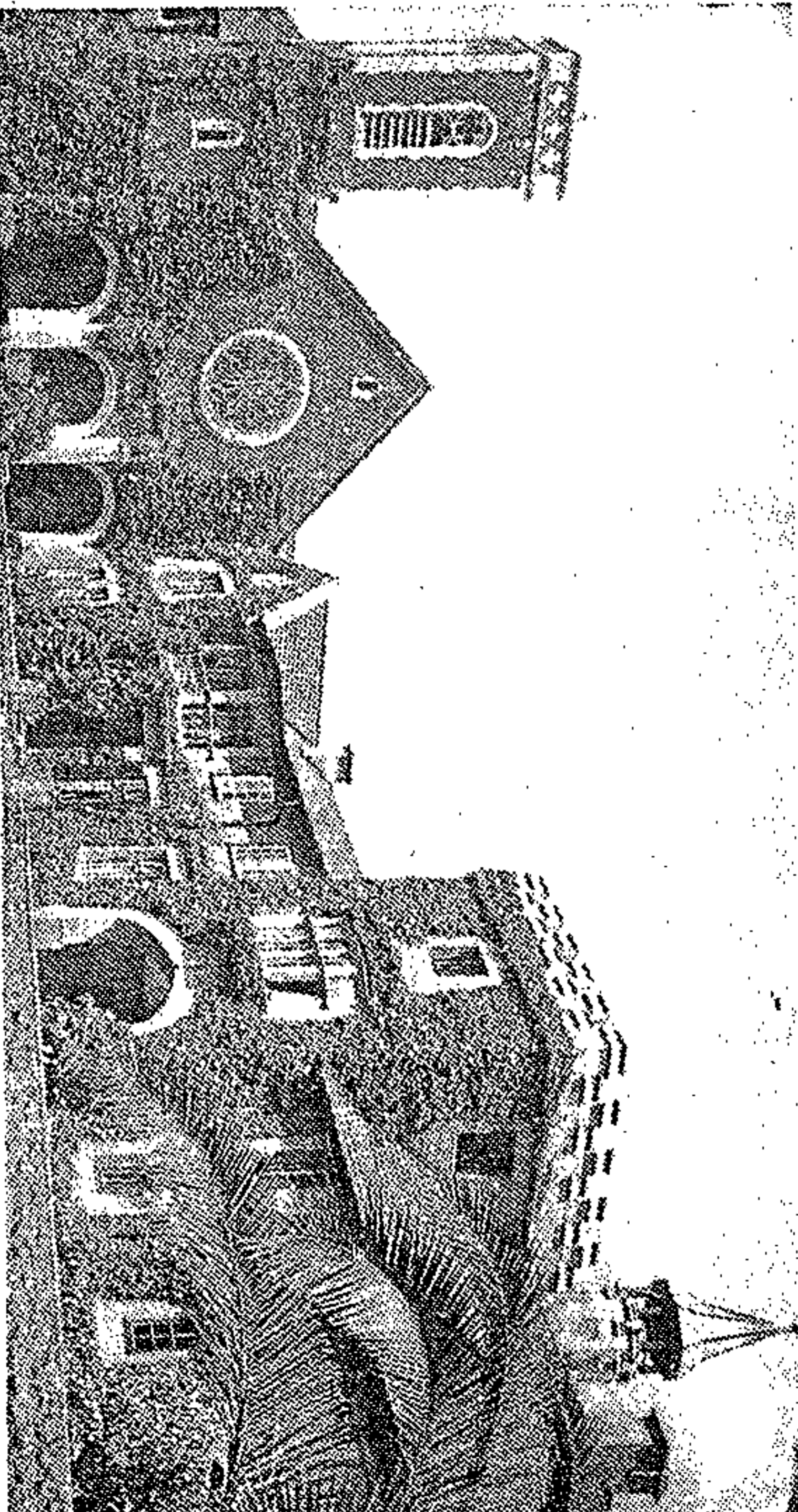
He cites as examples the introduction of African languages, the admission of locally-trained teachers and, now, plans to set up fully multiracial schools.

Although a *modus vivendi* has been reached between Afrikaner nationalism and HMC private schools, Afrikaners have remained strangers in large measure to the private school system.

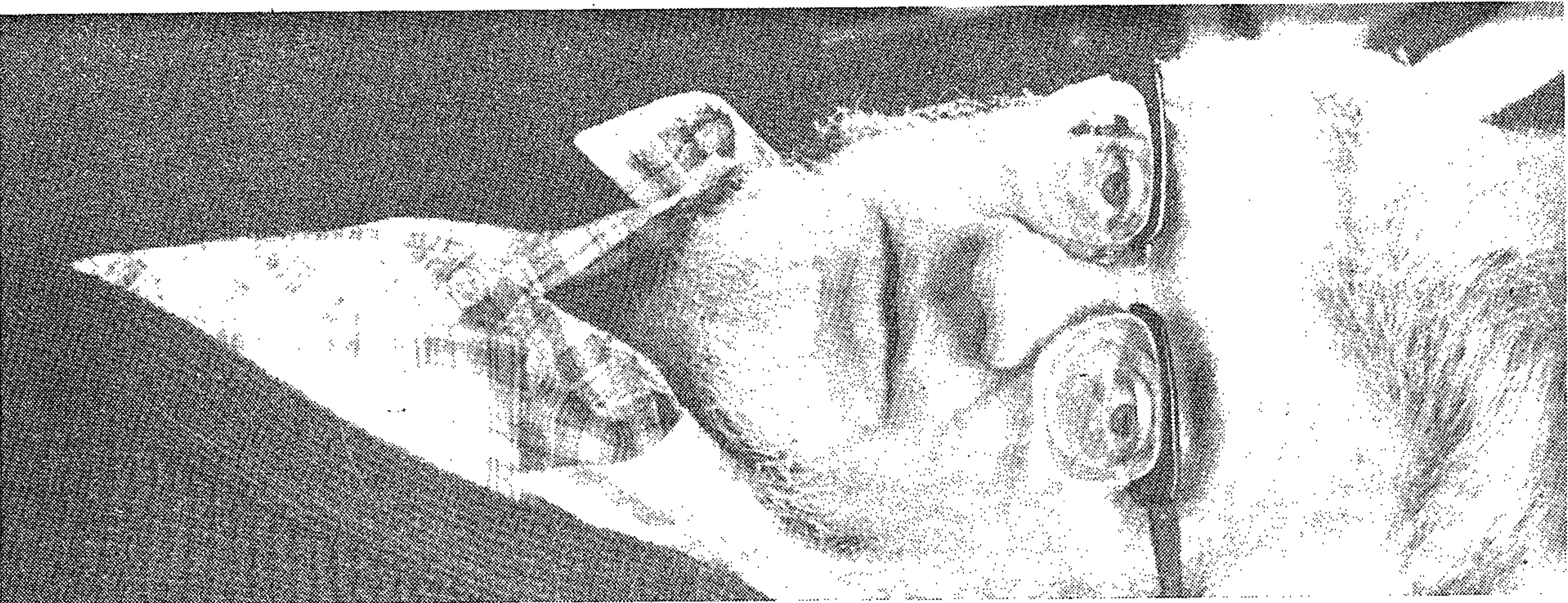
Apart from two short periods where they established their own schools to resist the Anglicisation ambitions of Lord Charles Somerset and Lord Alfred Milner, they have largely shunned "English" private schools and retrained from launching their own.



Mr Peter Randall... can't decide whether private schools are a good or bad thing.



Natal's Michaelhouse — one of South Africa's famous private schools.



Publisher and educationist Mr Peter Randall, banned for five years in 1977, can now voice his feelings about South Africa's private schools.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

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K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of year.

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

RPM 7/7/81
Subramoney's
(3280) (3114)
home searched
Political Reporter
BANNED Natal journalist Mr
Marimuthu Subramoney has
been told to report to Security
Police in Durban this morning
after police searched his home,
according to his wife, Mrs
Thyna Subramoney.
She said three Security Po-
licemen visited their Verulam
home on Friday night, saying
they were on "a routine check-
up". No police comment could
be obtained last night.
At the time of his banning
Mr Subramoney was a national
vice-president of the Media
Workers' Association of SA.

Banned writer may be charged

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

POLICE are investigation at least three possible charges against banned Natal journalist Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, according to his attorney, Mr Bheka Shezi.

The possible charges relate to books and documents allegedly found by Security Police at Mr Subramoney's home in Verulam last week, and to a possible contravention of his banning order.

Mr Shezi, who yesterday accompanied the banned journalist to Security Police offices in Durban, said police informed them that three of the books allegedly found at Mr Subramoney's home were banned.

They included one written by the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"The police said they were investigating possible charges under the Publications Act. They also said they were contemplating charges of Mr Subramoney having contravened his banning orders," Mr Shezi said.

Mr Subramoney did not make a statement to the police, he added.

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said that as the matter was still under investigation, the police could not comment.

Mr Subramoney was a national vice-president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa until he was banned and placed under house arrest in January.

He founded a news agency, the Press Trust of South Africa, and was a correspondent of the BBC and several other radio stations and newspapers abroad until his banning.

His wife, Mrs Thyna Subramoney, who now runs the Press Trust, said Security Police searched their house last Friday and took a number of books and documents.

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PLANNING
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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Section Six for Mazwai, Sisulu

Sowetan 8/7/81

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328
243
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By WILLIE BOKALA

SECURITY Police have confirmed they are now holding Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of SOWETAN, and banned Mwasu president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Police also said charges have not yet been formulated against detained former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Mr Sydney Khotso Seatlholo, and the seven other men detained with him.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said from Pretoria that a police dossier on Seatlholo and his men is still being prepared and has not yet been sent to the Attorney-General who will decide what charges to bring against them.

Seatlholo, now chairman of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), and the seven alleged members of his executive were, according to police, arrested three weeks ago as they tried to "infiltrate" Soweto. Three of them were arrested at a house in Orlando West, together with Mr Mazwai.

The spokesman said Mr Mazwai and Mr Sisulu, who were initially held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for one to be detained for 14 days incommunicado, are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Under Section Six, one can be held until police are satisfied that he or she has responded satisfactorily to questioning.

Police are also believed to be investigating an alleged contact between Mr Sisulu and the SAYRCO men, whose organisation is based in Nigeria.

Deputy Chief of Security Police Brigadier Jan du Preez said after Mr Sisulu's detention, that he was being held for questioning in connection with the arrest of Mr Seatlholo and the other SAYRCO men.

At least

300 are

banned

or held

without

trial

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By PETA THORNYCROFT

DETENTIONS and bannings preceding and following both the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa and June 16 are among the highest in the country's history of contemporary security legislation.

Only 1976 — a year of unprecedented violence and civil unrest with the highest record of detentions under present legislation — appears to exceed the tally for June this year of, on average, one detention per day.

At present, as far as can be accurately ascertained, 173 people are being detained without trial and 165 people are banned. However, figures from the South African Police claim 190 people are banned.

The final figure of people detained without trial could exceed 173 as it is difficult to determine how many are being held in homelands.

In 1980, another peak in the country's history of detentions, 768 people were held for varying periods, while 156 people were banned.

The final figures for 1981 are expected to reach an all-time high under present security legislation — a year so far marked by a lessening of violent civil unrest.

Despite the large number of people held under security legislation — and the record number living under banning orders — the first six months of 1981 have statistically been marked by little civilian violence.

In an unusual move the Government last week revoked the banning orders of two of the last three people still in South Africa who were executive members of the banned Christian Institute, Mr Peter Randall and Mr Cedric Mayson.

The only one of the original five banned 3½ years ago who is still living under banning orders is former dominee, the Rev Beyers Naude.

Banned man says he went to doctor

Post Reporter

MR LIZO GRANT PITYANA, brother of the banned self-exiled founder of the South African Students' Organisation, Mr Barney Pityana, told a Port Elizabeth Regional Court magistrate today that he went to visit a doctor for a back complaint the night he allegedly broke his banning order.

Mr Pityana was giving evidence before Mr J S Knoesen.

The State alleges he broke his banning order on Saturday, April 25.

Mr Pityana, of Stokwe Street, New Brighton, who was served with a banning order in December, 1979, pleaded not guilty at an earlier hearing.

The order restricts him to his home from 6pm on Friday to 6am on Monday.

Mr Johan Moolman, a former lieutenant in the Security Police, said he went to Mr Pityana's house at about 8.45pm and asked him where he had been earlier that evening.

Mr Pityana told him he had been to see a Dr Ntshona because he had a backache.

Mr Moolman said Mr Pityana was standing during the conversation and did not appear to be in pain.

"He appeared to be normal," he said.

Mr Pityana was charged after telling Mr Moolman he did not have permission to leave his home. Mr Pityana told the court he had suffered from a back ailment for about six years.

He said he left home about 8.30 that night to see Dr Ntshona.

He boarded a bus to the doctor's surgery but the surgery was closed when he arrived there.

Mr Pityana said he got a lift home from a person whom he knew. When he arrived at home a policeman was standing outside.

The policeman asked him where he came from and he replied that he had been to the doctor.

He said he took some tablets after speaking to Mr Moolman and the next day he sent his wife to telephone a Dr Moodley.

He said Dr Moodley gave him an injection and tablets. (Instructed by Herbert Fischat and Associates) appeared for Mr Pityana.

Broke his banning order — suspended sentence

E. Post 15/7/81

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Court Reporter

LIZO Grant Pityana was yesterday found guilty of breaking his banning order and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended.

Pityana, brother of the banned and self-exiled founder of the South African Students Organisation, Mr Barney Pityana, appeared before Mr J S Knoesen in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court.

Mr Knoesen ruled that the sentence should be suspended until October 31, 1984, when Pityana's banning order expired.

Pityana, 34, of Stokwe Street, New Brighton, was served with banning orders during December, 1979. He was also restricted to his home every Friday from 6pm to six o'clock on Monday morning.

He was found guilty of breaking his banning order when he left his home on the night of April 25, a Saturday.

He pleaded not guilty and told the court that he went to see a doctor to be treated for backache. The doctor's surgery was closed when he arrived and he got a lift home.

When he arrived home, he saw policemen waiting for him.

The magistrate said Pityana deliberately broke his banning order, although he fully realised what the consequences would be.

No sinister actions had taken place, however, and it appeared Pityana had had a "bit of a walk around" when he left his home that night, the magistrate said.

Mr W W Pretorius appeared for the State. Mr D Chetty, instructed by Herbert Fischat and Associates appeared for Pityana.

5.

the exception rather than the rule. (21) Thomas Leggett, a consulting mining engineer, stated, 'Contract work does not greatly exceed that of average pay in my experience.' (22) After paying expenses many miner-contractors earned wages which ranged from £12 to £15 per month. (23) Mining engineers believed that single men might be able to save a little of their earnings on a wage of £1 per day, but that for married men this was not the case at all. S. Jennings contended that it was very difficult for a married man 'to make ends meet'. (24) Edward Way, manager of the George Goch mine amplified this further:

A single man can possibly save, if he saves everything possible, perhaps £100 a year. But the married man has several disadvantages. As a rule he does not get a house free upon the company's property. He has house rent to

ON Friday night — the night her father died — Sheila Weinberg, the only white South African living under house arrest had a rock hurled through her lounge window and received two abusive phone calls.

Her father, Eli Weinberg, a former leader of the South African Communist Party, who fled South Africa in 1976 after 24 years of almost continuous banning died in Tanzania after suffering a heart attack on Friday afternoon.

His wife and possibly a daughter of the men who live particularly amongst the families in Cornwall, so far as we know it, possibly in Cornwall. Most of the Cornishmen. (25)

Only 13 per cent had their considered that those who shown great wisdom. He overseas about the high

Wages paid to miners was the only attraction of the Witwaters-

rand, the latter view being supported by a prominent mining engineer. (26) It was the hope of earning high contract wages

that kept so many overseas miners on the Rand. This occurred even after the hazard of silicosis was recognised. It was not only the fear that gradually wages of white miners would be reduced which provided one of their reasons for striking

when three drills under their supervision was introduced

(instead of the customary two introduced since 1897); another contention was that they were being exposed to an increased dust hazard. (27) Relatively reduced wages, increased unemployment and growing fears about the alleged incidence and prevalence of silicosis which no longer made it worth their while

to remain on the Witwatersrand goldfields were also major reasons which prompted miners to strike in 1913. (28)

It has often been suggested that while the outcrop mines — many of which were of the open-cast type — were being worked,

6.

the dangers to miners from exposure to dust were minimal.

This was because the rock in the rich 'free milling' surface zone (where the gold values were high) was relatively soft and damp. (29) Another reason why this type of mining was erroneously not considered to be injurious to health was that developing was performed by hand. (30) This method was considered to be free from the hazard of dust and that the

disease only developed after 1892 when the first dust-producing machine-drills were introduced by mining companies. (31)

However, even in the early stages of mining average depths, although shallow in comparison with those of later years,

extended as far as 300 feet; and in certain operations very hard pyritic rock was encountered at relatively shallow depths. (32)

But rock does not have to be broken by machinery to produce dust. Even hand-broken rock can generate dust in dangerous quantities, as the Report of the Miners' Phtisis Commission, 1902 to 1903, (RMP 1903) indicated. (33) During the period

when outcrop ore was being mined natural ventilation, on the whole, was probably reasonably good. But as early as 1887 vertical shafts of 100 to 300 feet in depth were being sunk.

These miners tunnelled dead end underground drives along the direction of the reef, (or established cross-cuts — another

kind of dead end tunnel for the creation of different levels — at right angles to the shafts) and raised and sank winzes for connecting the drives and cross-cuts and to provide ventilation,

but during the construction of ~~winzes~~, and until the connection was made with the drive or cross cut, ^{they} were also cul-de-sacs.

This meant that hammer men drilling through rock were working in dead ends where the air was probably vitiated. (34) It is

highly probable and it can be strongly argued that even in the early mines silica dust was being generated in sufficient

quantities to produce a chronic, that is a slowly developing, form of silicosis, in miners.

During the period 1888 to 1889 deep-level boreholes were sunk. These served to confirm that far below the surface, the reefs flattened, and in this way the continuity of the gold supply was confirmed. From this time deep-level mining commenced. (35)

Solid steel, heavy bar-ripped reciprocating drills, which on the back stroke threw off fine dust in the form of shattered rock particles, were used for shaft sinking, and the other

1 000 to meet in Wits protest on bans

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

MORE than 1 000 students are expected to attend a lunchtime meeting at Wits University today to protest against the bannings of student leaders.

And yesterday — the first day of the third term — campus sources said the meeting was expected to challenge the Rightwing Students' Moderate Alliance to field candidates in next month's Students' Representative Council elections.

The meeting will be addressed by:

- Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP and father of the banned president of the National Union of South African Students, Andrew Boraine.

Warring

- Dr Ismail Cachalia, father of two banned executive members of the Wits Black Students Society, Firoz and Azhar.

- The acting Nusas president, Mr Jonty Joffe.

- The chairman of the BSS, Mr David Johnson, who was detained under security laws.

The meeting is expected to end the vacation respite between the warring SRC, BSS and SMA.

The SMA has heightened tension on campus by inviting South African and homeland leaders to speak, a move condemned as "provocative" by the SRC and BSS.

Although the SMA leader, Mr Russel Crystal, has not released any names, invitations are believed to have gone to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

The university's stalemated attempts to arrange a truce between the campus groups is expected to be discussed at meetings of the senate tomorrow and on Friday.

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Freedom or capitulation is the choice

By Charlene Beltramo,
Education Reporter

"Government bannings and detentions of student leaders are clearly a warning and students will have to decide whether to capitulate or accept risks and work toward democracy," a student spokesman says.

Mr. J. Joffe, acting president of the National Union of SA Students, addressed about 1,500 students who jammed into the University of the Witwatersrand Great Hall yesterday to protest the bannings and detentions of student leaders.

Mr. Joffe has been acting-president of Nusas since its president, Mr. Andrew Boraine, was last month banned for five years after being held in detention for 28 days.

He said the "democratic movement" (which has become the rallying call of not scared students but made them angry and determined to continue and intensify their efforts against racism and the exploitation that stemmed from apartheid.

"South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and no government can exist unless it is progressive and left-wing students in recent months) was committed to a non-racial society based on self-determination and the Freedom Charter.

Mr. Joffe also announced that Andrew Boraine and Sammy Adelman, banned Wits S.R.C. president, had been declared honorary life members of Nusas.

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the W Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in the courses of Building II and III in the third and fifth years respectively

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association P
For the best student in subject of Building Construction

C W von During

For the second best student in subject of Building Construction

K Strong

SMA accused of provocation

The rightwing Student Moderate Alliance was yesterday accused of provoking incidents such as the recent burning of the South African flag on the University of the Witwatersrand campus.

The accusation was levelled by Mr. Jeremy Clark, acting president of the Wits SRC.

A mild prolonged applause Mr. Clark alleged that bannings and detentions of local student leaders would not have occurred had it not been for the role played by the SMA.

Mr. Clark was addressing a meeting to protest at recent bannings.

"Taunting people with 'come on you coons' and 'killing kaffirs is fun' led to others responding by snatching the flag away and setting it alight."

"Now they want further upheaval by bringing another Cabinet Minister to this campus after the Koorhof debacle earlier this year," Mr. Clark said.

QUANTITY SURVEYING
(Continued)

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

SA is numbered by bans, says Boraine

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

SOUTH Africans had become so numbered by the frequency of banning orders that they had almost become an accepted part of life, Dr Alex Boraine, said at Wits University yesterday.

Dr Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands and father of the banned president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), was speaking to more than 1 500 students at a rally to protest the recent banning and detention of student leaders.

The rally, marked by strict security — with guards at every door and only registered students allowed in — was interrupted several times by Rightwing heckling and a walkout by a Rightwing student leader, Mr Lance Crystal.

"This is a tragic commentary on the success of brainwashing which is also characteristic of the South African way of life ... it takes a particularly shocking incident to stir the majority of comfortable and insulated white South Africans," said Dr Boraine.

"The recent spate of detentions, bannings and general harassment has, it is true, evoked some response, but in the main people have shrugged their shoulders and dismissed the victims of such arbitrary action as misfits and troublemakers."

Pressures

But if they were misfits and troublemakers, said Dr Boraine, so were "thousands of men and women throughout history who have dared to oppose the status quo and who have refused to succumb to the pressures of conformity".

Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Wits Black Students Society (BSS), said: "Sammy Adelman (the recently banned chairman of the Wits SRC) will always be seen by me and many others as a man standing steadfast in the struggle towards the creation of a free and democratic South Africa."

Mr Jonty Joffe, acting president of Nusas, said: "We are not scared, but we are angry ... the very fact that we are here shows we will not only continue, but intensify our efforts to work for the fight against the racism, exploitation and oppression that is apartheid."

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)

SURVEYING
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More 'misfits', please - Borraine

THE recent spate of bannings and detentions by the government was slammed at a mass rally held at the Wits University Great Hall yesterday.

Speaker after speaker, including Dr Alex Borraine, PFP MP and father of detained student leader Andrew Borraine and Dr Ismail Cachalia, father of

22/7/87
Soweto
the brothers, Firoz and Azhar, banned last month, reaffirmed their stand on the struggle against unjust South African laws.

Dr Borraine said in the period between 1950 and 1980 the South African government had detained more than 1000 and held them for various periods without trial.

He said most people thought the spate of bannings and detentions was of "misfits" who want to destroy law and order in the country.

If the word "misfit" meant anyone working for true law and order in the

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

country, "then we should have more misfits in the country," he said.

Dr Borraine ended by calling for the detention of Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, because he was responsible for the breakdown of law and order in the country.

He said government action during incidents such as June 16, 1976 and the Langa evictions were the cause of unrest.

Chairman of the campus's black student body (BBS), David Johnson, who has been out of detention for some time, called on parents and students, both blacks and whites, to unite and "fight against the draconian laws."

He said 1981 was the year of the youths and it was up to them (youth) to stand up and fight. He attacked the Wits Students Moderate Alliance (SMA) and called them "nationalist thugs masquerading as students."

"How dare they oppose student government," said Mr Johnson.

Finally Mr Jeremy Clarke criticised the SMA for saying they want to form

an out of campus student body.

"They have got all the rights to participate in the coming election but I assure them that they will not win a single vote," he said.

Jail for E. Pot 227/0 breaking (325) banning order

Court Reporter

THE founder of the Ibandla likaNtu Church in New Brighton, Mzwandile Maqina, was sentenced today to 90 days' imprisonment (60 days conditionally suspended for five years) when he was found guilty in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court on a charge of breaking his banning order by receiving visitors at his home on May 1.

He was found not guilty of breaking his banning order on April 16.

The magistrate, Mr W L Visser, said the court could not find beyond a reasonable doubt that Maqina was guilty of breaking his banning orders by receiving or communicating with guests on April 16.

As far as the incident on the night of May 1 was concerned, the only inference that the court could draw was that Maqina did receive and communicate with guests as described by State witnesses.

The magistrate said Maqina had disregarded the restrictions on two previous occasions.

Mr Herbert Fischat (for Maqina) said he intended to appeal.

Maqina, 44, of Masangwana Street, New Brighton, was served with banning orders in July, 1977, and is restricted to his home during weekends.

Maqina was charged after security policemen, including Warrant Officer R Marx, visited his home.

W/O Marx told the court that he found several people in Maqina's house on the dates in question.

Mr A de V le Grange appeared for the State.

Bail for PE man in C. Port 23/7/87 (328) banning order case

Court Reporter

THE founder of the Ibandla likaNtu Church of New Brighton, Mzwandile Maqina, was granted bail of R200 yesterday pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal against his conviction on a charge of breaking his banning order.

Maqina, who was served with banning orders in 1977, was convicted by Mr W L Visser and sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment.

Of this, 60 days was conditionally suspended for five years.

He appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court on

two counts of breaking his banning order.

Maqina, who pleaded not guilty, was charged after policemen from the Security Branch found people in his home in Masangwana Street, New Brighton, on April 16 and May 1.

He was found not guilty and discharged on the count relating to the incident on April 16.

The magistrate said the State had, however, proved that Maqina did break his banning order on May 1 by receiving and communicating with visitors.

Mr A de V la Grange appeared for the State. Mr Herbert Fischat appeared for Maqina.

Banned man gets death threat

By BRIAN POTTINGER

EV Post 24/7/81 (328)
A BANNED former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation official, Mr Mono Badela, has received a death threat from an anonymous man claiming to represent the extreme Right-wing organisation, Witkommando.

The telephone calls were apparently received at Mr Badela's New Brighton home at the weekend and yesterday. The first two calls were at 3.15am on Saturday and Sunday mornings and the third early yesterday.

Each time the call was taken by Mr Badela's

15-year-old daughter. Family members report that on the first two occasions the caller did not speak but a series of strange noises were heard.

In the third call yesterday the caller identified himself as a member of the Witkommando and warned Mr Badela's days were "running out".

Mr Badela is banned and cannot be quoted.

A police spokesman confirmed that the incidents had been reported to New Brighton police station.

8/24/7/81
328
**Banning order
case: judgment
in December**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Judgment on an application for the discharge of a lecturer at the University of Natal, Mrs Fatima Meer (52), who has pleaded not guilty to four counts of contravening the terms of her banning orders, was reserved yesterday by Mr J Trengove in the Durban Regional Court.

The State alleged that in terms of her banning notices which expire on July 31 this year, Mrs Meer is prohibited from leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

She is also restricted from being on the premises of any educational institution except while performing her duties as a lecturer at the University of Natal in Durban.

On two of the counts Mrs Meer is alleged to have entered the magisterial districts of Inanda on February 16 and October 30 last year.

DISCHARGE

On the other two counts she is alleged to have been on the premises of Thembalishe Tutorial College and the arts and crafts centre at the Gandhi settlement near Verulam in the Inanda magisterial district on the two days.

Mr I. Mohamed, SC (for Mrs Meer) applied for her discharge at the end of the State case. The prosecutor, Mr J. Gar, opposed the application.

Mr Trengove will give his decision on December 1.

CIVIL

CHEMICAL
(Continued)

Malan Chemical Engineering

Medals

For the best student in each of the following years:-

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

A H Dabrowski

Third Year (Silver Medal)

C L E Swartz

(Gold Medal)

for the most

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House S. Express arrest 26/7/81 felt 323 beyond the grave

By PETA THORNYCROFT

MS SHEILA WEINBERG, the only surviving child of former political prisoner, Mr Eli Weinberg, who died last week and will be buried in Dar-es-Salaam today, was refused permission by the Minister of Justice this week to leave South Africa in order to attend the funeral.

Ms Weinberg is the only white person in South Africa who is presently under house arrest.

According to Dr Tony Manning, she applied last Monday for permission to visit her mother in Tanzania for a short while, after the bereavement.

Mr Weinberg served five years in prison, was house arrested, then banned, and went into exile in 1976. He was joined by his wife Violet the following year. Mother and daughter have not seen each other for four years.

Political comment in this issue by J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by Barry Saxter, posters and design by Les Stephenson, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

NO.	ALT.	W		A		C		B	
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		0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
		0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
		0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
		1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
		0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
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INERTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

By TICKS
CHETTY

THE whole issue of the Government's banning of people could be thrown wide open if the arguments put forward by a Johannesburg advocate in the Regional Court, Durban, this week are accepted as valid points in law.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, who is defending University of Natal sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer on four charges of contravening her banning order, raised several new points in law which could prove crucial in determining how the State would act in future before it banned people.

Challenging the validity of the entire banning notice served on Mrs Meer, Mr Mahomed contended that:

- The then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, should have held an inquiry to determine whether Mrs Meer posed a threat to the security of the State before he banned her.

- The State should have called Mr Kruger as a witness so that the court could be satisfied that she posed such a threat.

- In terms of the Interpretation Act her banning notice should have been published in a Government Gazette.

- The notice was "void for vagueness" because it did not clearly define the boundaries for the magisterial district of Durban, to which Mrs Meer is restricted, and

- In terms of the South African constitution the notice should have been served in both English and Afrikaans.

Mr Mahomed also disputed that Mrs Meer was at an educational institution at the times she is alleged to have broken her banning order. But he admitted she was at the Phoenix Settlement — the arts and crafts workshop.

Mrs Meer, 52, is facing four charges of contravening the five-year banning order imposed in

Fatima Meer banning order too vague, claims advocate

S-Tribune
26/7/81 (328)

July, 1976, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Two of the charges allege that on February 18, 1980, and on October 30, 1980, Mrs Meer had absented herself from the magisterial district of Durban and on the same days was "within a place or area which constitutes a college, school, or other educational institutions, namely The Mbaliwe Tutorial College and/or the Arts and Crafts Centre, Inanda, Verulam."

The State alleges that by doing this, she infringed her banning order.

Mrs Meer has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Mahomed told the magistrate, Mr John Trengove, that for Mrs Meer's banning order to be valid the then Minister of Justice had to first satisfy himself that the accused had acted in a manner which was calculated to

endanger the security of the State.

"The Minister has not been called as a witness. We don't know if the Minister was satisfied in terms of the Internal Security Act that the accused had threatened the security of the State," he said.

"The language in Section 10, one, of the Internal Security Act is very significant. The wording is that the Minister must be 'satisfied'.

"And where the word 'satisfied' is used, the implication is that the Minister must hold an inquiry first in order to be satisfied.

"Section 17 of the internal Security Act was amended in 1963. I say that now under Section 10, one, the Minister can no longer depend on a committee's report, for instance, to 'satisfy' himself before he banned people."

Mr Mahomed said since

the State had not presented evidence to show the Minister had held an inquiry, the validity of the order itself was Internal Security Act was in question.

Referring to the charge that Mrs Meer had absented herself from the magisterial district of Durban, Mr Mahomed said the charge itself was "void for vagueness".

He said a person trying to establish the boundaries of the magisterial district of Durban — could only speculate about the boundaries.

"If my client looked at her order to find out where the boundaries of the magisterial district of Durban are, the order will be of no help to her.

"And even if she went to an expert, he will not be able to tell her exactly what the boundaries are. I maintain that Mrs Meer is subject to an order which is void for vagueness."

Mr Mahomed said the court would have to decide whether the whole notice was "void for vagueness".

"If it's vague, then there is no notice. And if

there is no notice, there is no prohibition against my client."

Mr Mahomed then questioned whether the notice served on Mrs Meer was a notice "within the meaning" of Section 15 or 16 of the Interpretation Act. And if it was a notice under Section 16, then the Minister had the right and duty to publish the notice in a gazette.

"We say it is an order authorised by the Internal Security Act and therefore it must be published in a gazette."

Mr Mahomed said it was necessary for the notice to be gazetted because the general public had to know about the restrictions imposed on Mrs Meer.

"The notice does not affect only her, but all the people who come into contact with her. It's not a private matter between her and Mr Kruger."

Mr Mahomed maintained that a notice served by the Minister of Justice, who is acting as a representative of the Government, should,

in terms of the South African constitution, be issued in both the official languages.

The State maintained that the notice served on Mrs Meer was not "void for vagueness" because the accused was above average intelligence and should have been able to understand the wording of the order.

"It is not necessary for the Minister to disclose his reasons why he was satisfied," said Mr Jeff Garr, the prosecutor.

Mr Garr also argued that if Mrs Meer entered the grounds of an educational institution, she was in fact on the premises of the educational institution.

Mr Mahomed challenged this by saying: "The State has to prove she was present at an area, which constituted an educational institution."

Judgment will be given on December 1.

Mr Mahomed, assisted by Mr C. Mailer and instructed by C. Sewpersadh and Company, appeared for Mrs Meer. Mr J. Garr appeared for the State.

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

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G L Crag

Bannings: advocates protest

P.O.R.T. ELIZABETH —
The General Council of
the Bar of South Africa
— which represents advo-
cates in South Africa,
SWA/Namibia and Trans-
kei — has reaffirmed its
strong stand against ban-
nings and detentions with-
out trial.

In a Press release after
its annual meeting here at
the weekend, the council
says it has previously
voiced its concern and
disquiet in this connec-
tion.

"Traditionally, courts in
South Africa have acted
as protectors of the rights
of individual citizens. The
proper administration of
justice requires that such
protection be given, even
against the executive," the
statement said. — Sapa.

CHEMICAL

Ban order

News 30/7/77
— city

woman charged

A 32-year-old woman who allegedly failed to comply with a banning order appeared in Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

Miss Tanya Anne Simons of Berkely Street, Oranjezicht, was not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

It is alleged that on April 25 last year Miss Simons failed to comply with a notice served on her in November 1976 restricting her to the magisterial district of Wynberg until October 31 1981.

She is alleged to have gone to Somerset West.

The hearing was postponed to August 31 pending the decision of the Attorney-General.

Freedom for 24 as Minister lifts ban

BANNING orders on 24 people, seven from Cape Town, were today lifted by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetzee.

There are still 140 people banned, according to records kept by the SA Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town.

Those from Cape Town whose restrictions were lifted are: Wilma Daphne van Blerk, Deborah Jean Budlender, Graeme Bloch, Frank Anthony, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Patricia Horn and William Andrew Hofmeyer.

OTHER NAMES

The others are N H Mohapi (King William's Town), V A Msauli (East London), M J Fuzile (East London), J P Nduza (East London), M F Makalima (Victoria East), M Mayekiso (Middelrif), G M Anderson (Johannesburg) and A S Desai (Durban).

S A Kubeka (Johannesburg), K Mqayisa (Port Elizabeth), N B Fihla (Port Elizabeth), I Mkhabela (Soweto), J M Mogame, A Mthetwa (Pinetown), M Ndlovu (Pretoria), J T Ntsoane and R K Matime (Pretoria).

Most of the banning orders on those in Cape Town were due to expire at the end of October.

Pat Horn, 29, of Observatory was among 27 others who were banned in 1976 in a clampdown on the trade union movement. She was originally restricted to Durban but then gained permission to move to Johannesburg before getting married and moving to Cape Town.

She said today that she was not expecting her



Patricia Horn

restriction to be lifted for another three months.

'I feel sad about the others whose restriction orders have not been lifted,' she said.

She had been doing temporary secretarial work and would now look for another job.

'It has been very difficult operating under these restrictions,' she said.

She had been harassed in her first year of being banned 'quite a bit' but not in the past four years.

Mr Willie Hofmeyer was never given reasons for his banning order, but believes it was to do with his work

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

Bannings lifted

(Continued from Page 1)

on the wages commission at UCT.

'It is ridiculous that people should get banned for what are now regarded as legitimate trade union activities,' he said.

His banning order meant that he was prevented from teaching or doing research in the profession he was qualified for.

'To un-ban 24 people at the same time sounds like a propaganda exercise, but I won't complain,' Mr Hofmeyer said.

Mr Hofmeyer is working for a life assurance company as an actuarial clerk and studying for his MA part-time.

'I didn't have difficulty finding a job but wasn't able to do what I wanted to,' he said.

He, too, claimed he was harassed in his first year of being banned.

'People waited outside our house in cars and took down the car numbers of our visitors,' he said.

But in his last years he was not troubled.

'Are you telling me I'm a free man?' was the response of Mr Frank Anthony, a former teacher at Trafalgar High School, when told today that his banning had been lifted.

BEST NEWS

'It's the best news for me, but particularly so for my family who also had to endure the restriction placed on me,' he said.

Mr Anthony, who is unemployed, said he would be looking for a teaching job now that his banning had been lifted.

Mr Anthony, together with Mr Robert Wilcox, was banned in 1978 after serving a six-year term on Robben Island. He and Mr Wilcox were convicted under the Terrorism Act in Maritzburg in 1972.

NEAR BY

Sisulu, Meer ban orders expire

328
Sowille
31/7/81

THE two-year banning order imposed on Mrs Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu, wife of Robben Island life prisoner, Mr Walter Sisulu, expires today.

The banning order of another leading black South African woman, Mrs Fatima Meer, imposed in July 1976, also expires today.

Mrs Sisulu, a nursing sister for 36 years, was first banned for five years in 1964. She was served with another five-year banning order in 1969, then when her second order expired in 1974 another one for the same period was imposed,

The banning order which expires today, was served in 1979 but with relaxed restrictions. She was no longer required to report to a police station on Wednesdays, could go to church and be home at any time.

Mrs Meer, a Durban sociologist and outspoken critic of apartheid, was allowed to retain her lecturing post at the University of Durban Westville. She is still waiting for the appeal judgment on her three-month sentence for contravening her banning order in 1977.

Black media workers president is banned

243 328 124 125
STAR 1/8/84

The president of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nquakula, was yesterday served with a three-year banning order and placed under house arrest by the Security Police.

And the ban on Mrs Albertina Sisulu expired yes-

terday while that of Mrs Fatima Meer was extended for five years.

Mr Nquakula, a senior reporter on East London's Daily Dispatch, was elected first president of Mwasa on June 1.

His banning means that six executive members of

the organisation have been banned since the beginning of this year.

Altogether 13 black journalists have been banned, two are in detention and several are in exile.

According to a statement released by the national executive of Mwasa, the banning has been described as "an act of cowardice by the Pretoria regime."

Mr Nquakula is a founder member of the banned Union of Black Journalists. He was that organisation's vice-president until 1977 when the Writers' Association of SA was established.

Mrs Sisulu is the wife of African National Congress leader and Robben Island prisoner Mr Walter Sisulu.

Restrictions on 24 people lifted

(328) DD 1/8/81
EAST LONDON — Banning orders on 24 people were lifted yesterday — including five in the Ciskei.

Among them is Mrs Nohle Mohapi, of Zwelitsha, whose husband, Mapetla, died in the police cells at Kei Road on August 5, 1976.

Mrs Mohapi was served with a restriction order on December 18, 1978. Her restriction would have expired on December 31, 1983.

Others are: Mr Vusumuzi Mutyanti Msauli, of Mdantsane, who was restricted on April 3, 1978. His restriction would have ended on April 30, 1983.

Mr Mxoliši Jackson

Fuzile, of Mdantsane, who was restricted on November 11, 1977. The order would have expired on November 11, 1982.

Mr Matthews Mfengu, of Alice, who was restricted on April 4, 1977. His restriction order would have expired on April 30, 1982.

Mr Maxwell Mayekiso, of Dwashu, Middledrift. He was served with a restriction order on April 4, 1977 which would have expired on April 30, 1982.

Nine of the 24 were banned in 1976 apparently for their involvement in trade union affairs, and their orders were due to expire soon.

They include the former

general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, and three of his union officials, Mr Gavin Andersson, Mr Moses Ndlovu and Mr Siphokubeka.

Other trade unionists included Ms Vilma van Blerk, of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Ms Debbie Budlender, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Graham Bloch, all former University of Cape Town students, and Ms Pat Horn, who was employed by the Durban-based Institute of Industrial Education at the time.

A former chairman of Azapo and the Soweto Action Committee, Mr Ish-



MRS MOHAPI

mael Mkhabela, was also unbanned yesterday.

Others include Mrs Amina Desai, of Johannesburg, Mr Khayaletu Mqayisa and Nkosinathi Fihla, of Port Elizabeth, Mr Mogame Moeng, of Soweto, Mr Jackson Ntsoane of Thabanopo, Mr Radichaba Matime, of Pretoria, Mr Robert Wilcox and Mr Frank Anthony, of Cape Town. — DDR.

DD. 1/8/81 (328)

Our joy muted say unbanned 5

CAPE TOWN — The joy of being unbanned was muted because others were not able to participate in the struggle for democratic ideals, five people whose restriction orders were lifted said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Graham Bloch, Ms Debbie Budlender, Ms Pat Horn, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Gavin Andersson said: "We were banned along with 25 others in November 1976 as part of a state crackdown on independent trade unions.

"The lifting of our restrictions nowhere takes away from the arbitrariness of such executive decisions, taken in secret without proper hearing for reasons that still remain unexplained.

"Further, we are saddened that many of those who were restricted with us, including close friends, remain under banning orders.

"There are large numbers of South Africans, restricted, detained or jailed for their political beliefs.

"Our own joy is muted by the fact that they cannot participate alongside us in the struggle for the democratic ideals in which we all believe," they said.

Others who were restricted at the same time and are still banned include: Mr Jeremy Baskin, a Cape Town bookseller, Ms Mary Simons, a University of Cape Town lecturer, Ms Tanya Simons, her sister, and Mr Chris Albertyn. Two other men, Mr Alan Aderem and Mr Jack Lewis, were restricted shortly afterwards. — DDC.

Mtshizana court move fails

DD 1/8/81 (328)

UMTATA — An application by Mrs G. N. Mtshizana, wife of the banished attorney, Mr L. L. Mtshizana, and her son, Leo Linda, for a court order preventing them from being removed to the area where he had been restricted was dismissed with costs by Mr Justice Van Coller.

The urgent application was heard in Mr Justice Van Coller's chambers yesterday afternoon. The State President, who signed the banishment order, and the Commissioner of Police were cited as first and second respondents respectively.

Advocate Joe Renene, for the Mtshizana family, argued that the order against Mr Mtshizana did not necessarily include his family. He submitted that because Section 41 of the Public Security Act, under which the order was signed, was silent on the removal of families and because the section dealt with the liberty of persons, the court should give a restrictive interpretation to the operation of the section.

Opposing the application, Advocate N.

Locke, for the respondents, said the onus was on the applicants to show the order was ultra vires, but they had not. He said the application should be dismissed.

In dismissing the application, Mr Justice Van Coller said the order clearly ordered the removal of Mr Mtshizana's wife and children.

The Mtshizana family's instructing attorney, Mr Tandwefika Dazana, said in his affidavit he had been told by Mrs Mtshizana that the security police had ordered her to leave immediately and go to the Ludidi area where her husband had been restricted. She told him that after making entreaties she was given until yesterday to vacate her house at Sterkspruit.

Mr Dazana said he had been given an understanding earlier that the order did not affect the family.

In their affidavits, the applicants claimed that they had never involved themselves in political, municipal or other matters which could have made their presence in Sterkspruit prejudicial to public interest. — DDR.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

—The national executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, the Border branch of the organisation and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalling, yesterday condemned the banning of Mr Charles Ngakula, acting president of Mwasa.

In a statement Mwasa's national executive said the "cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the rule of law by banning another leader of the black media workers."

"Thirteen of our members are now under banning orders, two are in jail, two are being detained without trial and several have been forced into exile.

Action condemned

"The disgraceful banning of Mr Ngakula adds to the long list of repressive action against our organisation and our people. Mr Ngakula epitomised the spirit of Mwasa, being a true son of the soil who has endured continual attention at the hands of the authorities in his courageous fight against the racists."

The executive said it pledged its solidarity with Mr Ngakula, and all other victims of the vicious regime.

"We must emphasise that this latest action by an obviously panicky clique will not deter us from our fight for the liberation

of our people and for true justice.

"In fact, the banning will serve to strengthen our resolve against racism and the oppression and exploitation of our people," the statement read.

A statement issued by the Border branch of Mwasa said: "We note with extreme horror the callous action taken against our colleague.

"A law which entitles authorities to take such drastic action on a man who is head of a family and has dependants has no place in a democracy."

The Border branch said

it had been stated "ad nauseum" that people who were banned should be brought to court.

"If the natural course of justice is circumvented we can only conclude that a banned victim is innocent.

"Such is the feeling about our colleague whom we admire and respect," the statement said.

Mr Dalling said the banning of Mr Ngakula showed the country was "sliding into violent confrontation."

"Banning orders and detentions without trial are acts of violence against individuals and will promote further violence by individuals."

Mr Dalling also accused the government, "in its desperation to maintain control," of trying to intimidate and neutralise the democratic press. The banning was evidence of two stark tragedies being played on the South African scene, he said.

The one tragedy was the attempt to intimidate the press, and the other was that the Nationalist government had thrown overboard the democratic process by using weapons of oppression in the face of the growing opposition to government bigotry and lack of reform, Mr Dalling said.

"Mr P. W. Botha and his Minister of Justice are

shown to be incompetent in the face of pressure and know only the tactics of the jackboot.

"This latest banning will augur yet further more bitterness, stronger opposition and, no doubt, more desperate measures by an embittered National Party," he said.

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, said last night he knew of no reason why Mr Ngakula should now be prevented from working as a journalist.

"He is a good reporter whose services were valued by my newspaper.

"I was, in fact, disappointed when he wrote me a letter of resignation two days ago — presumably having decided to take up another appointment.

"His resignation was accepted with regret." — DDR

Mwasa President banned

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

—The acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Charles Ngakula, was served with a two and a half year restriction order here yesterday.

Two members of the local security police, Captain J. Nel and Mr Conrad Williams, served the notice under Sections 9 (1) and 10 (1) (a) of the Internal Security Act on Mr Ngakula at the security police offices after they had fetched him from the Daily Dispatch offices here, where he has work-

ed as a reporter covering Ciskei affairs.

The order restricts Mr Ngakula to the magisterial districts of Zwelitsha and King William's Town until December 31, 1983.

Mr Ngakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June this year after the previous acting president, Mr Phil Mtimkulu, was banned only two weeks after he had been elected to replace Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was banned late last year.

Under Section 10 Mr Ngakula is prevented

from leaving his home at Mount Coke on Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays and between 7 pm and 6 am each day.

He is also banned from entering land belonging to the South African Development Trust, any compound, any area set aside for the occupation of coloured or Indian peoples, or any township except Zwelitsha.

Mr Ngakula may also not enter any factory, any educational institution, or any building where a publication is being prepared or published.

He is banned from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting any material designed for publication. He may not assist in the preparation of any material designed for publication either.

This effectively interrupts his career in journalism which began on a Cradock newspaper nearly 15 years ago.

He is prohibited from entering any premises of a Supreme Court or any court which falls under the Magistrates' Court

Act except if he is applying to a magistrate for an exception to any prohibition enforced against him, or if he has to attend either criminal or civil court proceedings.

Mr Ngakula may not give educational instruction to anyone except his own children and may receive only a medical practitioner for medical attendance and his father-in-law, Mr Edmund Sixaba, at his home.

He may not attend any gathering which may be deemed to endanger the security of the state or any social gathering where the

persons present have social intercourse with each other.

He may not address a gathering of students or pupils or a political gathering where any form of state or any principle or policy of the government is propagated, defended, attacked criticised or discussed.

Mr Ngakula resigned from the Daily Dispatch two days before the restriction order was served on him. It is believed he had intended taking up a new appointment in September. —DDR

- 20 -

	MONDA
11.15	8. Introduct: Modern Di 9. Beckett, : (JB) 12. 'Troilus & Criseyde'
2.15	1. William Bl. 7. Contemporar American I (JMC)
3.15	

Lifting of bans lauded but 140 still affected

E. Pot 1/8/81
328

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Govern-
ment's lifting of the banning
orders of 24 people has been
welcomed — but with reserva-
tions — by Mrs Helen Suzman,
the PFP's chief spokesman on
civil rights.

Mrs Suzman said people had
become so pleased at the lift-
ing of banning orders that they
began to accept them without
reflecting on what these ban-
nings meant to the rule of law
in South Africa.

"For years these 24 people
had to live the twilight exist-
ence of the banned person
without ever having been
charged in a court of law and
never having been told what
offence had been committed,"
she said.

"There are many people
still banned with no opportu-
nity to defend themselves and
even unaware of the offence
for which they were being
banned."

There are still 140 people
banned, according to records
kept by the SA Institute of
Race Relations in Cape Town.

The statement about lifting
the bannings was released by
the Minister of Justice, Mr
Kobie Coetsee, as the State
President, Mr Marais Viljoen,
arrived to officially open the
session of Parliament.

In his statement Mr Coetsee
said it was his policy to re-

view individually restrictions
imposed in terms of the Inter-
nal Security Act and withdraw
them where warranted.

Among the 24 whose restric-
tions were lifted were a num-
ber whose banning orders had
only several months to run be-
fore expiry. The names in-
cluded old Black Consciousness
adherents, trade union
organisers, students and mem-
bers of anti-apartheid
organisations.

None of the people con-
cerned had been banned in the
latest Security Police crack-
down on students and trade
unionists and few are
prominent.

Three of the released were
former members of the Nusas
wages commission and one
was a relative of Mr Mapotla
Mohapi, the political detainee
who died in custody in 1977.

Yesterday's "sudden"
unbanning of some, but not all,
restricted labour activists
highlighted the arbitrariness of
repressive State action, a
spokesman for the Federation
of South African Trade Unions,
said in a statement to Sapa in
Johannesburg yesterday.

The spokesman said Fosatu
demanded that the four others
"banned at the same time as
those whose bans were lifted
should also have their restric-
tions lifted".

● In addition to the 24 re-
leased from their bans yester-

day, the president of the Black
Municipal Workers' Union, Mr
Joseph Mavi, was released
from detention in Bethal yes-
terday on compassionate
grounds after an application
by his lawyers, Sapa reports.

Mr Mavi's child of 26 days
died on Thursday night and he
is to attend the funeral today.

● The Durban sociologist
and author, Mrs Fatima Meer,
was yesterday served with two
separate orders under the In-
ternal Security Act extending
her existing banning order for
a further five years — a day
before the expiry of her exist-
ing five-year banning order.

● The acting president of
the Media Workers' Associ-
ation of South Africa, Mr
Charles Nqakula, was served
with a 2½-year restriction or-
der in King William's Town
today.

The order restricts Mr
Nqakula to the magisterial dis-
trict of Zwelitsha and King
William's Town until Decem-
ber 31, 1983.

Mr Nqakula resigned from
the Daily Dispatch two days
before the restriction order
was served on him. It is be-
lieved he had intended taking
up a new appointment in
September.

His banning could be viewed
as Government recognition of
Mwasa's strength, Mr John Al-
len, president of the South Af-
rican Society of Journalists,
said in Johannesburg today.

4

TERM I : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

- 1. William Blake JM
- 2. Victorian Poetry MTB
- 3. George Eliot and Her Age VHH
- 4. Tennyson and Browning BSL
- 5. Melville TMC
- 6. The Nineteenth Cent
- 7. Contemporary America
- 8. Introduction to Mod
- 9. Beckett, Ionesco

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVA

- * 10. Language and Attit
- * 11. The Arthurian Lega
- * 12. 'Troilus and Crise

TERM II: A. PERIOD OPTIONS

- 13. Romantic Poetry
- 14. Four Romantic Poet
- 15. Coleridge and Engl
- 16. Charles Dickens
- 17. The Novels of Thom
- 18. The Problem Self: D
- 19. Conrad and James
- 20. W.B. Yeats
- 21. D.H. Lawrence: Crea
- 22. T. S. Eliot
- 23. Modern Poetry: Elio
- 24. The Poetry of Frost
- 25. Twentieth Century E
- 26. Contemporary British
- 27. Modern British Drama
- 28. Saul Bellow

**He's
now free
to leave
Pinetown**

Mrs Meer's ban continues

328 NM 1/8/81

Mercury Reporter

SOON Alpheus Mthethwa will be allowed to leave Pinetown or get together with a group of friends — for the first time, in five years.

He is one of 24 banned people whose orders the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has decided to withdraw.

Mr Mthethwa, who lives at St Wendolin's near Mariannhill, has been battling to support himself and his family because of the restrictions of the banning order.

He will now be able to look for employment outside Pinetown where he has been unable to find work.

Mr Coetsee announced yesterday he would withdraw the banning orders, imposed in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

The withdrawal notices would be served on those concerned as soon as possible.

Prof Tony Mathews, professor of law at the University of Natal, said he was always glad when the harsh restrictions of banning orders had been lifted but 'it doesn't bring about any permanent improvement in the situation'.

He said: 'The whole process of banning is an unjust and arbitrary one and what we need is a change to the law.'

The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, said he was delighted but 'what about all the other people banned or detained and what about the unjust legislation which makes banning and detention possible?'

Mrs Patty Geerdts, chairman of the Natal coastal region of the Black Sash, said she was delighted to hear of the lifting of the banning orders of 24 people.

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN sociologist and author, Mrs Fatima Meer, was yesterday served with two separate orders under the Internal Security Act extending her existing banning order for a further five years.

The banning notices were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Cape Town on July 29, 1981 — two days before the expiry yesterday of Mrs Meer's existing five-year banning order.

In terms of the order, Mrs Meer is confined to the Springfield Indian area of the magisterial district of Durban and is prohibited from entering any other area set aside under the Group Areas Act for Indians, coloureds or blacks.

Mrs Meer is also prohibited from leaving the magisterial area of Durban and the six-page banning

order repeats verbatim the long list of prohibitions which existed in the previous banning order signed by Mr Jimmy Kruger at Pretoria on July 15, 1976, when he was Minister of Justice.

She is also prohibited from attending many types of gatherings under Section 91 of the Internal Security Act, but she has been exempted by the minister to attend any gathering of students at the University of Natal, where she is a senior lecturer in sociology, for the sole purpose of instructing such students.

The order was served on Mrs Meer at her Burnwood Road, Durban, home yesterday on the eve of the Muslim celebration of Eid.

The rebanning of Mrs Meer was last night strongly condemned by the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr R Ramesar, the general secretary of the congress, said banning of outspoken leaders of the community would not help solve the country's problems. 'If the Government has anything against people, it should charge them and not simply silence them by banning them,' he said.

Banning orders on 24 lifted

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has lifted the banning restrictions on 24 people — but has imposed a 30-month banning and house arrest order on the new president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula.

At the same time, five-year banning orders were reimposed on a Natal sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, whose first five-year order expired yesterday.

The banning and house orders on Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, 63, who has been restricted since 1964, also expired yesterday. By last night they had not been reimposed.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had decided to withdraw the notices under the Internal Security Act served on the 24 people, in terms of his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

Several people received their withdrawal notices yesterday.

Unionists

Among those whose restrictions are to be withdrawn are Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, founder chairman of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), and several people involved in the trade union movement who were banned in the crackdown on unionists at the end of 1976.

The orders imposed on two other black consciousness figures, Mr Radichaba Kenneth Matime and Mr Kenneth Matime, were also lifted yesterday.

The banning of Mr Nqakula, of King Williams Town, brought to six the number of Mwasa leaders under house-arrest or banned in the past seven months, and to 13 the number of black journalists banned in the past five years.

Mr Nqakula is restricted until December 31, 1983.

In a statement yesterday, Mwasa's national executive said: "The cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the 'Rule of Law' by banning yet another leader



Mr Graeme Bloch



Miss Patricia Horn

of black media workers, Mr Charles Nqakula.

"Thirteen of our members are now under banning orders, two are in jail, two are being detained without trial and several have been forced into exile. The first authentic body for black media workers, the Union of Black Journalists, was banned four years ago.

"The disgraceful banning of Mr Nqakula adds to the long list of repressive action against our organization and our people."

People involved in labour affairs banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions are to be lifted include: Miss Vilma van Blerk, then of the Cape-based Food and Canning Workers' Union; Miss Debbie Budlender and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, then members of the Nusas wages commission; and Mr Graeme Bloch, a Cape Town student leader.

Also included are Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, general secretary, Transvaal branch secretary, Mr Gavin Anders-

son, organizer in the Transvaal and Mr Moses Ndlovu, organizer in Maritzburg, all officials at the time of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, now affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), and Miss Pat Horn, then education officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, involved in literacy projects for black workers.

The orders of several people banned during that crackdown have since been lifted, and others have left the country.

However, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, seven people banned at the time who are still in South Africa have not had their restrictions lifted.

They are Miss Judy Favish, Mr Jeremy Baskin, Miss Mary Simons and her sister Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Chris Albertyn, Mr Alan Aderem and Mr Jack Lewis.

'Saddened'

In another statement, six people banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions have been lifted, said yesterday that this in no way detracted from the "arbitrariness" of such executive decisions, taken in secret without proper hearing, for reasons that still remained unexplained.

"We are also saddened that many of those restricted with us, including close friends, remain under banning orders."

"Our own joy is muted by the fact that they cannot participate alongside us in the struggle for the democratic ideals in which we all believe."

The full list of those whose restrictions are to be lifted:

Vilma Daphne van Blerk, Deborah Jean Budlender, William Andrew Hofmeyer, Graeme Bloch, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Frank Anthony, Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi, Vuvumuzi Attwell Msauli, Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, Jack Phambukile Nudsa, Matthews Mfengu Makalima, Maxwell Mayekiso, Gavin Michael Andersson, Patricia Horn, Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai, Sipho Andries Kubheka, Khayaletu Luckyboy Mqayisa, Nkosinathi Benson Fihla, Ishmael Mkhabela, Mogame Josiah Moeng, Alpheus Mthethwa, Moses Ndlovu, Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane and Radichaba Kenneth Matime.

● The president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, was yesterday released from detention in Bethal on compassionate grounds.

He was released after his lawyers had made an application with the Department of Justice yesterday morning following the death of his 26-day-old infant on Thursday night. He will attend the burial today. Mr Mavi is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

elements of a three-dimensional

PAGE:

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5

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Rev. 1
UP-7536

Twenty-four freed in banning review

THE Government has removed banning orders on 24 people but a 20-month banning and house arrest order was imposed yesterday on the new president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Charles Nqakula.

At the same time, five-year banning orders were reimposed on Natal sociologist Mrs Matima Moor, whose first five-year orders expired yesterday.

The banning and house orders on Mrs Altheetha Sisulu, 63, who has been restricted since 1964, also expired yesterday. By early last night they had not been reimposed.

Policy

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had decided to withdraw the notices, under the Internal Security Act, served on the 24 people in terms of his policy of reviewing such restrictions individually.

Among those whose restrictions are to be withdrawn are Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, founder chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), and several people involved in the trade union movement who were banned in the massive Government crackdown on unionists at the end of 1976.

The orders imposed on two other black consciousness figures, Mr Radichaba Kenneth Matime and Mr Kenneth Matime, were also lifted yesterday.

The banning of Mr Nqakula, of King Williams Town, brought to six the number of Mvusa leaders placed under house arrest banned in the past

By AMEEN AKMALIYAYA and DAVID DE VILLIERS

seven months, and to 13 the number of black journalists banned in the past five years.

Mr Joe Tholebe, former president of the now banned Union of Black Journalists, Mr Lal Mzimba, Mvusa's acting president after Mr Sisulu's banning, national executive member Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, and branch official Mr Mathatha Tsedu were all banned and placed under house arrest for three years.

Mr Nqakula is restricted until December 31 1983.

People involved in labour affairs banned during the 1976 crackdown whose restrictions are to be lifted include: Miss Vilma van Blerk, then of the Cape-based Food and Canning Workers' Union; Miss Debbie Budlender and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, then members of the Ntshas wages commission; and Mr Graeme Bloch, a Cape Town student leader.

Also included are former officials of the Metal and Allied Workers Union Mr Alphous Mthetwa, general secretary, Mr Sipho Kubeke, Transvaal branch secretary, Mr Gavin Andersson, organiser in the Transvaal and Mr Moses Ndlovu, organiser in Maritzburg, and Miss Pat Horn, then education officer for the Institute for Industrial Education, involved in literacy projects for black workers.

The orders of several people banned during that crackdown have since been lifted and others have left the country.

But, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, seven people banned at the time who are still in South Africa have not had their restrictions lifted.

They are Miss Judy Fawish, Mr Jerome Faskin, Miss Mary Simons and her sister, Miss Tanya Simons, Mr Chris Albertson, Mr Alan Aderon and Mr Jack Lewis.

Mrs Moor is currently involved in a court case challenging the validity of the orders first imposed on her in 1976.

Mrs Sisulu, mother of the banned former Mvusa president and wife of Mr Walter Sisulu, the ANC leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island, lives in Orlando, Soweto.

In a statement yesterday, Mvusa's national executive said: "The cowardly and vicious Pretoria regime has once again demonstrated its utter contempt for justice and the rule of law by banning yet another leader of black media workers, Mr Charles Nqakula."

The trade union movement expressed its "outrage" at the bannings, and condemned them as attempts to silence the trade union movement.

The full list of those whose restrictions are to be lifted is:

Vilma Danhe van Blerk, Deborah Jean Budlender, William Andrew Hofmeyr, Graeme Bloch, Robert Cedric Wilcox, Frank Anthony Mchaba, Hilary Moberg, Muzumusi Attwell, Masali, Marlene Jackson Fuzile, Jack Phambu, E. Duda, Matthews Manganu Matlala, Maxwell Mnyahisa, Gavin Michael Andersson, Patricia Horn, Amina Solomon Nantso Desai, Sipho Andries Kubeke, Khayalethu Luckyboy Mvusa, Nkomoathu Benson Fihle, Ishmael Mkhabela, Mopame Josiah Moeng, Alphous Mthetwa, Moses Ndlovu, Jackson Thabedi Ntsoane and Radichaba Kenneth Matime.

Mwasa chief's ban will be invalid when Ciskei gets independence

Tribune Reporter

2/8/81

THE banning order slapped on the acting president of the Media Workers' Association, Charles Ngakula, will be invalid when the Ciskei becomes independent.

Professor John Dugard, said: "It is quite clear that when the Ciskei becomes independent the banning order will lose its validity."

"We have precedents of this when Transkei became independent in 1976. I cannot recall names off-hand but I think ad-

new banning order."

Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, has reacted angrily to the banning. He said he was not prepared to leave matters there.

Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a Ciskeian.

Mr. Ngakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was served with a 21-year banning order this week.

Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4,

Chief Sebe said: "I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they have banned a brilliant and fair-minded journalist and I am not prepared to leave matters there."

Ngakula reported truthfully and fairly. This was especially true during the Biko affair and the 1976 riots, which of course no black man condoned.

"He contributed to that situation by reporting correctly and factually with balanced views."

Ngakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June after acting president Phil Minkulu was banned. He was served with

the order under Sections 9 (1) and 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act when he was taken from his office in King William's Town by two members of the security police.

The order restricts him to the magisterial districts of King William's Town and Zwelakhe until

December 31, 1985. It also puts an end to his journalistic career, which began on a Cradock newspaper nearly 15 years ago.

Charles Ngakula is the third head of Mwasa to be banned in the past eight months. Zwelakhe Sisulu was banned late last year

and is in detention under security legislation.

Phil Minkulu was banned January, only weeks after he had been elected acting president.

Other members of Mwasa who have been banned are Joe Thlolo, Marimuthu Subramoney and Mathata Tsakudu.

There was hope and despair yesterday in the two households of the Governments political opponents.

In the Orlando West, Soweto home of Albertina Sisulu, wife of Robben Island political prisoner, and ANC leader Walter Sisulu, there was a ray of hope when Mrs Sisulu's fourth banning expired without renewal.

"It's the first time I am free after 17 years and I will be visiting my husband on Robben Island or Christmas and New Year Day. But I would have been a happier day if my son Zwelakhe was released from detention to share this moment with us, the 63-year-old nursing sister said.

And there was despair at the Burnwood Road Clare Estate home of Durban sociologist, Fatima Meer who has been banned for the second time for five years.

Her daughter, Shamin Marie, wife of the banned Bobby Marie, said:

"It is a blow to us which means five more years of restriction and police harassment for my mother. One of the 24 people whose banning order were lifted is a veteran Transvaal Congress figure Amina Sullivan Ngeche.

Statjob Manuals
Statjob CROSTAB2 Manual
Hardware/Software Summary Chapter 1
CTS Summary
Introduction to CTS
CTS Programmer Reference
STN Quick Reference
IBM Flowchart Template
UNIVAC Flowchart Template
BMDP (selected chapters)
DRIVER Manual
Modelling with DRIVER

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GRIPES

During the six months 7th February to 6th August Analysis of these gripes shows that once again "top scorer. About one quarter of gripes fell under fifth was about other malfunctions (Open Shop, Another fifth was about batching of printouts, and receiving continuous attention.

The remainder of the gripes were about a wide variety of wants a clock in the User Area. We did have one Another user objected to a class booking of the This objection cannot be considered seriously as the facility primarily for use by classes. Another SMOKING rule in the STN was not being observed. Under the manpower to police the STN all the time. In circumstances it is up to the users to police the individual bookings of STN terminals.)

Another user complained about the fact that printouts (e.g. by the RESUME,P command) enjoy priority in the printouts generated by batch runs even though shorter. Batch-generated printouts can stay in the busy times because the demand-generated printout priorities are controlled by the operating system considered but are not imminent. However the improve markedly as a result of the installation of printer in the STN on 13th August.

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Nqakula banning 'an act of cowardice'

THE president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, a journalist, has been banned for three years and placed under house arrest.

He is the second Mwasa president to be banned. His predecessor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, now in detention, was banned early this year. This brings the number of black journalists now banned to 13.

Two black journalists are still in detention, and several others are in exile.

The ban on Mrs Albertina Sisulu expired on Friday, that of Mrs Fatima Meer was extended for five years.

Bishop Desmond Tutu reacted to the banning of the Mwasa president by criticising the Government on its action against black journalists.

He said: "It looks as though the authorities don't want to learn that by banning people you are

BY LENTHANE

not prepared to leave matters there. A statement released by the national executive of Mwasa, described the banning as an "act of cowardice by the Pretoria regime".

Mr Nqakula is a founder member of the banned Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) since 1973. He was a vice president in the UBJ until 1977.

Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, has reacted angrily to the banning. He said he was

not prepared to leave matters there.

Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a Ciskeian.

Mr Nqakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was served with a 2½-year banning order this week.

Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4, Chief Sebe said: "I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they

have banned a brilliant and fair-minded journalist and I am not prepared to leave matters there.

Nqakula reported truthfully and fairly. This was especially true during the Biko affair and the 1976 riots, which of course no black man condoned.

"He contributed to that situation by reporting correctly and factually with balanced views."

Nqakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June after acting president Phil Mtshkulu was banned.



Mr Charles Nqakula.

Sebe condemns Ngakula banning

DD3/8/81

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has reacted sharply to the two and a half year banning order served on Daily Dispatch reporter Mr Charles Ngakula.

Mr Ngakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasas) was served with a banning order on Friday restricting him to the magisterial district of King William's Town and Zwelitsha.

Chief Sebe said: "Mr Ngakula is a Ciskeian and we were not consulted. I am not prepared to leave matters there."

Asked for his view on the director of the Centre for Legal Aid Studies, Professor John Dugard's opinion that the ban would become invalid when Ciskei became independent, Chief Sebe said: "I don't want to comment on that now but I can assure you we will not leave such brilliant talent lying dormant in an independent Ciskei."

Prof Dugard said at the weekend there was a precedent in Transkei with bans losing their validity at independence. "I am not sure about names but I have a feeling that Advocate Fikile Bam was a case in point. He was

banned to some district in Transkei and the ban became invalid at independence.

"It can be reimposed, but only of course if the Ciskei issues a new banning order," Prof Dugard said.

Chief Sebe said: "Mr Ngakula has contributed to the Ciskei through his excellent, responsible and balanced reporting."

"His handling of the Biko affair and the 1976 riots—which of course no black man condones—showed this clearly. His ability was also shown by his reporting of the Quail Commission. His reports went further than Jan

Smuts Airport and resulted in several inquiries from overseas."

Hitting at the ban which has interrupted Mr Ngakula's work as a journalist, Chief Sebe said: "You don't do this to people like Ngakula whom you can reason with. He has his own opinions and is a good strategist. You rather talk to people like that."

"What many people don't know is that we are sitting on a tinder box as far as labour relations are concerned. We cannot ignore the fact that organisations such as the South African Allied Workers' Union have gained momentum here."

"Even in this field Mr Ngakula was balanced and factual in his reporting and it is ironical that just after he had tendered his resignation to his new-

spaper, such action should be taken against him.

"This ban is a real pity. We acknowledge Mr Ngakula's contribution during this exciting and challenging time of our history before independence. We certainly won't leave matters there," Chief Sebe said.

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, said the banning could be viewed as government recognition of Mwasas's strength reports Sapa.

He said that for the third time in eight months the government had banned a Mwasas president.

"What does the government think it is doing? by becoming the head of Mwasas, Mr Ngakula has apparently automatically qualified himself for a banning order". — DDR.

Nqakula ban

The president of the India Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, a journalist, has been banned for five years and placed under house arrest.

He is the second Mwasa president to be banned. His predecessor, Mr. Makhe Sisulu, now in detention, was banned by this year. This brings the number of black journalists now banned to 13.

Two black journalists are still in detention, several others in exile.

The ban on Albertina Sisulu on Friday, that Fatima Meer was added for five years.

Bishop Desmond Tutu reacted to the ban on the Mwasa president, criticising the government on its action against black journalists.

He said: "I don't want to see people banned."

New Meer ban 'does not help problems'

THE renewed banning of Durban sociologist and author, Mrs Fatima Meer, would not help solve South Africa's problems, the head of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Ramesar said.

Mrs Meer, has been served with two separate orders under the Internal

Security Act extending her existing banning order for a further five years.

Mr Ramesar, the NIC's general secretary, said banning of outspoken leaders of the community would not help solve the country's problems.

"If the Government has anything against people it should charge them and not simply silence them by banning them," he said.

The banning notices were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Cape Town on July 29 — two days before the expiry today of Mrs Meer's existing five-year banning order.

GATHERINGS

In terms of the order, Mrs Meer is confined to the Springfield Indian area of the magisterial district of Durban and is prohibited from entering any other area set aside under the Group Areas Act for Indians, Coloureds or blacks.

Mrs Meer is also prohibited from leaving the magisterial area of Durban. She has been exempted by the Minister to attend any gathering of students at the University of Natal, where she is a senior lecturer in sociology, for the sole purpose of instructing such students.

The order was served on Mrs Meer at her Burnwood Road, Durban, home on the eve of the Muslim Celebration of Eid. — Sapa.

SOWETAN tutorials

Week's diary

Tomorrow:

Science Std 8

Answers Biology Std 10

Wednesday:

Maths Std 9

Answers Maths Std 8

Thursday:

Science Std 10

Answers Science Std 9

EW ling in error ial

NORMAN NGALE
Justice C D T Theron over the weekend that the judgment made by Mr. James Shabangu (26) to the magistrate was made and so was accepted as part of the court's decision.

The ruling — the second in the SasolBooyens trial — was made after the defence had said the statement was inadmissible because it was made under duress.

The first statement ruled inadmissible had been made freely by that of Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe (25) after his witnesses had been asked to testify on its admissibility.

Two men with Mr. Moise (25) are facing charges, alternatively under the Terrorism Act and of attempted murder.

MILITARY

Their charges are related to the bombing of the Two, Dube railway station. Wrab offices in Kloof and a house belonging to Constable Maza Mahaule in the lane, the attack on the station Police station the gutting of Uncle's Hall.

You can add space
and privacy to your
home in just 15
minutes with a

12. * 'TROILUS AND CRISEYDE' - CHAUCER Mon. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer: Mrs. N. H. Farquharson

The course will examine historical, philosophical, formalistic, and psychological approaches which include the medieval traditions of love and medieval Christian teaching. There will be an examination of Chaucer's fundamental convictions, his intellectual background and the Romances leading to 'Troilus and Criseyde'.

Prescribed Books:

Robinson, F.N: The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (OUP) p/b

Recommended Books:

Kaminsky, A.R : Chaucer's Troilus & Criseyde and the Critics (Ohio U.P)
Spearing, A.C : Criticism and Medieval Poetry (Arnold)
Brewer, D.S. : Chaucer (Longmans) p/b
Spearing, A.C. & T.E.(eds): Poetry of the Age of Chaucer (Arnold)

TERM II.

A. PERIOD OPTIONS

13. ROMANTIC POETRY

Mon. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer : Mr. T. J. Boxall

This course will be an introduction to the English Romantic poets. A selection of poems from the works of Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats will be studied in detail and attention will be given to the poetic and philosophical traditions which can be traced through them.

Prescribed Books:

Texts will be drawn from the English II compulsory course set works and from the Norton Anthology.

b) Certain seminars will be set aside for the specific purpose of comparing the two writers under the headings

tradition and spontaneity
'free verse', and
the definition of culture.

c) Reference will be made to the major critics and to essays by Eliot and Lawrence themselves, which focus on poetic issues.

Prescribed Books:

Eliot, T.S. : Complete Poems (Faber)
Lawrence, D.H : The Complete Poems (Heinemann or Penguin)
The shorter Penguin collection of
Selected Poems, ed. Sagar, may be used,
in which case regular reference should
be made to the Complete Poems which will
be on Short Loan in Jagger Library.

24.

THE

a)

b)

Banned daughter not at funeral 4/8/87
SOWETAN REPORTER

MR. Eli Weinberg, the former Johannesburg professional photographer and member of the banned Congress Alliance who died in Tanzania on July 18 was buried last week - but his daughter Sheila was refused a passport to attend the funeral in Dar es Salaam.

Ms Sheila Weinberg, lives in Johannesburg and is banned. Mr Weinberg left South Africa after being active politically and lived in exile for many years. A memorial service will be held in Khotso House on Wednesday between one and two pm. Those who knew him and others who were friends are asked to attend the service.

Pres

Frost, R : Selected Poems, ed, Ian Hamilton (Penguin)
Dickinson, E : The Complete Poems, ed. T.H. Johnson, (Little, Brown) p/b

25. TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH POETRY

Lecturer : Mr. M. M. Carlin Mon. 3.15 p.m.

This option will cover poetry in the British Isles for the whole period excluding the last decade. Most time will be given to Yeats, Eliot, the poets of the Great War, and poetry after the Hitler War. The poetry of the Thirties will also be considered.

Prescribed Books:

(see page 15)

There are many tragic tones in the banning of Charles Ngakula but I believe the worst is the sad loss of such a capable man to journalism.

In a profession bugged by many controls, Charles had stood out as a shining example among his colleagues for his professional ability in separating self convictions from professional practice.

His success in the Ciskei is but one of many proofs that the man put his professional duties above self interest.

The average black journalist knows only too well that writing about homelands in South Africa at present is like walking a minefield.

Problem No.1 is that in Africa rulers do not take kindly to any reports that show the men at the head of affairs in an unpleasant light.

The second is that black journalists are in the firing line of what many do not realise to be a growing problem — the fact that in South Africa there are two divergent views, one black and one white.

Compounding this problem is the fact that these views seem to be moving further apart.

What is fact to black in his ghetto might be regarded as fiction to whites. The unfortunate aspect of it all is that this permeates newspaper columns in a manner the less informed may find hard to believe.

Charles Ngakula's success in his decade of



Charles Ngakula packs his belongings at the Daily Dispatch office, King William's Town, after being served with a two-and-a-half-year restriction order.

journalism in the Ciskei shows more than average merit when one considers these obstacles. A lesser man would have been got rid of long ago.

What made him successful? I believe the answer lies in the man's personality.

Charles is a strange mixture of hard work and an uncanny desire to enjoy life to its fullest. Tied

Ngakula: man of conviction

By LESLIE XINWA,
Daily Dispatch
staff reporter.

close to this is a calculating mind which cuts out subjective analysis of facts even to the extent of doubting his personal stand.

But when you get down to him you will find he stands out as a man of conviction whose incisive mind cuts out all dubiousness about what he believes in.

It is hard to describe where he was most successful in the many fields in which he was involved.

In rugby administration he rose to be the national secretary of the South African African Rugby Board and I cannot recall a time when we journalists had a better working understanding with the top administrative official of this now defunct body.

As a writer — something many will know covers a field wider than most journalists — Charles could sit overnight to produce several short stories or even a short novel.

Sometimes information was gleaned from minor conversations he had in the field of journalism. More will be known about his work when writing in South Africa gets out of

the strictures of our divided society.

It's hard to put a finger on what his main hobbies are. For a man whose outlook on life is one of full enjoyment, having a special interest is just not part of his make-up.

But his love for music — from pop to classics — and reading stands out above all others.

Charles lives in Mount Coke and for many years he has not been able to find accommodation in Zwelitsha in spite of efforts to assist, even from the Ciskei Government.

Once he was offered a flat in Zwelitsha but he preferred his Mount Coke wood and iron shack where he has a generator which supplies electricity — and I suspect the main reason for this is that he should have the best conditions for his music and light for reading.

In spite of everything, the Ciskei Government

would certainly want Charles unbanned because he had come to be the man they could turn to at any moment.

There were times when he was called to the Chief Minister's office late at night and one of the reasons for efforts to get him accommodation in Zwelitsha was that it was costly to send a driver to Mount Coke every time there was an urgent report government wanted to get to the press.

But Charles' other achievement was his involvement in journalist organisations — something that obviously earned him the banning order.

It all happened by chance. When Joe Thlooe was detained during his term as national president of the now banned Union of Black Journalists, Charles as vice president, had to fill in.

I remember one night in September, 1977, when we

booked into a Durban hotel for the national congress of UBJ.

We spent a good part of the night moaning about the conditions we found ourselves in after paying a fair amount for our accommodation.

But in between Charles was preparing his presidential address for the next day. And what an address it was! From that day I thought some of our colleagues from up north realised the Cape could produce some leadership.

He fell into a similar position when the president of the Media Workers Association, Zwelakhe Sisulu, was banned last year.

Which brings one to another point about the order served on Charles and restricting him until December, 1983.

It is unusual that orders are not made to run for two, three or five years and the fact that his runs for two years five months is an indication that the decision to ban him was taken last year — at the same time as other leaders of Mwasas were banned. Somehow it was held over until last week.

And the fact that a highly-placed Ciskei Government politician told me last December he had asked the South African security police to lay off Charles, leads me to this deduction.

It's sad that Charles is cut off from writing but there is always the consolation that great minds cannot be destroyed this way.

WORKINGS:

Actual			Actual Mix			Standard			Actual Mix			Budgeted Mix (rand version)			Budgeted Mix			As per Budget					
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Eaton Street house to the schools of their choice. "This is the way of progress", she averred, "moving out of one area into another".

Her father added to the properties in District Six, as did her brother, so that they had a good living from rentals. As for the other people there, "quite a few Malays acquired property" but "coloured people - not very many". The Malays were "also sort of an enterprising race". In those days, she observed, it was very different from now because there were no "promulgated laws" to prevent the free transfer of property between the races. Most of her parents' tenants were "coloured", but there were some white families also. After the Bailens left Eaton Place, this area "became coloured", and following Mr Bailen's death, in 1927, this property was let to an African tenant.

Question: Were you aware of any African people in District Six at that time?

Answer: We had some Africans staying in Eaton Place. When we gave up Eaton Place, the area became coloured and we had a house and then we had a tendency to have Africans staying in some of the places, as well ...

Q: As lodgers?

A: That was after my father died ... we had Africans staying there and we had a lot of trouble with them.

Q: What

A: They

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Act used against 97

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 97 people were at present restricted in South Africa under the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee said.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PEP, Houghton) yesterday, Mr Coetsee said 36 of these people had left South Africa.

In answer to another question by Mrs Suzman, the Minister said he had not yet received the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation. — Sapa.

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Storm over banning laws

Augus 6/8/81

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THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday drew a storm of protest from Opposition speakers in the Assembly from a remark they interpreted as indicating that certain detainees were held for 'cooling off,' in the interests of security.

The row erupted over a remark made by Mr Coetsee in the heated third day's debate on the censure motion, when he replied to an attack on laws allowing bannings and detentions without trial.

Defending the detention of Mr Andrew Boraine, son of the PFP MP for Pinelands, Mr Coetsee said Mr Boraine's initial period of detention had been deemed necessary in the interests of public order and to give him an opportunity to 'cool off.'

Callous

The remark provoked vehement interjections from Mr Brian Bamford (PFP, Groote Schuur), who said the action was callous, and that Mr Coetsee was not worthy to be a Minister. The Minister would 'live to regret' the remark.

Strong reaction came, too, from Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), who described Mr Coetsee's statement as 'astounding'.

'In what system of law has a Government the right to put people in prison so that they can be cooled off?' he said.

The subject was first introduced into the debate in mid-afternoon by Mr Harry Pitman (PFP, Pinetown), who highlighted the case of Mr Boraine, detained in 'solitary confinement' in 1980 and again this year.

Mr Pitman said Mr Boraine had been detained in circumstances far worse than those permitted to be meted out to the most callous criminals.

He was detained under the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Act which denied him the right to advice from lawyers, communication with his family and a fair trial.

'Yet if he is a terrorist why was he called up for national service in June this year? Is the Minister of Defence playing fast and loose with the security of our country?' said Mr Pitman.

He questioned why, if Mr Boraine was a security risk, he had never been charged — after his release he was 'not even charged with a parking offence.'

South Africa's security legislation was not being used as an anti-terrorist measure, but to create



Mr Kobie Coetsee

terrorism. It was being applied to students, not to create peace but to encourage violence.

'It is the bullying method of an arrogant regime,' said Mr Pitman.

Mr Coetsee began his reply with a personal attack on Mr Pitman.

He said Mr Pitman had made himself guilty of stating a number of inaccuracies outside the House, one of which was so serious that it harmed South Africa and played into the hands of the African National Congress.

He said Mr Pitman had told the world that Nelson Mandela was suffering from cancer on Robben Island, and had implied that this had occurred because of maltreatment.

Mr Coetsee said he had Mr Mandela examined by a specialist who found he was not suffering from cancer.

Mr Coetsee said 'subversives' were detained as

a preventive measure — this was preferable to allowing them to infiltrate society.

The criteria for detaining people were instances where they had incited students, disrupted necessary services, indulged in boycotts, incited damage to property, and similar actions, on behalf of subversive elements.

Referring to Mr Boraine's having been called up for national service, Mr Coetsee said this was done because 'if we let people escape doing their duty on these grounds, imagine what a climate of behaviour we would create.'

Abuse

Mr Coetsee said the PFP, as the official Opposition, was at liberty to criticise the Government, fight it at the polls and propagate its policies, but no one should be at liberty to 'stoke the fires of revolution.'

When Mr Dalling entered the debate he said he believed the detentions and bannings imposed by the Government could be described as 'no more than the abuse of judicial executive power.'

'Not only do we know the law is bad, but we have the strongest doubts about its being impartially applied,' he said.

We acknowledge with gratitude grants from
the Harry Oppenheimer Institute for
African Studies, University of Cape Town,
which made possible both the holding of the
Third History Workshop and the publication of these papers.

97 restricted under Security Act

6/8/81 (328)
A TOTAL OF 97 people were at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, told Mrs. Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton). Mr. Coetsee said that of these people, 36 had left the Republic. In reply to another question by Mrs. Suzman, the minister said he had not yet received the report of the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into security legislation.

DD
6/8/87
(328)
**Sash
protests
tomorrow**

EAST LONDON — Black Sash will be holding a lunch hour stand to protest against bannings tomorrow in front of the City Hall.

The organiser of the stand, Mrs Nora Squires, said one woman would stand at a time.

"Bannings are always evil and a banning is that much worse when it destroys a person's livelihood as in the case of Mr Charles Ngakula," Mrs Squires said.

"Bannings don't affect only the person involved, they affect all of us because we allow them to continue.

"Our silent acceptance of bannings and detentions without trial is tantamount to condoning them.

"If we continue to allow the government to deny one person's liberty without trial, we are all at risk." — DDR

Nusas leader detained 'to cool off'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nusas leader Mr Andrew Boraine was detained to "cool off", the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament yesterday.

He was immediately attacked by Mr Dave Dalling, chief Opposition justice spokesman, who demanded to know: "In what system is the government given the arbitrary right to put people in prison to cool off?"

Earlier the government had been strongly criticized by another Opposition justice spokesman, Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Maritzburg North, who said Mr Boraine had been held in circumstances in which not even the most "ghastly" criminals and killers were held.

No opportunity

But, Mr Boraine had never been charged and had been released from detention without any explanation for why he had been held or any opportunity to refute the information on which he had been held.

The laws under which he had been detained were originally intended for dealing with terrorists on the border.

"Is Mr Andrew Boraine a terrorist. If he is, why is he being called up for national service?" asked Mr Pitman.

If he was a terrorist, was the Minister of Defence not playing "fast and loose" with the country's defences, or was the Minister of Justice playing "fast and loose" with the security legislation.

South Africa had an independent judiciary and the government should see that people were tried, rather than treat the country's judges with contempt.

When this happened, people were entitled to say

that the laws were not being used to oppose terrorism, but to create terror.

The government would not take these cases to court because it knew they would be thrown out of court.

Mr Coetsee said that the action against Mr Boraine had been taken on carefully assessed information and was in the best interests of South Africa and good order.

"It was felt that he should be given an opportunity to cool off," said Mr Coetsee.

Interjection: "Where do you go to cool off?"

'Climate'

Mr Coetsee rejected suggestions that he had acted callously and heartlessly and said that "preventive" action was sometimes better. The authorities had to ask themselves what would happen if they did not act.

There were many ways in which the State could be undermined and people did not have to show their hand till the last minute and could not be tried for their thoughts.

He hoped that Mr Pitman did not want to suggest that people should not be called up for national service because of their activities.

"You can think what sort of climate that would create," he said.

Mr Dalling retaliated and said that most of the people who had been detained during the recent unrest had been in solitary confinement. The minister denied that he had acted callously, but "the law of bannings and detentions in itself is callous".

"The government's attitude towards bannings and detentions is no more than a gross abuse of executive power," he said.

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DD 6/8/81 (328) 10/15/81 2/12/81

I'm attending to ban on Nqakula says Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The banning of the Ciskei-based acting president of the Media Workers Association of SA, Mr Charles Nqakula, is receiving the attention of the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Mr Nqakula, a Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two and a half year banning order by two members of the local security police last week. Chief Sebe said he might discuss the banning

with the Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetsee. He also indicated that the order would not be reimposed when the Ciskei attained independence on December 4.

The banning of Mr Nqakula without consultation with the Ciskei was "a slap in the face" for the Ciskei nation.

"It would have been just ordinary courtesy to inform our men but they did not know anything about it," Chief Sebe said.

"The Ciskei nation feels

that if the Republican government felt it necessary to take such drastic steps against this man something serious must be happening.

"This would affect the Ciskei as well as South Africa. We would be the first to suffer. Yet our intelligence knew nothing of this and were not informed.

"I will raise the matter with higher authorities in no uncertain terms. Nobody who is decent can let this go."

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said the Ciskei would have no alternative but to lift the ban.

"If this man is dangerous we are not aware of his danger. If liaison between the Ciskei and South African security forces had been professional and we had been told of the reason for the banning, we would be aware of his dangers.

"The Ciskei will have no alternative but to lift the ban after independence," Brig Sebe said. — DDR.

Editorial opinion, page 10.

BBC goes to great lengths to interview banned Andrew

1/8/81
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The Star Bureau

LONDON — BBC Television's main news bulletin last night screened a strange pantomime involving Mr Andrew Boraine, the banned Nusas leader whose father, Dr Alex Boraine, was yesterday ordered out of Parliament.

Because, in terms of his banning order, Mr Boraine may not speak to more than one person at a time, a BBC news team in Cape Town went to what seemed to British viewers extraordinary lengths to interview him.

Viewers were first shown a cameraman asking Mr Boraine to stand at the foot of the terraces,

leading to Jameson Hall on the University of Cape Town's campus.

Then, leaving his equipment running, the cameraman walked away so the Nusas president could be joined by a reporter who until then had been explaining what was happening while a second camera filmed the scene from a distance.

● Britain's national newspapers today published full versions of the expulsion of Dr Boraine from Parliament over remarks he made in defence of his son.

The Financial Times, in a leading article today, says that anyone who had hoped for "clear evidence

of the South African Government's promised reforms of its apartheid system" must be disappointed by the debate at the reopening of Parliament.

"It was an obvious opportunity for Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, to spell out his plans for the next five years . . . instead not a single new Government initiative has been proposed," the editorial says.

IN THE HOUSE

Inquiry a C.T. 7/8/81 328 327 Witch-hunt — Borraine

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Dr Alex Borraine (PFP, Pine-lands) yesterday described a commission of inquiry as a witch-hunt and was ordered out of the Assembly when he refused to withdraw the remark.

The incident happened during a speech by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, who minutes before had detailed the government's reasons for detaining and then banning Dr Borraine's son, Andrew, president of the National Union of South African Students.

Mr Le Grange said he considered Andrew Borraine to be a security risk and later added that Dr Borraine himself was one of those responsible for introducing to South Africa elements which were among the major causes of trouble in the country today.

"He helped to form the University Christian Movement, which was instrumental in importing black socialism and black power to this country from the United States.

"He knows what I am talking about because there was a commission of inquiry into the whole business."

Interjecting, Dr Borraine described the commission's work as a witch-hunt.

After refusing to withdraw the remark, Dr Borraine was ordered to leave the Assembly.

Mr Le Grange said insinuations made by Mr Harry Pitman (PFP, Pinetown) about Andrew Borraine's detention forced him to deal with the matter.

Mr Le Grange said it had

been insinuated that Andrew Borraine had been held in solitary confinement as a criminal would be punished.

Locking up the student leader alone for 58 days was not the same as solitary confinement, he said.

"If he was alone in a cell it was not in the sense that he was in solitary."

He also said accusations that Andrew Borraine had been held under conditions which would not be applied to the worst of criminals was untrue.

"In terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, a magistrate must visit detainees at least once every fortnight and in addition he is visited once every hour by the sergeant on duty, once a day by the station commander and also by divisional commissioners."

It was true that for periods of time the family of detainees were not allowed to know where relatives were being detained but this was because it would only be natural for parents to then go to the place where their children were being held and plead to see them.

Defending the security laws, Mr Le Grange asked whether members of the opposition expected that nothing should be done about people stirring up trouble among workers in places like Port Elizabeth.

"Does the Opposition expect that when we have not got enough evidence to arrest and get a conviction in court but know that somebody is inciting people, we must just allow them to go on doing so?" demanded Mr Le Grange.

No. 1682 7 Augustus 1981

No. 1682 7 August 1981

BESONDERHEDE AFGEKONDIG INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10TER VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

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

Onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 5 (1) (e) of 9 (1) van Wet 44 van 1950 uitgereik is, word hierby ingevolge artikel 10ter van genoemde Wet afgekondig.

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

Besonderhede van sodanige kennisgewings wat voor of op 30 Junie 1981 verval het of ingetrek is, is weggelaat.

Particulars of such notices which expired on or before 30 June 1981 or which have been withdrawn, have been omitted.

A. BLANKES/WHITES

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel ingevolge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing verval Date on which notice expires
Abraham, Eric Antony	31 Johnstraat/Street, Mowbray, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/11/81
Adelman, Samuel Elias	5a Quincestraat/Street, Sunnyside, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/6/86
Aderein, Alan Arnold	25 Scottstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	31/3/82
Adler, David	205a Jan Smutslaan/Avenue, Parktown-Noord/North, Johannesburg	9 (1)	28/2/83
Albertyn, Christopher James	121 Ridgesingel/Crescent, Berrydaleweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Andersson, Gavin Michael	847 Langlaagte Deep, Crown Mines, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Areinstein, Jaqueline	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Overport, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/8/83
Arenstein, Rowley Israel	47 Arcadiaweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/10/85
Baskin, Jeremy Michael	23 Grantstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/81
Bloch, Graeme	9 Wolmunsterweg/Road, Rosebank	9 (1)	31/10/81
Boraine, Andrew Michael	12a Alfredstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	30/6/86
Brown, Brian Joseph	133 14de Straat/14th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Budlender, Deborah Jean (nou/nou Hofmeyr)	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/81
Cohen, Gideon Denys	128 Belvedereweg/Road, Claremont, Wynberg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Curtis, Jeanette Eva	11 Clairwood Mansions, 32 Webbstraat/Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Favish, Judith Shamith	29 Kitchenerstraat/Street, Woodstock	9 (1)	31/10/81
Hofmeyr, William Andrew	20 Cookstraat/Street, Observatory	9 (1)	31/10/81
Horn, Patricia	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Berea, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Joseph, Helen Beatrice May	35 Fannylaan/Avenue, Norwood, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/6/82
Kotzé, Theodore	1 Tasmanweg/Road, Claremont	9 (1)	31/10/82
Levetan, Laura Jean	4 Kinkleweglaan/Kinkle Way Avenue, Nuweland/Newlands, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	30/11/83
Lewis, Jack Phillip	Allendale, Grahamstad/Grahamstown	9 (1)	31/10/81
Matthews, John Edward	67 Kitchenerlaan/Avenue, Kensington, Johannesburg	5 (1) (e)	31/12/82
Murphy, Jeanette Marguerite	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Murphy, Michael Patrick Bernard	325 Musgraveweg/Road, Durban	9 (1)	31/10/81
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers	26 Hoylakelaan/Avenue, Greenside, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Nettleton, Clive James Lee	55 10de Straat/10th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	9 (1)	28/2/83
Russell, David Patrick Hamilton	9a Mountainweg/Road, Claremont	9 (1)	31/10/82
Schoon, Louis Marius	45 Rutlandweg/Road, Craighall Park, Johannesburg	5 (1) (e)	30/9/81
Simons, Mary	1 Queens Place, Queenstraat/Street, Mowbray	9 (1)	31/10/81
Simons, Tanya Anne	121 Rochesterweg/Road, Observatory, Kaap/Cape	9 (1)	31/10/81
Van Blerk, Vilma Daphne Lillian	23 Andersonstraat/Street, Goodwood	9 (1)	31/10/81
Walker, Abraham Richard	25b Excelsiorstraat/Street, Pietersburg	9 (1)	31/10/82
Weinberg, Sheila	11 Plantationweg/Road, Gardens, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Woods, Donald James	61 Chamberlainweg/Road, Vincent, Oos-Londen/East London	9 (1)	31/10/82

B. NIE-BLANKES/NON-WHITES

Anthony, Frank	266 Voortrekkerweg/Road, Kraaifontein	9 (1)	30/4/83
Badela, Sipho Arthur	2 Limbaweg/Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Bhengu, Moses	952 Jubularvlaan/Drive, Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/8/82
Bhengu, Siegfried	Mazambaneni, Nkandla	9 (1)	30/9/84
Botha, Tozamile	33 Mankayistraat/Street, Zwide, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Cachalia, Firoz	1475 Dellairstraat/Street, Actonville, Benoni	9 (1)	30/6/86
Cachalia, Azhar	1475 Dellairstraat/Street, Actonville, Benoni	9 (1)	30/6/86
Cassiem, Achmad	36 Soetwaterhof/Court, Downwoodweg/Road, Hanover Park, Wynberg	9 (1)	31/12/84
Cekisani, Bonisile Jacob	A126 Wesleyanstraat/Street, Walmer, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/10/84
Chetty, Saravanan	36 Kingstonweg/Road, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/12/85
Chiloane, Abel Tipheko	C842, Gebied Zone 11, Seshogo	9 (1)	30/6/83
Ciliza, Delase	1667, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84
Daniels, Edward Joseph	165 11de Laan/11th Avenue, Kensington, Kaapstad/Cape Town	9 (1)	30/11/84
Desai, Amina Suliman Nagdee	12 Haroldstraat/Street, Roodepoort	9 (1)	31/1/83
Diale, Nelson	Masemoladorp Village, Nooitgedacht, Nebo	9 (1)	31/5/83
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

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
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
Hamdulay, Jamalludien Shaik Ahmed	37 Arbastraat/Street, Rylandslandgoed/Estate, Athlone	9 (1)	31/10/85
Hassim, Kader	7 Belmontsingel/Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	30/4/85
Isaacs, Sedick	41 Burnsweg/Road, Souttrivier/Salt River	9 (1)	30/9/84
Issel, John James	36 Kraaisingel/Crescent, Rocklands, Mitchell's Plain	9 (1)	31/10/83
Jana, Devikarani Priscilla	6 Woodpeckerstraat/Street, Lenasia, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/8/84
Jones, Peter Cyril	80 Musielaan/Avenue, Macassar, Somerset-Wes/Somerset West	9 (1)	28/2/84
Jordaan, Michael Mathew	11 Molenaarsstraat/Street, Eldorado Park	9 (1)	30/4/83
Kgokong, Mpotseng Jairus	682 Mpelestraat/Street, Dube, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Kubeka, Siphio Andries	145 11de Laan/11th Avenue, Alexandra	9 (1)	31/10/81
Kubheka, Sibongile Albertina	G923, kwaMashu, Durban	9 (1)	31/3/82
Mabasa, Lybon	4223 Chiawelo, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Madaka, Mbuyiselo	3821 Njolistraat/Street, kwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/12/83
Maharaj, Sathyandranath Ragunanan	Woonstel/Flat 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamagiriweg/Road, Merebank, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Makalima, Matthews Mfengu	Fly, Victoria-Oos/East	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Malgas, Ernest	E1, Blok/Block 45, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie	Perseel/Lot 802, Swart Woonbuurt/Black Village, Brandfort	9 (1)	31/12/81
Mangena, Mosibudi Aaron	Huis/House 2134, Mahwelereng, distrik/District of Mokerong	9 (1)	31/10/83
Manzi, Gladys	J1505, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84
Mapanga, Bekizwe Russell	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 Atomicentrum/Centre, 275 Sparksweg/Road, Clerelandgoed/Estate, Durban	9 (1)	31/5/82
Marimuthu, Marimuthu	30 Mimosastraat/Street, Lotusville, Verulam	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mashaba, Tukuza Andrew	4146 Chiawelo, Soweto, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/9/81
Matime, Radichaba Kenneth	64 Malopestraat/Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/5/83
Matshoba, Nikiwe Deborah Felicity	2500 Kagiso, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mattera, Donald Francisco	48 Sneeuwerpstraat-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, Fanyana Daniel	5010 Gebied/Zone 5, Pinville	9 (1)	31/7/83
Mazibuko, Thandisizwe Mphiwa	771 Dube, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mbilini, Andrew Mzwandile	1 Guzanawoonstelle/Flats, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/1/84
Mdleteni, Horatius	458 Mofolo-Suid/South, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Meer, Fatima	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Springfield, Durban	9 (1)	31/7/81
Meer, Rashid	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Sydenham, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Mfethi, Phindile	7019 Motloungelesie/Section, Katlehong, Germiston	9 (1)	31/5/82
Mji, Diliza	1069 13de Laan/13th Avenue, Clermont	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mkhabela, Ishmael	4225 Chiawelo, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Mkhatshwa, Mangaliso Patrick	No. F 1916, Mahopane-Oos/East	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mkunqwana, Monde Collin	NU7-E3169, Mdantsane	9 (1)	31/3/83
Mlinda, Fikile Edgar	481 Ginsberg, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/1/84
Moeng, Mogame Josiah	1335 Tladi, Soweto, Johannesburg	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mohapi, Nobuhle Hilary	2993 Gebied/Zone 10, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mokoena, Dundubela Aubrey	7652 Orlando-Wes/West, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Moonsamy, Kisten	Huis/House 27, Vep/Road 120, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Moremi, Ntsizi Elijah	8333, Gebied/Zone 7, Sebokeng	9 (1)	28/2/83
Moroe, Kgophu Isaac	Theronville 413, Bethlehem	9 (1)	30/11/83
Motsau, Nkutsoen Petrus	7155 Phuthaditjhaba, Witvlietshoek	9 (1)	30/4/84
Mpumlwana, Mahusi Mthanjiswa	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mpumlwana, Nandisile Flavours	2433 Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitsha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Mqayisa, Khayaletu Luckyboy	157a General Pandasweg/Road, Zwide 1, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	30/11/83
Msauli, Vusumzi Attwell	NU4-C7073, Mdantsane	9 (1)	30/4/83
Mswane, Florence Grace (née Mkhize)	4166 Msane-Oos/Resort, Lamontville, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/85
Mthethwa, Alpheus	819 St Wendolinessendingstasie/Mission, Pinetown	9 (1)	31/10/81
Mthemba, Sibongile Susan	2291B Zola-Suid/South, Soweto	9 (1)	30/5/84
Mtimkulu, Phillip	651 Senaoane, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Mtintso, Ethel Tenjive	730 Leightonville, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/12/81
Munsamy, Govindsamy (George Naicker)	41 Pelkonstraat/Street, Lharstan, Chatsworth	9 (1)	28/2/83
Naidoo, Moorooogiah Danabath	208 Scala Mansions, 1 Mansfieldweg/Road, Durban	5 (1) (e)	31/5/82
Nathaniel, Immanuel Gottlieb	125 12de Laan/12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvisbaai/Bay	9 (1)	31/5/82
Nchabeleng, Petrus Mama Gase	Mankwatsane, April Shukhune	9 (1)	31/5/83
Ndlovu, Moses	Inadi, Pietermaritzburg	9 (1)	31/10/81
Nduza, Jack Phambukile	Mdantsane	5 (1) (e)	30/4/82
Ngokane, Lucas	582 Moletsane, Soweto	9 (1)	30/4/83
Mgubeni, Michael	752 Browstraat/Street, Paballelodorp/Township, Upington	9 (1)	30/9/83
Nkondo, Ephraim Curtis	99 Atonbergweg/Road, Eldorado Park, Uthreding/Extension 2, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/83
Ntlokoa, Lawrence Jonas	504 Motshepesstraat/Street, Kagiso, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	31/8/83
Ntsoane, Jackson Thibedi	Mphahlele, Thabamopo	9 (1)	30/9/82
Nxasana, Bekisisa Harold	E85, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/82
Phakathi, Maphefo Jane	Q5957, Mamelodi, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/3/82
Phantsi, Themani Shadrack	28 Boogstraat/Street, Santaville, Graaff-Reinet	9 (1)	30/4/82
Phungula, Helia	L1208, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/3/84

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Artikel ingevolge waarvan kennisgewing uitgereik is Section in terms of which notice was issued	Datum waarop kennisgewing vervalt Date on which notice expires
Pityana, Beauty Nosidima	44 Sandlastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/3/82
Pityana, Lizo Grant	59 Stokweststraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/10/84
Pityana, Nyameko Barney	44 Sandlastraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/2/83
Qege, Dumile Daniel	4 Fergusonweg/Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Pachidi, Kenneth Ulako	553 Orlando-Oos/Oast, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Rambally, Ashlatha	1 Swallowweg/Road, Colenso	9 (1)	30/11/83
Ramgobin, Fla	15 Leninsky Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/1/81
Ramgobin, Mawolal	395 Leninsky Drive, Everest Heights, Verulam	9 (1)	30/3/81
Ramokgopa, Sedupe Josiah	7846 Orlando-Wes/West, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Ramphela, Aletta Mamphela	Zanemphelo Community Health Clinic, King William's Town	9 (1)	31/5/82
Reddy, Govindsamy	Woonstel/Flat 1, 292 Weststraat/Street, Overport, Durban	9 (1)	31/12/81
Sehume, Thabo Vincent	68 Modisekengstraat/Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	9 (1)	31/7/83
Sewpersadh, Chanderden	199 Battersealaan/Avenue, Reservoir Hills, Pinetown	9 (1)	30/6/86
Sisulu, Albertina	7372, Orlando-Wes/West, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/7/81
Sisulu Zwelakhe	7372 Orlando-Wes/West, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Sithole, Fana George	C700, Umlazi	9 (1)	31/12/81
Sokupa, Silumko Solomon	1732, Gebied/Zone 7, Zwelitha	9 (1)	30/4/82
Stofile, Kentridge Mongezi	27 Pulestraat/Street, IvaThema, Springs	9 (1)	31/5/82
Timol, Mohamed	1 Anarhalstraat/Street, Azadville, Krugersdorp	9 (1)	31/12/81
Titi, Mandisi Patrick	7 Segastraat/Street, IvaNobule, Uitenhage	9 (1)	30/11/83
Tiboloe, Joseph	5702 Gebied/Zone 5, Pimville, Soweto	9 (1)	31/12/83
Tryon, Terrence Russell	Huis/House 27, Popenza Estate, Umzinto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Tsedu, Mathatha Godfrey	3662 Gebied/Zone 11, Seshego	9 (1)	31/12/83
Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac	6456 Mookstraat/Street, Orlando-Oos/Oast, Soweto	9 (1)	30/11/83
Tshume, Palo	17 Ngesistraat/Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	9 (1)	31/1/83
Vandeyar, Reggie Pakiry	131 Eerste Laan/First Avenue, Greyville, Lenasia, Johannesburg	9 (1)	31/5/83
Variava, Sadeque Mohamed	3782 Flamingostrat/Street, Lenasia	9 (1)	30/11/83
Venkatrathnam, Surinarayan Kala	15 Jakarandaweg/Road, Moleni Heights, Durban	9 (1)	30/4/83
Wilcox, Robert Cedric	7 Albertastrat/Street, Diaprievier/River, Wynberg	9 (1)	30/4/83
Zani, Thamsanga Robert	2433, Gebied/Zone 9, Zwelitha	9 (1)	30/6/82

No. 1683

7 Augustus 1981

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Azhar Cachalia	1475 Dellair Street, Actionville, Benoni	30/6/81	30/6/86

No. 1683

7 August 1981

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

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

No. 1651

7 Augustus 1981

GROND VIR DIE AOPENNING VAN KLEIMS OOP VERKLAAR

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake het kragtens artikel 41 (1) van die Wet op Mynergte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), verklaar dat die grond wat voorheen gehou is as kleims, waarvan besonderhede in bygaande Bylae verskyn, vanaf 09h00 op die 26ste dag van Augustus 1981 oop is vir die aopenning, ooreenkomstig die bepalings van Hoofstuk VI van genoemde Wet, van kleims vir edelmetale of onedele minerale, na gelang die grond vir edelmetale of vir onedele minerale geproklameer is.

(18/5/3/7)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No. 1651

7 August 1981

LAND DECLARED OPEN FOR THE PEGGING OF CLAIMS

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, in terms of section 41 (1) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), declared that the land previously held as claims, details of which appear in the Schedule hereto, shall be open as from 09h00 on the 26th day of August 1981, for the pegging, in terms of the provisions of Chapter VI of the said Act, of precious metal claims or base mineral claims, depending on whether the land has been proclaimed for precious metals or for base minerals.

(18/5/3/7)

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DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1661

7 Augustus 1981

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
Cedric Radcliffe Mayson	19 St George's Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg	29/6/81
Peter Ralph Randall	16 The Valley Road, Westcliffe, Johannesburg	29/6/81

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1661

7 August 1981

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

No. 1662

7 Augustus 1981

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Samuel Elias Adelman	5a Quince Street, Sunnyside, Johannesburg	18/6/81	30/6/86
Andrew Michael Boraine	12a Alfred Street, Observatory, Cape	29/6/81	30/6/86
Sibongile Susan Mthembu	2291b Zola South, Soweto	30/6/81	30/5/84

No. 1662

7 August 1981

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

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

No. 1663

7 Augustus 1981

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Firoz Cachalia	1475 Dellair Street, Actonville, Benoni	30/6/81	30/6/86
Chanderden Sewpersadh	199 Battersea Avenue, Reservoir Hills, Pinetown	23/6/81	30/6/86

No. 1663

7 August 1981

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

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

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Banned people named

PRETORIA — There are 174 people on the list of banned list published in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Of these 35 are white and 139 belong to other race groups.

Included on the list of banned or restricted white people are Mr. Andrew Boraine, the son of the PFP MP, Dr. Alex Boraine, the University of the Witwatersrand's SRC chairman, Mr. Samuel Adelman, the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, and arch-critic of the Government, Mrs. Helen Joseph.

Also on the list are Mrs. Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, and the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr. Zwelakle Sisulu.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Scrapping of banning urged

SV Post 8/8/81

328

NOT many people are familiar with the exact wording of a banning order. I quote from my son, Andrew's, banning order: "Whereas I, Hendrick Jacobus Coetsee, Minister of Justice, am satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger the maintenance of public order. 1. . . followed by a long list of restrictions.

If we are to accept the logic of the Government, then it is actually the Minister of Justice, the Prime Minister and all his Cabinet who should be banned! For it is this Government which is the biggest threat to public order in South Africa.

It is their laws and their actions which cause the law itself to be called into disrepute. Every time they transgress the rule of law, they encourage the opponents of their action to disrespect the law.

That is why they have become a risk in our society and by their own logic should be either detained or banned, or both.

If this is considered an exaggeration, then I would point, as a single example, to the 1976 uprising which began in Soweto and spread throughout many areas of the country.

The Cillie Commission makes it abundantly clear that one of the major factors in bringing about the riot which resulted in more than 500 deaths was the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools. We had warned the Govern-

The detention of Mr Andrew Borraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) was the subject of controversy in Parliament this week. Replying to Opposition condemnation of the move, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, said he had been detained to "cool off". After his recent release from 58 days in detention — he was immediately served with a five-year banning order. In this article, his father, Mr ALEX BORAINÉ, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, argues that the Government should rather spend its time banning discriminatory laws.

ment, as did many others, time and time again, that there was deep resentment about this, but all our warnings were totally ignored.

Further, what really is at the heart of school boycotts which we have experienced in recent years? Surely the inferior education which is a direct responsibility of a government which has been in power for 33 years.

It is also a voice of anger and protest against the general system which for so long discriminates against people on the grounds of race and colour.

I suggest that the one underlying factor which is at the heart of protest, dissent and worse, is the policies of this Nationalist Government.

It is for that reason that I accuse them of being the biggest threat to public order in South Africa. And so long as they are in power, so long will peace be absent from our land.

However, I am not prepared to allow this Government to bring me down to their level. Therefore, I will not call for a banning order to be placed upon the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

But I do call for a banning order on every inhuman action which belittles and derides the human dignity of a single South African, young or old, black or white, rich or poor.

The disgusting and disgraceful action taken against black residents in Langa and Nyanga in the Western Cape last week

is but a single example of the heartless and reckless incidents which are a suppurating sore on the face of the South African society.

I call for a banning of economic exploitation; the banning of the Group Areas Act; the banning of race classification and the Separate Amenities Act. In short, the banning of any law or custom which degrades people on the grounds of race, colour, sex or class.

In particular, I will call for the banning of detention without trial and the banning of bannings!

Finally, I want to issue two warnings. First, a warning to all who may become discouraged and despondent. We must not be silent in the face of

actions which have silenced many of our friends, family and colleagues.

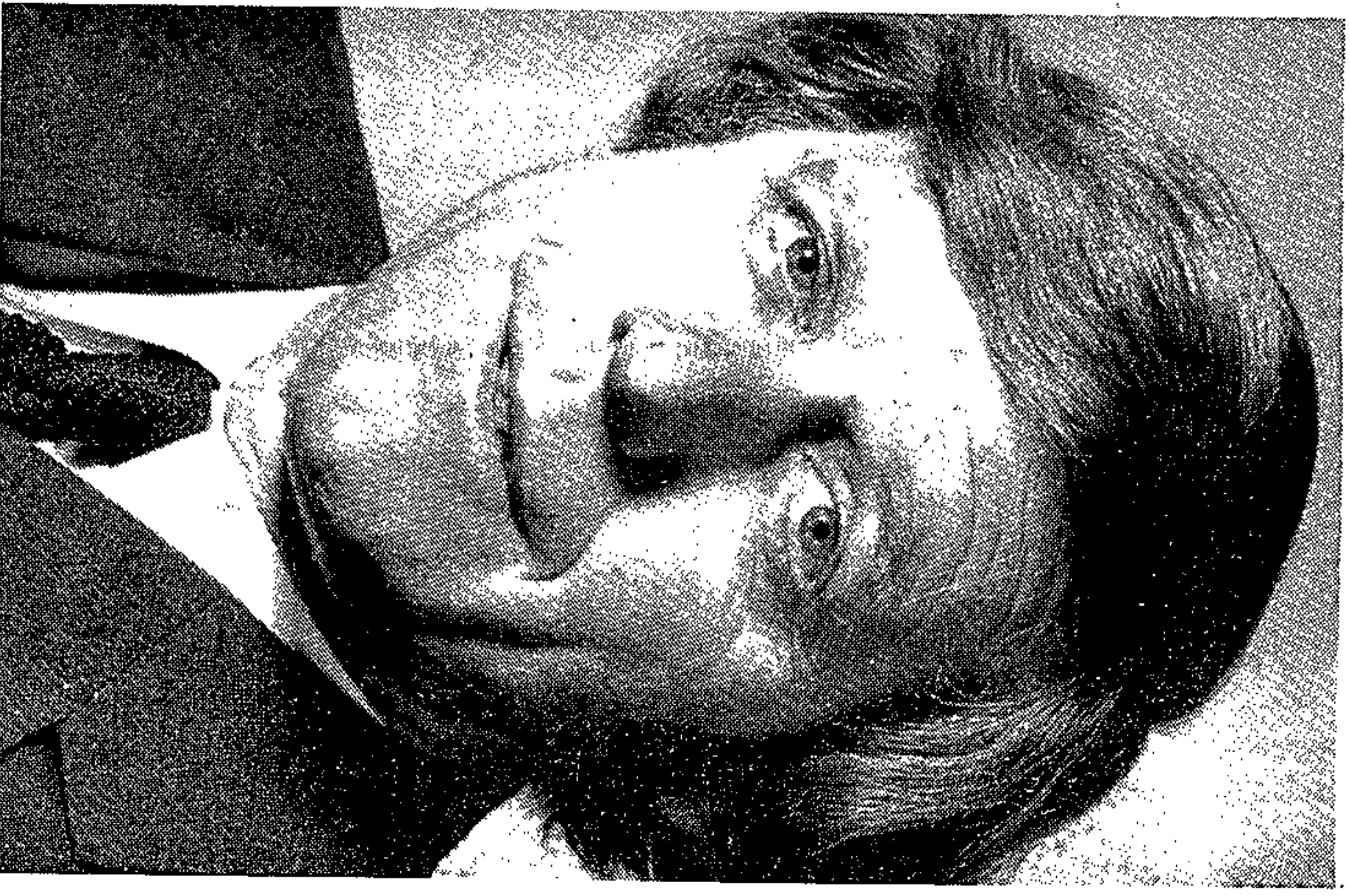
We must resist the temptation to give up, to throw up our hands in despair because in doing so, we betray the very people who have dared to risk on behalf of us all. Further, we dare not allow the brutality of our system to brutalise us.

We must not lose our commitment to a strong and caring love which does not polarise, but acts as a call and a force for action. To continue despite oppression and apparently limitless abuse of power takes courage and commitment. It will also take hard work, organisation and discipline.

I also want to warn this Government that each time it acts arbitrarily and viciously against an individual or against a group, it brings polarisation and confrontation nearer.

It solves nothing — in fact it compounds the divisions and tensions within our society. I warn this Government that if it refuses to negotiate honestly and fearlessly with the true representatives of all South Africans, it can only lead South Africa down the road to civil war.

I warn this Government that time has nearly run out — that negotiation between accepted leaders to bring about a just society is inevitable. The only choice is whether it comes before or after war.



Dr ALEX BORAINÉ, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands

Little joy in freedom

C. Herald 8/8/81

328

THE joy of the 24 people who had their banning orders lifted

last week, was muted by the fact that there are large numbers of South Africans restricted, detained or jailed for their political beliefs.

down on independent unionists.

"The lifting of our restrictions in no way takes away from the arbitrariness of such an executive decision made in secret without a proper hearing and for reasons that still remain unexplained.

Further, we are saddened that many of those restricted with us, including close friends, remain under banning order.

"There are large numbers of South Africans restricted, detained or jailed for their political beliefs. Our own joy is muted by the fact that they cannot participate alongside us in the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa," they said.

Three other people from Cape Town were unbanned. They are Wilma Daphne van Blerk, Frank Anthony and Cedric Wilcox.

Most of the banning orders were due to expire in October.

This was said in a joint statement by six of those unbanned by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, last week.

They are Graeme Bloch, a former member of the University of Cape Town Student Representative Council, Debbie Jean Budlender and Willie Hofmeyer, who were on the Wages Commission, literacy teacher Patricia Horn, and two unionists with the Transvaal Metal and Allied Workers' Union, Gavin Anderson and Sipho Kubheka.

The six said in their statement they were banned in November 1976 as part of a State crack-

= 2 400 Flight Indicators

= (60 x 20) x 2

(a) MINIMUM STOCK LEVEL = MAXIMUM CONSUMPTION x MINIMUM ORDERING TIME

(d) Average stock level

(c) Maximum stock level

(b) Re-order level

(a) Minimum stock level

Determine:

Delivery lead-time is 2 to 4 weeks.

Economical ordering size has been fixed at 2 000 flight indicators per order.

Maximum production is 60 aircraft per week

Minimum production is 20 aircraft per week

Normal production is 40 aircraft per week

Indicators are required per aircraft. Aircraft production data is as follows:

A company manufactures electronic flight indicators for the aircraft industry. 20 flight

EXAMPLE 1

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C. Harold 8/8/81

328

THE president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngula, was served with a banning order last week.

Mr Ngula's banning brings to six this year the number of black journalists banned swelling the total to 13 the number of black journalists banned with two still in detention.

News of the banning drew widespread condemnation from political leaders and churchmen who described the latest crackdown as a further demonstration of the infringement of human freedom.

AND AGAIN

Durban academic Mrs Fatima Meer was served with another five-year banning order on the expiry of her previous order.

The order signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, under Section 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act which takes effect from today and expires on July 31 1983, restricts the senior sociology lecturer at the University of Natal to the Springfield Indian area.

The order further prohibits her from absenting herself from the magisterial district of Durban and also from entering any African, Indian or coloured group area in Durban, although no such restrictions apply to a white group area in Durban.

Mrs Meer is also not allowed to be on any premises which is a university except the University of Natal where she lectures.

She is also prevented from a large variety of gatherings and here again an exception is made of any gatherings of students assembled on the premises of the University of Natal Durban, for the sole purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by her in the execution of her duties as a lecturer at the university.

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Picture: AMENOSSE PETERS

[illegible]

"It was bizarre — that's the only way to describe the ridiculous farce that surrounded our wedding under the restriction laws," said Debbie.

Debbie and Willie, banned in the November 1976 crackdown for their involvement in labour affairs, were among 24 people who were given back their freedom last week.

Unhappy

son in the Cape Town suburb of Observatory.

"I ended up making the proposal of marriage through an intermediary," laughed Debbie.

"Previously, we had spoken only vaguely of getting married.

"Then we were banned — and because Willie's parents live in Pinelands, we found ourselves restricted to different magisterial districts.

"The same week we were banned I got a mutual friend to

"I suppose they wanted to make sure we didn't get lost on the way," Debbie said wryly.

"On Sunday night, we reported at Hermanns police station to say we were leaving, and again at Woodstock to let them know we were home."

Unlike most newly married

couple.

Restriction

"Now we are trying to catc up and readjust, but it fee strange. You are always lool ing over your shoulder at thinking: 'What restriction ai I breaking now?'"

"That's what is so pernicio! about being banned — you b! come your own jailer."

couple.
Restriction

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Churchman's refugee plan

S. Times 9/8/81
 Sunday Times Reporter

THE Rev Sol Jacob, a Methodist minister who was held in detention for 45 days, said yesterday that he would not be put off his plan to minister to South African refugees living in neighbouring countries.

Mr Jacob, who was detained in Maritzburg with a number of other community leaders, was released on Thursday without being charged.

He was originally held in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act but was later detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Shortly before his arrest Mr Jacob was in the process of organising church services for refugees living in South Africa's neighbouring states.

He had recently returned from a visit to camps in Zimbabwe, South West Africa/Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

The Medical Officer of Health for the City gives slightly higher figures: 27

All races					
Total	Male	Female	Total cases to date	Total deaths to date	Rate of mortality %
739	536	203	189	65	34.4
48.6	47.6	51.2	57.1	61	43.0
European Coloured African			142		

Town was almost past, gives the following:

plague bulletin for the week ending 14th September, when the epidemic in Cape ever issued, exact figures are scattered and difficult to obtain. The official

charged from hospital on 27th November. 26 Because no official report was

last patient was identified on 21st October 1901, and the last person dis-

the end of April and the beginning of May, with 32 to 33 deaths a week. The

admitted to hospital, although the largest number of fatalities occurred at

The plague reached its peak in the week ending 16th March when 81 cases were

explaining the fluctuating pattern of the disease. 25

followed in ten to fourteen days by a rise in the number of cases, partly

headway. Thereafter, he noted that a rise in temperature was regularly

had been present in Cape Town for some time but until then had made little

he believed, were favourable to the development of the plague bacillus, which

highest rainfall for that month since 1845, being recorded. These conditions,

to the unseasonable weather, for January had been unusually cool and wet, the

21st May. Professor Simpson attributed the progress of the disease partly

later the pneumonic type also appeared, 38 cases having been identified by

numbers and virulence. The earlier cases had all been the bubonic form, but

The incidence of plague was small at first, but it gradually increased in

would be foolish to sup trouble with a long spoon. 24

unsited for the purposes of breeding spots of plague. Still, it added, "it

Eastern, which is to say, it contains a vast number of people and places not

grave possibilities, for Cape Town is an old town and it is in some particulars

African News warned, "The prospect before the city and district is not without



Women protest against injustice

DD 10/8/81 328

The poster reads, "Stop Banning". The woman standing behind it wears a black sash. Her face is set, her head held high.

She is one of the four members of the Black Sash who, during Friday's lunch hour, began one of what they hope to be a series of peaceful protests against injustice in this country.

At 12.30 pm the first woman took up her lonely post on the steps of the City Hall. In fifteen minutes time she would be relieved by another of the members. This routine would continue until the last of the lunchhour crowds had dispersed at 2.30 pm.

"We hope to make people more aware that by allowing the government to rob others of their freedom, they stand a good chance of losing their own," said Mrs Nora Squires, chair person of the Black Sash, Border Region.

Soon after making this statement from her place on the City Hall, steps, Mrs Squires was verbally attacked by a young, well-dressed man who called out to her, "That should be stop bombing, not stop banning — you old bag".

But, in spite of the occasional jibe, all four women — Val Viljoen, Sylvia Hagerty, Kitty Cooper and Nora Squires — insisted that the response had been "mainly positive".

"Nobody passes that doesn't notice," said Mrs Cooper.

Though Mrs Viljoen did point out that the group was "disappointed by the childish way some people responded to the protest".

The Black Sash's plans for the near future include a possible involvement with the Duncan Village problem.

"We hope to put out a booklet describing just one family from Duncan Village, giving details of their hopes and aspirations".

Incidentally yesterday, August 9, was the anniversary of the first mass women's political protest meeting when 15 to 20,000 women converged on Pretoria to camp in the grounds of the Union Buildings and present a petition signed by tens of thousands of people against the 1952 extension to African women of the hated pass system.

Within 18 months most leading members of the federation had been banned and as a result the organisation was rendered more or less inoperative.

"Our silent acceptance of bannings and detentions without trial is tantamount to condoning them" Mrs Nora Squires, chairwoman of Black Sash, was one of the four members who staged a protest on the City Hall steps during the Friday lunch hour".



MRS MOHAPI . . . wants commemoration.

Unbanned Nohle Mohapi tells of frustrations

ZWELITSHA — The first thing Mrs Nohle Mohapi spoke about when she gave her first press interview in more than two years as a banned person was her husband's death in detention.

Mr Mapetla Mohapi died five years ago this month at the Kei Road police station. He had been a Terrorism Act detainee since July 17, 1976.

Mrs Mohapi, 30, who was unbanned just over two and a half years since her banning in December 18, 1978, said she would have made arrangements for a fifth anniversary commemoration of her husband's death had her banning order been lifted earlier.

"I do not know what prompted the ban in the first place, nor do I know what has influenced a change of heart by the South African Government," she said.

Mr Mohapi was buried at his Herschel home in Transkei.

In terms of her banning order, Mrs Mohapi was unable to visit his grave.

The last time she visited it was in December 1979, when she was granted permission to attend his tombstone unveiling.

"I wish to go to Herschel as soon as possible at least to place some flowers on the grave and also have

talks with my in-laws to see what can be done about a commemoration service," Mrs Mohapi said.

Police claimed Mr Mohapi, a black consciousness colleague of Mr Steve Biko, who also died in detention just over a year after Mr Mohapi's death, had committed suicide by hanging himself with two pairs of denim jeans.

Mrs Mohapi challenged this claim at both the inquest court and the Grahamstown Supreme Court, where she was claiming damages from the Minister of Police following her husband's death.

Both courts found no one could be held liable for Mr Mohapi's death. None of the courts made a finding on the suicide claim.

Mrs Mohapi's greatest frustration during her ban was inability to get work.

She said: "Employers are generally hesitant to engage a banned person, which frustrated me."

She was forced to take small jobs at times, and I had no bargaining power at all, often agreeing to ridiculous remuneration."

She is looking after her two children, Mothiba, 7 and Konehali, 5, who was born a few months before her father's death. Both attend school. — DDR.

DD 12/8/81 743 328 148 327

Mtshizana held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — A former East London attorney, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, who was banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June, was yesterday detained in the Ciskei.

Mr C. Boyce, of Mdantsane, who was present when Mr Mtshizana was detained, said two Ciskei Central Intelligence Services men entered the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, and told Mr Mtshizana they had a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Xaba said late yesterday that his private secretary had confirmed this.

"I heard from my private secretary that Mr Mtshizana was there and wanted to see me," Mr Xaba said.

"I was surprised because I knew him to be under banishment in Transkei."

He said the secretary informed him he had been taken away by security men.

"I did not speak to him — something I was sorry about because although he had not made an appointment to see me I would have liked to speak to him."

Mr Boyce claimed Mr Mtshizana had gone there by appointment arranged through a Durban contact.

He had hoped to see the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe.

"He was told Brig Sebe was busy in a meeting and when he arrived at the Chief Minister's office he was told Chief Sebe was away and was referred to Mr Xaba."

Mr Boyce claimed the men who arrested Mr Mtshizana said they were acting on instructions.

Brig Sebe was not available for comment last night.

The man alleged to have made the appointment, Mr G. M. Mxenge, would not comment last night. — DDR.

174 ^{Sayaka} 12/8/81
Banned 328

6. The authorised capital consists of preference share of R1 each, on or before 1st July 1982, at PRETORIA — A total of 174 people are under banning orders in South Africa, according to official government statistics. Recently, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told Parliament that 97 people had been banned, but since then, new orders were served on a number of students and union leaders. of R1 each and of 60 000 7% Redeemable debentures at the option of the company were issued during the year.
7. The debentures are secured by 1st January 1984. Interest is payable in arrears, and must be redeemed at par on 1st January and 1st July.
8. Accounts receivable includes a provision for doubtful debts and provisional tax payments made during the current year.
9. Land and buildings, situated on a cost of R151 500. were purchased on 1st March 1973, at
10. Stock of finished goods has been valued on the same method as in previous years. This method is the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the F.I.F.O. basis.

REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare the income statement of Nablon Limited for the year ended 31st December 1981, so as to show only the information specifically required to be shown in Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 61 of 1973, as amended.
- (b) Prepare the balance sheet at 31st December 1981, so as to comply with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 61 of 1973, as amended.

You need not assume any additional details but must prepare the above statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

DD 13/8/81 (2) (328) (153) (100)
Sebe silent on Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday declined to comment on the detention of Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, the former East London

attorney banished to the Maluti area by the Transkei Government in June.

Brigadier Sebe confirmed that seven men from Mgwali, who were detained last month, had been released. — DDR

Restriction order: Charles Ngakula
 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

109

primary school, the *collège d'enseignement secondaire*, technical education, etc.

Each of these schools has its own buildings, teachers and traditions. To avoid it: the young person, must stay on it more or less. He is judged and classified along this particular track and the educational system as a whole.

Whether he consulted Chief Sebe or the Ciskeian Government before serving a restriction order on Charles Ngakula; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Justice):

I do not consider it in the public interest to make known whom I did or did not consult in such cases.

movements earn him no credit unless they conform to what is expected from him along the track he has set out on. The contents and methods being fundamentally distinct from each other, it is very difficult, and unusual—let us admit it—to pass from one track to another. Consequently this is above all an orientation through defeat.

As to the passage from the educational system of the young to that of adults, it is even more difficult. First of all, because if there exists a system for the young, as yet there is none for adults—a large number of adult institutions having no connection with the 'schools'—and because, on the other hand, even when adults receive training in national educational institutions, there is scarcely any continuity. In general, when adults want to begin studying again for diplomas, they are unable to turn to account what they have already learned: as the examinations are of the 'all or nothing' type, an adult of 20, for instance, who five years earlier failed the examination, is in practice obliged to pass everything again, thus to prepare everything afresh. It is the same for a holder of the *certificat d'aptitude professionnelle* who would like to prepare another one: the 'tunnel' track system obliges him to re-learn everything.

Thus, everything happens as if there were two educations, one for the young and one for adults, provided in various independent establishments and having no connection between them.

What suggestions for the future?

Although the idea of genuine continuity prohibits separation of education of the young from that of adults, I shall separate them here in order to make my suggestions clear.

1. A genuine continuity in the educational system for the young presupposes:
 - a) *Continuous guidance, with the student's participation, in terms of his own choices and abilities.* This suggestion represents a very free choice based on three considerations and principles:

First principle. Rather than 'learn everything', it is better to go into several areas thoroughly (I have intentionally avoided the word 'subjects'). To the extent that general education is not only the acquisition of knowledge but also the development of abilities (such as self-reliance and creativity), learning how to handle the tools and means of self-development (expression, analysis, synthesis, observation, etc. . . .) and finally, learning languages, thorough study in one area should be much richer than ill-

Nqakula: Minister refuses to comment

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr Roble Coetsee, has refused to say whether he consulted the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, or the Ciskeian Government about the banning order served on Mr Charles Nqakula, the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa). Mr Coetsee told Parliament yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman, (PFP, Houghton): "I do not consider it in the public interest to make known who I did or did not consult in such cases."

This command has exactly the same effect as pressing the <EOT> key on the keyboard or <CONTROL D> of the terminal. It must only be entered after the accounting information following an @FIN statement has been printed.

4.42. @TERM

the file F will be deleted after printing has taken place.

@SYM F. <CR>

or

@SYM F. <CR>

Print the contents of a PRINT\$ file on the line-printer. The format of the command is as below:

4.41. @SYM or @SYM

This diverts normal terminal (or printer) output to a file for later examination or printing on the high speed printer by means of the @RESUME command (see earlier section).

4.40. @SUSPND

The userid and acc-no of the started run will be assumed to be that of the of the run starting it, and no passwd will be required in the runstream of the started run (see earlier section).

@START F.E <CR>

or

@START F. <CR>

Initiate a run whose control stream is contained in a file F or element F.E the format of this image is as below:

4.39. @START or @START

are rejected. When n is 0 the skip count is reset from its previous value. The command is used with break procedures to avoid a lot of printing on the terminal (see 3.9) The result is that the next n lines are not printed on the screen.

Portrait of a protester

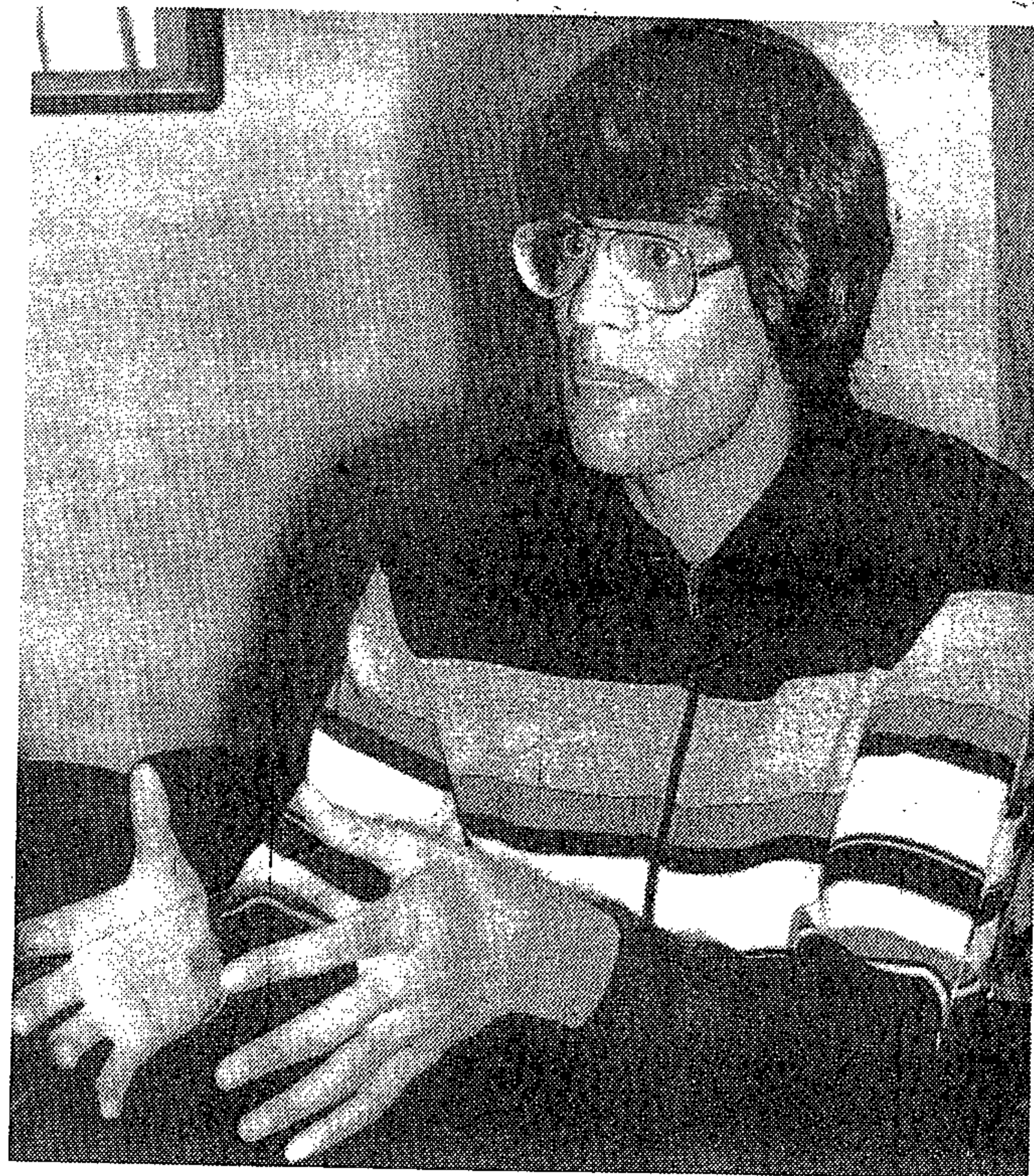
Is Aziz a gentle
soul — or a
security risk?

S. Express

16/8/81

328

By BARNEY MTHOMBATHI



● Aziz Jardine... solitary confinement did not put his passion for justice on ice.

HE DOES not look or sound like a fire-eater. He is 18, bespectacled, softspoken, mild-mannered.

People who say they know him describe him as kind-hearted, caring, committed to justice, a born leader.

But the authorities obviously feel they know a different person — the sort of person that the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, describes as a security risk or a rabble-rouser.

The sort of person who should sometimes be locked up to cool off — for his own good or the good of the country.

This week Aziz Jardine, the student leader detained during the height of the anti-Republic protests and boycotts, came

back from the cooler, swearing that he had not been cooled off at all by his detention.

He came back to a tumultuous welcome at his Bosmont, Johannesburg, home after 75 days in jail, 14 of them in solitary confinement.

Aziz says he is unrepentant and that, if anything, the detention has increased his determination to involve himself in "community issues".

"If the idea of my detention was to cool me off, I think it failed dismally.

"If anything, the detention has made me more determined, angrier. It's disgusting just to be thrown in there and kept in a cell. It's a cowardly action on the part of the authorities. Cowardly, because they can't confront me with

any evidence which can stand up in court."

Aziz, the "baby" in a family of 15, is not, in the eyes of his friends, anybody's idea of a rabble-rouser, or a security risk, as the Minister of Police labelled detainees in Parliament recently.

"I think the Minister has been misinformed by his officials," he says in a measured tone.

SRC president and headboy at C J Botha High School where he is a matric student, Aziz's detention led to widespread unrest in the Coloured townships.

Students marched and stayed away from school and the Coloured townships were virtually sealed off by the army as the police conducted house-to-house raids for school children.

This led to an outcry by community leaders and allegations of indiscriminate action and brutality by the police.

Dockets with allegations by residents of assaults were sent to the Attorney-General last week and his decision is awaited.

"I don't like to see people being injured or baton-charged, but I think my detention was good in that it opened people's eyes. It made them bitter.

"It's also a nice feeling to know that the students accept my leadership."

He says there could have been no trouble had the police not interfered with a group of students who were studying in the school's laboratory in defiance of the Republic celebration holidays.

"The police told us to leave the school premises because we were trespassing. It was laughable! How can pupils trespass the grounds of their own school?"

When the students refused to leave, the police locked the door and threw in teargas canisters. Then they went in with sjamboks and batons.

Brigadier T J 'Rooi Rus'

Swanepoel, Divisional Inspector for the Witwatersrand, said at the time that the pupils threw bottles and debris at police who had been called in to remove them.

"The pupils were asked to leave the school and they refused. More police were called and the pupils threw things at them," Brig Swanepoel said then.

Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, refused to comment.

Aziz was arrested with about 20 other students.

At the Newlands Police station, he says, his name was written in capital letters and he was separated from the other students. He was taken to John Vorster Square where he was held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

After 14 days he was transferred to Modderbee, where he was kept for two months under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

About the detention he said: "The whole thing is disgusting... frustrating.

His aim is to get students involved in community issues.

Aziz went to school this week

and addressed the students — the constitution of the SRC which has been accepted by the principal empowers him to address meetings even during school hours.

Mrs Fatima Jardine, obviously proud of her son, said he had always been a quiet person, not given to rabble-rousing.

"As a child, he didn't like toys or sweets. He would always save the pennies we used to give him. He was different from my other children."

The Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Methodist Church, said Aziz was committed to working for justice in South Africa.

Aziz has been involved with the establishment of a nursery school in Bosmont since the beginning of the year and Mrs R Abrahams, who is responsible for the nursery school, spoke highly of him.

Aziz will be back in his school uniform tomorrow, back at school. He says he wants to prove a point.

"I want to prove to all those doubting Thomases that it can be done. Students can be involved in community issues and at the same time be successful in their studies."

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>13. Romantic Poetry (TJB)</p> <p>14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC)</p> <p>33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (RCB)</p>	<p>23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (EJB)</p> <p>27. Modern British Drama (MMC)</p> <p>30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JFC)</p>	<p>17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM)</p> <p>24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson (REK, NHR)</p> <p>29. Introduction to Old English (JvdW)</p> <p>36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)</p>	<p>15. Coleridge etc. (JB)</p> <p>16. Charles Dickens (MTB)</p> <p>28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (IEG)</p> <p>35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JEH)</p>	<p>21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC)</p> <p>22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)</p>
<p>18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics (JSC)</p> <p>25. 20th Century English Poetry (MMC)</p>	<p>32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (NHR)</p> <p>34. The Quest (REK)</p>	<p>20. W.B. Yeats (DGC)</p> <p>26. Contemporary British Poetry (IEG)</p>	<p>19. Conrad & James (GNC)</p> <p>31. William Langland's <i>Piers Plowman</i> (JvdW)</p> <p>35a. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JEH)</p>	<p>21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC)</p> <p>22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)</p>

COMPULSORY SECTION	Instruction	Examination Equivalent
A selection from the literature of the 19th & 20th centuries.	2 lectures weekly	1 paper
Middle English Literature	1 lecture) till 1 tutorial) June	½ paper
* Development of the English Language	weekly seminar	1 paper
Options in the period, in Language options, in General topics, and in Middle English Literature.	weekly seminar (Maximum enrolment 20)	½ paper
Topic of student's choice	consultation	½ paper

FLEES TRANSKEI, HELD IN CISKEI

BLACK attorney Louis Mthizana, who had been placed under house arrest in Transkei in June, was arrested last week in the Ciskei, well informed sources said.

The sources said that Mthizana had fled Transkei and was about to ask for political asylum in the Ciskei. He had phoned a Ciskei deputy chief minister, the Rev. W. Xaba, to make an appointment, but was arrested when in his office.

The sources also said the head of the "Ciskei Central Intelligence Services", Brig. Charles Sebe, had confirmed the detention.

Sawuku 17/8/8!

NOTES:

- Each student sits at least the equivalent of one half-year option and the full-year. Students who do more than the minimum in which they do best.
- A long essay, written with help from a place of, and counting as the equivalent of, is chosen in collaboration with the registered with the department at the end of the first term. One Long Essay may be done each term.
- Half options are examined at the end of the first term. Failure to submit a Long Essay by the first term to count towards the final term.
- The Development of Language examination one part at mid-year, or an essay at the first term to count towards the final term.
- Two essays will be required in the first term. One-third of the relevant paper. One-third of the Half-Year Options and will count precisely how much they count is determined by the Middle English essay counts one-third of the relevant paper.
- A student in English II may take a language option in the seminar and the lecturer concerned and the Head of Department approve.
- One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.
- Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year a year-long language option, or two of the asterisked seminar options in language should have been taken.
- Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take ONE of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), TWO, in the second term.

Nqakula 13th to be held

The head of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula (34), who was banned last Friday is the 13th black journalist to be restricted.

Mr Nqakula, a journalist for 11 years, has also been placed under house arrest from 7 pm to 6 am on weekdays and for entire weekends.

Since he can no longer practise his craft, he has lost the income he used to support himself, his wife and his two small children.

Mr Nqakula was elected acting president during Mwasa's annual congress in May to replace Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the president, who was banned during his term of office early this year.

At the time of his banning, Mr Nqakula was a senior reporter on the political staff of the East London Daily Dispatch.

His three-year banning order prohibits him from attending any gathering.

He may not leave the magisterial district of King William's Town without the chief magistrate's permission.

He is not allowed to enter any educational institution, a trade union building or a printing and publishing house.

TUESDAY, 13 AUGUST 1981

†Indicates translated version.

TUESDAY, 18 AUGUST 1981

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

18-881 0182-83 (328)

5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister

Union of the Big Justice:

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- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during the first six months of 1981; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 30 June 1981?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

	section	section
	5(1)(e)	9(1)
(a)	0	11
(b)	0	2
(c)	0	8

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Workers

83

(2) No.

(3) 148 notices in terms of section 9(1) and 9 notices in terms of section 5(1)(e).

(2) No.

(3) 148 notices in terms of section 9(1)
and 9 notices in terms of section
5(1)(e).

WEDNESDAY,

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move, and no-thing more. Their explanation was that parliament

position to parliamentarism was not a principle but a tactical

the League and its ideologues made perfectly clear that their op-

Following this negative attitude towards alliances of any kind,

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plus value, and a farce.

anda platform, either,

entirely opposed to them..because they constitute a bulwark against Bolshevism.. The difference between us and those parties is reform and revolution".¹³¹ But it was not only the reformist organisations that the League would not ally with, it was actually every party: "The revolutionary socialist must be self-reliant and avoid all alliances with any other class or party as he would avoid a plague".¹³²

161

A lease may be defined as "an agreement conveying the right to use assets for a stated period of time in return for a series of payments by the lessee to the lessor". Ownership of the asset vests in the lessor, while possession and use of the asset rests with the lessee. A lease is therefore a means of acquiring the use of an asset, with all the benefits deriving from it, without the necessity of finding the purchase price to acquire outright ownership of the asset. As it is the use which is made of an asset which generates profit, rather than the mere fact of ownership, it will be appreciated that leasing gives considerable flexibility to businesses wishing to make use of capital assets. Consequently, leasing has grown immensely in popularity in recent years. The fact that the lessor has ownership while the lessee has possession of the leased asset raises certain accounting problems for both lessor and lessee. It is probably fair to say that it is more urgent for accountants to address the problems in relation to lessees, rather than lessors - while there is a significant number

.../7
 Mrs. Fatima Meer: banning orders
 83. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:
 (1) Whether Mrs. Fatima Meer was recently served with new banning orders; if so, (a) how many orders were served on her, (b) what are the terms of such orders and (c) for what period has she now been banned;
 (2) (a) when was Mrs. Fatima Meer banned for the first time, (b) what were the terms of her original banning order and (c) what is the total length of time spent by her under banning orders;
 (3) whether Mrs. Fatima Meer has been (a) charged and (b) convicted in a court of law of any criminal offence not related to the contravention of banning orders; if so, what were these charges?
 THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:
 (1) If the hon. member is referring to

notices issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950 the answer is yes.
 (a) Notices in terms of sections 9(1) and 10(1)(a) of the Internal Security Act, 1950.
 (b) and (c) The terms of the notices and the period are set out in the report in terms of section 15 of the Internal Security Act, 1950 which was Tabled in this House on 14 August 1981.
 (2) (a) On 1 November 1954 for two years.
 (b) In terms of the provisions of section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 she was prohibited from attending gatherings.
 (c) From 1 November 1954 to 31 October 1956; and from 22 July 1976 to 31 July 1981.
 (3) No.

Bannings:

Sentences

Agg 20/8/81 (328)

reinstated

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court today upheld an appeal by the Attorney-General of Natal against a judgment of the Natal Supreme Court that set aside the convictions and sentences of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie of Durban, for contraventions of their banning orders.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years, for attending a social gathering in Durban on December 22 1977.

NATAL JUDGMENT

On November 11 1980, Mr Justice D L I. Shearer and Mr Justice J M Diddcott found that the terms of paragraph 2(A) of the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie in terms of Section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act were void on the grounds of uncertainty.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice R Rumpff, with the concurrence of four other judges, reinstated the conviction and sentence imposed by the regional magistrate.

The Chief Justice said that from the evidence it appeared clear that Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had indeed attended a social gathering. This was not denied.

FACTUAL

The concept 'social gathering' was a factual, not a legal concept. It had a common meaning. In the judgment of the Natal Supreme Court this was recognised in essence.

Notwithstanding the assumption that a 'social gathering' was a provable

concept, the court had concluded that the wording of the restriction was uncertain, not because the word 'also' appeared (the clause reads "... any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another") but because 'we do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged ... what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve.'

PROBABLE

The Chief Justice said that if the concept 'social gathering' was a provable concept, it was difficult for him to follow the reasoning of the lower court.

The Minister prohibited attendance at any 'social gathering' and then went further to describe that 'a social gathering' was 'any gathering' where those present also associated socially with each other.

It had also been argued that the prohibition on attendance at a social gathering was unreasonable.

SAFETY

What had apparently been overlooked was that here one was concerned with legislation that affected the safety of the State and public order.

The legislature gave the Minister the power to act drastically and the Appeal Court could not do otherwise than to accept, unless the contrary was proved, that he had done this honestly and sincerely. — Sapa.

DD 21/8/81

Mtshizana still in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The former East London attorney banished to the Maluti area of Matatiele by the Transkei Government in June, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, is still in Zwelitsha.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, would not say whether Mr Mtshizana was being detained but said they were "discussing mat-

ters".

Mr Mtshizana was arrested last week by two men in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, is still living in their house in Sterkspruit and working as a nursing sister in Mlamli Hospital. — DDR

currently executing program or operation system control statement processing. Transparent control statements are identified by the presence of @ in columns 1 and 2.

Not all operating system control statements may be used as transparent control statements; only those shown below are valid, in addition there are special transparent control statements.

@ASC
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@HDS
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@QUAL
@START
@SYM
@USE

The following rules apply to transparent control statements:

1. They may be
2. They may be terminal key or from addition to the @ADD statement
3. Processing input before statement

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If the transparent control statement is printing to storage

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When processing the message:

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Judge reverses verdict on Fatima Meer

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday upheld an appeal by the Attorney-General of Natal against a judgment of the Natal Supreme Court that set aside the convictions and sentences of Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, of Durban for contraventions of their banning orders.

Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years, for attending a social gathering in Durban on December 22, 1977.

On November 11, 1980, Mr Justice D L L Shearer and Mr Justice J M Diccott found that the terms of paragraph 2(a) of the notices served on Mrs Meer and Mr Marie in terms of section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act were void on the grounds of uncertainty.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice R Rumpff, with the concurrence of four other judges, reinstated the conviction and sentence imposed by a Regional Magistrate.

The Chief Justice said that from the evidence it appeared clear that Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had attended a social gathering.

Notwithstanding the assumption that a "social gathering" was a provable concept, the court had concluded that the wording of the restriction was uncertain, not

because the word "also" appeared (the clause reads "any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another") but because "we do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged... what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve."

The Chief Justice said the Minister of Justice prohibited attendance at any "social gathering" and a social gathering was any gathering where those present associated socially.

It had been argued that the prohibition on attendance at a social gathering was unreasonable. What had apparently been overlooked was that here one was concerned with legislation that affected the safety of the State and public order.

"If the safety of the State or the maintenance of the public order demanded that a potentially dangerous person (as contemplated in the Act) must be kept harmless, then sound sense required that such a person must, inter alia, be prohibited from attending any form of social gathering. Social gatherings were indeed seedbeds where such a person could sow his dangerous seed."

The argument that the ban was unreasonable could therefore not be accepted. — Sapa.

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Sentences stay in ban ruling

RDM 21/8/81

328

Costs

A HISTORIC judgment in the Natal Supreme Court last year which set aside the convictions and sentences of two people who broke their banning orders was reversed yesterday by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

Sentences of three months' jail suspended for three years which were imposed by the Durban Regional Court on Mrs Fatima Meer and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, in 1979 were reinstated.

They were convicted of breaking their banning orders by attending a dinner party in Durban in 1977.

In November last year Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Didcott found that the terms of the banning orders were un-

By CHRIS FREIMOND

clear and set aside the convictions and sentences.

An appeal against the judgment by the Attorney-General of Natal was upheld yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with four other judges concurring.

The Chief Justice said yesterday that from the evidence it appeared clear Mrs Meer and Mr Marie had attended a social gathering. This was not denied.

The concept "social gathering" was a factual, not a legal concept. It had a common meaning. In the judgment of the Natal Supreme Court, this was recognised in essence.

In spite of the assumption that a "social gathering" was a concept which could be proved, the court had concluded that the wording of the restriction was uncertain, not because the word "also" appeared (the clause reads "...any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another" but because "we do not know what sort of social intercourse was envisaged... what proportion of the gathering's complement it was meant to involve".

Difficult

The Chief Justice said that if the concept "social gathering" was a concept which could be proved, it was difficult for him to follow the reasoning of the lower court.

Yesterday's judgment said: "If the safety of the State or the maintenance of the public order demanded that a potentially dangerous person (as contemplated in the Act) must be kept harmless, then sound sense required that such a person must be prohibited from attending any form of social gathering. Social gatherings were indeed seedbeds where such a person could sow their dangerous seed."

The argument that the ban was unreasonable could therefore not be accepted.

The Minister prohibited attendance at any "social gathering" and then went further to describe that "a social gathering" was "any gathering" where those present also associated socially with each other.

It had also been argued that the prohibition on attendance at a social gathering was unreasonable.

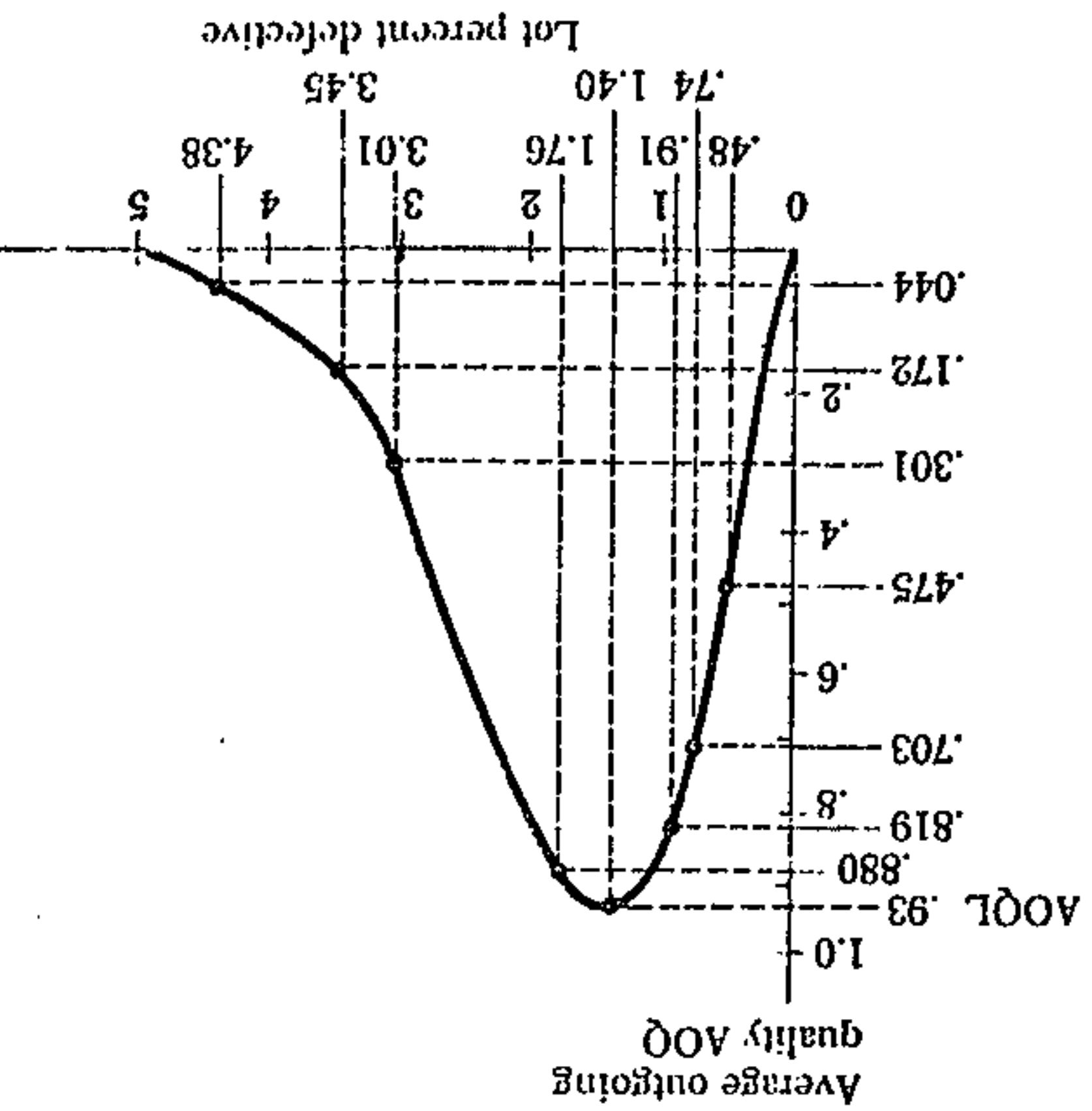
What had apparently been overlooked was that here one was concerned with legislation that affected the safety of the State and public order.

The legislator gave the Min-

This suggests another method of choosing the scheme that, with

Table 7.7 and Figure 7.7 show AOP values for defective p. It can be seen that the AOP is 0.93%, which corresponds to 0.93% defective. In other words, no matter the average outgoing quality will be defective, and it will be below the acceptable 1.4% defectives.

Figure 7.7 Average outgoing quality for acceptance sampling plan n = 265, c = 4.



Lot percent defective	AOQ
0	0.93
1	0.880
2	0.819
3	0.703
4	0.6
5	0.475

QUALITY

TABLE

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19 766	25 035

Mrs Mandela
NM 25/8/81
wins case
(328)
about 'visitor'

BLOEMFONTEIN—An alleged visitor to restricted Mrs Winnie Mandela, 44, of the black township at Brandfort, had in fact been living at her home since April 5 last year as a lodger, assisting her, and had become part of the household.

This was the basis of Mrs Mandela's defence when she pleaded not guilty before Mr E T Engelbrecht in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday to contravening an order, served on her on December 28, 1976.

This restricted her inter alia to receive any visitor at any residential premises except those mentioned in her restriction order.

It was alleged that she received a visitor, Mr Mathews Malefane, between 10 p m to 10 45 p m at 802 Pha Tokele township, Brandfort, on January 17 this year.

Mrs Mandela admitted the restriction order had been served on her. Mr G Bizos, SC, for Mrs Mandela, submitted she relied on a 1976 decision in the Eastern Cape division of the

Supreme Court.

In this case — the State versus Pityana — an appeal, based on circumstances similar to Mrs Mandela's case, was upheld.

Sgt G J Prinsloo of the Security Branch gave evidence of keeping Mrs Mandela's house under observation late on the evening of January 17.

He and Const J A van der Westhuizen of Brandfort went to the house.

Sgt Prinsloo told Mrs Mandela he believed she had a visitor whom he had briefly seen when he appeared at the kitchen door shortly before, the Court heard.

'This she denied. After inspecting the house, I found Mr Malefane in the backyard under a tree. I asked for his identity documents and he failed to produce them,' Sgt Prinsloo told the Court.

He said Mr Malefane's Transkei passport and personal belongings were later handed over to him by Mrs Mandela when he re-

turned to her home.

Sgt Prinsloo said he kept Mrs Mandela's home periodically under observation. He had seen Mr Malefane before at Mrs Mandela's home on December 20 last year.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Sgt Prinsloo said he could not deny that Mr Malefane had been staying at Mrs Mandela's home since April 5 last year.

He agreed that Mrs Mandela had been acquitted at a previous trial of 12 counts of contravening her restriction order by receiving visitors.

Defence counsel applied for Mrs Mandela's discharge saying the State had failed to establish Mr Malefane was a visitor. The application was refused and Mrs Mandela gave evidence on her own behalf.

In his judgment Mr Engelbrecht said the State had failed to prove that Mr Malefane was a visitor. Mrs Mandela was acquitted. — (Sapa)

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Winnie Mandela acquitted

MRS WINNIE Mandela (44) wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, was found not guilty and acquitted in the Bloemfontein Regional court yesterday of contravening a restriction order.

An alleged visitor to restricted Mrs Mandela of Brandfort had in fact been living at her home since April 5 last year as a lodger, assisting her, and had become part of the household.

This was the basis of Mrs Mandela's defence when she pleaded not guilty before Mr E T Engelbrecht in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday to contravening the order.



NOT GUILTY: Winnie

It was served on her on December 28, 1976 restricting her inter alia to receive any visitor at any residential premises except those mentioned in her restric-

tion order.

It was alleged she received a visitor, Mr Mathews Malefane, between 10pm and 10.45pm at 802 Pha Tokele Township, Brandfort, on January 17 this year.

Mrs Mandela admitted the restriction order had been served on her.

Mr G Bizos (SC) (for Mrs Mandela) submitted she relied on a 1976 decision in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

In this case — the State v Pityana — an appeal, based on similar circumstances as in Mrs Mandela's case, was upheld.

Sergeant G J Prinsloo of the Security Branch gave evidence of keeping Mrs Mandela's house under observation late on the evening of January 17.

He and police Constable J A van der Westhuizen of Brandfort went to the house.

The door was opened by Mrs Mandela who was told the purpose of the visit, that "I had reason to assume she had a visitor, Mr Malefane, whom I had briefly seen when he appeared at the kitchen door shortly before).

"This she denied. After inspecting the house, I found Mr Malefane in the backyard under a tree. Asked for his identity documents, he failed to produce them."

He had seen Mr Malefane before at Mrs Mandela's home — on December 20 last year.

In his judgement, Mr Engelbrecht said State evidence had been given that Mr Malefane was a visitor, while Mrs Mandela said he was an occupant at her home.

Taking the evidence as a whole, the court came to the conclusion that the State had failed to prove that Mr Malefane was a visitor.

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END

Rules:

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- (3) All special statements
- (4) The last statements
- (5) The public statements
- (6) There are statements

CT. 25/8/84
'Visitor' Winnie
Mandela freed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was found not guilty and acquitted in Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday of contravening a restriction order.

The order, restricting her *inter alia* from receiving any visitor at any residential premises except those laid down in the order, was served on her on December 28, 1976.

It was alleged she received a visitor, Mr Mathews Malefane, between 10pm and 10.45pm in Brandfort's Tokele township on January 17 this year.

The magistrate, Mr E T Engelbrecht, said State evidence had been given that Mr Malefane was a visitor, while Mrs Mandela said he was an occupant at her home.

Taking this and other evidence as a whole, the court had come to the conclusion that the State had failed to prove Mr Malefane was a visitor.

Earlier, a State witness agreed after cross-examination by the defence that Mrs Mandela had been acquitted at a previous trial on 12 counts of contravening her restriction order by receiving visitors. — Sapa

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Visitor charge: RDM 25/8/81 Mrs Mandela acquitted (328)

AN ALLEGED visitor to restricted Mrs Winnie Mandela, 44, had in fact been living at her Brandfort home since April 5 last year as a lodger and had become part of the household.

This was the basis of Mrs Mandela's defence before she was acquitted by Mr E T Engelbrecht in the Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday of contravening an order served on her in December 1976, which restricts her from receiving visitors at any residential premises except those mentioned in the order.

In his judgment Mr Engelbrecht said the State had failed to prove that Mr Matthews Malefane was a visitor.

Appeal

The State had alleged that Mr Malefane had visited Mrs Mandela between 10pm and 10,45pm at the house to which she is banished in Phatokele Township, Brandfort, on January 17 this year.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for Mrs Mandela, told the court that Mrs Mandela relied on a 1976 decision in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

In that case — the State v Pityana — an appeal based on circumstances similar to those in Mrs Mandela's case was upheld.

Sergeant G J Prinsloo of the Security Police said he had kept Mrs Mandela's house under observation on the night of January 17.

He and Constable J A van der Westhuizen went to the house.

He said he told Mrs Mandela he believed she had a visitor.

"This she denied. After inspecting the house, I found Mr Malefane in the backyard under a tree."

He had seen Mr Malefane at Mrs Mandela's house previously.

Sgt Prinsloo said under cross-examination he could not deny that Mr Malefane had been staying at Mrs Mandela's house since April 5 last year. — Sapa

WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST 1981

86. See footnote 1.
87. International, 5th July
88. Ibid.
89. Ibid., 27th September 1919
90. Ibid., Also 21st October 1919
91. Ibid., 24th January 1919, 7
92. Ibid., 23rd May 1919.
93. See A. Hunter, 'The anti-German riots in Johannesburg', unpublished Honours dissertation, H. 1064.18, 7th May and 23rd May 1919 and The Star, May 1917.
94. International, 23rd May
95. Ibid., 27th June 1919.
96. Ibid., 13th June 1919.
97. The second issue of the
98. See subsequent letters i 3.1064.18. Most issues of Bolshevik give the name of the Communist League as a fraternal organisation. See also Johns, 'The Birth of the CP', p.383.
99. See Bolshevik, 2, 6th April 1921.
100. See pamphlet, The Bankruptcy of Trades' Unionism, which appeared during the period November-December 1920 (private collection).
101. Ibid.
102. 'Why more production?', pamphlet published in Cape Town in January 1919, now in private collection.
103. 'Trade Union Notes', in Bolshevik, 1, 2, November 1919, p.2.
104. See Bolshevik, 1, 3, December 1919.
105. The same article in the Bolshevik recognised that the said trade union was both conservative and reactionary.
106. Both the Cape Times and the Cape Argus covered the proceedings of the Congress daily and even devoted editorials to the findings, discussions and resolutions passed, without mentioning the predominance of the Socialist delegates.
In March 1921, the organisation participated in the Third Congress of the Cape Town Federation of Trade Unions when its leading member, A.Z. Berman, moved a number of 'revolutionary' resolutions such as affiliation to the Third Union International (carried by 37 votes to 22), open abstention from political parliamentarism, etc. The militant elements were the dominant figures of the Third Congress once again. See Justice 267, 3.1064.18, Letter from Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, 29th April 1921, and Bolshevik, 2, 6, April 1921, p.3.

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Internal security act: review committee

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

(1) How many cases were referred to the Review Committee in terms of the Internal Security Act during the first half of 1981;

(2) whether the Committee recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so,

26 AUGUST 1981

154

(a) how many and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 4.

(2) No.

and 269,

Committee slates Meer

banning

Mercury Reporter

THE PRINCIPAL of the University of Natal in Durban, Prof Desmond Clarence, yesterday issued a statement on behalf of the academic freedom committee condemning the banning of Mrs Fatima Meer, author and senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology.

The statement said it was with 'shock and regret' that the committee learned of the rebanning of Mrs Meer, and that the 'procedure by which persons are banned makes the whole action abhorrent'.

'The banned person is not given a hearing, is not furnished with meaningful reasons and is unable to have the decision reviewed by an independent tribunal.'

The statement said although the banning order allowed Mrs Meer to continue with some of her academic duties, she was still restricted in a number of ways which impoverished the intellectual contribution she could make to the university.

For this reason the banning directly affected academic freedom, the statement said.

Mrs Meer was served with two separate orders under the Internal Security Act extending her existing ban for a further five years on July 31. This was Mrs Meer's third banning order.

DD 28/8/81
Ciskei
328
releases

Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — Mr. Louis Leo Mtshizana, a former East London attorney, banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June and detained in the Ciskei three weeks ago, has been released.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said Mr Mtshizana had been released on Wednesday on instructions from the Ciskei Cabinet.

He said his release had been unconditional.

Asked whether Mr Mtshizana had applied for political asylum in the light of his banishment in Transkei, Brig Sebe said he had not.

In any case the Ciskei Government had no authority to give political asylum to anyone, he said. This authority would come only when the Ciskei became independent.

Mr Mtshizana was arrested in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei's Deputy Prime Minister, Rev. W. M. Xaba, on August 11 when he was reported to have asked to see the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who was away in Pretoria at the time. — DDR.

TOTALITARIANISM —

BANNINGS AND BANISHMENT

1/9/81 — 31/12/81

Charge

withdrawn

1/9/81
A CHARGE of failing to comply with a banning order against Miss Tanya Anne Simons, 32, was withdrawn when she appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

Miss Simons of Berkley Street, Oranjezicht, allegedly failed to comply with a notice served on her in November 1976 restricting her to the magisterial district of Wynberg until October 31 1981.

She was alleged to have gone to Somerset West on April 25 last year.

17/9/78

Banning charges withdrawn

Staff Reporter
CHARGES were withdrawn against a banned City woman when she appeared in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

ing to comply with the provisions of her banning order. The State had previously alleged that she had left the magisterial district of Wynberg on April 25 last year.

Tanya Anne Simons, 32, of Berkely Street, Oranjezicht, had been charged with fail-

Mr J S van Graan was on the Bench. Mr F Silbert prosecuted. Mr G Schwemstedt appeared for Ms Simons.

DD 1/9/8
Ngceba
328
denies
lawyer
claim

EAST LONDON — A claim by a Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, that the Ciskei police had handed Transkei attorney Mr Louis Mtshizana to the Transkei police was denied by Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngceba.

Mr Mtshizana, who had been banished by the Transkei Government to the Ludidi area in Transkei, was released by the Ciskei police last week. He had been arrested in the Ciskei on August 11.

Mr Mxenge said his information was that Mr Mtshizana had been driven to a border post and handed over to the Transkei police.

When Mr Mxenge's claim was put to General Ngceba yesterday, he said: "That is not correct." Earlier he had said he did not know the whereabouts of Mr Mtshizana.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, refused to comment yesterday.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, was reported by friends to have been trying to trace her husband in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha at the weekend.

However she would not comment yesterday. She said her mind was too occupied with the problem to be able to say anything.

— DDR

Internal Security Act

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

14.15.81 21/5/81 (328)
Whether he has reviewed the cases of persons who are restricted under the Internal Security Act with the view to lifting those restrictions; if so, to what effect; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The individual cases of persons to

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TEMBER 1981

whom restriction notices have been issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950, are reconsidered when such reconsideration is indicated by the existing or changing circumstances. Since 1 December 1980 restriction notices in respect of 27 persons have been withdrawn.

- APD 1981 223
19. Cass: Op. cit.,
page
20. Ibid
21. Skir: - A Canadian
View
22. Ibid, page 91.
23. Bierman, Harold Jnr., & Dyckman, Thomas R.: "Accounting for Interest During Construction", Accounting and Business Research, Autumn 1979, page 271.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid, page 267.
26. Ibid, page 271.
27. Hendriksen, Eldon S.: Accounting Theory, page 257.
28. FASB 34: Op. cit., paragraph 42.
29. FASB ED: "Capitalisation of Interest Cost", December 15, 1978, paragraph 57.
30. Linhart, P.B., Lebowitz, J.L. and Sinden, F.N.: "The Choice between Capitalising and Expensing Under Rate Regulation", The Bell Journal of Economics and Management Science, Volume 5, Autumn 1974, page 407.
31. Lockett, Peter P.: Op. cit., page 32.
32. Guidance Note of Treatment of Interest on Deferred Payments, Chartered Accountant (India), October 1979, page 394.
33. Sentrachem Limited AFS 1979: page 64.
34. FASB DM: Op. cit., paragraph 47.
35. Ibid, paragraph 49.
36. National Council of Chartered Accountants (S.A.): Generally Accepted Accounting Practice : 1.001 The Disclosure of Accounting Policies, paragraph 5.
37. FASB DM: Op. cit., page 2.
38. Greenblo, Allan: "Pascall Fiasco", Financial Mail, April 5, 1974, page 70.

Minister refuses to relax banning order

Own Correspondent

(1)

Mr. Subramoney (35) was banned in December last year under the Internal Security Act. He applied to the Minister in June to relax the terms of the restrictions to enable him to carry out his work as a life assurance consultant more effectively. According to his wife, Thyna, Mr Subramoney last week received a reply, saying that Mr Coetsee was not prepared to accede to the request. Mr. Subramoney is confined to his house between 7 pm and 6 am during the week, the entire weekend and on all public holidays.

In the logical IF, if I is an odd integer, the GO TO will be executed (see 3.2.4, example 2).

(2)

```

LOGICAL NPOS, NODD
NPOS(K) = K, GT, 0
NODD(K) = (K/2) * 2 - K, NE, 0, AND, NPOS(K)
:
:
IF(NODD(M)) GO TO . . .

```

In the logical IF, if M is a positive odd integer, the GO TO will be executed.

Intrinsic functions (built-in functions) are provided with the processor and are not written or modified by the programmer. A list of standard FORTRAN intrinsic functions is presented in Table 8-2.

DD 8/9/81
Ciskei
bans
Kadru
officials

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Two Ciskeian Government officials and executive members of the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) last week were released yesterday and banned from Zwelitsha, according to their relatives.

Mr Douglas Maku, general secretary of Kadru, and a Border cricketer, has been banished from the Ciskei. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by police, according to a relative.

Mr F. Mabece, a Kadru treasurer, was apparently driven to Whittlesea where he originally came from.

The fate of the other two detainees, the president of the Border Rugby Union and Kadru, Mr A. M. Nyondo, and the senior vice-president of Kadru, Mr A. F. Tyulu, was not known last night.

Mr Tyulu is also a government official and Mr Nyondo worked for a furniture shop here.

Mr Maku was served with an expulsion order signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, under Proclamation R252.

According to the order, Mr Maku is prohibited from being or remaining in any place whatsoever in the Ciskei.

A tenant at the government flats where Mr Maku lives said Mr Maku was brought there by Ciskeian police and told to pack his belongings.

He said Mr Maku told him he was being taken to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Maku, a senior Ciskei Government clerk, had been in the civil service since 1977.

Mr Mabece's relatives said he was taken home yesterday afternoon and told he should pack his personal belongings. Mr Mabece said he was being taken to Hewu.

Mr Mabece left behind his wife, a clerk at the Zwelitsha magistrate's offices.

The head of the CCIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was not available for comment. — DDR.

Chicago
JUNE 11. (MAILS FROM)
An official in the Chicago
Police Department and a
clerk at a telephone shop
have been arrested and
held under the charge
of conspiring to kidnap
William Hamm, Jr., released
yesterday on bond to the
Chicago House of Detention
for trial.

Development
January 1980, page

cit.

31
30

John Albert L. Tynan, chief of the detention center, said he kept a permanent copy of the orders in the United States Department of Agriculture's office in the Florida Capitol Building, and L. A. L. Tynan, Jr., credit controller, kept a file of the orders. Tynan, president of the Florida Duck Union and Tynan, Jr., are charged with dissemination orders after their release from detention centers.

Tynan, Jr., said the orders were issued by the 15th day of October, Aug. 16, 1942, to prevent, under Executive Order, D. M. According to the order the two men are prohibited from remaining in any place in the district.

Mr. Tully was sent to his home town of Lady Frere in Transkei. He has been in the government service since 1909. He leaves behind his wife, a teacher, and three children. The youngest is two months old.

Mr. Nyondo is believed to have been sent to Port Elizabeth.

Earlier, two other Kaduna officials, Mr. Douglas Akhu, general secretary, and Mr. Ekebe, treasurer, who were also detained last week and released on Monday, were also served with deportation orders.

Mr Maku was sent to Port Elizabeth and Mr Mabeco to Whittlesea.

The head of the CCIS Brigadier Charles Sehe could not be contacted for comment last night. —
DDR

Schlebusch criticizes De Crespigny

LT 10/9/81
328

THE Vice-President and chairman of the President's Council, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, yesterday criticized reported statements on the immorality and mixed marriages acts by a council member, Professor Anthony de Crespigny.

Mr Schlebusch issued a statement in Cape Town referring to a report in the Burger yesterday quoting Professor De Crespigny as saying most members of the President's Council were probably opposed to the two laws.

His own opinion was that they served no purpose and should be scrapped, he was reported to have told a Unisa seminar.

Misquote?

"It is a pity, even though the member may not have been quoted 100 percent correctly, that such allegations are now being made to the outside world whilst the steering committee and certain committees of the President's Council are giving attention to these two acts," Mr Schlebusch said.

Professor De Crespigny was also alleged to have said that the constitutional committee of the President's Council did not see its way clear to deal separately with different levels of government.

"Whether the said committee had taken such a decision or not is not relevant," Mr Schlebusch said.

"The position is that more than one committee is still busy with confidential deliberations and the hearing of evidence, and that decisions, if any, cannot at this stage be made known publicly.

"For the sake of clarity it may be mentioned that the

request by the State President is explicit, namely that a final answer is required as soon as possible on the question of local and regional management," he stated.

● The number of people charged with offences under the immorality act has dropped significantly.

Over the last three years, the number of people charged under the law has dropped from 355 to 199.

But the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that although she welcomed the decline in prosecutions, the law should be repealed.

"The only way to do it is to repeal this insulting and archaic piece of legislation," Mrs Suzman said.

199 charged

Replying to a question by her in Parliament yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said that between July 1980 and June 1981 a total of 249 suspected contraventions had been investigated and 199 people charged.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards that in the 1975/6 year there had been 417 suspected contraventions of the Immorality Act investigated. This had declined to 322 the following year, risen to 363 in 1977/8, declined to 350, 169 and 249 in the following years.

The number of people charged was 316 in 1975/6. This had declined to 268, risen to 295 in 1977/8 and 355 in 1978/9 but declined to 276 and 199 in the following years. — Political Correspondent and Political Staff

By MOKONE MOLETE

A BANNED former Port Elizabeth journalist, Mr Arthur "Mono" Badela, yesterday successfully appealed against a two-month sentence imposed by the Port Elizabeth Regional Court in March.

The judgment was delivered in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, yesterday.

The sentence was imposed on Mr Badela, 41, when he was found guilty of contravening his restriction orders as laid down under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, by receiving a visitor who was not a doctor.

In the Regional Court it was stated that Mr Badela received a Mr Monde Mditshwa as a visitor on February 9.

They had met earlier in

Appeal by former reporter over ban order upheld

EV POF 11/9/81

town and when two policemen came to Mr Badela's home they found Mr Mditshwa and asked him what he wanted there. Mr Mditshwa then said: "I have come to visit him (Mono). Is he not allowed visitors?"

Mr Badela said Mr Mditshwa had come to visit his wife and the policemen

found him (Mr Badela) reading a newspaper.

In his judgment Mr Justice Howie said the State proved no more than "a visit, and that the appellant there and then stated that the visit was to his wife.

"The magistrate says in his judgment that appellant fetched a newspaper from his

bedroom, whereas Mditshwa stated that appellant already had it with him when they met earlier in the city; and therefore their evidence on a vital point was conflicting.

"The magistrate added that both policemen said the appellant did not have a newspaper when they arrived."

Mr Justice Howie said there was no evidence that Mr Badela fetched the newspaper from his bedroom.

He said the contradiction could "just as well have been a genuine indication that the appellant did not regard or accept the visit as being one to himself".

Mr Justice Howie sat with Mr Justice M P Jennet and Mr Justice A J Jennet, both acting judges. Mr Herbert Fischat appeared for Mr Badela.

Maku: Rugby issue led to bans

DD 11/9/81

(328)

EAST LONDON — The King and District Rugby Union's refusal to participate in Ciskei independence celebrations and a decision to bar police or army members resulted in four union officials being deported from the Ciskei, one of the officials said yesterday.

He is the union's general secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, who was detained on August 31 by Ciskei police with Mr Amos Mbulaleko Nyondo, president of Kadru and the Border Rugby Union, Mr Albert F. Tyulu, senior vice-president of Kadru and general secretary of the Border Cricket Union, and Mr F. Mabece, Kadru treasurer.

On Monday Mr Maku was escorted to Fort Beaufort with his belongings and Mr Mabece to Whittlesea.

Mr Nyondo and Mr Tyulu were released on Tuesday.

Mr Nyondo was taken to Port Elizabeth and Mr Tyulu to Cacadu location near Lady Frere in Transkei.

Deportation orders prohibiting the men from any place in the Ciskei were signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni.

Mr Maku said three clubs from the Tshatshu area, Flying Stars, Morning Stars and Black Eagles, had told Kadru they had been approached by a man who said the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), Major-General Charles Sebe, wanted them to prepare a team for the independence celebrations.

We told the clubs in no uncertain terms there was no way we could allow that to happen because Kadru, a sub union of Border, was affiliated to the South African Rugby Union (Saru).

The man had also told them that Major-General Sebe wanted a reply soon as he wanted to know who was against them playing in the celebrations, Mr Maku said.

Later there had been a

dispute between a rugby player, who is also in the Ciskei army, and another Border player.

We decided to discuss the matter at a general meeting of Kadru, but a member of the CCIS said he would take up the matter.

At that meeting the general body decided not to allow any policeman or army member of the Ciskei to join any club in the Kadru fold, Mr Maku said.

He said it was felt that rugby players could not be threatened with arrest.

We were then told to call at the offices of Major-General Sebe on August 27. I went the following day and told a security policeman I had been unable to contact Mr Nyondo and Mr Mabece.

That same afternoon a security policeman accompanied me to the furniture shop where Mr Nyondo worked. Mr Nyondo was also told to report at the CCIS offices. Mr Nyondo, Mr Tyulu, Mr Mabece and

myself went there on August 31 at 8 am. Major-General Sebe then confronted us with a letter which was one of several we had written to all our clubs to inform them of the union's decision regarding army members and policemen.

We told him how it had come about that we had to take that decision. Major-General Sebe then accused us of trying to overthrow the government. He was very rude to us.

He said they had been taken by surprise by Major-General Sebe's attitude towards them. He instructed his men to take them to an office until he had decided what to do with them.

Before we left he told us he would deal professionally with us. We waited until 5 pm when he told his men to remove us to the Mdantsane Police Station, where we were kept until our release, Mr Maku said.

He said their names were not written on the

detention warrant which showed only the signature of the Minister of Justice, Chief Njokweni. They had to supply their names to the police on their arrival at Mdantsane.

Mr Maku said while in detention they refused to eat any food supplied to them until their release, after which the deportation orders were issued against them.

The secretary of Saru, Mr S. E. Patel, expressed his disappointment with the Border Rugby Union's executive for not informing them of the detentions.

Mr Patel said the Saru executive would be in Port Elizabeth this weekend and would have discussions with Mr Nyondo and his colleagues who had also been detained.

Mr Patel also requested that members of the Border executive meet the Saru executive in Port Elizabeth to thrash out the matter. — DDR

Deportations: Dalling slams govt silence

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, ran into a new storm yesterday when he refused to answer questions in Parliament about the deportation of Ciskeian rugby officials.

Dr Koornhof said the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, and the homeland government "is not prepared to reply to the question".

But the chief opposition spokesman on sport, Mr David Dalling, hit back at Dr Koornhof, accusing him of trying to wipe his hands of the whole issue and of bringing politics into sport contrary to government policy.

"By persistently refusing to face up to the fact that there are millions of black South Africans who are not, and will never be, citizens of any homeland, Dr Koornhof is driving South Africa into yet another crisis.

"These rugby officials have now been kicked out of their alleged homeland, but Dr Koornhof, the responsible minister, refused to answer any questions about their rights and citizenship.

"Will they just remain a constitutional problem to be debated by academics and lawyers, but ignored by the government?"

Mr Dalling asked Dr Koornhof whether the Ciskei Government had recently

evicted from the Ciskei sports administrators of the King William's town and District Rugby Union (Kadru) whose names Mr Dalling supplied to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

If this had been the case, Dr Dalling asked where they had been evicted to, when and on what grounds.

He also asked the minister to give the nationality of the persons concerned and whatever arrangements had been made for their accommodation?"

Dr Koornhof's full reply was: "This is a matter for the Ciskeian Government and that government is not prepared to reply to the question."

Mr Dalling said: "The Ciskei is legally part of South Africa until December 4 and this government can never get rid of its responsibility for that area until then.

"Not only that, but South African taxpayers, through Parliament, will be spending millions of rands not only for that independence but for ever to keep that government system going.

"Dr Koornhof and his government have a duty to those taxpayers to explain if their money is being spent properly in the Ciskei.

"By refusing to answer questions like this the minister is conveying the impression that he and the Ciskei Government have something to hide."

Mdantsane cell hunger strike claim

DD 24/9/81
328
405

ZWELITSHA — The four King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) executive members who were deported early this month from the Ciskei, went on a hunger-strike for five days while they were in detention.

This was revealed in a report submitted to Kadru by its president, Mr Amos Nyondo, one of the deportees. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), after being served a deportation order on September 9.

Mr Nyondo's report was tabled at a Kadru meeting here, where it was decided the union still recognised as its executive members Mr Nyondo and other deportees, Mr Albert Tyulu (senior vice-president), Mr Douglas Maku (general secretary) and Mr Fungile Mabece (treasurer), who were detained with Mr Nyondo.

Mr Tyulu was deported to Lady Free, in Transkei, Mr Maku to Port Elizabeth while Mr Mabece was removed to the Whittlesea area in the Ciskei.

Mr Nyondo said in his report the four Kadru offi-

cials were detained by the CCIS on August 31, and Mr Maku and Mr Mabece were released on September 8, and the two others the following day.

"From noon on September 3 until our release from detention we refused to eat the food they served us, believing that that was the only form of protest we could launch against our detention," Mr Nyondo reported.

He said while they were in detention, a letter came through for Mr Maku from the Ciskei Department of Finance (where he worked as a personnel officer) which terminated his services. The letter was delivered to Mr Maku's cell on September 3, but Mr Nyondo did not say what date it bore.

Letters of termination of services for Mr Tyulu (Department of Education) and Mr Mabece (Department of Justice) were received after the men had been released.

Mr Nyondo said the four men were kept in the same cell — "after we had requested it" — at Mdantsane police station. — DDR.

Nqakula not allowed to ferry his wife

DD2 5/9/81 (328) (105) (195) (293)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — An application by the banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, for permission to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends had been refused, his wife said yesterday.

He would however be permitted to attend church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31 restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

Mrs Gertrude Nqakula, a teacher at Mgwali Secondary School, Stutterheim, said in a telephone interview yesterday permission had been sought for her husband to pick her up at school on Friday afternoons and take her back on Sunday afternoons to enable her to join her husband at weekends.

It had also been requested that her husband be allowed to attend services at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

She said a reply had been received on Wednesday from the King William's Town magistrate, Mr J. P. Seaman. The letter said:

"Your request for permission to fetch your wife every Friday afternoon from Mgwali location in Stutterheim district and take her back on Sundays, can unfortunately not be acceded to and is accordingly refused."

Mrs Nqakula said the request that her husband be allowed to attend morning

church services at Zwelitsha was approved, on condition that Mr Nqakula left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the commencement of the service and that he returned immediately after the service.

Mrs Nqakula said that since the ban of her husband she had had to rely on friends to fetch her in her husband's car.

"The problem in this arrangement has been that friends have not always been available to assist as

they are workers," Mrs Nqakula said. "I cannot rely on public transport, or on getting lifts".

"This problem is compounded on Sundays when we have to run around looking for people who will drive me back to school." Even if I possessed a driver's licence there would still be problems as it would mean taking the car with me to Mgwali and leaving those at home without transport, especially for cases of emergency."

Mr Seaman could not be contacted yesterday. — DDR.

PAGE 8

AX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS

VISION	
DN - OCTOBER 1981	
	T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9

"Your request for permission to fetch your wife every Friday afternoon from Mgwali location in Stutterheim district and take her back on Sundays, can unfortunately not be acceded to and is accordingly refused."

Mrs Nqakula said the request that her husband be allowed to attend morning

The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26

16.10
T.1051 (b)
and (c)
T.1401

DN - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING ACTION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981 LINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER			
THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

Not allowed to visit sick mum

C. Herald 26/9/81 (328)

MITCHELLS PLAIN community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, 34, serving his third banning order, was refused permission to visit his sickly mother in Worcester on her birthday last week.

This is the second time this year he has been refused a visit to his mother, Mrs Ivy McQuin, of Worcester.

No reasons were given for the refusal and Mr Issel is seeking legal advice on the matter.

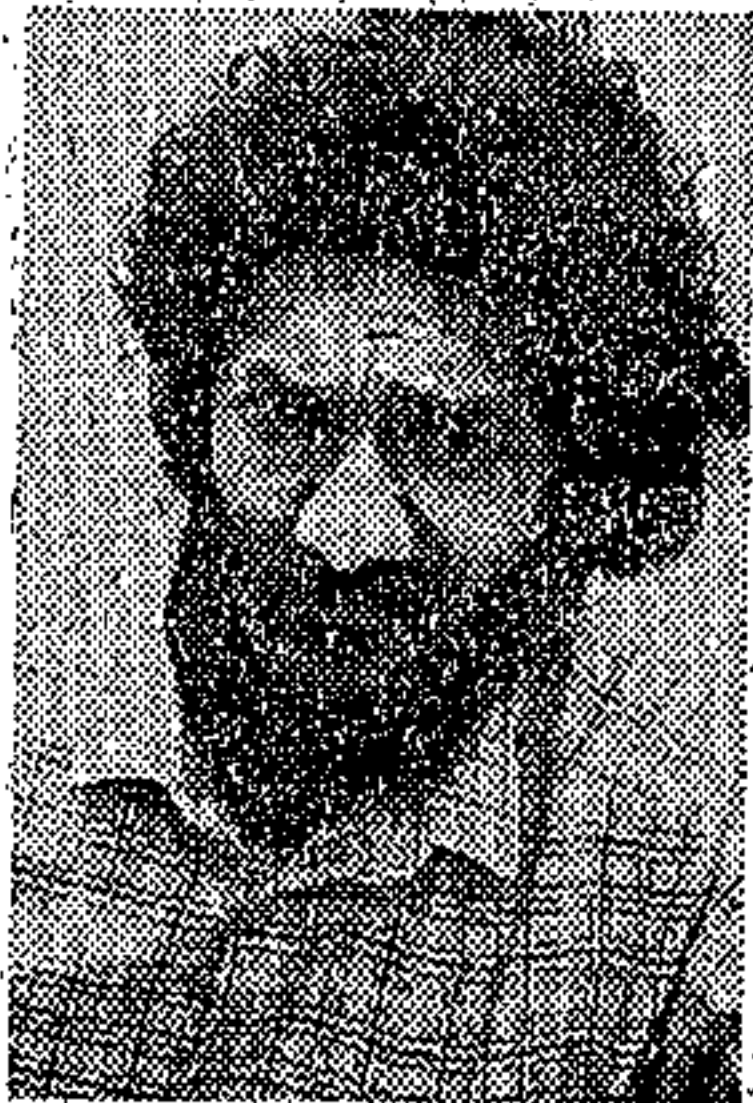
Mr Issel, who was chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association and permanent organiser of the Grassroots community newsletter at the time of his banning in November last year, is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district until October 1983.

RELAXED

His wife, Mrs Shahieda Issel, permanent secretary of the University of the Western Cape Students' Representative Council, said her husband had applied for his banning order to be relaxed so he could visit his mother over the weekend.

He also sent his mother's medical certificate to the chief magistrate at Wynberg to bear out his claim that she would have found it difficult to travel from Worcester to visit her son in Cape Town.

"This refusal shows a lack of humanity on the part of the authorities. We were looking forward to seeing her and felt terrible when they refused Johnny permission," Mrs Issel said on Monday.



● MR JOHNNY ISSEL —
twice refused permission to
see his mother.

Botha

steps in S. Tyburne to help 27/7/87 exiled couple (328)

Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has personally intervened to allow a couple exiled because of South Africa's race laws to return home.

The couple, Mr Ian Whiteley, a white, and his wife, Sherin, a coloured, this week received a letter from Mr Botha's private secretary Commander T. Ehlers, clearing the way for them to return to South Africa with their two children after 12 years' banishment.

In his letter, Commander Ehlers said the Government would not allow Mr Whiteley to be reclassified coloured. However visas would be granted to the Whiteley children and the passports of the couple would be validated to enable them to return to the land of their birth.

Mr Whiteley was arrested in terms of the Immorality Act and spent three months in jail as an awaiting-trial prisoner before being acquitted. The couple then fled the country.

But the couple's joy at being able to return home may be tempered by the fact that in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act it will be illegal for them to live together unless the Government gives them special permission.

black labour
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State refuses to relax ban on Nqakula

Soweto 328
28/9/81

THE South African Government has refused banned president of Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, permission to leave the King William's Town magistrate district at the weekends.

Mr Nqakula, who was slapped with a banning order and restricted to his home over the weekends until December 31, 1981, applied for a relaxation of his order to be able to pick up his wife from school.

Mrs Gertrude Nqakula teaches at Mgwali Secondary School, in the Stutterheim district and Mr Nqakula applied for permission to pick her up from the school on Fridays and take her back on Sundays.

LETTER

Government refusal to approve the application was communicated to Mr Nqakula in a letter from the King William's Town magistrate, Mr J P Seaman, who is empowered in terms of Mr Nqakula's restriction notice to authorise exception to the order.

The State has agreed, however, to relax Mr Nqakula's order to allow him to attend the morning service on Sundays at Anglican Church of St John's at Zwelitsha, provided that he leaves his home "for the sole purpose of attending the morning service" not earlier than 30 minutes before the start of the service.

INTERVIEW

The other condition is that he returns to Mount Coke "immediately after the morning service".

Mrs Nqakula said in a telephone interview from Mgwali that while her husband awaited for the reply of the State regarding his application Mr Nqakula relied on help of friends to pick her up from Mgwali and also take her back.

"The problem in this arrangement has been that these friends have not always been available to assist us as they are workers, whose work has invariably made it impossible for them to leave their places of employment before 5 pm," Mrs Nqakula said.

PROBLEM

"The journey between King William's Town and Mgwali is two hours when there are no delays, which means anyone leaving King William's Town after 7 pm, which is Charles' deadline to be at home in terms of his restriction order."

She said the other problem the family experienced was to arrange alternative transport for whoever had been asked to pick her up from Mgwali to take the driver back to Zwelitsha from Mount Coke.

• Mr Nqakula cannot be quoted by the Press in terms of his banning order.

DD 28/9/87
**Nqakula
attends
service**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, yesterday joined the congregation at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha to attend Mass for the first time since his banning.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31, restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

However, last week he received a letter from the magistrate of King William's Town, Mr J. P. Seaman, informing him that he could attend services on Sunday mornings at St John's church on condition that he left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the start of the service and that he returned home immediately afterwards.

The Rev Patrick Ncanca, who celebrated Mass, blessing Mr Nqakula with holy water and incense and laid his hands on his head as well as on the heads of other members of the congregation.

Mr Nqakula's application to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends to join him was refused last week. — DDR.

Fourth banning order for Mewa Ramgobin

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The founder member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, was yesterday banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, for a further five years — bringing to a total of 20 years his time under banning orders — in terms of the Internal Security Act.

However his wife Ela, whose banning order also expired at midnight last night, was not rebanned, but she was warned by two members of the security police who served the order on her husband that her activities would be closely watched.

16 years

Mrs Ramgobin, a granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi, was banned for three years in 1978 in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Ramgobin, a former chairman of the Durban-based Committee for Clemency for Political Prisoners, has so far served a total of 16 years under banning orders, including a five-year term of house arrest in 1971.

In a preamble to the latest order, Mr Coetsee said he was satisfied that Mr Ramgobin was engaged in "activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the

maintenance of public order in South Africa".

Last night the Ramgobins' youngest daughter, Arthi, 11, said: "When my daddy is banned the whole family feels banned. The fact that my mummy's banning order is lifted will mean no change in our lives."

Mr Paul David, secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, asked: "While peoples' leaders like Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr George Sewpersad and Mrs Fatima Meer are banned and gagged, we may ask who in fact do the present candidates for Indian Council represent?"

Banned couple: One order renewed

Argus 1/10/81
328

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The banning order on Mrs Ela Ramgobin, granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi, was lifted last night, but her husband, Mewa, was re-banned for a further five years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Ramgobin, a social worker, was banned in 1978 for three years in terms of the Internal Security Act, while her husband, a former chairman of the Natal Indian Congress, has been banned since 1967.

A close friend of the family, said two security policemen served the order on Mr Ramgobin last night at his Verulam home.

The order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, prohibits Mr Ramgobin from leaving his Verulam home between 7 pm and 7 am on weekdays and for 24 hours on public holidays and Sundays.

He is restricted to the magisterial district of Inanda and has to report to the Verulam police station every Saturday. The order expires on September 30 1986.

Mr Paul David, secretary of the Release Mandela Committee, said he was happy that the ban on Mrs Ramgobin had been lifted so that they could lead some sort of normal family life, but was disappointed that the Minister of Justice did not see fit to lift the ban on her husband.

DD 1/10/81 (328)

Ramgobin's ban renewed

DURBAN — A founder member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, was banned yesterday for a further five years. If he completes the five years he will have lived under banning orders for 20 years.

However, his wife, Ela,

whose banning order also expired at midnight last night, was not rebanned.

Mrs Ramgobin, mother of five young children and grand-daughter of Mahatma Gandhi, was banned for three years in 1978 in terms of the Internal Security Act. — DDC.

A name to remember

RM
5.10.81

328

THE name, Mewa Ramgobin, is perhaps not well known in broad public circles. But it is a name that deserves to be known, for the bearer of it is a victim of injustice on a truly awesome scale.

The injustice is now 15 years' old. That is the period during which Mr Ramgobin has been under banning orders. The latest batch of restrictions expired last Wednesday, only to be immediately re-applied for the next five years.

He is debarred from attending meetings and social gatherings. He is confined to the Verulam area in Natal where he lives. Nothing he says can be quoted. He is under nightly and weekend house arrest.

And all these inflictions on his personal liberty have been imposed by decision of the Minister of Justice. No criminal charges have been brought against Mr Ramgobin. No court of law has been called upon to adjudicate on his behaviour. The Minister has simply received information — how true or exact cannot be said — and has used the extraordinary and untrammelled powers vested in him by the Internal Security Act to cripple Mr Ramgobin's existence.

Nor, of course, is Mr Ramgobin alone in this: at least 134 people are currently banned, according to the most recent count. Hundreds more have suffered the same treatment down the years.

Objections to this Nationalist resort to authoritarian power have been repeatedly voiced, with seemingly little effect. The bannings go on and on.

They have become so commonplace that only occasionally these days do they evoke the widespread shouts of anger and protest which they once did. But that is no reason to keep silent. Indeed to do so would signal total acquiescence and acceptance. Silence would tell the Nationalists that no one cares and that they can do as they please.

Yet we hope that many South Africans still do care; that many are as affronted as ever by the destructions of freedom in our country, and that they are as sickened as ever by the false justifications which are offered.

Mr Ramgobin is a reminder of what we dare not forget.

ans 10 Mr. Charles Nqakula (328) XI
7/10/81 QL 666-7
*28. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the
Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether Mr. Charles Nqakula applied for permission to ferry his wife between Mgwali School, Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends; if so,
- (2) whether such permission was refused; if so, on what grounds;
- (3) whether he will make a statement of the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, on 24 August 1981 to the Magistrate concerned.
- (2) Yes. At the time of the request public transport was available.

7

WEDNESDAY, 7

- (3) The position in regard to the public transport has changed since the request was made and I have therefore asked the Magistrate to grant the necessary permission.

Hans 10

Internal Security Act

7/10/81 Q C 663

328

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

Whether any persons under banning orders have claimed maintenance in terms of section 10(2) of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950; if so, how many persons have (a) claimed and (b) been granted such maintenance?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No persons at present subject to restriction notices have claimed maintenance in terms of section 10(2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950.

Yesterday in Parliament

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The government has given no assurances to the "mixed marriage" couple, Ian and Sherin Whiteley, that they will be immune from prosecution if they return to South Africa after 12 years in London as colour-bar exiles. This emerged in Parliament yesterday when the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Goetsee, replied to questions by Mr. Tian van der Merwe, opposition spokesman on internal affairs.

Mr. Heunis confirmed that the Prime Minister's office had sent a letter to the Whiteleys informing them that as South African citizens hold-

Mixed-marriage couple could be prosecuted

ing South African passports, they could return to South Africa without first obtaining visas to do so.

This letter was widely interpreted as an all-clear signal for Mr. Whiteley, who is classified white, and his wife, who is classified Indian, to return to the country under normal circumstances as man and wife.

Mr. Heunis quashed this interpretation yesterday when he said no assurances had

been given to the Whiteleys and no steps were contemplated to legalize their marriage.

This means that in terms of the Mixed Marriages Act their marriage will be regarded as illegal — they could face prosecution, their marriage remains unrecognized and their children are regarded as illegitimate.

Mr. Van der Merwe asked the Mr. Goetsee whether he would take any steps to legal-

ize the Whiteleys' living together — which would be illegal in terms of Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

He also asked whether he would safeguard the couple from prosecution under the act. Mr. Goetsee replied that he did not possess the authority to do this.

● Commenting, Mr. Van der Merwe said the Whiteleys were mistaken if they believed they were coming back to live a normal family life in

South Africa.

"Judging from press reports, the Whiteleys seem to be under the impression that they are coming back to a new South Africa. Instead they are returning to the same system under which they can be persecuted for having different skin colours.

"There has been no legislative change affecting them since they left South Africa.

"It was the height of cynicism for the government to fail to make it clear to the Whiteleys that they can still be subject to prosecution under the Immorality Act, that their marriage would not be recognized and that their children would be illegitimate."

Ruth Hayman dies in London

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Ruth Hayman, a former South African attorney who was banned and placed under house arrest in 1966, died in London yesterday.

Ms Hayman left South Africa a year after her banning order was imposed when the restrictions on her movements caused the collapse of her legal practice in Johannesburg.

She was vice-chairman of the Liberal Party in the Transvaal and an executive member of the banned Defence and Aid Fund when she was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act on April 23, 1966.

Ms Hayman acted as the instructing attorney in several political trials, including that of John Harris, the man hanged in 1965 for the bombing at Johannesburg railway station the previous year.

After settling in London, Ms Hayman began the Neighbourhood English Classes to teach immigrant women the language and culture of their new British home.

By the late 70s the scheme had proved so successful that there were more than 95 classes, with the adult pupils being taught by 75 part-time paid teachers and 170 class volunteers.

No details of Ms Hayman's death are known, but friends last night said she had been in poor health for some time. Ms Hayman's third husband, Mr Mervyn Lazar, died some years ago.

She is survived by two children from a previous marriage.

Banned man may fetch wife

CT 8/10/81
Political Staff

(328)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, will now be granted permission to fetch his wife over weekends.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobi Coetsee, said in Parliament yesterday that he had asked the magistrate concerned to grant the necessary permission to Mr Nqakula.

Mr Nqakula applied for permission to travel from

Mount Coke in the Ciskei, where he is restricted, to Stutterheim, where his wife teaches, to fetch her on Fridays and take her back on Mondays.

His application was initially turned down by the magistrate in King William's Town.

Asked why the application was rejected, Mr Coetsee explained: "At the time of the request public transport was available."

Mr Coetsee said the position in regard to public transport had changed since the request was made.

Woods was secret envoy, says Rhoodie

Sawetian 12/10/81 (328)



WOODS: Used as ambassador?

FORMER South African newspaper editor Donald Woods acted as a secret unofficial ambassador for Pretoria in a number of African countries before he was banned, it was alleged over the weekend.

The allegations came in an interview in a Sunday newspaper with Eschel Rhoodie, the former Information department official implicated in the secret propaganda funds scandal two years ago.

Mr Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch, fled South Africa four years ago and is now under a banning order.

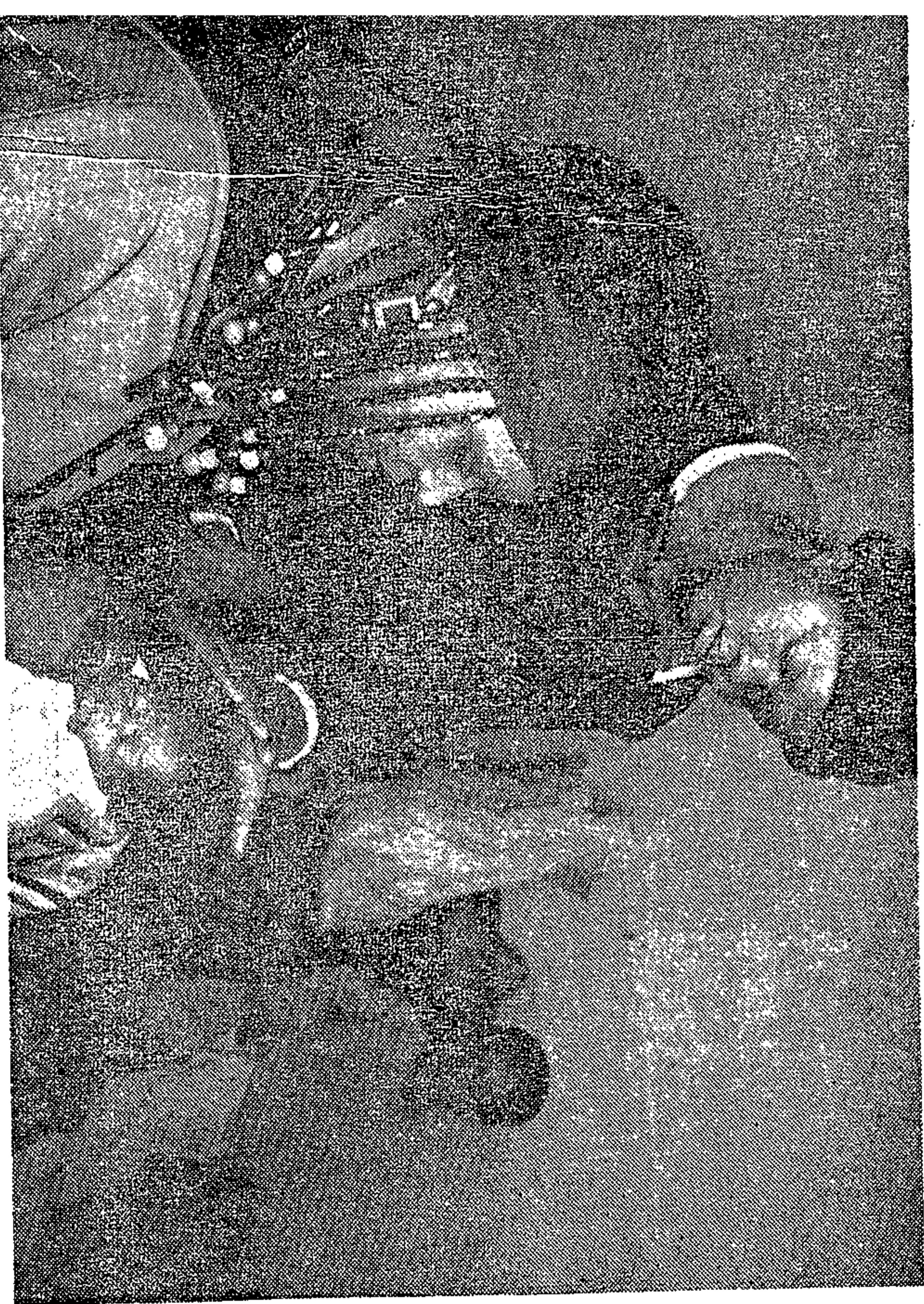
Mr Rhoodie, speaking on the occasion of the publication in the United States of Mr Woods' autobiography *Looking for Trouble*, said, "Mr Woods sat in my office and in the offices of other senior government officials more than once."

A Member of Parliament for the Progressive Federal Party, John Malcomess, said that if true, Mr Rhoodie's allegations showed the duplicity of the South African government in its secret operations.

328
8/21/81

Winnie Mandela wins praise for her social work

Star 13/10/81 328



Mrs Winnie Mandela (with plaited hairstyle) comforts a sobbing two-week-old baby, Mpho, in Brandfort township. Mpho's mother, Mrs Catherine Japha stands beside her.

Working under the stringent conditions of her five-year banning order, Mrs Winnie Nomzamo Mandela, wife of the ANC's imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela, has helped many families in Brandfort's black township as a social worker.

The 44-year old mother of two daughters, Zenzeni and Zinzile, Mrs Mandela pursues her career as a qualified social worker by attending to newly-born babies in the township.

One of her main problems is combating malnutrition both among babies and their mothers.

She often buys food for the babies and sometimes provides clothes for the naked ones.

Mrs Mandela was once told of a two-week old breast-fed

Report: Themba Khumalo.

Pictures: Alf Khumalo.

...baby whose mother was starving.

"Mrs Mandela came to my help — she bought my baby food and clothes. Without her help, I don't think my baby would have survived," the mother of the baby told me.

Another family said Mrs Mandela paid school fees for their children, who had been expelled for non-payment last year. The family was later confronted by the headmaster, who accused them of receiving money from Mrs Mandela.

Several local families, including community leaders and priests alleged that a week before Mrs Mandela was brought to Brandfort in 1977, police and officials of the

local administration board told residents at a public meeting not to speak to her.

This was confirmed by an official of the administration board, who said the primary aim of the meeting was to discuss civic matters but that Mrs Mandela "was mentioned only in passing."

"Many people are not politically aware in this area and we just explained to them that it was illegal for them to associate with Mrs Mandela," the official said.

She has also earned respect among local blacks by openly confronting white residents when she feels they are doing "injustice" to blacks.

A source close to the Mandela family said they had been told confidentially by a source in Parliament that rightwing MPs in the Orange Free State had complained about Mrs Mandela's presence in Brandfort.



Mrs Winnie Nomzamo Mandela prepares lunch at her three-roomed house in Brandfort where she is restricted until December.

CT 14/10/81. (328)

Banning on sisters ends

THE banning orders on two City women, Mary Simons and her sister Tanya Anne Simons, who were banned in 1976, were lifted last Friday. Their orders were due to expire at the end of this month.

Both were banned in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act No 44 Section 9 (1a) and 10 (1a). No reasons were given for the banning.

In terms of their orders, the sisters were allowed to communicate with each other and their parents; but were prohibited from attending any gatherings, and were confined to their magisterial districts.

Mary Simons has returned to her post as a lecturer in Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town. Tanya Simons is a librarian at the university.

Wedlock after unbanning

Suburban 15/10/81 (328)

SOWETAN REPORTERS

MR R A DICHABA
Kenny Matime (27), the Atteridgeville former member of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), who was recently unbanned, married at the weekend.

But even as he led his bride to the altar, Mr Matime was still uncertain whether he would be able to pursue his

studies abroad.

His banning order was lifted in July this year but was only gazetted by the Government last Friday, a day before his wedding.

The announcement of the lifting of his ban together with 23 others, came a week before the commemoration of the massive October 19, 1977, crack-down.

Mr Matime's banning order prevented him from taking up a scholarship in Australia and also from continuing his articles of clerkship while he trained as a lawyer.

Mr Matime told SOWETAN yesterday that but for the ban he would be a practising lawyer by now.

Now serving articles under Mr Toli Vilakazi, a Pretoria lawyer, Mr Matime had twice been detained under internal security legislation in 1977 and 1978.

Mr Thabo Sehume, also of Atteridgeville, his friend and colleague in SasO, is still serving a five-year banning order.

Among others whose banning orders have been reviewed favourably are Mr

Ishmael Mkhabela of Soweto, Ms Nobuhle Hilary Mokapi of Zwelitsha and Mr Jackson Thibedi Nisoane of Thabamopho.

Meanwhile the Government has confirmed the five-year banning of Ms Fatima Meer and Mr Charles Ngakula, president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, for two years.



UNBANNED! Mr Kenny Matime, with his bride, Miss Nthabiseng Lesesa of Oskraal.

S. Tribune 18/10/81

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Barrington

also alas! because age has not mellowed them, at least not in the direction that would be pleasing to the security police.

Also they have gifts of political leadership, and the Government is suspicious — and afraid too, let us face it — of any gift of political leadership that is manifested outside the Broederbond and the National Party.

Neither Mrs Meer nor Mr Ramgobin has ever made a bomb and neither is likely even to have thought of making a bomb. They are silenced for the simple reason that if they were unsilenced, they could be expected to say exactly what they thought.

I shall mention only two other people well known to me.

One is Mr Peter Brown of Pietermaritzburg and the other is Mrs Jean Hill of Durban.

Neither has ever made a bomb, or ever thought of making a bomb. One could describe their lives as upright and honourable.

I find the fact that the Government silenced them both a grotesque comment on the state of our society.

The National Weapon that silences

By ALAN PATON

THE recent bannings of Mrs Fatima Meer and Mr Mewa Ramgobin raise again the whole question of the use by a Government of this remorseless weapon against its opponents.

Mrs Meer was silenced from 1954 to 1956, and again from 1976 to 1981.

No more than the second ban

expired than she was banned again for five years.

In 1986 when she reaches the age of 56, she will have spent 12 years, not only in silence, but cut off from any kind of normal life, and denied many of those simple pleasures that make life more tolerable in a semi-totalitarian society.

Mr Ramgobin was silenced from November 1965 to November 1970, and again from September 1971 to September 1976.

His ban was renewed in September 1976 and expired again in September 1981. On the day of its expiry it was renewed until September 1986.

In September 1986 when he will be 53 years old, he will have spent 20 years of his life in political and social isolation.

I cite the cases of these two persons because it happens that they are well known to me. I have known them both for thirty years. Their tongues are sharper than mine, though in my palmier days my own was described as "venomous" ("venynig") by no less an authority on such matters as Dr Verwoerd.

I ask myself the difficult question, why was it necessary on the very day of the expiry of their bans, to renew them?

They were given no chance to show that they had changed from baddies to goodies, nor to show that age had mellowed them, nor to show that a blinding flash of light had suddenly revealed to them the virtues of the doctrines of racial separation.

I have my own opinion as to why their bans were renewed almost automatically. But I must confess that I have no access to the thousands of dossiers, to the tapes of telephone conversations, to the secret-eye photographs of clandestine visitors. Nor do I have access to the new and fantastic machine which I could set up on my desk at Botha's Hill, and which would enable me to know exactly what dark thoughts Mrs Meer is thinking in Durban, and Mr Ramgobin in Verulam.

Therefore, although so ill-equipped, I venture with impudence and temerity, and with scant respect for the majesty of Dons, to say exactly why their bans have been renewed.

Their bans have been renewed because of the sharpness of their tongues, because they won't go down on their knees before the State and

They too were silenced because they believed they had a right, and more than that, a duty to protest against the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act and the Act which created separate universities, and the cruel and heartless destruction of the simple and humble communities that hard-working people had legally established in the so-called "black spots".

The white rulers of South Africa made a gross error when they under the Suppression of Communism Act gave to the Minister of Justice powers that should properly belong only to the courts of justice.

They made a second gross error when they allowed the Minister to arrest and detain without trial.

They made the third gross error when they allowed the Minister to cut off a detainee from access to any person other than those employed and appointed by him. This led inevitably to death in detention.

In fact between 1963 and 1977 there were 41 deaths in detention, some of them most disturbing and disquieting to all lovers of justice.

It was the death of Steve Biko in detention in 1977 that led to such a world outcry that much stricter rules were promulgated for the treatment of people in detention by the security police.

Our Government has always wanted to be regarded as a nation of the West. But its security laws are not paralleled in any nation of the West. Their like is only to be found in those nations which are ruled by governments which are totalitarian or near-totalitarian in nature, whose policies and philosophies we find abhorrent and unChristian.

Our erosion of the rule of law has placed us firmly in the company of those whom we regard as our enemies. We are nearer to Moscow than we are to London or Washington.

I think it was some two years ago that the Prime Minister promised us an inquiry into the whole matter of security legislation.

What has happened to it?

One thing is certain, we shall never be welcome in the Western community of nations so long as we continue to withhold from the courts those powers that properly belong to them, and are sacrosanct in any civilised and democratic country.

Beyers Naude

— still unbowed

CT 19/10/79
328

WHEN the sweatpeas are in full bloom again at 26 Hoylake Drive in Greenside next year, the Rev C F Beyers Naude might be free.

It is only a timorous, fleeting thought today, more likely to bring on apprehension than happiness. Nevertheless it is there. Asked about it, Mrs Naude simply shakes her head.

On Monday, October 19, 66-year-old Dr Naude enters his last year of banishment for misdemeanours unknown.

But his wife Ilse appears almost to fear the passage of time which might take them headlong into a reimposition of the punishment they have already suffered together.

Time has undoubtedly weighed heavily on the Naude family since that spring day in 1977 when a five-year banning order was served on the former Director of the Christian Institute.

For four years Dr Naude has had to live with his own thoughts, unable to convey them to anyone under the conditions of his banning order. He may not be quoted in any publication. Even his feelings must remain secret.

Before his banning order, Dr Naude's life's work was to do everything in his power to bring black and white leaders together to plan a peaceful future. How he must itch to have his freedom to pursue this long-held and interrupted ideal.

The banning of Beyers Naude in 1977 came in a momentous year for South African politics.

Bracketing the day he is not likely ever to forget were the September death in custody of black consciousness leader Steve Biko and the November assassination of National Party parliamentary candidate Dr Robert Smit.

Prime Minister John Vorster had clashed in Vienna with American Vice-President Walter Mondale over the concept of majority rule, there had been the first rude awakenings to the Information scandal and a General Election.

Amid all this, the October 19 swoop unleashed a fury of condemnation as it left 18 organizations banned, two newspapers closed down, World and Weekend World editor Percy Qoboza detained and many people restricted.

The banning of Dr Naude climaxed a long history of persecution of a man dedicated only to peace.

The Beyers Naude story is of one man's battle with the Afrikaner establishment by challenging its most sacred and powerful institutions — the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Yet, he is the embodiment of the finest of conservatism and



Eminent Afrikaner son, and vehement government opponent, the Rev C F Beyers Naude, above, enters the last 12 months of a five-year banning order today. Eugene Hugo examines the man, the circumstances of his persecution and how he has weathered the psychological punishment of being sent to Coventry by executive decree for misdemeanours unknown.

few individual lives mirror the strife, the strictures and trauma that accompany this pioneering role.

The tale of Dr Naude's fall from Afrikaner grace started 20 years ago when the events of Sharpeville put the razor-edge to an already finely-honed conscience, plummeting Dr Naude into two decades of controversy.

After Sharpeville, Dr Naude became the focal figure in a dissident church movement which vociferously attacked the political and economic dispensation.

Till then Dr Naude had been a Nationalist supporter, a Broederbond and Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the NGK — a man of great prominence in the Afrikaans church and cultural circles.

Dr Naude played a leading role in the founding of the Christian Institute — a now banned organization unflinching in its criticism of the government — and was appointed director in September, 1963.

The NGK labelled the Institute heretical and started taking action against clergymen who were members. Dr Naude was under constant attack, particularly from more conservative elements in the Afrikaner circles.

The Minister of Justice, the Broederbond, the NGK were just a few to take a swipe at him.

His persecution neared its climax in 1975 when the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission found that he was an advocate of violence.

Conclusive proof, it claimed, lay in newspaper reports about what Dr Naude was supposed to have said concerning the action of guerilla fighters in South Africa.

The newspaper statement attributed to Dr Naude amounted to an admission, according to the commission, "that he is aware of unlawful underground activities which it was his civic duty to report to the authorities in the first instance".

But the commission made no mention of the public denial of the truth of the reports at the time, of correspondence with the Prime Minister and tape-recorded evidence which showed that Dr Naude had been misquoted in the Cape National Party organ the Burger.

As early as 1973 it was predicted that the government would ban him — four years later it was a fact.

But this silver-haired, slightly gaunt and softly-spoken patriarch of South African theology appears to be drawing on deep inner resources which reject any thought of bitterness and scorn intimidation.

One can only guess at what has motivated Dr Naude to overcome his isolation, because he cannot speak for the record about it.

What has probably helped him overcome some of the intense frustration — born from the restrictions which leave him so helpless to go out and fight for conciliation — is pastoral counselling which takes up at least four hours of his day.

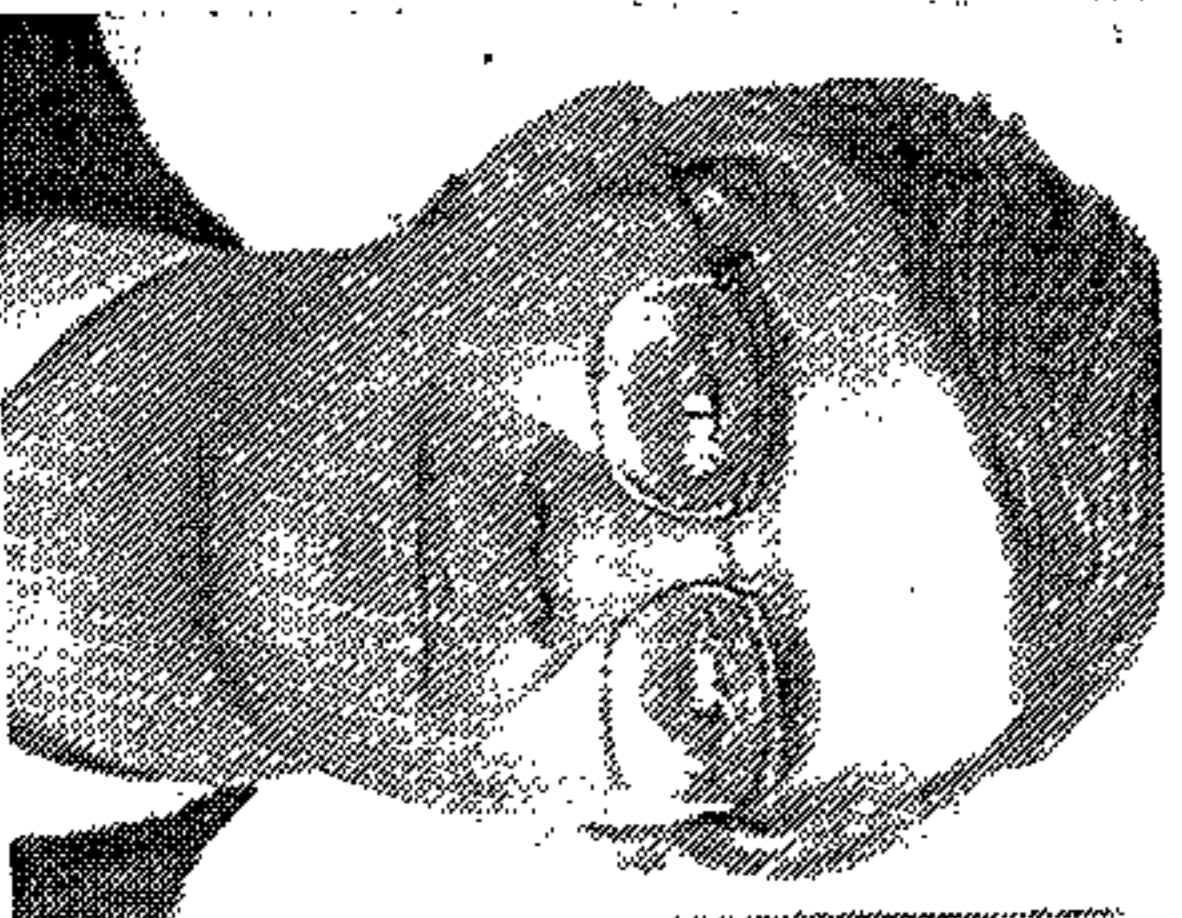
Seven newspapers a day should keep him informed, along with the constant stream of local and overseas correspondence.

His major frustration, however, still must inevitably be that he cannot meet openly with the people in the Christian community, exchange views or express them in Afrikaans — because he is the type of person who needs the response and stimulus of fellow humans.

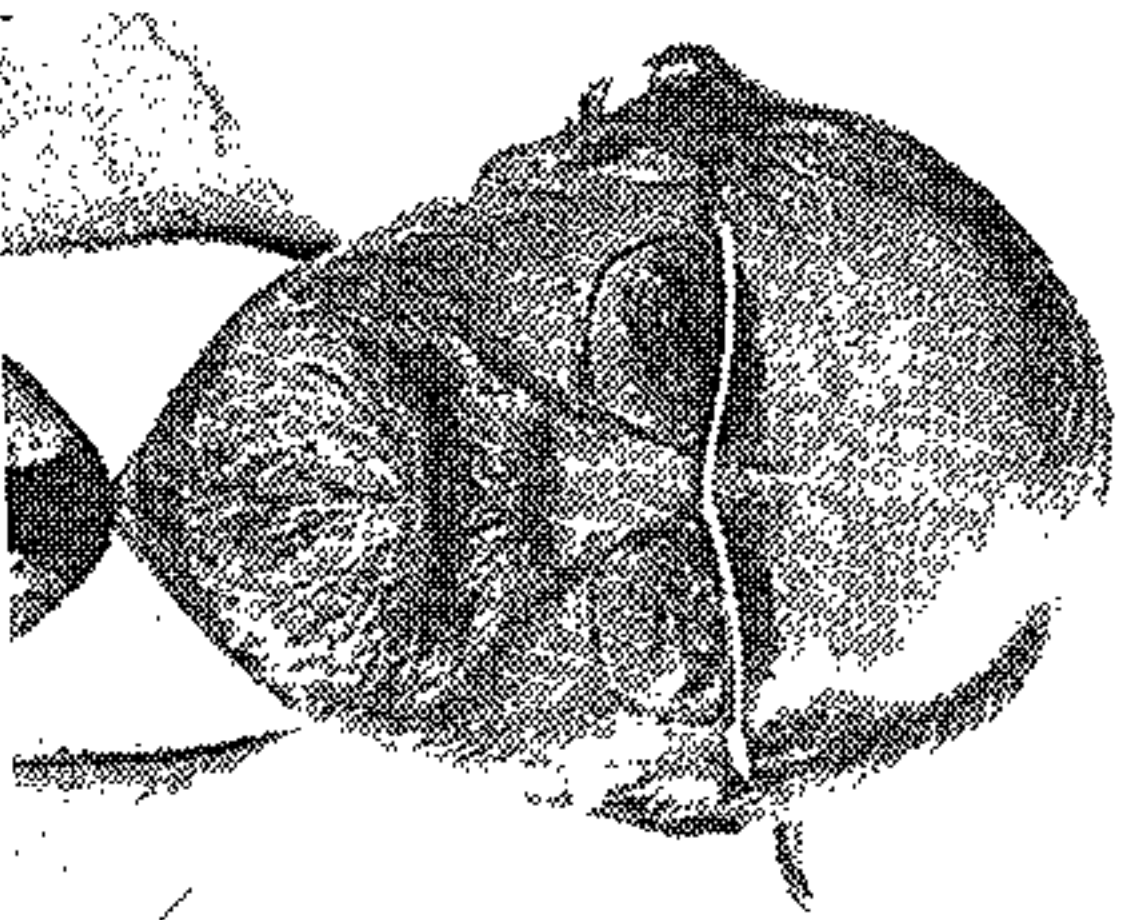
And to increase his burden, Mrs Naude's health is suffering.

It is perhaps indicative of the kind of man he is that through all this hardship Dr Naude is still able to smile readily and even enjoy a joke about his predicament.

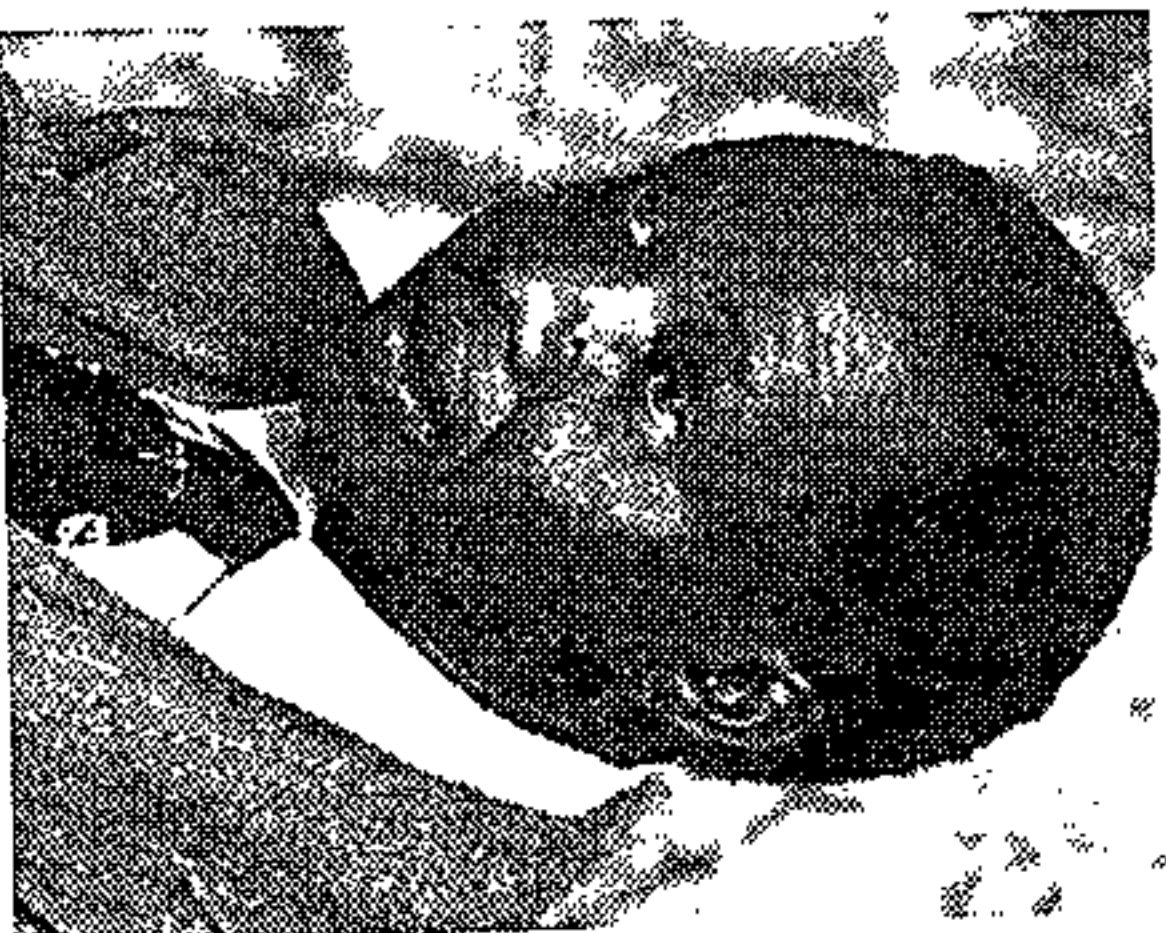
The government condemned one of South Africa's most eminent Afrikaners because he tried to serve his country the only way he knew how, but to all appearances it has not damaged his spirit.



Mr Peter Randall



Dr Theo Kotze



Mr Percy Qoboza



Rev David Russell



Mr Donald Woods

Anniversary of bannings

Staff Reporter

TODAY is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday, October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organizations and a number of people were banned.

Among those to receive five-year banning orders were:

● Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed.

● The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas.

● The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute.

● Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London.

● The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute.

● The Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, organ of the Christian Institute, which was banned.

● Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in Education at the University of the

Witwatersrand.

Mr Percy Qoboza, who was then editor of The World and Weekend World, was detained on the same day. He was released only five months later.

In April 1978, he became editor of Post and Weekend Post. In May the same year he received the Golden Pen of Freedom and the Pringle Press Award. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate by Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

He spent some time in the United States as editor-in-residence of the Washington Star after the banning of Post, and has recently returned to South Africa.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his 60s, is still a banned person in South Africa, as is the Rev David Russell.

Mr Russell is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and must remain in his home at night and on Saturdays. On Sundays he is permitted to attend church services.

In October last year he married Miss Dorothea Madden, a former nun, on a Sunday — the only day they can

attend church together.

He caused a stir last year when he broke his restriction orders to attend the Anglican Synod at Grahamstown. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, but won an appeal against the severity of the sentence. He subsequently served a sentence of two weeks in Pollsmoor Prison.

The Rev Brian Brown left South Africa with his family in March 1978 after being granted an exit permit by the Department of Interior. He settled in Britain and took up the position of minister of a Methodist church in Denby Dale, Yorkshire. He may not return to South Africa.

The restriction notices of the Rev Cedric Mayson and Mr Peter Randall were withdrawn in June this year after they had been banned for four years. The Minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had reviewed their cases and decided to withdraw the restriction notices.

The recent history of the Rev Theo Kotze and Mr Donald Woods have been more dramatic. Both fled the

CT 19/10/81

country — Mr Woods to Lesotho in December 1977 and Mr Kotze to Botswana in July 1978. Both subsequently arrived in London.

Mr Woods has settled in London, where he has written three books and spent a great deal of time lecturing. In 1978 he was named associate editor of a new journal, Worldpaper.

Mr Kotze spent some time in Utrecht, where he led the exiled Christian institute till it folded in March 1979.

He was then accepted into the Methodist Church of Great Britain and given the position of Consultant-in-Mission at Selly Oake Colleges, a group of ecumenical colleges in Bourneville Estate in Birmingham.

He has lectured widely and, with his wife, is writing an autobiography which includes political and social comment on South Africa. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Edinburgh.

● Beyers Naude — Still unbowed, page 11

SEP 18/10/81 (322)

Black Sash stand against bannings

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

THE Black Sash will hold a demonstration in Johannesburg tomorrow to commemorate the October 19, 1977 clampdown by the Government on Black community organisations and individuals.

Mrs Jill Wentzel, national vice-president of the Black Sash, said in a statement that the Government, "rather than seek out and remedy the causes of legitimate black dissatisfaction", had simply continued to act repressively.

She said since the October 1977 bannings of 19 Black organisations and many individuals the Government had continued to "feed an atmosphere of lawlessness by ruthlessly banning and detaining opponents of its policies".

"An unknown number of people are currently in detention and we fear for their wellbeing."



BEYERS NAUDE . . . four years of living with his own thoughts

hours to go

to escape the confines of conservatism and few individual lives mirror the strife, the strictures and trauma that accompany this pioneering role.

The unique tale of Dr Naude's fall from Afrikaner grace started 20 years ago when the events of Sharpeville put the razor-edge to an already finely-honed conscience, so plummeting Dr Naude into two decades of controversy.

Responsible

After the Sharpeville uprising, Dr Naude became the focal figure in a dissident church movement which vociferously attacked the political and economic dispensation.

He had concluded that the National Party of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd was responsible for the tension that led to Sharpeville and he rejected its policy of hard-line apartheid.

Until then Dr Naude had been a Nationalist supporter, a Broederbond and Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the NGK — a man of great prominence in the Afrikaans church and cultural circles.

He resigned from the Broederbond in 1963 and the subsequent publication of confidential Broederbond documents placed a question mark against his integrity in the minds of Afrikaners.

Dr Naude went on to play a leading role in the founding of the Christian Institute — a now banned organisation unflagging in its criticism of the Government — and was appointed director in September, 1963.

Then the witchhunt was really on.

The NGK labelled the Institute heretical and started taking action against clergymen who were members. Dr Naude was under

constant attack, particularly from the more conservative elements in Afrikaner ecclesiastical circles.

The Minister of Justice, the Broederbond, the NGK were just a few who took time out to take a swipe at him.

There were hate letters and abusive telephone calls, death threats and social ostracism, and cries of "traitor" and "heretic" as the villification continued.

Highlight

And always the fear of a hidden microphone or some other bugging device invading the privacy between man and wife.

A highlight in Dr Naude's struggle against attack from South Africa's Rightwing came when he and Prof A S Geyser won a libel action against the Pretoria *verbrampte* Professor A D Pont.

They were awarded R20 000 damages after Prof Pont had suggested they were Communist fellow travellers.

But Nationalism was not yet finished with Beyers Naude and his persecution neared its climax in 1975 when the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission found that he was an advocate of violence.

Conclusive proof, it claimed, lay in newspaper reports about what Dr Naude was supposed to have said concerning the action of guerrilla fighters in South Africa.

The newspaper statement attributed to Dr Naude amounted to an admission, according to the Commission, "that he is aware of unlawful underground activities which it was his civic duty to report to the authorities in the first instance".

But the commission made no

motivated Dr Naude to overcome his isolation because he cannot speak for the record about it.

He is a perceptive person and he must be acutely aware of the things happening around him. His friends can see it reflected in his elation, his depression or in his anger, although they will tell you he is always strictly controlling any feelings that might allow him to let go.

But with his high ideals, Dr Naude must above all feel a sense of helplessness and sorrow over his inability to make a contribution towards relieving society's woes.

Learning

What has probably helped him overcome some of the intense frustration — born from the restrictions which leave him so helpless to go out and fight for

Star 9/10/81 Government lifts 24 banning orders

Notice that the banning orders on 24 people have been lifted appears in today's Government Gazette.

The bannings, withdrawn on July 30, are:

Gavin Michael Anderson of Johannesburg (notice due to expire October 31 1981); Graeme Bloch of Rosebank (October 31 1981); William Andrew Hofmeyr and Deborah Jean Hofmeyr of Observatory in the Cape (October 31 1981); Patricia Morris of Durban (October 31 1981); Vilma Daphne Lillian van Blerk

of Goodwood (October 31 1981); Frank Anthony of Kraaifontein (April 30 1983); Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai of Roodepoort (January 31 1983); Nkosinathi Benson Sihla of Port Elizabeth (January 31 1983); M Xolisi Jackson Fuzile of Mdantsane (November 30 1982); Siphos Andries Kubeka of Alexandra (October 31 1981); Mathews Mfengu Makalima of Victoria East (April 30 1982); Radichaba Kenneth Matime of Atteridgeville, Pretoria (May 31 1983);

Maxwell Mayekiso of Middelbdrift (30/4/82); Ishmael Mkhabela of Soweto (30/11/83); Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi Zwelitsha (31/3/83); Khayaalethu Lucky Boy Mqayisa of Port Elizabeth (30/11/83); Vusumzi Attwell Msauli of Mdantsane (30/4/83); Alpheus Mthethwa of Pine-town (31/10/81); Moses Ndlovu of Maritzburg (31/10/81); Jack Phambukile Nduza of Mdantsane (30/4/82); Jackson Thibedi Ntsoand of Thabamoo-po (30/9/82) and Robert Cedric Wilcox of Wyn-

berg (30/4/83).

Mrs Fatima Meer, a Durban sociologist, has been served with a further ban.

A notice in the Government Gazette today prohibits Mrs Meer, of Durban, from attending any gathering from July 31 this year to July 31 1986.

According to the Government Gazette Mr Charles Nqakula of Mount Coke Mission, was also banned on July 31 this year, but his banning order is only for two years, until December 31 1983.

CT 10/10/81 (828)

Govt withdraws orders on 24 people

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has withdrawn the orders prohibiting 24 people from public gatherings.

A notice lifting the ban appeared in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The people are: Mr Gavin Michael Anderson of Johannesburg, Mr Frank Anthony of Kraaifontein, Mr Graeme Bloch of Claremont, Mrs Deborah Jean Budlender of Cape Town, Mr Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai of Roodepoort, Mr Nkosinathi Benson Fihla of Port Elizabeth, Mr Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile of Mdantsane, Mr William Andrew Hofmeyr of Observatory, Mrs Patricia Morris, nee Horn, of Observatory, Cape Town, Mr Siho Andries Kubeka of Alexan-

dra, Mr Matthews Mfengu Makalima of Victoria East, Mr Radichiba Kenneth Matime of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, Mr Maxwell Mayekiso of Dwashu, Middledrift, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela of Soweto, Mr Mogame Josiah Moeng of Soweto, Mr Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi of Zwelitsha, Mr Khayaletu Luckyboy Mqayisa of Port Elizabeth, Mr Vusumzi Attwell Msauli of Mdantsane, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa of Pinetown, Mr Moses Ndlovu of Pietermaritzburg, Mr Jack Phambukile Nduza of Mdantsane, Mr Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane of Thabamoopo, Mrs Vilma Daphne Lilian van Blerk of Goodwood and Mr Robert Cedric Wilcox of Diep River. — Sapa

bevoegdhede verleen en pligte opgedra aan die Munisipaliteit van Stella kragtens die Wet op Gesondheid, 1977, met ingang 1 Januarie 1981 vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie jaar tot 31 Desember 1983 aan die Afdelingsraad van Stellaland oorgedra word.

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene.

powers conferred and duties imposed on the Municipality of Stella under the Health Act, 1977, be transferred, with effect from 1 January 1981, to the Divisional Council of Stellaland for a further period of three years, up to 31 December 1983.

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2115

9 Oktober 1981

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

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is Date on which notice was delivered	Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk Date on which notice expires
Meer, Fatima	148 Burnwoodweg/Road, Springfield, Durban.....	31/7/81	31/7/86
Nqakula, Charles.....	Mount Coke Mission	31/7/81	31/12/83

No. 2116

9 Oktober 1981

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWINGS WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM BYEENKOMSTE BY TE WOON

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

No. 2116

9 October 1981

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

Naam Name	Adres in kennisgewing vermeld - Address mentioned in notice	Datum waarop kennisgewing ingetrek is Date on which notice was withdrawn
Gavin Michael Andersson	847 Langlaagte Deep, Crown Mines, Johannesburg	30/7/81
Frank Anthony	266 Voortrekker Road, Kraaifontein	30/7/81
Graeme Bloch	14 Surrey Street, Harfield Village, Claremont	30/7/81
Deborah Jean Budlender	25 Scott Road, Observatory, Cape Town	30/7/81
Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai	12 Harrold Street, Roodepoort	30/7/81
Nkosinathi Benson Fihla	1 Masupa Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	30/7/81
Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile	2214 Unit 11, Mdantsane	30/7/81
William Andrew Hofmeyr	20 Alfred Street, Observatory, Cape	30/7/81
Patricia Morris, née Horn	12 Oxford Street, Observatory, Cape	30/7/81
Sipho Andries Kubeka	145 11th Avenue, Alexandra	30/7/81
Matthews Mfengu Makalima	Ely, Victoria East	30/7/81
Radichiba Kenneth Matime	64 Molohe Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria	30/7/81
Maxwell Mayekiso	Dwashu, Middledrift	30/7/81
Ishmael Mkhabela	4225 Chiawelo, Soweto	30/7/81
Mogame Josiah Moeng	1335 Tladi, Soweto	30/7/81
Nobuhle Hilary Mohapi	2998 Zone 10, Zwelitsha	30/7/81
Khayaletshu Luckyboy Mqayisa	157A General Dundas Road, Zwide 1, Port Elizabeth	30/7/81
Vusumzi Attwell Msauli	E: 1305 NU 6, Mdantsane	30/7/81
Alpheus Mthethwa	891 St Wendolines Mission, Pinetown	30/7/81
Moses Ndlovu	Inadi, Pietermaritzburg	30/7/81
Jack Phambukile Nduza	9130 NU 3, Mdantsane	30/7/81
Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane	Mphahlele, Thabamopo	30/7/81
Vilma Daphne Lilian van Blerk	23 Anderson Street, Goodwood	30/7/81
Robert Cedric Wilcox	7 Alberta Street, Diep River	30/7/81

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Ngakula allowed to fetch wife

8/10/87
THE ASSEMBLY — The banned acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngakula, will now be granted permission to fetch his wife over weekends.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Parliament yesterday that he had asked the magistrate concerned to grant the necessary permission to Mr Ngakula.

Mr Ngakula applied for permission to travel from Mount Coke in the Ciskei, where he is restricted to, to Stutterheim, where his wife teaches, to fetch her on Fridays and return her on Mondays.

His application was initially turned down by the

magistrate in King William's Town.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the minister confirmed that permission had been turned down.

Asked why the application was rejected, Mr Coetsee explained: "At the time of the request public transport was available."

Mr Dalling also asked the minister whether he would comment on the matter.

Mr Coetsee replied: "The position regarding the public transport has changed since the request was made and I have therefore asked the magistrate to grant the necessary permission. — PC

Prime Minister and tape-recorded evidence which showed that Dr Naude had been misquoted in the Cape National Party organ, Die Burger.

Mr Vorster meanwhile told the National Party's Free State congress that if the newspaper report was true, the State would act against Dr Naude with all the power at its disposal.

As early as 1973 it was predicted that the Government would ban him — four years later it was a fact.

Isolation

Before his banning Dr Naude had become increasingly disillusioned with the NGK and finally resigned with four others last year. He had gone the full circle: Dr Naude is now silenced and effectively trapped in a world where even a careless greeting could lead to a jail sentence. Every time he comes into the room when his wife is talking to someone else, she has to leave.

But this silver-haired, slightly gaunt and softly-spoken patriarch of South African theology appears to be drawing on deep inner resources which reject any thought of bitterness and scorn. The Government's now traditional "cooling off" sentence has obviously given Dr Naude time for some of the pursuits clergy-men indulge in — deep self-examination, meditation, even new discoveries in their field.

One can only guess at what has

He can keep learning even from those people who seek comfort from him. Seven newspapers a day should keep him informed along with the constant stream of local and overseas correspondence.

His major frustration, however, still must inevitably be that he cannot meet openly with the people in the Christian community, exchange views or express them in Afrikaans — because he is the type of person who needs the response and stimulus of fellow human beings.

And to increase his burden Mrs Naude's health is suffering. She and her banned husband need to get away together — but this needs special permission for Dr Naude to leave the Johannesburg area to which he has been confined.

It is perhaps indicative of the kind of man he is that through all this hardship Dr Naude is still able to smile readily and even enjoy a joke about his predicament.

The Government condemned one of South Africa's most eminent Afrikaans because he tried to save his country the only way he knew how, but to all appearances it has not dampened his ardour or wilted his spirit.

The Beyers Naude banning will one day be considered in its full historical context, and the verdict is unlikely to favour those who sought to muzzle one of the most persistently articulate and penetrating of all the critics of apartheid.

If it's not the last year, I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me, it's the seclusion. It's not a normal life . . . he living over there and me here." — Mrs Ilse Naude.

Eminent Afrikaner son, and vehement Government opponent, the Reverend C F Beyers Naude, enters the last 12 months of a five-year banning order today. EUGENE HUGO examines the man, the circumstances of his persecution and how he has weathered the psychological punishment of being sent to Coventry by executive decree for misdemeanours unknown.

Today, four years ago, Beyers Naude began his lonely ordeal by decree

WHEN the sweatpeas are in full bloom again at 26 Hoylake Drive in Greenside next year the Reverend C F Beyers Naude might be free.

It is only a timorous, fleeting, thought today, more likely to bring on apprehension than happiness. Nevertheless it is there. Asked about it, Mrs Naude simply shakes her head.

On Monday, October 19, 66-year-old Dr Naude enters his last year of banishment for misdemeanours unknown.

But his wife, Ilse, appears almost to fear the passage of time which might take them headlong into a re-imposition of the punishment they have already suffered together.

Time has undoubtedly weighed heavily on the Naude family since that spring day in 1977 when a five-year banning order was served on the former Director of the Christian Institute — time more likely to be counted now in the 8 766 still remaining hours.

For four years Dr Naude has had to live with his own thoughts, unable to convey them to anyone under the conditions of his banning order. He may not be quoted in any publication. Even his feelings must remain secret.

Before his banning order Dr Naude's life's work was to do everything in his power to bring black and white leaders together to plan a peaceful future. How he must itch to have his freedom to pursue this long-held and interrupted ideal.

Steve Biko

The strain has taken its toll. Tears blinked in the eyes of Mrs Naude as she said: "If it's not the last year I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me, it's the seclusion. It's not a natural life . . . him living over there and me here."

The banning of Beyers Naude in 1977 came in a momentous year for South African politics.

Bracketing the day he is unlikely ever to forget were the September death in custody of black consciousness leader Steve Biko and the November assassination of National Party parliamentary candidate Dr Robert Smit.

Prime Minister John Vorster had clashed in Vienna with American Vice-President Walter

Only 8 760

Mondale over the concept of majority rule, there had been the first rude awakenings to the Information Scandal and a General Election.

Amid all this, the October 19 swoop unleashed a fury of condemnation as it left 18 organisations banned, two newspapers closed down, World and Weekend World editor Percy Qoboza detained and many people restricted, including Dr Naude and Daily Dispatch editor Donald Woods.

But the banning of Dr Naude can only be seen as a singular act of infamy — it climaxed a long history of persecution of a man dedicated only to peace.

And his banning was almost certainly based on the mistaken finding in 1975 of the Le Grange-Schlebusch Commission that this man of God was an advocate of violence with inside knowledge of guerrilla plans to start a campaign of urban terrorism.

The Beyers Naude story is of one man's battle with the Afrikaner establishment by challenging its most sacred and powerful institutions — the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Because of a superb intellectual ability to challenge the Afrikaner holy of holies with the Scriptures, he, perhaps above any other opponent, brought out an essential ruthlessness in the Afrikaner makeup.

Dr Naude emerged from the subsequent flagellation as the Afrikaner Judas who kissed off the apartheid Christ in betrayal.

The man who always felt he had an important role to fulfill in the future reconciliation of conflicting forces in South Africa had to endure Afrikanerdom's ultimate contemptuous smear: "Communist fellow traveller".

Yet, he is the embodiment of verligte Afrikanerdom's struggle

Govt cracked down ^{DD 19/10/77} ³²⁷ ~~327~~ four years ago

CAPE TOWN — Today is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organisations and a number of people were banned.

Among those to receive five year banning orders were:

Dr C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed;

The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas;

The Rev Theo Kotze,

The restriction notices Cape director of the Christian Institute;

Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch;

The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute;

The Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, organ of the Christian Institute, which was banned;

Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in education at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Percy Qoboza, who was editor of The World and Weekend World at the time, was detained on the same day. He was released five months later.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his 60s, is still a banned person in South Africa, as is Mr Russell.

Mr Russell caused a stir last year when he broke his restriction order to attend the Anglican synod at Grahamstown. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, but won an appeal against the severity of the sentence. He subsequently served a sentence of two weeks in Pollsmoor Prison.

Mr Brown left South Africa with his family in March 1978, after being granted an exit permit by the Department of Interior. He may not return to South Africa.

of Mr Mayson and Mr Randall were withdrawn in June this year.

Both Mr Kotze and Mr Woods fled the country — Mr Woods to Lesotho in December 1977 and Mr Kotze to Botswana in July 1978. Both subsequently arrived in London.

Mr Woods has remained in London where he has written three books and spent a great deal of time lecturing. In 1978 he was named associate editor of a new journal, Worldpaper.

Mr Kotze spent some time in Utrecht where he led the exiled Christian institute till it folded in March 1979. — DDR.

Naude's ban is relaxed

24.10.81

RDM

By EUGENE HUGO

328

THE banned former director of the Christian Institute, the Reverend C F Beyers Naude, has been given permission to go on holiday with his wife, Ilse, for the first time in four years.

Dr Naude, 66, who entered the last year of a five-year banning order on October 19, intends spending three weeks on the Cape coast so that his wife can recuperate from an illness.

He applied for permission to leave Johannesburg after the family's doctor recommended that he and his wife go on holiday together because her health was suffering under the strain of the banning order.

This week Mrs Naude told the Rand Daily Mail: "If it's not the last year, I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. It's not a normal life".

The couple leave for the Cape today.

DD 24/10/81 (328)

Naude's ban relaxed

JOHANNESBURG — The banned former Christian Institute director, the Rev C. F. Beyers Naude, has been given permission to go on holiday with his wife, Ilse, for the first time in four years.

Dr Naude, who entered the last 12 months of a five-year banning order on October 19, intends spending three weeks on the Cape coast so that Mrs Naude can recuperate from an illness.

He applied for permission to leave the Johannes-

burg area after the Naude family doctor recommended that he and his wife go on holiday together because her health was suffering under the strain of the banning order.

On Monday, as Dr Naude, 66, faced the remaining 8 760 hours of silence-by-executive-decree, Mrs Naude said: "If it's not the last year, I don't know if I'll have the courage to go on. This last year has got to me." — DDC.

Mwasa gets UK support

Save Jan 28/10/77

THE British National Union of Journalists (NUJ) has highlighted the plight of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) leaders with a protest outside the South African Embassy.

The protest on Monday was part of a trade union week of action to isolate apartheid.

Mr Francis Beckett said: "No sooner is a Mwasa president elected than he is rendered incapable of functioning as a journalist and is also restrained in other ways."

A statement released by the acting-president of Mwasa, Mr Goba Ndlovu, said in response: "Mwasa is grateful that the world is aware of our struggle for liberation and the harassment faced by our leaders. We in Mwasa are convinced that what we do is only to uphold the truth as it is and to tell it as it is."

"The South African Government is trying to hide that truth and it is up to the free world to record events as they happen in South Africa. True, our leaders have been suppressed and silenced but Mwasa's work must go on."

Banning August 2/11/81 orders on 3 city people expire

THE five-year banning orders of three Cape Town people expired on Saturday and were not reimposed.

They are Mr Jeremy Baskins, a former trade unionist with the General Workers' Union, Miss Judy Favish, a former literacy teacher, and Mr Jack Lewis, a former member of the Wages Commission at Rhodes University.

Speaking out against the banning order which had been imposed on him in November 1976, Mr Lewis said there was a need for greater solidarity among banned people and all other victims of State repression.

VICTIMISED

'Too often those who have opposed the State and been banned or detained are further victimised and harassed by the Security Police.

'Some people are not allowed to see their mothers who are ill. Others are not allowed to work, study or are banished to remote places they do not know,' he said.

He said it was necessary to speak out against victimisation and harassment and oppose other apartheid laws.

'Until we are free from racism and exploitation in South Africa, there can be no real freedom and the bannings and other measures are only part and parcel of the struggle,' he said.

MANY BANNED

Mr Jeremy Baskins, who runs a bookshop in Mowbray, said: 'While I'm happy that I'm no longer banned, we can't forget the many hundreds who still remain banned, imprisoned and detained.

'We know where our true leaders are and they are not on the President's Council, the Indian Council and all other puppet apartheid institutions,' he said.

Mr Baskins said, regardless of the obstacles and harassment, 'the struggle for a South Africa free from exploitation and oppression is continuing and growing.'

Student leader in court

ARGAS 3/12/81

328

STUDENT leader Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay appeared in the Goodwood Magistrate's Court today, charged with contravening his banning order.

Mr Hamdulay, former acting president of the South African Students Association, allegedly broke his banning order by working outside the Wynberg magisterial district, to which he is restricted, and entering factory premises without permission.

He pleaded not guilty.

Mr Hamdulay was served with a five-year banning order last year.

The hearing was postponed to January 12 1982.

Handwritten signature/initials

Continue to oppose bannings Slabbert

CAPL TIMES
8/12/81

328
Dette

Political Correspondent

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, last night called for continuing public opposition to bannings and detentions without trial.

He said at a report-back meeting in his Claremont constituency that action of this nature by the authorities could never be condoned.

"Let them charge people and take them to court if they have information, otherwise leave them alone," he said to applause.

"Bannings and detentions are to me a never-ending source of anger. I feel offended whenever it happens."

Unless the public registered their anger and offence, their silence would be taken as consent.

The arbitrary powers were such that "the worst kind of dictatorship" would not have to change one law to have absolute and total control of South Africa.



Dr Slabbert — last night's picture.

He reminded his audience that any one of them, their sons, daughters, relatives or friends could be taken away and kept incommunicado for as long as the authorities wished. They could also be confined to any area for any particular period, and in neither case did reasons have to be given.

Dr Slabbert predicted that political movement in 1982 would be dominated by increasing internal pressures and the effects of moves to-

wards a SWA-Namibian settlement.

Settling the SWA-Namibia issue would involve a whole range of crucial questions, from military involvement to a new constitutional dispensation and getting rid of discrimination.

"It will initiate a totally new debate for South Africa."

Internal pressures would continue to mount, whether the government liked it or not. One of the main fields would be labour, where new-found muscle, mainly because of changed labour legislation, would be used for political and community issues such as housing and education.

The government would also find the manpower shortage affecting its ability to administer measures such as influx control.

"Then we either move into siege and try to keep the lid on the pot, or we move towards systematic reform," he said.

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Banning orders on Ciskeians fall away

ARGUS 11/12/81
328

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — South African banning orders served on Ciskeians have fallen away since Ciskei's independence, the head of the Security Police here, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said.

Five Ciskeians had been served with banning orders under Sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act. These ranged from three to five year bans, and in some cases, house arrest as well.

The most recently banned Ciskeian was the former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr. Charles Ngakula. Mr. Ngakula was served with a two and a half year banning order and was placed under house arrest.

Colonel van der Merwe said the banning orders had fallen away since Ciskei's independence on December 4.

Homeland critic Malefane restricted to Phuthaditjhaba

QWAQWA BANS PROTEST

CHIEF MINISTER, Mr Mopeli

18/2/81

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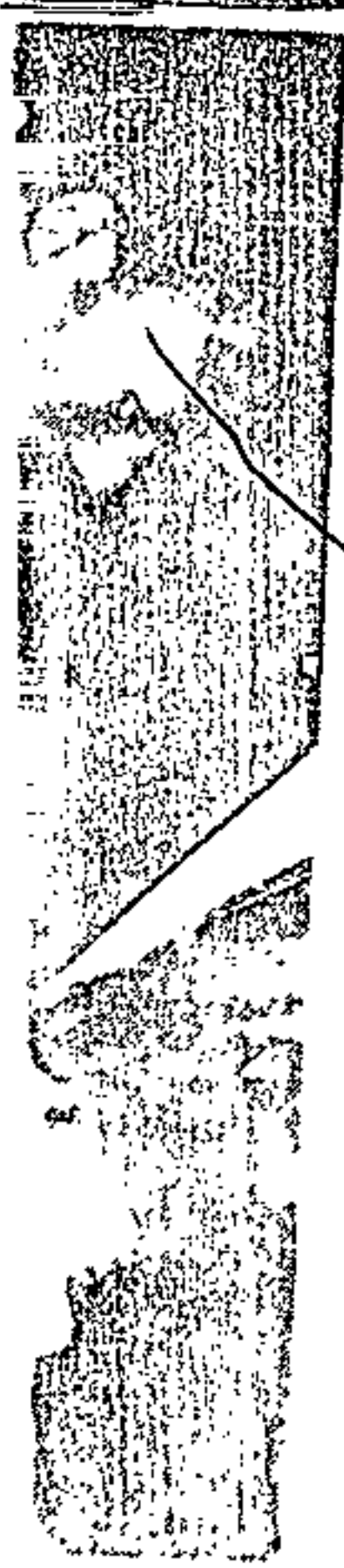
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SERIOUSLY THINKING YOU SHOULD
CONSIDER A
CAREER IN COMPUTERS



refused because of certain technicalities. The respondents were Dr Piet Koorntjof, Chief T K Mopeli, the homeland's Chief Minister, the electoral officer and 19 others.

"This move will not stop us from fighting for the liberation of blacks in the country. We believe that South Africa is meant for all of us and discriminatory laws affecting blacks should be scrapped.

"My party is opposed to the so-called independent states and we have split it out to QwaQwa government that opting for independence will be the same as committing suicide," Mr Kookee said.

The "independent" homelands have deprived most blacks of their citizenship in the country of their birth and "thus we have told Minister Koorntjof and other members of Parliament, blacks wanted a share in the decision-making machinery in this country," he added.

The QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Mopeli, said he could not confirm whether Mr Malefane had been banned, but added: "It is possible that this prohibition has been imposed on him."

Minister of Justice, Chief Mota, was not available for comment.

IN A MOVE to silence opposition, QwaQwa has banned Mr W R Malefane of the Malla-A-Sechaba party for six months.

The banning order on Mr Malefane, outspoken against the apartheid laws and "independent" homelands, was served on him by two policemen yesterday morning.

The shock ban is likely to instil fear into members of the party inside and outside the homeland and sources say legal advice will be sought.

The news of Mr Malefane's ban was told to The SOWETAN by his wife, Mrs E Malefane, who said that two plainclothed policemen came to her house and delivered the banning order. The ban is with immediate effect.

In terms of the order her husband is prohibited from leaving Phuthaditjhaba, the homeland's capital, at any time for a period of six months.

No further details were available and the order was signed by the homeland's Minister of Justice, Chief Wessels Motl.

EX-JOSHUA FAKOFOKO

The order means that Mr Malefane is barred from having any contact with the party's stronghold which is in the urban areas, and it is believed that it is aimed at "stifling activities" of the party in the homeland.

The party's chairman, Mr J Kookee, told The SOWETAN that the ban would not deter the aims and objectives of the party. This "cowardly exercise" by QwaQwa will make the party to grow from strength to strength, he said.

It is not known whether homelands except for "independent states" have the right to ban citizens, but it is understood that during the last local "Native Assembly" Session, QwaQwa asked the State President to bestow the homeland with such powers.

Mr Kookee said it was his feeling that the ban was aimed at "crippling our activities in the homeland," especially after his party had applied for a Supreme Court interdict declaring the last general elections null and void.

This application was, however,

(328) Soweto 21/12/81

Sehume ruling in January

BY NORMAN
NGALE

PRETORIA — Judgment on Mr Thabo Vincent Sehume of Atteridgeville, restricted chairman of the outlawed Black People's Convention branch, will be delivered on January 11.

Mr Sehume appeared on Friday before Mr A G H Boucher in the Pretoria Regional Court facing a charge of contravening his banning order.

According to the charge sheet Mr Sehume had on the night of April 23 unlawfully left his home without permission.

Mr Sehume is alleged to have contravened Section 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act. He is forbidden to leave his home between 6pm and 6am during weekdays.

In his evidence Mr Sehume told the court he had to take his three-months-old child to a traditional healer as the child suffered from severe gastroenteritis, called tlhogwana (small head) in Sotho.

Asked by Mr P A J Schoeman, the prosecutor, why he did not take the child to Dr A Knomo, the family's medical doctor, Mr Sehume told the court there were several ailments practitioners could not cure.

Mr Sehume was banned during 1978 and restricted to the township of Atteridgeville, which he cannot leave except with the permission of the Pretoria Chief Magistrate.

His order — unless favourably reviewed by the Minister of Justice — is due to expire at the end of May 1983.

Two security police gave evidence against him and told the court that on the day in question Mr Sehume was on two occasions not found home after 6pm.

In his defence Mr Sehume said that when the child's condition became serious he decided, though fully aware of the repercussions to take his child to the doctor.

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Plea for banned whip

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE opposition "Matla-A-Sechaba" party is to seek a Supreme Court order restraining the QwaQwa Government from harassing, and to lift the ban on the party's chief whip, Mr W R Malefane.

Mr Malefane was served with a banning order confining him to Phuthaditjhaba, capital of the homeland, by two policemen last week.

This is the second banning order imposed by the QwaQwa Government on Mr Malefane, outspoken against the policies of apartheid and separate development, within a period of 15 months.

He was banned from staying in QwaQwa in September 1980, but after a Supreme Court order and representations made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the order was "temporarily" suspended.

Mr Malefane is now banned in terms of Proclamation 195 of 1981 and the order reads: "In terms of regulation file, (1) of the abovementioned regulations, you are being prohibited from entering into or remaining in any part of QwaQwa, except for the area of Phuthaditjhaba."

Mr Malefane told **THE SOWETAN** in Phuthaditjhaba yesterday that his ban did not come as a surprise to him, following his earlier ban. It had become apparent to him that the QwaQwa Government

present one restricted him to the homeland.

This act is intended to stifle the activities of the party in the homeland. The QwaQwa Government does not have any opposition in the Legislative Assembly and this is a clear indication that the State was run on a dictatorial line.

"We are, however, not going to leave the matter lying down. We are to seek a Supreme Court order for the government to lift the ban," he said.

The leader of the party, Mr W Koekoe, confirmed that lawyers are being briefed to take action against the QwaQwa Government.

Winnie's woe may soon be ended...

WHEN the bells ring out the old on New Year's Eve, one of the things to go could be the restrictions imposed on Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Her current banning order expires on December 31, 1981. She was banned for five years on December 28, 1976.

Mrs Mandela could be banned again, although her legal representative is reportedly optimistic that this will not happen. 'I do not think anything will happen to prevent the lifting of the ban,' Mrs Mandela's lawyers said.

Presently restricted to the small Orange Free State town, Brandfort, Mrs Mandela is no stranger to bannings, detentions, house arrests and imprisonment.

BEEN 'FREE'

Since 1963 she has been 'free' for only 11 months.

Her first banning order imposed in 1963, was extended in 1965 and 1966. The following year Mrs Mandela was sentenced to 14 months imprisonment, of which all but four days were suspended.

Detention followed in 1969 and she was held in solitary confinement for 491 days. During that time unsuccessful court cases involving herself and 21 others were held. Two weeks after Mrs Mandela's release she was banned for five years.

EXPIRED

Countless arrests and charges of breaking her banning order followed. In 1973 she spent six months in jail in Kroonstad. There were also a few short imprisonments and suspended sentences.

In September 1975 the banning order expired and was not renewed. This new-found 'freedom' last

Along with other members of the Black Parents Association, Mrs Mandela was detained in August 1976, during the Soweto uprising.

Upon her release at Christmas 1976 Mrs Mandela was banned again, this time for five years.

She was restricted to certain sections of Johannesburg. But as the first anniversary of the June 16 uprising drew close in 1977, she was banished to the small Orange Free State town of Brandfort.

There Mrs Mandela was convicted for breaking her banning order.

Earlier this year a contemporary of Mrs Mandela's, Mrs Albertina Sisulu was unbanned after 17 years.

Mrs Sisulu's husband, Walter, is also an ANC leader imprisoned for life on Robben Island.

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(328) (329) Star 29/12/81

Detentions, bannings deplored

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Detentions without trial, whereby the principles of justice are ignored, can be justified only in times of emergency, the outgoing president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr David Sampson, said today.

He said 1981 had been a disappointing year as far as detentions were concerned. When students and trade unionists were detained this was often seen as intimidation to deter the people from acts of which the Government disapproved.

"At for banning, this is in effect a

form of sentence imposed without trial and can only adversely affect our reputation as a country where the rule of law prevails and where justice is seen to be done.

"It is welcome news that some of the recent crop of detainees are to be charged early in the New Year and it is hoped the remainder will also be charged or released."

Mr Sampson said he hoped 1982 would see a decline in the resorting to this type of procedure which should not be allowed to become entrenched in South Africa's legal system.

Winnie Mandela banned for another five years

C. TIMES 30/12/81
328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela was banned for another five years yesterday only two days before her current banning and banishment order was due to expire.

She will remain banished to Brandfort in the Free State where she has lived in a three-roomed township house since the government ordered her out of Soweto in May, 1977.

The ban — served on her by Brandfort police just after lunch — was confirmed in Johannesburg by her legal adviser, Mr Ismail Ayob, and in Pretoria by an official of the Department of Justice.

Although details of the new order are not yet known, it is understood that there has been a slight relaxation of the section on Mrs Mandela's visitors.

Previously, permits from the local magistrate were needed by visitors. It is understood that *bona fide* friends and diplomats will no longer need official permission to visit her.

It is not known if she will still be subjected to house arrest at night and over weekends as is the case now.

Mrs Mandela — wife of former African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, serving a life sentence on Robben Island — has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for the past 20 years.

Black Parents Association

Her only period of freedom was from October, 1975, when her third banning order was not renewed, to August, 1976, when she was detained under internal security legislation for nearly five months. Her current banning order was imposed just before she was released.

Mrs Mandela, 47, was an executive member of the Black Parents Association in Soweto at the time of her detention in 1976.

A fellow executive member of the BPA who was also detained at that time, and current chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Ntatho Motlana, was shocked when he heard of the new ban.

"I am sure I will be joining many ordinary South Africans in condemning this unjustified and unjustifiable action."

Widespread protests

He hoped there would be widespread protests against the new ban on Mrs Mandela.

The Opposition spokesman on Justice, Mr Dave Dalling, condemned the latest banning.

He said although Mrs Mandela was an arch-enemy of apartheid, silencing her in this way did more harm to the cause of peaceful change than any militant, anti-South African ever could.

Winnie Mandela: Call for reasons

ARGUS
30/12/81

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Justice spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have called on the Government to make public its reasons for the re-banning of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Mrs Mandela, 47, wife of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, was yesterday banned for another five years.

The ban was served on her by Brandfort police only two days before her current banning and banishment order was due to expire.

She has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for 20 years.

Mr David Dalling, opposition spokesman for justice, called on the Minister of Justice to explain why he, the Minister, found it necessary once again to ban Mrs Mandela and restrict her to a small Free State town.

'MALICIOUS'

'As far as I am aware Mrs Mandela has not been convicted of any political crime in this country. It seems to me that the Government is being malicious to persecute this woman without giving reasons either to her or to the public.'

'This sort of persecution should not be allowed in what should be a free country,' Mr Dalling said.

Mr Pat Rogers, justice spokesman for the NRP, said nobody knew what Mrs Mandela had done to deserve banning again.

'As long as we are not given reasons for this action there will be doubt as to the state's credibility.'

'It is high time the Government started being less authoritarian in its handling of bannings so that it can win the confidence of the nation for its handling of security matters,' Mr Rogers said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, declined to comment.

Another ⁽³²⁸⁾ 5 years ^{stan} for Mrs ^{30/12/81} Mandela

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, has been banned for another five years.

This was confirmed in Pretoria last night by a spokesman for the SA Police Division of Public Relations after information received from Security Police in Bloemfontein.

She has again been restricted to the town of Brandfort about 50 km north of Bloemfontein.

Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he spoke to Mrs Mandela and she told him the order was served on her about lunch time yesterday. It would expire at the end of December 1986.

The previous order was served on her on December 28, 1976, after the June 16 unrest in Soweto.

Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela has had numerous prosecutions since the 50s, but only one conviction — in 1973 — for contravening an earlier banning order.

Several months ago she was prosecuted for harbouring a member of her household, but the action was dismissed.

Justice spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have called upon the Government to make public its reasons for the re-banning.

MALICIOUS

Mrs Mandela has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for 20 years.

Mr David Dalling, Opposition spokesman for justice, called on the Minister of Justice to explain why he found it necessary once again to ban Mrs Mandela.

"As far as I am aware Mrs Mandela has not been convicted of any political crime in this country. It seems to me that the Government is being malicious in persecuting this woman without giving reasons either to her or to the public."

Mr Pat Rogers, justice spokesman for the NRP, said nobody knew what Mrs Mandela had done to deserve banning again.

"As long as we are not given reasons for this action there will be doubt as to the credibility of the State."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP said he could not comment on Mrs Mandela's case as the NRP remained opposed in principle to banning and did not single out isolated cases. — Sapa and Staff reporter.

Winnie faces 5 more years of banishment to Brandfort

By CHRIS FREIMOND

MRS Winnie Mandela was banned for another five years yesterday — only two days before her current banning and banishment order was due to expire.

She will remain banished to Brandfort in the Free State, where she has lived in a three-roomed township house since the Government ordered her out of Soweto in May, 1977.

The ban — served on her by Brandfort police just after lunch — was confirmed in Johannesburg by her legal adviser, Mr Ismail Ayob, and in Pretoria by a Department of Justice official.

Although details of the new order are not yet known, it is understood there has been a slight relaxation of the section governing visitors.

Previously permits from the local magistrate were needed by visitors. It is understood bona fide friends and diplomats will no longer need official permission to visit her.

It is not known if she will still be subjected to house arrest at night and over weekends.

20 years

Mrs Mandela, 47, wife of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has been banned, banished and detained almost continuously for 20 years.

Her only period of freedom was from October, 1975, when her third banning order was not renewed, to August, 1976, when she was detained under internal security legislation for nearly five months. Her current banning order was imposed just before she was released.

Mrs Mandela was an executive member of the Black Parents Association (BPA) in Soweto at the time of her detention.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, a fellow executive BPA member and current chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was shocked when he heard the news.

"I am sure I will be joining many ordinary South Africans in condemning this unjustified and unjustifiable action. We were looking forward to her re-joining



MRS WINNIE MANDELA
20 years of restrictions

her family and friends back here in Soweto," he said.

He hoped there would be widespread protests against the new ban on Mrs Mandela. It was important for people to make their voices heard in opposition to this type of action even though the Government was insensitive to protest, Dr Motlana said.

The Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, condemned the banning.

"This ban is nothing more than vicious and personally malicious. It demonstrates once again to the world that South Africa is entering 1982 as heavily encased in police authoritarianism as it was a year ago," he said.

Little hope

Although Mrs Mandela was an arch-enemy of apartheid, silencing her in this way did more harm to the cause of peaceful change in South Africa than any militant, anti-South African ever could, Mr Dalling said.

If the National Party could not learn to negotiate with those who opposed its policies, then there was little hope for a future of orderly change, he said.



BANISHED: Five more years.

Winnie Mandela banned again

By SAM MABE

MS WINNIE Mandela, the banned wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, has been slapped with another five-year banning order.

The order was the fifth to have been slapped on her in almost the last 20 years. This, means she

will continue living in Brandfort, to which she was banished in 1977 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Ms Mandela's banning order was served on her on Tuesday afternoon, only two days before her current banning and banishment was due to expire. The two orders were to have

expired tonight at 12 o'clock.

A family friend of the Mandelas, Mr Matthews Malefane, yesterday told the SOWETAN that the banning order shattered Ms Mandela's hopes of celebrating the New Year like everybody else.

"Being uncertain of what was going to happen, she had packed most of her

things in readiness to leave for her Johannesburg home.

"You see, whenever she was re-banned, it was done a week or two before the other one expired.

"So, she had this feeling that if the order was not to be renewed, the police would just come without warning her, to load her belongings and return them to Johannesburg because they brought them here.

"She thought she would be saving herself the inconvenience of loading her stuff in a hurry and perhaps causing damage to fragile objects. But she is relaxed now that at least she knows that she has to remain here for the next five years," Mr Malefane said.

During Ms Mandela's close to 20 years under restriction orders, she has been charged on numerous occasions for allegedly contravening her banning orders but it was only once — in 1973 — that she was convicted.

And since the early '50s, she has also been detained on many occasions with other members of the Women's Federation of South Africa which included Ms Helen Joseph.

328 Susan
31/12/81

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY DECEMBER 31 1981 328

Mandela ban 'disgusts lovers of justice'

Political Correspondent
MRS Winnie Mandela was being punished by purely arbitrary action by the Government, not through the courts, Mrs Helen Suzman, one of the Opposition's speakers on human rights, said today.

She was reacting to the news that Mrs Mandela was banned for another five years, two days before her current banning and

banishment order expired.

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

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

'She is punished by

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

'She has never been found guilty of any offence other than breaking the banning order

imposed on her by the Government. Yet to all intent and purposes she has been punished in a manner that suggests she has committed a capital offence.

'The Government's arbitrary action in rebanning Mrs Mandela must disgust all people in and out of South Africa who believe in simple justice,' Mrs Suzman said.