TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING & BANISMENT 1982

JAN. — DEC.

i/o tariffs for certain period of time

when a i. small - cannot compete - reap. benefits of economies of scale - must be protected until it grows up - tariff - release tariff. -



MRS SUZMAN

Suzman: Mandela ban arbitrary action

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

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

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

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

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

"She has never been found guilty of any offence other than breaking the banning order imposed on her by the government. Yet to all 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. — SAPA.

reciprocal external economies
- firm X - training - might - others
- loses to other firms.
- Must be sure to receive subsidy from firm my.

Dynamic analysis.
- time
- internal & external.

WINNIE: Strong woman



By SAM MABE

MRS WINNIE MANDELA is so used to being arrested, charged and found not guilty that the sight of a policeman must have ceased to mean anything to her.

She once told a magistrate during one of her numerous trials in Bloemfontein that the police visited her so often that her house had virtually been turned into an extension of a police station.

But during the course of this month, especially the last two weeks, the police must have dominated her thoughts.

This is the period when she must have been restless. Her fate, as a woman who has been banned and banished to Brandfort for the last five years, was hanging in the balance.

Dorpie

She was dying to know whether when the New Year starts, she would still be "imprisoned" in this tiny Free State dorpie, or that she would be unshackled from her restrictions to start leading a normal life like any other woman.

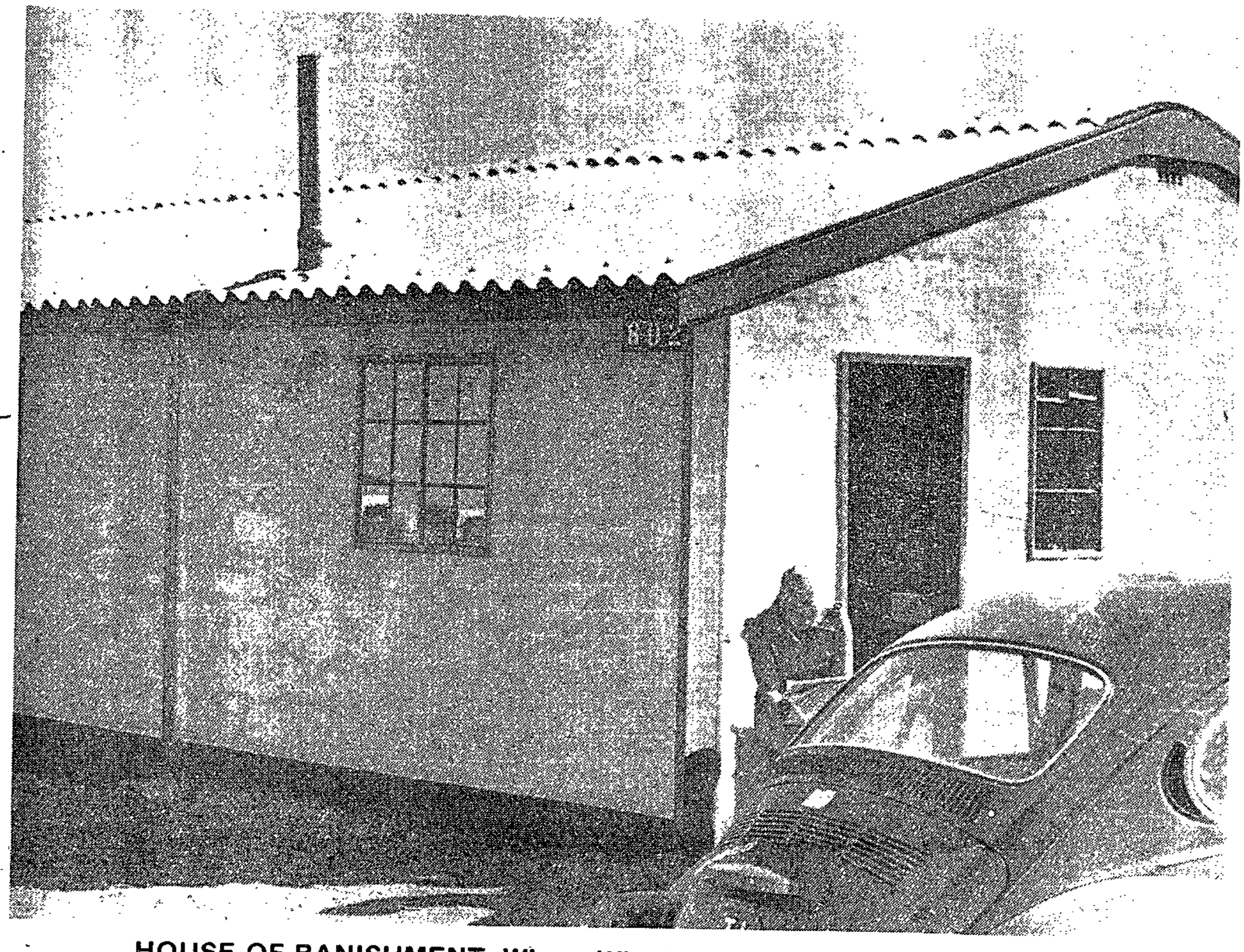
She must have been praying that they should not come at all, so that she could celebrate the New Year like everybody else.

She must also have prayed that if she was to be banned again, the police should come to her house sooner, to serve the order and relieve her from the tension that kept her and members of her family on their toes for the rest of this month.

So the tension was broken on Tuesday afternoon when the police handed her a piece of paper which informed her that the "home" that was chosen for her by the Minister of Justice in 1977, will remain her "home" for another five years.

Hermit

Also, she is to shut her mouth, distance herself from her friends and live like a hermit for the next five years.



HOUSE OF BANISHMENT: Where Winnie will be for the next five years.

A source of courage and inspiration

Presumably, like most banning orders, her order should be informing her that the Minister has satisfied himself that she is engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic.

But Winnie Mandela is a strong woman. The way she has carried herself during all the years that a life imprisonment sentence separated her from her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, has proved that she is made of a tough fibre.

Father

Single-handed, she brought up her two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa, who were too young to understand what was happening when their father was jailed 18 years ago.

Zenani is now married to a Swazi prince and Zindziswa keeps the home fires burning at their Orlando West home where Mrs Mandela cannot go except with the permission of a magistrate.

She has been in and out of prison more often than she cares to remember and although she cannot say so publicly, her lifestyle in Brandfort says a lot about her determination to spend her lifetime fighting for justice and an end to apartheid in this country.

Among other things, she has refused to obey apartheid rules followed by all blacks in Brandfort. She uses the "Whites Only" entrance to the police station where she reports once a week.

She has also refused to use the small openings made at the back of some shops in town. She uses the front door that is used by whites.

Sad

Several other blacks have taken courage from her, and they ignore the back opening from which they are supposed to buy. And as a result, many shop-owners in Brandfort do not enforce apartheid to customers as is normally done in Free State shops.

It is for this reason, that although many blacks in Brandfort are sad that Mrs Mandela will continue leading an abnormal life for the next five years, they are on the other hand happy that they will still live with her.

Because in her, they see a source of courage, strength and inspiration without which, Brandfort would still be one of the least known dorpies of Vrystaat.



DAUGHTER: Zinzi keeping fires burning.



DAUGHTER: Zeni married in Swaziland.

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S 1546

(328)

Cleric slams new ban on Mrs Mandela

Cape Herald 9/1/82

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

It also highlights the totalitarian nature of the Government, said Dr Allan Boesak, a leading Sendingkerk minister.

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

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

BANNING

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

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

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

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

STRUGGLE

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

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

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

Staff member detained

WITS LEADER IS BANNED

By SAM MABE

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

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

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

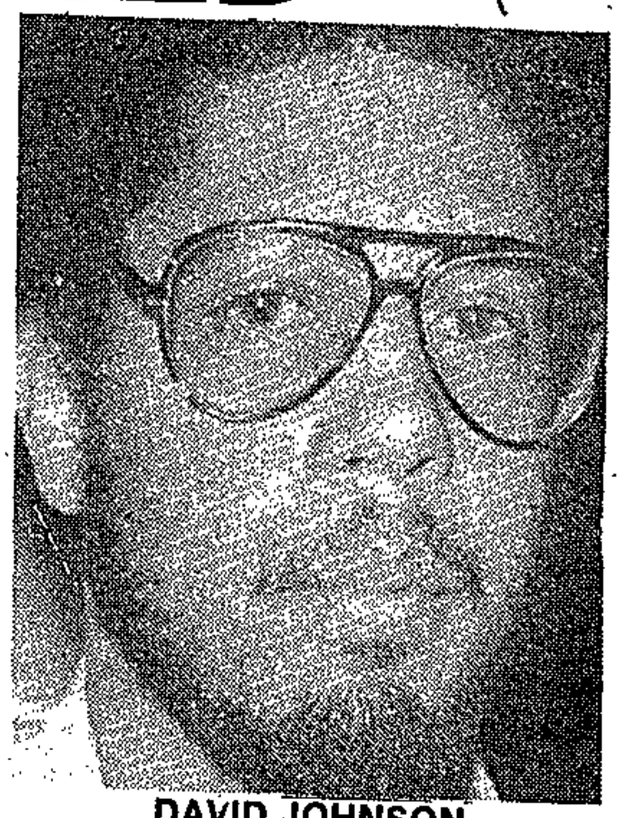
Mr Johnson (24) took over the chairmanship of BSS after its previous chairman, Mr Firoz Cachalia, was banned around the middle of last year.

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

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

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

Prof. Tyson denounced the detention and called on the



DAVID JOHNSON

authorities "to refrain from action of this kind."

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

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

Black student leader banned

Star 12/1/82

(324)

(328)

By Mike Cohen

A five-year banning order has been served on the president of the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Dave Johnson.

The order restricts him to the Johannesburg and Vereeniging magisterial districts.

Mr Johnson is a final-year social work student.

He will be allowed to continue his studies at the university during the time he is banned.

Mr Johnson was convicted in 1969 under the Riotous Assemblies Act and given a suspended sentence.

He was detained for two weeks last year.

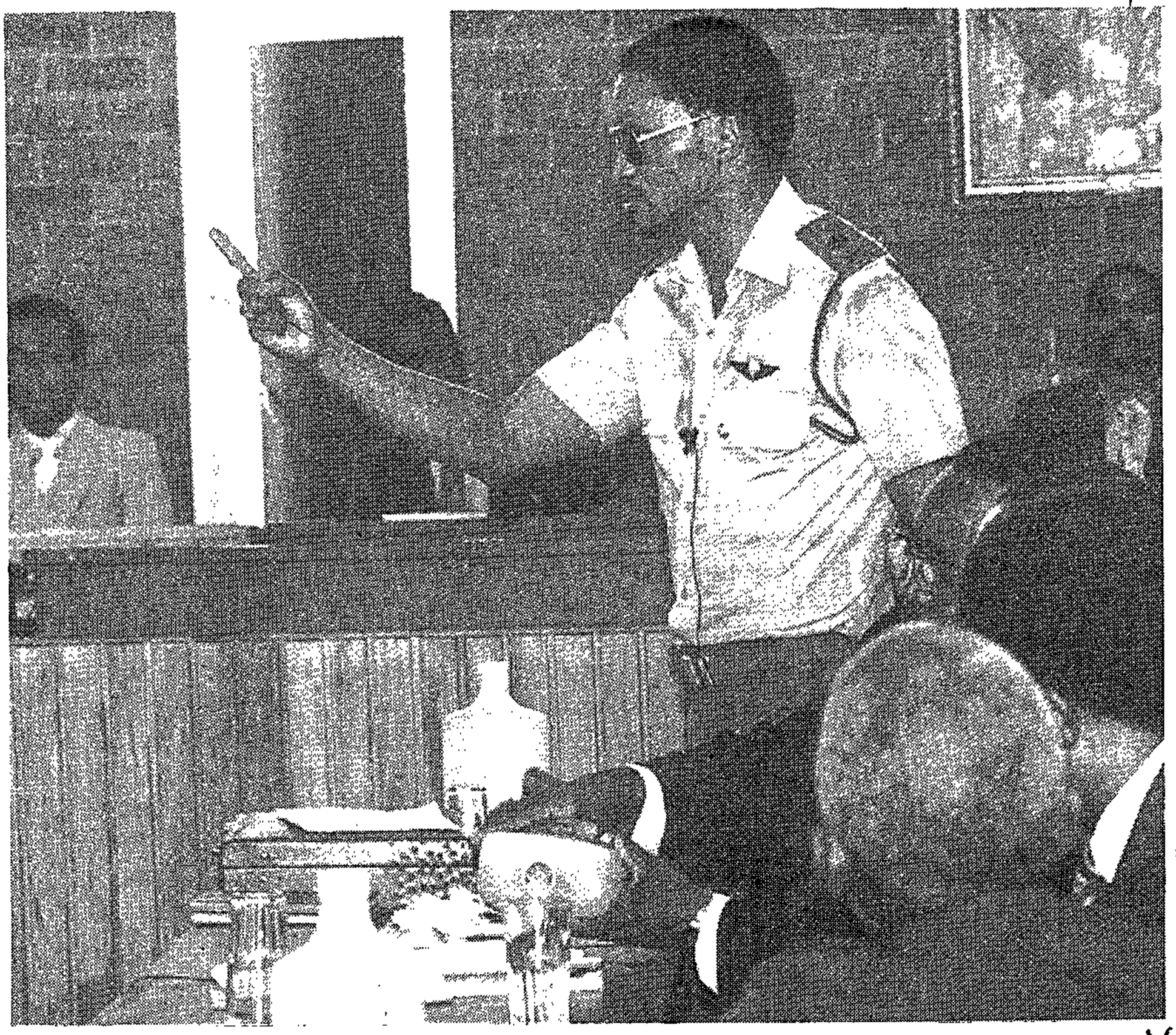
Security police yesterday confirmed the detention of four people in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act.

They are Mr Michael Jenkin (33), his businesswoman wife, Miss Sally Hunter (30), Miss Dejanie Smith and Mr Ralph Wortley, a senior member of the University of the Witwatersrand staff.

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

Mr Jenkin is brother of Steven Jenkin who, with Alexandre Moumbaris and Timothy Lee, escaped from Pretoria Central Prison in December 1979 disguised as joggers.

All three left the country after their escape. Police have refused to say whether there is any connection between the detention of Mr Jenkin and the detention of Mr Steven Kitson, whose father is serving a 25-year term for sabotage.



The Director-General of State Security in the Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, addresses students in Zwelitsha yesterday. The students are doing part-time work as clerks in government departments.

Daily Dispatch Jan 1982

Sebe: banned must come to us

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

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

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

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

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

General Sebe also disclosed that his department had not detained anyone under the emergency regulations (Proclamation R252) since independence.

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

He added that the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services had expanded with new offices at Peddie, Alice, Hewu and Keiskammahoek. — DDR

5-year ban on student leader

ARGUS
12/1/82
328

Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

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

FOUR PEOPLE

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

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

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

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

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

Banned from Wits student

THE president of the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Dave Johnson, has been banned for five years.

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

They are Mr Ralph Worthley, Mr Mandel Jenkin, Ms Kathy Hunter and Ms Daphne Smith. They are being held under Section 29 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

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

Eight days

Mr Kganare said yesterday he was released on December 26 after spending eight days in detention.

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

Mail Reporters

It restricts him to Johannesburg and to the Vereeniging magisterial district where his parents live — but allows him to attend Wits to study.

Mr Adrian Tyghe of the Wits SRC said: "We have worked with David over the past few years and have come to respect and admire his courageous leadership which has been an impeccable example to us all.

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

Mr Johnson, a third year social work student, was convicted in 1980 under the Riotious Assemblies Act and given a suspended sentence. In 1981 he was detained for two weeks.

Sehume found guilty of breaking ban order

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

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

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

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

Mr Bouwer told Sehume, who had pleaded not guilty, that passing of sentence would be postponed for three years on condition the banning order was not broken again. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 13/11/82

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'You've got to fight the fears'

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

At the time of her five-year banning in 1978, she was the vice-president of the Students' Representative Council at UCT and near to completing a BA/BSc degree.

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

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

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

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

ARGUS 15/1/82 328

3 banned, 2 unbanned

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

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

Withdrawal notices served on Mrs Laura Jean Levetan of Claremont, Cape Town, on October 20 and no Mr Surunarayan Kala Venkatrathnam of Mobeli, Durban, on December 28 were also gazetted today.— Sapa.

Dienste	Service	Begroting Estimates 1981/82	Maand Desember Month of December		Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember Total 1 April to 31 December	
			1981	1980	1981	1980
Buitelandse Lenings en Kredite Gedelg—	Foreign Loans and Credits Redeemed—					
6% Uitvoerkrediet Fasiliteit	6% Export Credit Facility	—	—	—	2 045 488	—
1979/81	1979/81	—	—	—	13 777 509	—
1978/81	1978/81	—	—	—	31 161 326	—
1981/86	1981/86	—	—	—	4 304 259	—
1977/86	1977/86	—	—	—	3 822 879	—
1977/86	1977/86	—	—	—	3 883 094	—
1976/85	1976/85	—	—	—	1 065 457	—
1979/84	1979/84	—	—	—	6 304 018	—
1973/87	1973/87	—	583 373	—	583 373	—
Uitbetalings, Staatsinkomstebegrotingsposte, 1980/81	Issues, State Revenue Votes, 1980/81	—	450	—	1 907 438	—
	R	—	2 027 479 788	—	9 082 687 708	—
	R	—	3 372 508 704	—	22 027 140 449	—
Skatkissaldo, 31 Desember 1981	Exchequer Balance, 31 December 1981	—	—	—	—	—
Kontant	Cash	—	358 434	—	358 434	—
Totale	Totals R	—	3 372 867 138	—	22 027 498 883	—

(a) Artikel 1 van Wet 38 van 1977.
(b) Artikel 2 (1) (a) van Wet 54 van 1971.
(c) Artikel 8 van Wet 18 van 1936.
(d) Artikel 7 (1) van Wet 53 van 1957.
(e) Artikel 19*bis* (1) (a) van Wet 63 van 1962.
(f) Artikel 22 (4) (a) van Wet 25 van 1969.

(a) Section 1 of Act 38 of 1977.
(b) Section 2 (1) (a) of Act 54 of 1971.
(c) Section 8 of Act 18 of 1936.
(d) Section 7 (1) of Act 53 of 1957.
(e) Section 19*bis* (1) (a) of Act 63 of 1962.
(f) Section 22 (4) (a) of Act 25 of 1969.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. 78 15 Januarie 1982

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET 54 VAN 1972)

TOEPASSING DEUR PLAASLIKE BESTURE.—DESPATCH, DIAS, GRAHAMSTAD, THEUNISSEN EN VREDE

Die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, magtig die Afdelingsraad van Dias en die Munisipaliteite van Despatch, Grahamstad, Theunissen en Vrede 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 hy verlang, die toepaslike bepalings van genoemde Wet ten opsigte van enige artikel wat onder die bepalings daarvan ressorteer, uit te voer.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. 78 15 January 1982

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT 54 OF 1972)

ENFORCEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—DESPATCH, DIAS, GRAHAMSTOWN, THEUNISSEN AND VREDE

The 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 authorises the Divisional Council of Dias and the Municipalities of Despatch, Grahamstown, Theunissen and Vrede 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 him, the applicable provisions of the said Act in respect of any article falling within the provisions thereof.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 72 15 Januarie 1982

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10*ter* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID (WET 44 VAN 1950)

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 72 15 January 1982

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

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

(2). Technological change. Investment also depends on innovation, because if a machine or process is invented ~~(whereby)~~ which ~~(can)~~ has the possibility of cutting costs in a particular sector of the industry and thereby increasing profits, it will encourage people to invest. But technological change comes in irregular spurts and as a result investment is liable to change erratically.

(3) Investment is the expenditure on capital goods, which are durable, hence the expense of buying new capital goods is postponable and therefore the economic climate will influence when and how ~~(how)~~ much is spent. The economic climate itself is again very subjective and this further contributes to the volatile nature of investment.

These three c[illegible]ed factors and the
interaction betw[illegible]e the investment
function erratic a[illegible] unexpected changes.

Therefore, although [illegible] function is much
smaller than the [illegible]ntive of creating
capable due to its [illegible] fluctuations in
booms and recess[illegible]
the level of econo[illegible] adjusted 6/15
K/K interv[illegible]

Banished lawyer in court

UMTATA — A former East London Attorney, Mr Louis Mtshizana, who was banished by the Transkei Government to the Ludidi area of Maluti, made a brief appearance in the magistrate's court yesterday charged with contravening his banishment order.

Mr Mtshizana, whose banishment removed him from living and practising in Sterkspruit, was not asked to plead and no evidence was given.

He was detained by security police shortly before being restricted to Maluti.

The case was postponed until February 24. Mr Mtshizana is out on R50 bail. — SAPA.

328

ARGUS 19/1/82

Ciskeians' ban still valid in SA

328

Argus Bureau

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

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

The head of the Security Police here, Colonel A P van der Merwe, said soon after Ciskei's independence that the banning orders were null and void.

The banned Ciskeians could be listed as persona non grata in South Africa until they were free to move about.

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

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

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

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

He criticised the South African spokesman for commenting before consulting with Ciskei.

SA banning orders not valid in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — South African banning orders restricting people to parts of Ciskei are no longer valid in that country according to a spokesman for the South African Department of Justice.

The restrictions do, however, still apply in South Africa.

The spokesman said these banning orders became invalid in Ciskei when Ciskei attained independence on December 4.

But banning orders that restricted people to an area partly in Ciskei and partly in South Africa would still be enforceable in South Africa. If the banned person moved out of the area in South Africa to which he was restricted to travel to another part of South Africa, he could still be punished.

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

Other aspects of South African banning orders that prevented people from attending meetings in Ciskei or placed them under house arrest in that country are also now invalid there. They do, however, still apply in South Africa.

"On the date of Ciskei independence, any existing banning order (banishing someone to part of Ciskei) expired in Ciskei," the spokesman said.

"The order has no force in Ciskei," he added, "but if the banning order restricts the person to part of South Africa as well, that part still applies."

Therefore, he said, such a person was free to do as he pleased within the borders of Ciskei. But as soon as he entered South Africa, the banning order could be enforced.

This also applied to matters such as public speaking. A once-banned person could now be quoted in Ciskei, but not in South Africa.

Lawyers agree that people banished to Ciskei can no longer be forced by South Africa to restrict themselves to those areas.

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

If the affected people left Ciskei and entered South Africa they would do so at risk of action being taken against them by South African authorities.

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

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

Among the people affected by the South African banning orders are the former Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Charles Nqakula; the former research officer for the now-banned Black Community Programme, Mr Malusi Mpulwana; a former Robben Island prisoner and Ciskei civil servant, Mr Monde Mkunqwana; and Mr Mzwandile Mbilini, of Zwelitsha.

All except Mr Mkunqwana are restricted to the Zwelitsha and King William's Town magisterial districts. Mr Mkunqwana is restricted to Mdantsane and East London. — DDR.

328 189 RDM 20/1/82

SA bannings are no longer valid in Ciskei

Mail Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impose

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

Among the people affected by the South African banning orders are: a former journalist, Mr Charles Nqakula; a former research officer of the now banned Black Community Programme, Mr Malusi Mpumlwana; a former Robben Island prisoner and Ciskei civil servant, Mr Monder Mkunqwana; and Mr Mzwandile Mbilini, of Zwelitsha.

All except Mr Mkunqwana are restricted to the Zwelitsha and King Williams' Town magisterial district. Mr Mkunqwana is restricted to Mdantsane and East London.

Sowetan 22/1/82

Silenced poet

328

By SAM MABE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

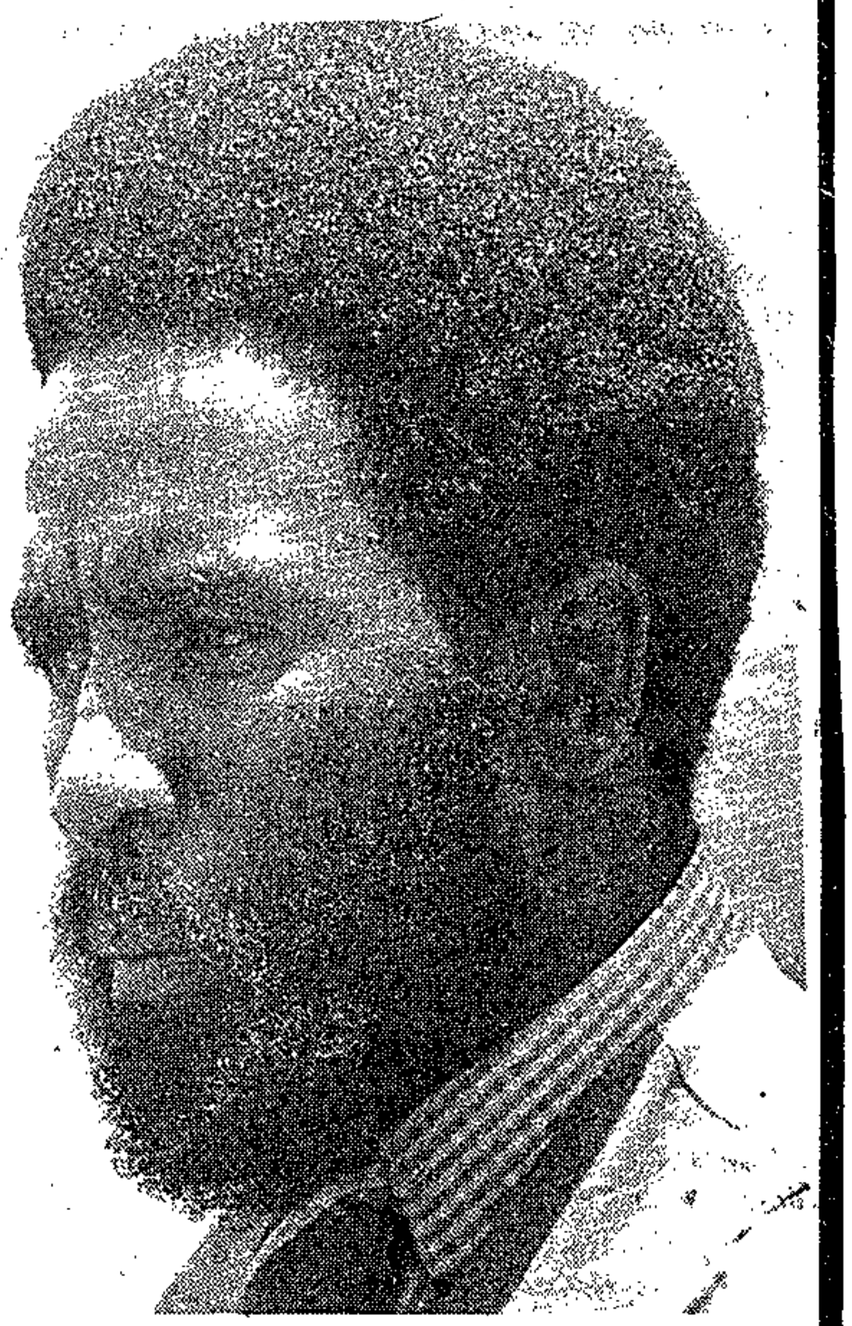
On his 13th month in prison, he received two documents from Mr Kruger, which informed him of what was to happen to him with effect from November 17, 1978.

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

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

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

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



MDLELENI: Threat to the State?

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

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

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

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

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

Suspended sentence for banned PE man

1/2/87 (328) E. Post

Post Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Vassen, of Cape Town, was instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and company. Mr F J van der Westhuizen prosecuted.

(328) 3/2/82



Mr Sammy Adelman

Banned student leader flees country

ARGUS 3/2/82 (328) 21

Argus Correspondent

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

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

Mr Adelman, former president of Witwatersrand University's Students' Representative Council, was banned for five years in June last year after a period in detention.

He is believed to have fled the country on foot, crossing the Lesotho border without his passport, which is in the hands of the South African authorities.

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

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

'The first I heard about it was when I was contacted by a member of the Press yesterday,' she said.

Mrs Adelman said she last saw her son 'a few days ago.'

'I have no idea where he is. They say he is in Lesotho, but he has not contacted us yet,' she said

Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, said today he had not heard that Mr Adelman had fled the country.

Mr Adelman was held by the Witwatersrand branch of the Security Police last year — the same branch that served the five year banning order on him.

Lesotho authorities in Maseru have no knowledge of Mr Adelman being in Lesotho, according to a senior official.

Banned student leader flees to Lesotho

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RDM 3/2/82

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

He appeared in court and was remanded.

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

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

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

Denial

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

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

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

Star 3/2/82 (328)

Adelman flees to Lesotho

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

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

Mr Adelman, former president of the Witwatersrand University Students' representative Council, was banned for five years in June last year after a period in detention.

He is believed to have fled the country by foot, crossing the Lesotho border without a passport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mr Adelman . . . charged with breaking banning order.

Bannings: Review plan welcomed

ARGUS 4/2/82 328

Political Correspondent

THE New Republic Party has welcomed proposals to have a board of review to deal with banned people.

The proposals are contained in the Rabie report on security legislation.

The NRP's spokesman on justice matters, Mr Pat Rogers, said: 'It is the duty of the Government to ensure that every precautions is taken to maintain law and order and to protect law-abiding citizens.

'It is equally important that the Government goes out of its way to ensure that justice is not only done, but is also seen to be done.

'South Africa, of necessity, has had to make use of stringent security methods to deal effectively with subversion and revolutionary activists.

'Notwithstanding certain reservations, I regard the recommendations of the Rabie Commission concerning the appointment of a board or boards of review falling under the Minister of Justice and better access to detainees as a considerable improvement on existing legislation.'

Prof warns of Mwasa banning

C. Times 4/2/82

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

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

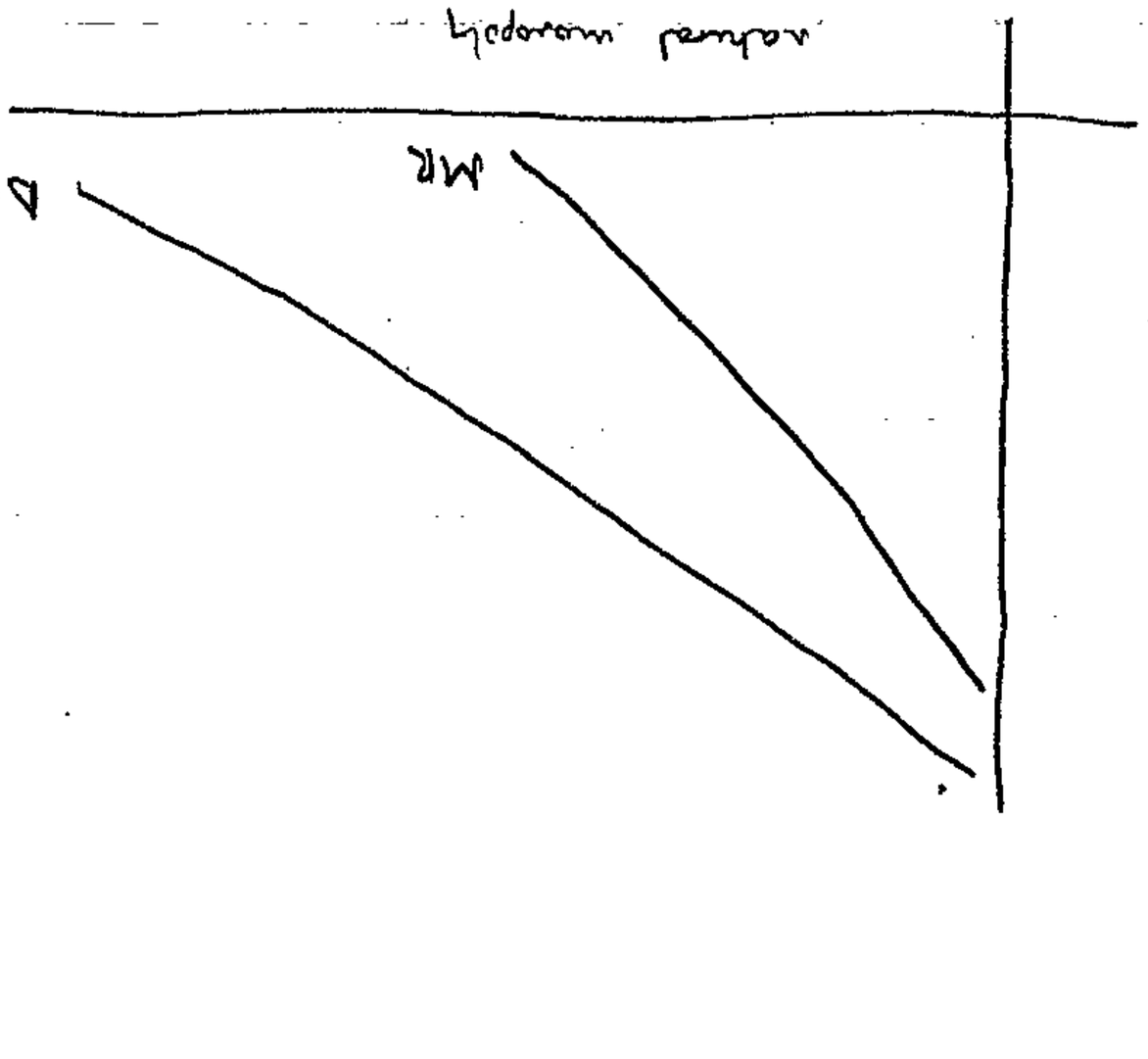
In an interview Professor Gerwel, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, said his prognosis was that Mwasa was "in for the same fate" as its forerunner, the Union of Black Journalists.

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

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

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

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



(328)

Adelman's arrest ordered

Star 5/2/82

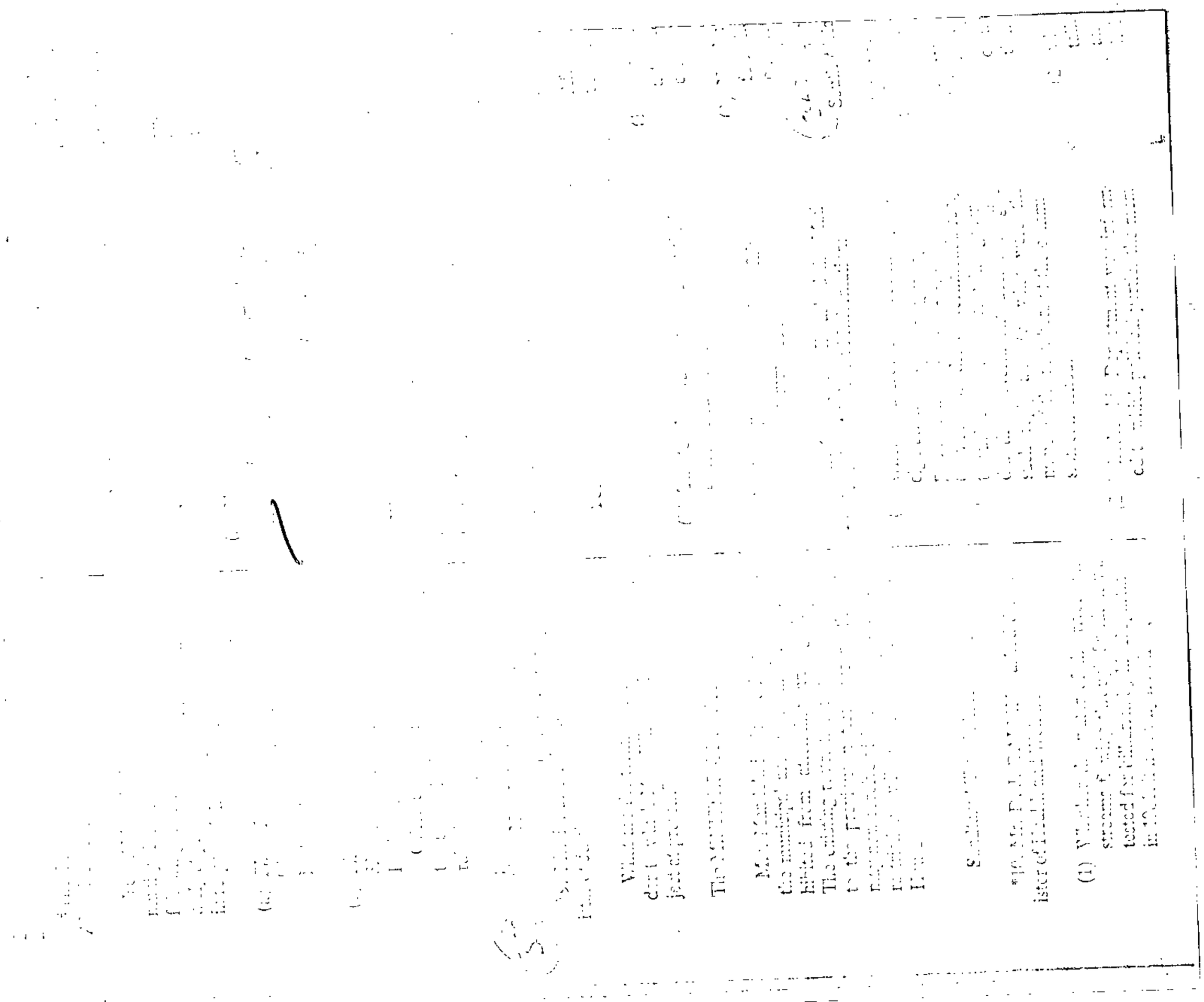
By Joe Openshaw

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

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

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

Mr Adelman is said to be in Lesotho seeking political asylum. It is believed he left the country by foot. His passport is in the possession of the Security Police.



A servant of the people, but a 'threat to the security of SA'

Life and hope under orders of banishment

By SAM MABE



DR RAMPHELE: She exudes charm.



APARTHEID: She's a staunch opponent. Pix: BONGANI MNGUNI

THE charm she exudes is unmistakable and the mere knowledge that she is a doctor would immediately stimulate an interest to want to know her age. Her birth records show that she has been around for 33 years, although nothing would make you doubt her sincerity if she claimed to be 20.

You could mistake her for a teacher, a saleslady or an office typist. But all what Dr Mamphele has been in her lifetime is a student, a doctor, a staunch opponent of apartheid and in the last five years — a "threat to the security of South Africa".

Dr Ramphele was born in Pietersburg and grew up in Mara, west of Louis Trichardt, where her father was a schoolteacher. She did her pre-medical courses at the University of the North before enrolling with the University of Natal where she qualified as a doctor.

This is where she met and got to know the father of black consciousness, the late Steve Biko, who introduced her to politics and with whom she was in close contact until she was banned. She was a member of Saso and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

As a doctor, she practiced at King Edward Hospital in Durban for about six months, then at Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth and later at Mount Coke outside King William's Town towards the end of 1974.

In 1975, the BCP took her under its employ as a medical officer of Zanempilo Health Centre near King William's Town. In the two years that she worked at the clinic, she helped many sick people in Ciskei where diseases are rife and doctors a rarity.

But in April of 1977, the stroke of the Government's pen divorced her from the work she had grown to love.

Until then, all that Dr Ramphele could have known of Tzaneen, a small town in the Eastern Transvaal, was what she may have read from her geography books while at school.

As for Lenyenye, to her it could have been the name of a mountain, perhaps a river or a village in Uganda, Nigeria or somewhere in Africa.

When she got to know that Lenyenye was the name of a township in Tzaneen, it was after she was served with a five-year banning and banishment order, taken from her office in King William's Town, and driven for about 1000 kilometres to the tropical area in the Eastern Transvaal where she had no relatives, no friends or even the most distant of acquaintances.

But since serving people had always featured highly on her life's agenda, it was not long before she opened a surgery in Lenyenye, and two other out-stations at Tikiliwe and Meetse. Both were about 40 kilometres outside Lenyenye.

But in 1979, patients in the two out-stations were dealt a heavy blow when the Government added a clause to her banning order, minimizing the area within which she could move. She was restricted to Lenyenye township only.

When she was originally restricted to the magisterial district of Tzaneen, she could move freely to the two outskirts because they fell within the magisterial district of Tzaneen.

But she seemed to be a woman who does not easily get disheartened. Her determination to remain an asset to the people of Lenyenye was undaunted.

Realising the need to equip herself with all the necessary knowledge to cope with the unusual diseases in tropical areas, in 1980 she applied to the University of Witwatersrand to study for a graduate diploma in tropical medicine.

But because she is black and Wits is for white students, besides the fact that Wits was willing to accept her, she had to get Ministerial approval, which was refused. On two occasions.

But early this year, she was allowed to start taking her courses at Wits for a week. Conditions attached to her permission were that she reports at John Vorster Square police station on her arrival. And every day of her stay in Johannesburg.

If all goes according to demands of the diploma for which she is studying, and subjects to Ministerial approval again, she will be comming to Wits again in March, June and September to complete the outstanding instalments of the course.

EVENING POST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1982

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Restriction order broken 'be cause of domestic quarrel'

A FIGHT with his wife was the excuse a banned man gave to the Port ELizabeth Regional Court today for contravening the terms of a restriction order.

Liso Grant Pityana, 34, of 59 Stokwe Street, New Brighton, was found guilty of breaking his restriction order on November 12, last year. The magistrate, Mr G J R Naude, postponed sentence until Pityana's appeal against his conviction for a similar offence has been heard.

The order confines him to his house between 6pm and 6am. He was served with it in December, 1979. Pityana admitted that he had let his house for a few minutes that night, but said it was a case of emergency.

His wife got violent when he drank and he was very drunk that night. He went to a neighbour to ask him to come and make the peace between him and his wife.

W/O F V Coetzee, of the Security Police, said he went to Pityana's house at about 8.40pm that night. He was aware of the terms of the order.

Knocking at the door brought no answer, but rapping on the bedroom window brought a half asleep Mrs Pityana, in her nightclothes, to the door.

He spoke to her and then searched the whole house and yard. Pityana was not there.

Mr Coetzee said he kept the house under observation until 10pm and Pityana had not returned when he left.

At 7am the next day he found Pityana at home.

Mr Lawrence Ndokwe told the court Pityana arrived at his house next door at about 8.50pm and asked for stomach medicine. He said Pityana was drunk and did mention the quarrel, but did not ask him to mediate in it. Pityana left after about 10 minutes.

The magistrate rejected the defence of emergency and found him guilty as charged.

Pityana admitted a previous conviction of the same nature in July last year, but said he had appealed against it.

Adelman asks for asylum in Lesotho

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

BURNT FLAG

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

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

Adelman's Lesotho asylum bid confirmed

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

F. AUERBACH

1. Discrimination between population groups in South Africa

...nd colour has come to

amount of education, irrespective of the ... parents.

The financing of schooling varies from parents paying for the education of their own children to the State paying for the education of all the children from taxation. Naturally, the poor pay lower taxes than the better off, but in our day few would argue that this is a reason for the children of the poor getting an inferior education to that which ... the children of those who are better off. In ...site trend. In Britain, the Plowden ...r Primary Schools" (1967) argued that it ...s to ensure that all children had an ...onment", and that, where homes and schools ... the duty of the State to "discriminate in ..." in order to compensate as far as possible ...nment.

...Africa's educational shortcomings is that, ...many other countries, we spend almost the ...al income on education today as we did ...pent 3,5% of our Gross Domestic Product on ... rose to 3,8% in 1965 and 4,0% in 1973. In ..., from 1955 to 1968, increased its spending ...6,4%, the Netherlands from 4,6% to 7,6% ...spending rose from 2,6% in 1960 to 7,8% in ...ate education more highly in our scale of ...e did a generation ago. Probably our over- ...will have to increase substantially in ...table allocation of money to educational ...nated against.

...of the major functions of most governments. ...trial state had provided elementary education ...condary and higher education for a small ...ary education for all and tertiary education ...ad been attained. The implication of pro- ...tion for all is that education has to be ...th Africa, before 1973, with insignificant

CHAPTER 12 QUESTIONNAIRES

12.1 Your Problem-Solving Behaviour

* When you group is struggling with a prc
behave? The analytical statements bel
oful.

1. When a problem comes up in a meeting, I try to make sure it i
explored until everyone understands what the problem is.

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 - 7 Always

2. I ask why the problem exists and what

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4

3. I tend to accept the first solution that i

Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4

4. When a group decides upon which so
ce ion is, v
: 4
5. I ally stu
w
: 4
6. I se answ
p carefull
: 4
7. I scusses
m.
: 4
8. I vague
tl
: 4
9. I on ho
v
: 4
10. I up's wo
: 4

* Sour

Journalist to be freed



Wife told banned

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 14, 1982

The Sisulus, wife Zodwa, son Moyika-Zwelithu and mother Albertina, at the door of their Orlando home

By Marian Padayachee

MEDIA ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT HELD FOR EIGHT MONTHS

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

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

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

Referring to the trial of the two Soweto student leaders Khotso Sydney Seathlolo and Mary Masabata Loate, Mrs Sisulu said her husband has refused to testify against the pair facing two counts under the Terrorism Act.

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

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

Mr Sisulu is the banned president of the association.

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

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

(b)

Dear Sir,

If you think I r your position, I'd be grateful if you gav ew.

I suppose it's ell you you'd better call me before the end o ce I am considering several very fine job offer ant to compare yours with the others before I on.

Trusting you w interview at your convenience, I shall await ily,

(c)

Dear Sir

Because your compar o both individuals and organisations has c nce and hope in the lives of millions of people

This hope, as you l , means living without fear. Come what, acciden knows that his property or family continues a if nothing has happened. And because you kn just as good as anybody else in your position, untry, many more millions of people have not ye derful light.

This being so, I ar hole remaining life to the services of these beings. And to the ever growing name of yo y. This is a humble request for a sales positi you, sir,

Of course, you wil agree with me when I say, this is not an eas n still assure you that profitable results ible to achieve. This is not an empty boast Because you and me will take all facts rel and all methods available and tried, by star sal e world and switch them to full gear.

Yours faithfully

Mr Qege's banning order would have expired on March 31, 1983.

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

• PE detainees released — see Page 2

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

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• PE detainees released — see Page 2

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

In February, 1980, Mr Qege and Mr Tshume were served with banning orders restricting them to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth.

Crime Reporter

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

They are prominent black Port Elizabeth businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member, Mr Dan Qege, a former secretary of Pebco, Mr Phalo Tshume, and Mr Ernest Malgas, of New Brighton.

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

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

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

Ban on three PE men lifted

18/2/82 Post

three. After two days in Cape Town they fly to Port Elizabeth where they will have to be met by the same couriers with the same cars and carry on to Durban, the Kruger Park and then Johannesburg. This means that we'll have to send the cars ahead the night before and what are we going to use to take these people to the airport in to catch the flight to PE?'

Johnson: 'We can subcontract some Mercedes. Anyway, what we must know is the alternatives and if you don't think Johannesburg is doing this right, formulate your plan, we'll discuss it, and I'll phone the Tours Manager, Allan Batt, in Johannesburg and tell him our problems.'

Some time later Johnson walked into Erasmus's office, where he found Ball talking excitedly:

Ball: 'Allan Batt said to me this is how it's going to be done and I can't agree with him. Johannesburg don't know how we operate, then they come out with their suggestions and we have to sweat with them. Instead of playing it safe and giving good service, head office must cut down on every cent, have such a complicated operation that if one link breaks down it costs us far more to sort out the subsequent mess than if we had done it in a safe, logical way. With all these make or break operations, it's a wonder we're still in busine

Johnson the recriminations and analyse the probler acts.'

Ball: ' know so damned much about it! I don't w with it!'

With the office.

John problem with Erasmus and found that, i ld come up with a plan which at least sc

Erasmu reason for doing it this way, but it beat

Johnso

Erasmu nake it work one way or another.'

Joh a business lunch appointment. On his ret Ball's office:

Johnso ut my tone earlier on, but you must appre ping me informed about what is going

Ball: ation is on your d n. It is sad when ears to be given t, you just took tl sonally. So let's ju

Student leader is lying low

SAMMY Adelman, the banned Witwatersrand University student leader who fled South Africa just over two weeks ago, is lying low in Lesotho.

But no-one — even his parents, who live in Orange Grove, Johannesburg — know exactly where he is, or what his plans are.

Mr Adelman, who was president of the Wits Students Representative Council, steered the student organisation through the controversy which erupted when a South African flag was burnt on the campus.

He crossed the Lesotho border on foot at the end of January and requested political asylum.

His father said yesterday: "We haven't a clue what Sammy is doing or where he is.

"We haven't heard from him for two or three weeks and we don't know what has happened to him."

After Mr Adelman fled, a warrant was issued for his arrest for failing to appear in court on charges of breaking his five-year banning order.

Former colleagues at the Wits SRC say they have no knowledge of Mr Adelman's movements, although they are certain he is still in Lesotho.

Spokesmen for the Department of Information and the Interior in Maseru could not confirm he had been granted political asylum.

It is understood the former final-year law student had been offered a Fulbright Scholarship to the United States — but one of the conditions is that candidates return to their country after studying.

Education Reporter

6.5 Graphic Device based on a Table

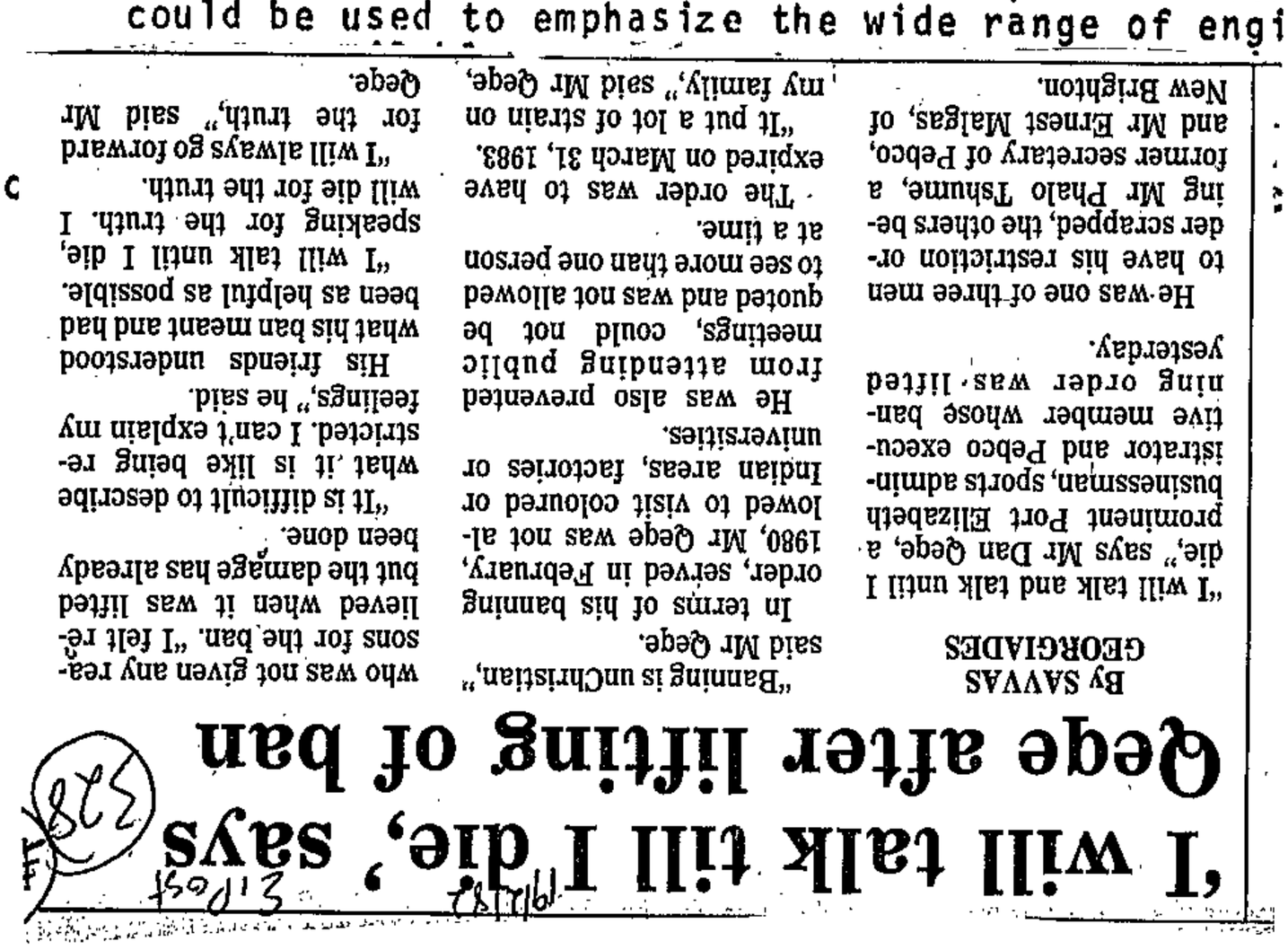
You are helping to prepare a sales brochure for the South African agents for a range of American Trucks. You wish to emphasize to potential customers the wide range of engine power available. The following table has been supplied by the factory.

Rumbler Truck Engines

Model	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
Cylinders	6	6	6	8	8	8	8
Bore, in.	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	4	4
Stroke, in.	3 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/8	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4
Displacement, cu in.	250	292	292	307	330	350	400
Compression ratio	8.5	8.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Max. gross hp	155	170	180	200	225	255	310

(a) Discuss the disadvantages of using the table in its present form in the brochure and suggest changes to make it more effective.

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



'I will talk till I die,' says Qege after lifting of ban

By SAVVAS GEORGIADES

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

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

In terms of his banning order, served in February, 1980, Mr Qege was not allowed to see more than one person at a time.

The order was to have expired on March 31, 1983.

"It put a lot of strain on my family," said Mr Qege, who was not given any reasons for the ban. "I felt relieved when it was lifted but the damage has already been done.

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

His friends understood what his ban meant and had been as helpful as possible.

"I will talk until I die, speaking for the truth. I will die for the truth.

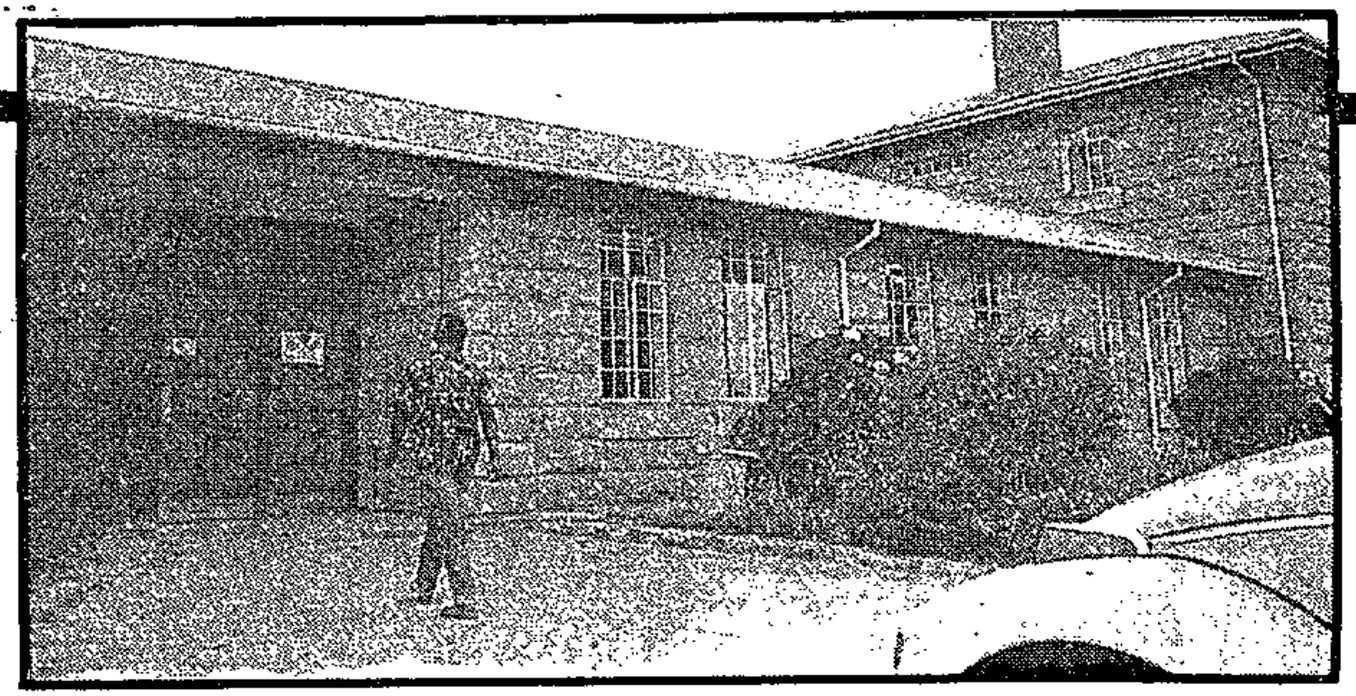
"I will always go forward for the truth," said Mr Qege.

"Banning is unChristian," said Mr Qege.



● Sammy Adelman — is constantly on the move in Lesotho. His friends fear South African agents may try to kidnap him and foil his escape to Maputo.

Cat and mouse life of SA student fugitive



● The University of Lesotho at Roma which harbours a Christian Centre/ANC refugee camp on campus.

SECRECY surrounds the disappearance to Lesotho of banned South African student leader Sammy Adelman.

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

This week the Sunday Express traced Mr Adelman's flight to the mountain kingdom and was led inside refugee camps, on to an ANC-supporting university campus and to numerous late-night rendezvous.

The ex-president of University of the Witwatersrand's Students' Representative Council commands unprecedented support from his friends across the border.

And in a Lesotho fraught with political upheaval and suspicion, the word has gone out that Adelman is to be protected at all costs.

To do this he is being moved daily to prevent detection and not even the people he stays with today will know where he will be tomorrow.

During the time we were in Lesotho he was seen at the Lesotho University at Roma, at the ANC-supporting Christian Centre on campus, in various shops and restaurants in Maseru and at the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"Sammy has a serious problem in that he doesn't have any money or any way [illegible] himself," said when we visited a refugee camp just outside Maseru.

While inquiring at the locked and barred gate as to who was in charge of the camp the gate was opened and I was yelled at to "get inside" and to "get to the office".

There followed 15-minutes of interrogation before I was allowed to leave.

The Lesotho Government has put a blanket ban on Sammy Adelman speaking to the media or allowing his presence to become public knowledge.

This accounts for the "is he here or isn't he" confusion surrounding him.

Although he was supposed to leave Lesotho for Maputo [illegible] ates of the fugitive in which we were told he was unaware when he would leave Lesotho — and suggested that we return to South Africa.

b)

Roberts & Sons Prop
25 Church Street
Cape Town
8000

Dear Sirs

Features of Concept

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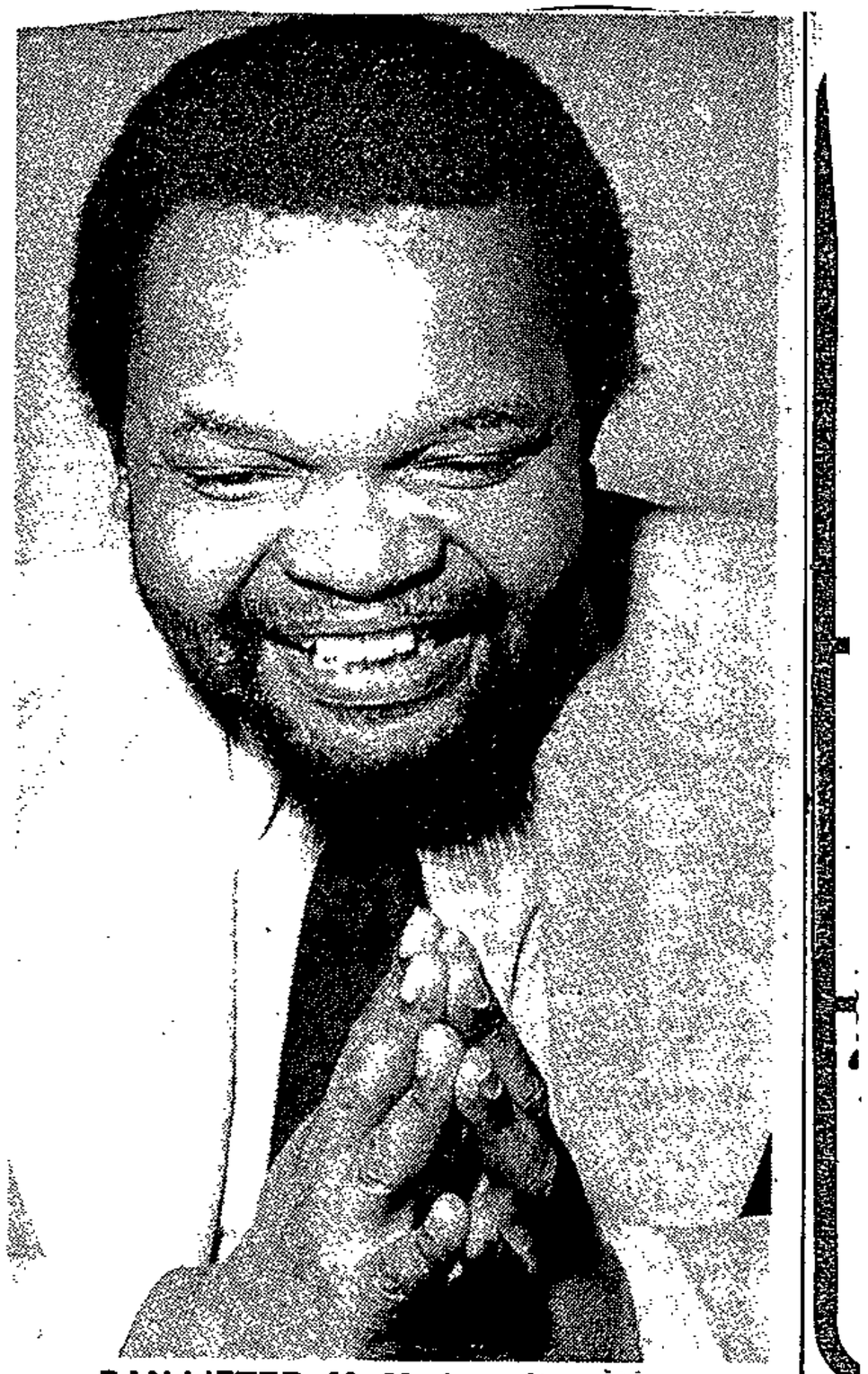
N QUENTIN — A 'born-again Christian'
s married killer Lawrence Bittaker, who
vaits execution for the brutal slayings of
[illegible] teenage girls.

and murder, has m
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The bride, who d
name, described
Christian'.

'It makes no difference'

RAMS' BAN IS LIFTED

Symptom
328
24/2/82



BAN LIFTED: Mr Medupe Ramokgopa.

MR SEDUPE "Rams" Ramokgopa, one of the founders of the Soweto Committee of Ten and branch executive member of the banned Black Community Programme, has had his three-year-old banning order lifted – but this, he says, makes no difference.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Mr Ramokgopa (43), whose banning orders were lifted 22 months before expiry, was yesterday "not excited".

He was banned on November 17, 1978, the magisterial district of Johannesburg. His banning orders were to expire on December 31, 1983.

Speaking from his place of employment yesterday he told **The SOWETAN**: "It makes no difference that the banning order has expired. I am going to continue as usual and at present have no definite plans for the future."

Mr Ramokgopa, a Master of Science graduate with the University of South Africa, was among the black consciousness leaders detained on October 19, 1977, when 16 organisations and two publications, The World and Weekend World, were banned. He was held at Modder Bee prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act for more than 13 months and released on November 11, 1978.

He was branch executive of the Transvaal region, having joined the organisation in July 1977. He became one of the influential members of the BCP and started to organise self-help projects.

When the Committee of Ten was formed in July 1977, after the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council, he was one of the people elected to the committee. He helped it prepare a blueprint detailing the needs of Soweto residents. But the committee was refused a hearing by the Government.

He said yesterday he had been "brutally ushered into politics" in his first year at Orlando High, when the Bantu Education Department dismissed Mr Zeph Mothopeng — who is serving a jail sentence after the Bethal trial — Mr Ezekiel Mphahlele and Mr Ike Mathlare, former Attorney-General of Botswana.

"To me politics was then a plaything.

Mr Michael Ngobeni of Uppington, has also had his banning order lifted 19 months before expiry. Mr Ngobeni was banned in 1978 and placed under house arrest.

300

(Continued/ .....

re Press.

Community leader in Soweto has ban lifted

328

Star 25/2/82

A Soweto community leader, Mr Sedu[illegible] Ramokgopa, has [been] unbanned.

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

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

When banned on November 17 in 1978, he had just been released from detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

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

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

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES 25/2/82

12 banning orders lifted this month

328

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Aderem, A A (31/3/82); Mpumlwana, M M (31/12/83); Mpumlwana M F (30/4/82); Dyani M (31/12/83); Adler D (29/2/83); Tshume P (31/1/83); Matthews J T; Qeqe D D (31/1/83); Ramokgopa, S (31/12/83); Malgas E (30/4/82); Phungula H (31/3/84); and Ngubeni M (30/9/82).

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

Mr Simon Ramokgopa, 43, founded the Soweto Committee of Ten and was an executive member of the banned Black Community Programmes before his movements were restricted for three years in November 1978.

Mr Malusi Mpumlwana was a prominent Black Consciousness leader and former security detainee before he was banned.

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

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

Mr Dave Adler is an education consultant for Anglo American.

ARGUS 26/2/82

Newsman released

328 324 325

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and former news editor of Sunday Post, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, was released last night after spending 251 days in detention.

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

Mr Sisulu was held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act from last June to December, when he was held under section 12B, which allows for the detention of State witnesses until the State closes its case.

Mr Sisulu's detention was in connection with the Vanderbijlpark terror trial, in which two former Soweto student leaders, Miss Masabata Loat and Mr Khotso Seathlolo, are charged under the Terrorism Act.

Winnie Mandela banned again

Pretoria 26/2/82

328

Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 313 26 Februarie 1982

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING WAARBY SEKERE PERSONE VERBIED IS OM 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
Ashlatha Rambally.....	1 Swallow Road, Colenso	4 January 1982.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 313 26 February 1982

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICES WHEREBY CERTAIN PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING GATHERINGS

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

No. 314 26 Februarie 1982

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

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

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
Nomzamo Winnie Mandela	802 Black Village, Brandfort.....	29 December 1981	31 December 1986
David Frank Johnson	103 Glyn Thomas House, Baragwanath	11 January 1982.....	31 October 1986

No. 314 26 February 1982

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

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

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

Year 02 - same as year 01

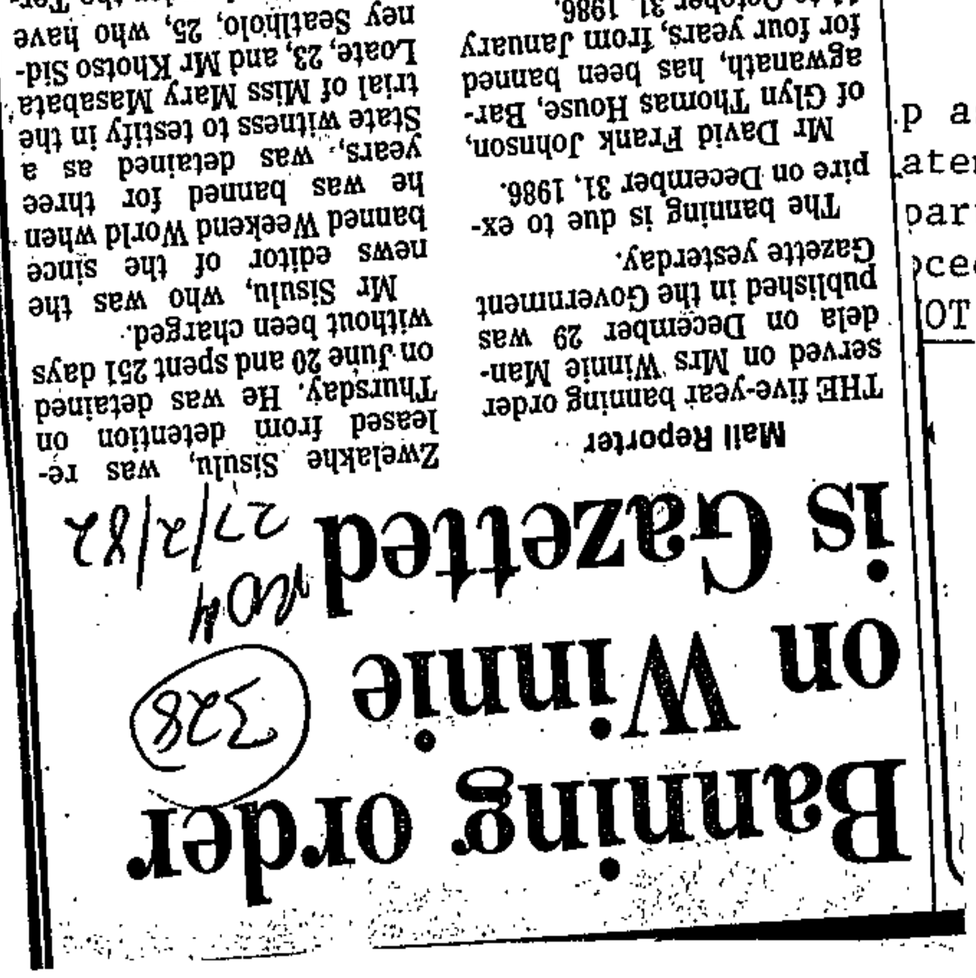
03, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31:	Income Statement	60	
	Life Policy		60
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		
04, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (T- ıny)	24 000	
	L		540
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Jan 2:	Inco	23 460	
	In		23 460
	bein		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Det		24 000
	being		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03 n the partnership balance sheet as a no of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a partner p as legal and accounting entities. atement would have to be drawn up for the partner so as to ascertain the correct b ceeds from the life policy would be shown a OT credited direct to the partners' capita



Banning order on Winnie is Gazetted

27/2/82

(328)

Mail Reporter

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

The banning is due to expire on December 31, 1986.

Mr David Frank Johnson, of Glyn Thomas House, Bargwanath, has been banned for four years, from January 11 to October 31, 1986.

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

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

Mr Sisulu, who was the news editor of the since banned Weekend World when he was banned for three years, was detained as a State witness to testify in the trial of Miss Mary Masabata Loate, 23, and Mr Khotso Sidney Seatlholo, 25, who have been charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Sisulu was not called to give evidence.

Mrs Helen Suzman said last night the detention of Mr Sisulu was "a classic example of the misuse of security law provisions.

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

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

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

A glimpse into the black world of a banned priest

W/L ARGUS 27/2/82

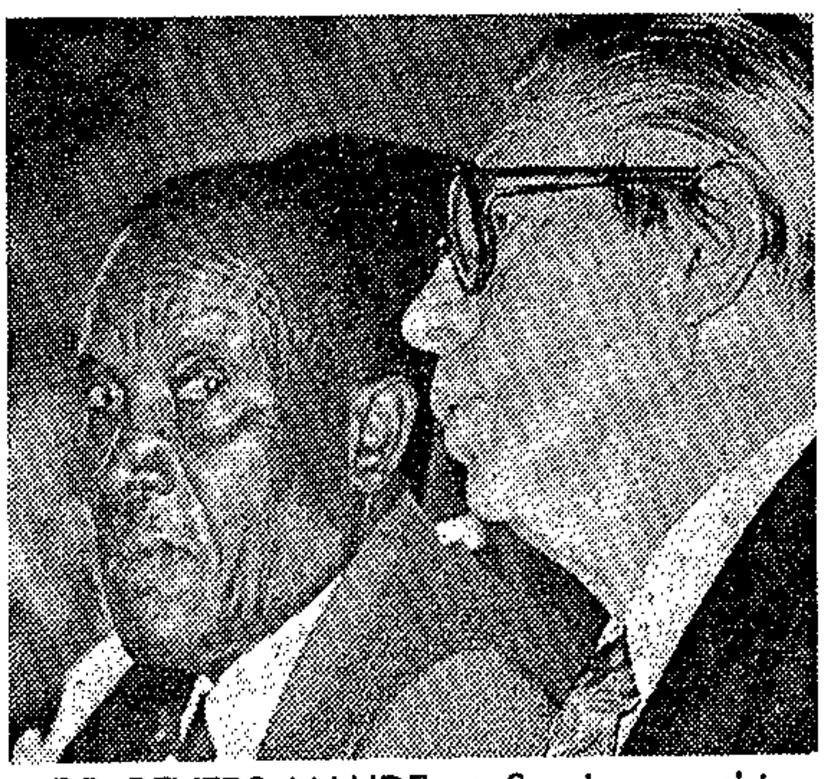
328

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

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

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

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



DR BEYERS NAUDE at Sunday worship.

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

20 YEARS

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

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

After rising to the church leadership Dr Naude broke with the Afrikaner establishment during the post-Sharpeville tumult of the early 1960s, lost his ministerial status and was shunned as a traitor to the volk.

He became an increasingly strong opponent of apartheid but remained the NGK for more than 16 years. He attended with other white church members, the Sunday morning services held in the Parkhurst Church.

But after the NGK's decision rejecting interracial unity in church structures he resigned to join the Alexandra congregation of the nonracial, but largely black, Nedersuitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika (NGKA).

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

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

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

EXERCISES

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

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

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

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

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

ETHICS

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

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

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

Others concern issues of faith which have a clear relevance to South Africa.

The Theology of Hope developed by German theologian Jurgen Moltmann deals with the Christian concept of hope in situations of human despair and crisis.

REGIMES

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

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

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

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

ROCKED

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

Argus 4/3/82 328

Naude barred from friend's funeral

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Banned churchman Dr Beyers Naude has been refused permission to attend the funeral of his minister and close friend, the Rev Frikkie Conradie.

Mr Conradie, a minister of the Alexandra congregation of the NGK in Afrika, died in a car accident this week and will be buried in the township on Saturday.

Dr Naude, although a member of the Alexandra congregation, is prohibited by the terms of his banning order from entering the black area.

He applied to the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg earlier this week for a relaxation of the order so that he could attend the funeral and burial, his wife Ilse said today.

'They were very close friends. Beyers was deeply interested in proposed projects in Alexandra,' she said.

328 plc

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 496 12 Maart 1982

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 Wolffe, Rosa Yetta, née Green, geskrap is van die lys wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 3882 van 5 Desember 1969, afgekondig is.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 496 12 March 19

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 Wolffe, Rosa Yetta, née Green, has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 3882, dated 5 December 196

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERYE

No. 438 12 Maart 1982

WYSIGING VAN DIE KONSTITUSIE VAN DIE ABERDEEN-ANGUS VEETELERSGENOOTSKAP VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No. 438 12 March 19

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

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

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

No. 439 12 Maart 1982

WYSIGING VAN DIE KONSTITUSIE VAN DIE ARABIERPERDGENOOTSKAP VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 5 van die Wet op Registrasie van Stamboekvee, 1957 (Wet 28 van 1957), maak ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby bekend dat ek die wysigings van die Konstitusie van die Arabierperdgenootskap van Suid-Afrika, aanvaar deur die Algemene Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Genootskap gehou op 1 Mei 1981, met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, goedgekeur het.

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

No. 439 12 March 19

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

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

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

No. 437 12 Maart 1982

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

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

(19/5/1/1143)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No. 437 12 March 19

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

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

(19/5/1/1143

Students reprimanded after booklet ban

Argus 12/3/82

~~327~~ 328

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — Three Stellenbosch students have been severely reprimanded by the rector, Professor Mike de Vries, following the banning of a booklet of poetry produced by them.

They have been warned to stay silent about the issue, to resign from the campus's English Society and not to publish anything for the rest of the year.

The three are Charl de Villiers, Jean du Plessis and Andrea Weiss. Andrea Weiss has been forced to relinquish chairmanship of the English Society, a literary society.

The booklet was published under auspices of the society in October last year and banned a month later apparently because one of the poems, in Afrikaans, was considered blasphemous.

It is understood this is the first time that a Stellenbosch student publication has been banned.

Now an investigation is being carried out into the affairs of the English Society.

Normally, student publications have to be approved by the Students' Representative Council. This was not done in this case.

The three students have declined to talk to the Press.

However, it is understood that the latest edition of the student newspaper, Die Matie, which is due out today will have news of the banning.

Banned people in the dark over law

By LIZ McGREGOR

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

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

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

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

Prof Mathews was referring to the case of Natal sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, bothbanned in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ramphele's ban due to expire



BANNED: Dr Mamphele Ramphele.

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

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

She was banished to Lenyenye in the Eastern Transvaal.

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

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

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

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

She is a former member of the banned South African Students' Organisation and (BPC).

Man in court over banning order

RDM 19/3/82

328

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

Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay, 26, of Rylands Estate, was warned to appear on May 12 after his hearing was postponed. He pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing last year.

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

Mr Hamdulay's banning notice prohibits him from entering a factory, except Moveco (SA) in Lansdowne.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Hamdulay was served with a banning order on November 25, 1980. The order expires on October 13, 1985. — Sapa.

Cape Times 19/3/82

Banned man in court

328

Staff Reporter

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

Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay, 26, of Rylands Estate, was warned to appear on May 12 and the hearing was adjourned.

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

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

According to the charge sheet, Mr Hamdulay was served a banning order signed by the Minister of Justice on November 25, 1980. The order expires on October 13, 1985.

Mr G J van Eeden was the magistrate. Mr J P Vermaak prosecuted. Mr A M Omar appeared for Mr Hamdulay.

Cape Times 22/11/87

Award for Mwasa man

From JOHN MATISONN

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

The presentation was made at a Harvard University dinner for members of the committees of advisers and staff of the Nieman Foundation, which provides annual scholarships for journalists to spend an academic year at the university.

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

The award was accepted on Mr Thloloe's behalf by the South African Nieman fellow, Mr Ameen Aklhalwaya of the Rand Daily Mail.

Symbol

He said that Mr Thloloe, former president of the Union of Black Journalists and a member of the executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), "is a symbol for courageous and honest journalists who have refused to compromise their ideals and principles in the face of repressive government actions in many parts of the world".

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

Mr Thloloe was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for 20 months, most of which was in solitary confinement, but returned to journalism and continued actively organizing black journalists.

Nieman award for banned journalist

ARGUS 23/3/82

328

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

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

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

JAILED

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

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

NO REASON

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

The Nieman fellowships were established in 1938 in memory of Lucius Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal. Louis Lyons, a member of the first class of Nieman fellows, was the foundation's curator from 1939 to 1940. — Sapa-AP.

'Bannings will not stop workers from joining unions'

E. Post 31/3/82

328

By JIMMY MATYU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the prohibition order, Mr Mjuza and Mr Madlingozi are confined to the Kwazakele area and Mr Pityana to the New Brighton area.

Mr Madlingozi's wife, Mrs Noncedo Madlingozi, is a third-year BSc (computer science) student at the Fort Hare University.

Ban on freed unionists

Labour Reporter

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

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

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

Mr Madlingozi and Mr Mjuza were employees of General Motors in Port Elizabeth while Mr Pityana is a full-time organiser for Gwisa. Mr Makanda is an official of Macwusa.

They had been held previously under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act along with Mr Mxolisi Didiza of Macwusa.

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

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

Three PE trade unionists banned

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

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

Macwusa

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

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

The banning of Mr Sipo Pityana means that two banned people will be living under the same roof. Mr Lizo Pityana is serving a five-year banning order.

Yesterday, the Branch Commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, confirmed Mr Pityana and Mr Madlingozi had been served with banning orders under the Internal Security Act.

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

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

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

328 RDM 1/4/89

Two-year banning for trade unionists

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

They include Mr Sipo Pityana, 22, who lives with his banned brother, Lizo, in New Brighton.

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

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

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

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

Mr Madlingozi is the chairman and Mr Mjuza an official of the Macwusa branch at General Motors. Mr Sipo Pityana is an organiser for Macwusa and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa). — Sapa.

Fewer are banned—but more held without trial

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

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

There are widespread fears that people recently released from detention will be banned.

This was confirmed by this week's banning of four motor industry trade unionists in Port Elizabeth who were recently released from detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

STATEMENT

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

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

With the additional four bannings there are at least 103 banned people — still well below the figure for last August.

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

Action against people depended on existing circumstances.

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

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

For example, 12 bannings were suspended in February this year. Altogether 30 people have left the country since being banned, but they are still on the banned list.

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

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

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

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

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

Fourth PE unionist banned for two years

Labour Reporter

The Security Police yesterday served a two-year banning order on a trade union leader, bringing the number of unionists banned in Port Elizabeth this week to four.

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

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

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

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

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

This would effectively cut them off from any trade union work.

Bannings anger unionists

ARGUS 1/4/82

THE Cape Town Inter-Union Solidarity Committee has reacted angrily to the banning of four Port Elizabeth trade unionists who were recently released after several months in detention.

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

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

Two-year banning orders have been served on Mr Dumile Makanda chairman of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), and Mucwusa organisers Mr Maxwell Madlingozi and Mr Zandile Njuza.

Mr Sipho Pityana, an organiser of the Macwusa-affiliated General Workers Union of SA (Gwusa), was also banned.

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

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

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

FLED COUNTRY

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

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

The Cape Town solidarity committee said the growth of trade unions would not be countered by the removal of leaders. New leaders would take their place and organisation would continue.

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

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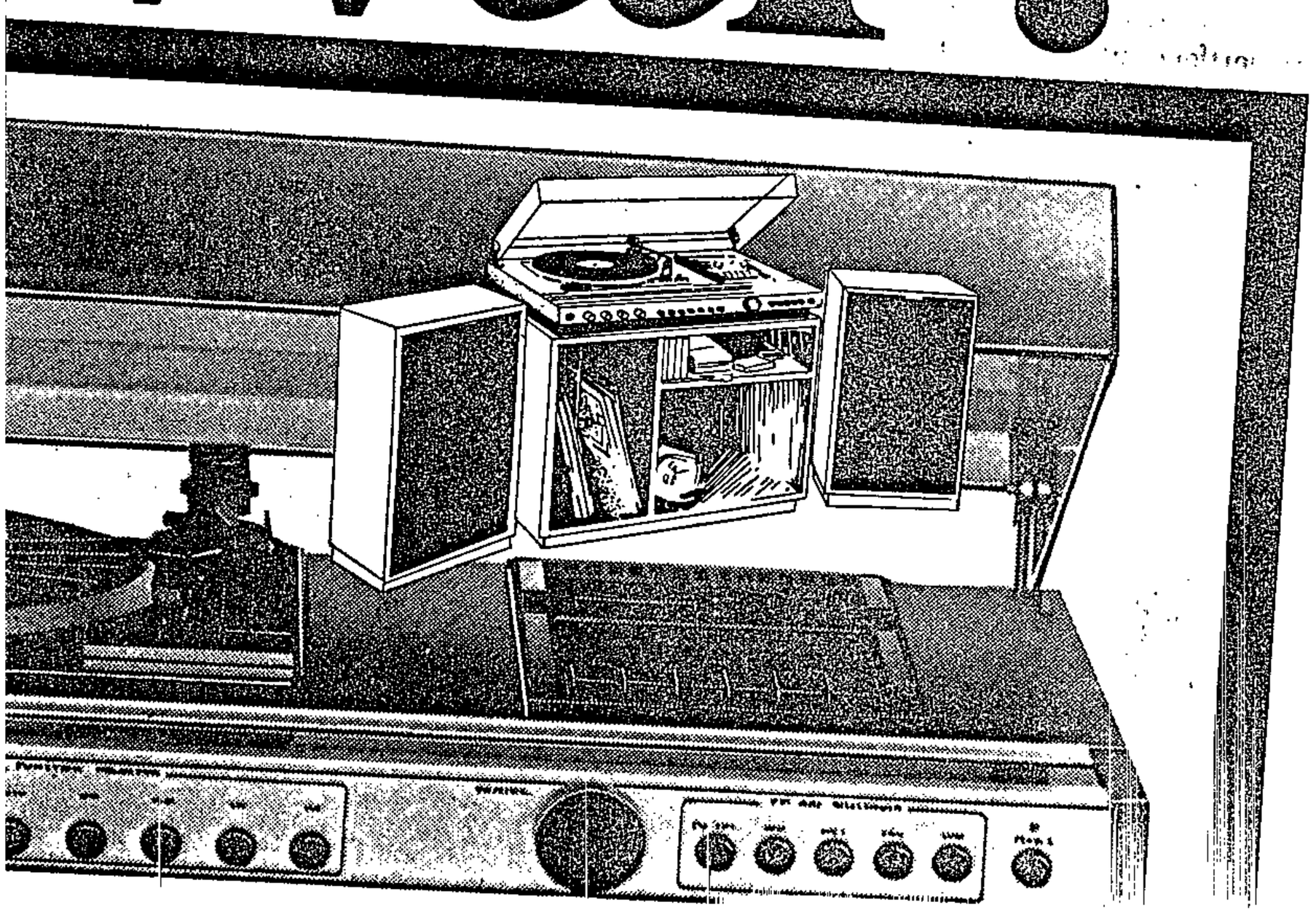
1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books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

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not typical of the prison system as a whole."

Maqina waited for call to renew banning order

E. Post 1/4/82

By JIMMY MATYU

PLAYWRIGHT and church leader the Rev Mzwandile Maqina spent last night with his two wives waiting for a call from the security police renewing his five-year banning order which expired yesterday.

At the stroke of midnight they felt the ordeal was over.

"My congregation, Ibandla likaNtu and members of my cultural movement, Roots, kept on praying that nothing should happen," he said today.

A minute after midnight, people started streaming into his home.

"I stayed in my bedroom until the last moment in compliance with the banning order. When it was over, people hugged and congratulated me," he said.

"Inwardly I was not happy because I still thought of those who are living in the dreadful world I was coming from. I thought of those who yesterday took their first steps into it," he said.

Mr Maqina said he did not know what crime he was supposed to have committed.

He intended to continue to be outspoken. He hoped soon to stage a play he had written while banned.

Two of his plays, *Give Us This Day* and *The Trial*, were banned in 1976 and 1977 respectively.

One of his wives, Mrs Pat Maqina, the secretary of the Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association, said the family was relieved.

"We thank the people of Port Elizabeth, black and white, for being good to our family during that trying period," she said.

61-litre tank took 75,9 litres of fuel

Post Reporter

A MAN who went to fill his car yesterday in an attempt to beat today's petrol price hike was amazed when the bowser showed a reading of 75,9 litres for a tank which has a capacity for only 61 litres.

He said the pumps had been checked by a petrol company.

He said he would have the size of Mr Bloch's petrol tank checked in the morning. In the meantime he should pay

Date for election not final

Municipal Reporter

JULY 7 was only a "tentative" date for a Dias Divisional Council election, a spokesman for the Provincial Administration said from Cape Town today.

It was announced yesterday

EVENING POST, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1982

Bans on top unionists 'harm work relations'

Post Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

● Editorial comment — Page 10

Ban ends, but not his fear

2/4/82

ROM

328

Mail Correspondent

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

Interviewed shortly after midnight, Rev Maqhina said he did not "feel quite safe yet".

"I keep expecting someone to tap me on the shoulder because I'm talking to too many people at once and breaking the order."

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

"I'm at last free to a point — I can once again be a family man — but I can't feel complete happiness knowing that as I come out others are going in.

"I know about the suffering and frustration they are going to experience. After all, I ironically wrote a play about it years ago and then found myself to be the real-life lead."

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

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

Speaking about the church group he founded, his plays and his involvement in the cultural wing of Roots, Rev Maqhina said: "I'm going to carry on from where I left off five years ago as if nothing has happened.

"My faith is stronger, my convictions the same and I believe in the theatre because it is a window through which people can peep down at themselves."

He has written a new play, "Dry Those Tears", which he hopes to stage in the near future.

Haven's days numbered

If their 'home' closes, Cape Town's vagrants will move to the mountain

CAPE TIMES 3/4/82

328

Pictures: ALVIN ANDREWS

THE HAVEN is an old building where the City's vagrants can find shelter. But it is in danger of being closed down because of complaints from some people who live close by.
STEPHANIE VENTER reports:

MANY of the old, disabled and destitute men and women who find sanctuary at the Haven night shelter in Somerset Road, Green Point, do not yet realize that the tranquil hours they spend there are numbered.

The Haven, which provides a 30c dinner, bed and breakfast for vagrants, was opened in September 1978 and was threatened with closure on June 1 this year after complaints from some residents in the area.

But for the people who gather on the porch of the old building to chat, argue and while away the last hours of a tiring day before dinner and a comfortable bed, it is home for a night.

According to the acting chairman of the Haven's management committee, Mr Sam Gross, the Haven was established to help and rehabilitate vagrants — "society's rootless, homeless and inadequate persons".

And the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr L A P A Munnik, recently wrote to thank Mr Gross and the management committee for their trouble in alleviating "the vagrancy problem in Cape Town" and wished them "every success in the future".

The future of the Haven rests on the decision on a report submitted to the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, recently. It stated that no alternative accommodation had yet been found.

But winter begins in June, and if the Haven is closed, many of these people will be exposed to the cold and rain. People like Mr John Williams, of Belgravia, who spent 15 months sleeping at Cape Town station before he went to the Haven two months ago.

"The people will all move to the mountain, then there will be a lot of bush fires," he said.

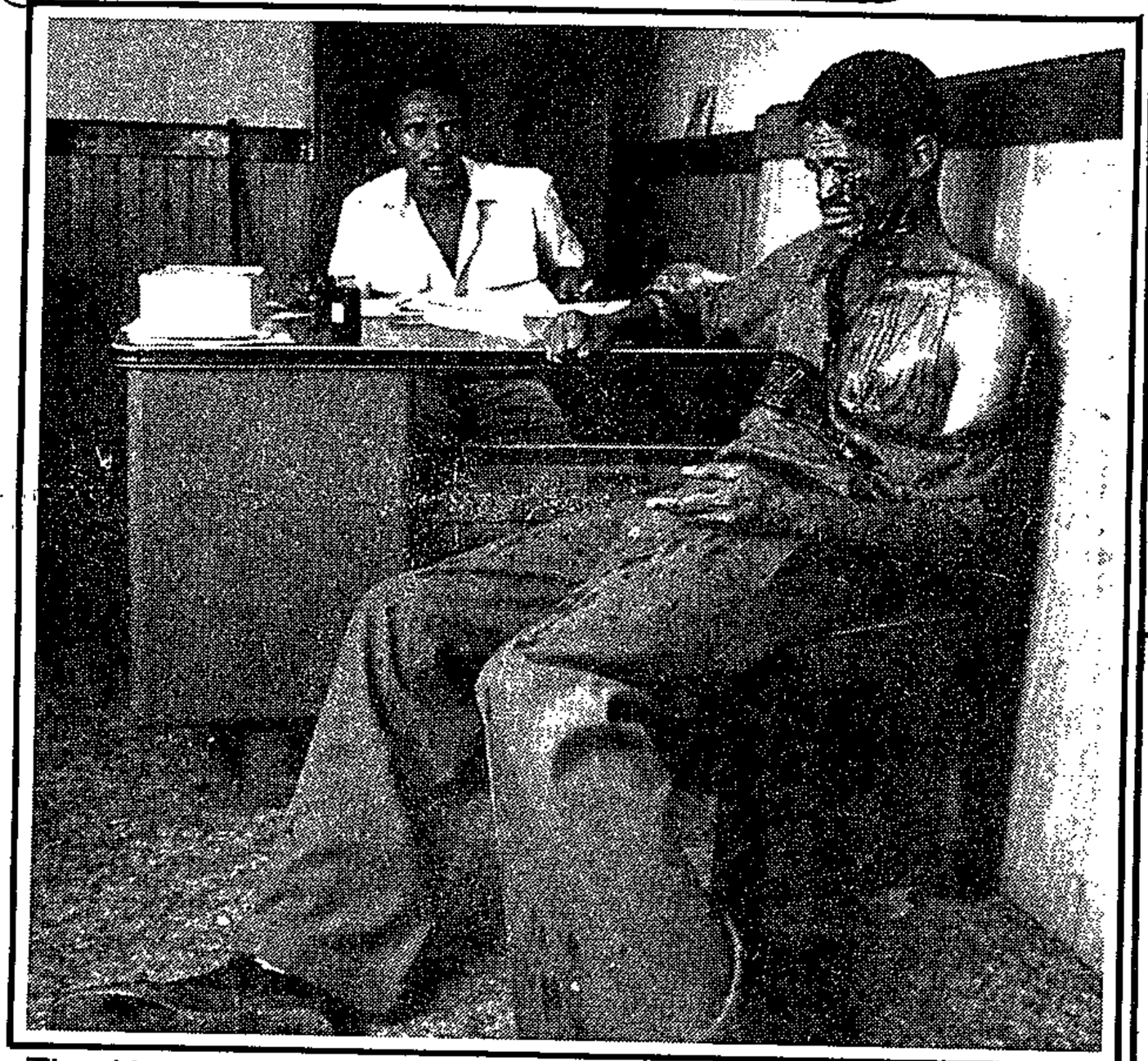
"If you don't get them off the streets they will sleep in shop doorways, on the mountain and on railway stations. But it's beautiful to have a place like this where they can rest their souls," he said.

Going blind

"It will be very sad," said 62-year-old Mr Henry Williams, of Wellington, who was surprised to hear about the threatened closure. He retired from his work in Crawford when he started going blind about seven years ago. He has an artificial right eye and is partly blind in the other.

This gentle, quiet man who has no family, is afraid to walk in the streets. He said that he, too, would "go to the mountain".

After reluctantly turning away an old man who had not had the required tuberculosis X-rays, the Haven's supervisor, Mr Andrew Robyn, was adamant that "we already have the Haven. If they want us to move, they must find us alternative accommodation".



The Haven supervisor Mr Andrew Robyn stares shocked at resident Mr Abie Bruins who returned to the Haven for help after being stabbed on the street

Closer to the Haven than the complaining residents of Loader Street, is Mr Bernard Perez, who lives across the road. "I was there when the Haven started — it does not cause problems. In fact, it performs quite a service for the people."

A widow, Mrs Irene Stevens from Knysna, who stopped working when she had a stroke, is on a disability pension grant and says she has been going to the Haven for about three years. "These are my own people around here," she said.

"In winter I will have to go and sleep on the Parade," said Mr Isaac Kraam.

"We are the lost ones, the stray dogs," said a man who did want to be named. "It will be a big hassle for some of us — we will be alone."

30c pays for dinner, bed and breakfast



for dinner, served by Haven supervisor Mrs Elizabeth Robyn

Banning 'harsh penalty outside and above law'

E. Post 3/4/82 (ASW) (328)

By GRANT AUBIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They would have to follow these restrictions.

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

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

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

3-year ban on Fink Haysom

Argus 6/6/82 328

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A three-year banning order was served on Mr Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom yesterday, 10 days after he was released from police detention.

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

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

TERMS

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

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

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

It is not the first time Mr Haysom has been subject to security police attention. In 1980 he was detained for six days while in Durban.

328 #289 Star 6/4/82

Haysom released, banned

A two-year banning order was served on Mr Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom yesterday, 10 days after he was released from police detention.

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

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

CAREER

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

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

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

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

It is not the first time Mr Haysom has been subject to security police attention. In 1980 he was detained for six days while in Durban.

Haysom freed, then banned

6/4/82

Mail Reporters

MR Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom, who was released from Security Police detention 10 days ago, was banned yesterday for three years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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

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

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

Until his release, Mr Haysom, 29, was held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was also detained for six days in Durban in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

Bannings show Govt insincerity says Dugard

328

By ANNE SACKS

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

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

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

Mr Haysom, 29, a former Nusas president, was employed by the centre before he was banned for two years on Monday — 10 days after his release from Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

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

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

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

"Banning must be regarded as a punishment, particularly when it prevents young and able men from carrying out their chosen work."

Law body may see Minister

ARGUS 7/4/82

328

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Association of Law Societies of South Africa will approach the Minister of Justice, if necessary, to determine the reasons for the two-year ban on Mr Nicholas Haysom which prevents him from practising as a lawyer.

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

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

In the past the association had always been given assurances that the lawyer concerned could continue to practise.

Haysom ban after 4 spells in detention

ARGUS 7/4/82

328

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His mother, Mrs T Haysom, said she was still in a state of shock about the banning order on her son.

'I am appalled for anyone detained, charged or banned under the security laws,' she said.

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

'How many other parents are not told when their children are bundled into vans and taken away under the security laws?'

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee in the Western Cape said in a statement yesterday: 'Mr Haysom is the fifth person in recent weeks to be banned after release from detention. The arbitrary banning of persons which follows their arbitrary arrest and detention can only evoke outrage and condemnation on the part of all democrats.

'Before his detention in November last year Mr Haysom was one of the founders of the Detainees' Support Committee in Johannesburg. Whether detainees are held, charged or banned we shall stand behind them.'

PREFECT

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

He was a diver in the Navy in 1972 and came top in his diving course.

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

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

Law body to tackle Govt over ban on attorney

328

7/4/82 Star

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STUDIES

In terms of the banning order, Mr Haysom, a former Nusas president, may not attend any educational institution. This effectively cuts him from his studies. He may also not attend any social gathering or a court, where people gather for a common purpose. He may not move outside the Johannesburg magisterial district and has to report to a police station once a week.

Mr Haysom is the fifth former detainee banned within a week. Four Port Elizabeth trade unionists — Mr Dumile Makanda, Mr Zandile Mjuzawe, Mr Sipho Pityana and Mr Maxwell Madlingozi — were served with two-year banning orders last week after release from police detention in mid-February.

All five are banned in terms of the Internal Security Act.

An embassy spokesman, appealing for calm between the two communities, yesterday said an "incident" had already reached his attention in which an Argentine woman answered a knock at the door of her Cape Town home and had a wad of burning papers thrust at her

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 (A)

UK should have islands long ago

Jnion blamed Falkland's cri- rielded sover- ng ago. okesman, ex- ial to back a withdrawal of islands, said elayed negoti- find a diplo-

given by tele- agencies, was by the official on Tuesday. ain had effec- standing UN

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

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES 8/4/82

Two Wits students banned

Own Correspondent

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

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

Mr Coleman and Mr Van Heerden, both post-graduate industrial sociology students, were detained in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act on October 24, 1981.

Former co-editors

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

Their banning orders permit them to continue their studies.

On Friday, Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom was banned for three years, 10 days after being released from detention.

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

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) ...	$352,50
FT index (close)	561,30
RDM 100	593,00

Kruger nearly quit over Biko

CAPE TIMES 8/4/82

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministerial errors

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

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

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

"It was a slip of the tongue because I have a tremendous amount of compassion for people in detention.

"After considering the pros and cons it was decided I should not resign as Minister of Justice.

Singled out

"But I can't see a parallel between my expression of an opinion and Lord Carrington's being accused of dereliction of duty."

Mr Kruger believed he was being singled out unfairly by the Burger as other cabinet ministers had gaffed similarly.

He mentioned the statement by the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, that pensioners could live on R20 a month, the reference by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to the alleged Seychelles coup attempt as "running around the bush and shooting out a few windows", and the statement by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, that blacks were slow thinkers.

● Leading article, page 8

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left marks
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Clamp on two Wits students

ARGUS 8/4/82

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Argus Correspondent

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

The orders were dated and effective from April 2, the same day that Mr Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom, a lawyer with the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies, was banned for two years.

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

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

OUTRAGE

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

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

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

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

UNPOPULAR

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

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

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee said the bannings were becoming part of a well established pattern of behaviour by the State to intimidate and silence its opponents.

'This week's bannings [illegible] to cover the plight of people banned after being released from detention over the past [illegible] months.'

Reason for ban unknown

328
E. Post
8/4/82

PRETORIA — The president of the Association of Law Societies of South Africa, Mr J E Knoll, said yesterday that the association had tried to find out why a restriction order was served on Johannesburg lawyer Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom.

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

Mr Haysom, a former president of Nusas, was restricted on Monday for three years in terms of the Internal Security Act. He was released 11 days ago after being detained by the security police since November under Article 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The restriction order would prevent him from continuing his work since he is barred from entering an educational institution or a court. He will also be unable to continue his post-graduate studies. — Sapa

Two more detainees banned in crackdown

Star 8/4/82

By Carolyn Dempster

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRUTAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

This has been confirmed by the Police Directorate in Pretoria.

Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel, a former University of the Western Cape student, would return to Cape Town tomorrow by train, the directorate confirmed.

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

They were later held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days of detention without trial.

Yesterday was the 14th day of their detention under this Act.

Bannings for another two ex-detainees

By ANNE SACKS

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

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

Mr Coleman and Mr Van Heerden, both post-graduate industrial sociology students, were detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act on October 24, 1981.

Former co-editors of Saspu National — a student publication banned last week — they were released 12 days ago.

Their banning orders permit them to continue their studies.

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

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

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

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

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

"It's part of a well-established pattern — Andrew Boraine, Firoz and Azir Cachalia, Sammy Adelman, Fink Haysom, and the four trade unionists all suffered a similar fate.

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

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

"Those who have imposed these bannings, have imprisoned, interrogated, judged and now passed sentence on their victims."

Mr Helen Suzman, PFP's spokesman on civil rights, described the bannings as barefaced persecution.

Mystery killing: Mother flies to see spy

CAPE TIMES 12/4/82

328



Mrs Jane Turner

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

They were aware that she wanted to speak to the jailed Martin Dolinchek in a bid to shed light on the mystery shooting of Dr Turner in 1978.

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

NIS investigated allegation

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

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

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

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

Released detainee banned

By Drew Forrest

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

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

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

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

Legal sources said

To Page 3, Col 3

Former detainee banned

From page 1

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

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

The banning order conditions might also prevent any evidence he gives being reported.

Mr Smithers is the eight person released from detention recently to be banned.

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

supporting pylons had bushes took place.

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Banning of two students attacked

CAPE TIMES 13/4/82

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

SA 'spy' had file on Turner

From EUGENE HUGO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• A senior security source said recently that Mr Dolinchek had at one time been a suspect in the murder of Dr Turner. But he had been investigated by Department of National Security Chief. Mr Alex van Wyk, and cleared of any involvement.

Two-year ban on inquest witness

Mail Reporter

A RURAL development worker and former detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, 30, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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

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

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

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

He was detained on November 23 last year and was released on March 26, together with eight other detainees.

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

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

ARGUS 14/4/82

Banned man can testify—Coetsee

THE Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, would grant the necessary exemption to allow Mr Morris Smithers to give evidence at the inquest of Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention, if the presiding magistrate called him as a witness at the inquest.

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

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

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

'Notices in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1950, were signed by me on April 3 1982, in respect of Mr Maurice Peter Smithers.

UNSUCCESSFUL

'As endeavours to serve the notices earlier were unsuccessful, they were served on Mr Smithers on April 13 1982, while he was present at the court where the inquest proceedings into the death of the late Dr Aggett were held.

'A statement by Mr Smithers relating to the inquest was handed in during the proceedings. The Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg, who is 'empowered by me to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions contained in the notices, has assured the legal representative, acting on behalf of the relatives of the late Dr Aggett, that should the magistrate presiding at the inquest indicate that Mr Smithers would be called as a witness, he will grant the necessary exemption in this regard forthwith.' — Sapa.

● See Page 4.

ARGUS 14/4/82

'unsafe' for landing

Argus Correspondent

VICTORIA (Seychelles). — The first witness in the Maritzburg hijack trial commission here said armed men on Mahe Island airport had turned down his pleas to divert the Air India Boeing which was allegedly hijacked here on November 25.

The witness Mr M J L Loustau-Lalanne, Director of Civil Aviation in Seychelles, said he had considered it necessary to divert the aircraft because landing would be unsafe.

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

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

With the aircraft below 1 000 feet and with about a mile to go, he had pleaded with the armed man to tell the pilot to land 'deep' as the approach to the runway could have been obstructed.

He said the man gave the pilot meteorological and other figures which were not the same as what would have been available had the meteorological staff been left at their posts.

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

The colonel had told him the flight should not have landed and that he was prepared to negotiate with the government. An official was told to telephone the Commissioner of Police.

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

'Our army withheld its fire until the safe departure of this aircraft, but the armed men were not to board the aircraft,' he said.

Mr Loustau-Lalanne said since the incident his health had suffered. He had passed blood in his urine and could not stand the sight of certain telephones.

Earlier today, the trial was adjourned until this afternoon when the first witness, Air India pilot Captain U C Saxena, was admitted to hospital with virulent conjunctivitis.

The Deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Hendrik Klem, his assistant, Mr Gideon Scheltema, and his secretary also have eye infections and appear in court in dark glasses.

ARGUS 14/4/82

Skema dog owners win their court battle

Staff Reporter

SUTHERLAND. — The dog owners of Sutherland Skema today won their battle against the local Municipality when the State withdrew its case in the Magistrate's Court here against 20 dog owners.

Today's hearing followed the issuing of 36 summonses two months ago in an attempt to enforce a municipal regulation passed in November last year.

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

Addressing the court today, Warrant Officer E C Marais, appearing for the State, said legal authority showed it was more important that the truth be disclosed than that convictions be obtained.

W/O Marais said two articles in the regulation concerned contradicted one another. While the law-giver no doubt knew what he meant, this contradiction would confuse the layman.

The first section, he said, ruled that no dogs should be kept without permission, whereas the third section specified that permission should be obtained to 'keep more than two dogs' after January 1 this year.

W/O Marais said that since the legislation was not meant to remove the existing rights of individuals, and since there was a contradiction in the regulations, the ruling should be in favour of the accused. He asked the Magistrate, Mr J P Botha, to withdraw the cases against the accused.

Mr Botha complied.

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

In an interview after the hearing, W/O Marais said the basis of his case was that the regulation was being used for purposes by their owners before January 1.

'As I studied the legislation and legal precedent it became clear that such dogs were not affected. Puppies born after January 1 are affected and owners of such dogs will now be prosecuted,' he said.

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

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

Mrs Bet van Wyk, 75, was the first accused to enter the dock today. She listened attentively while W/O Marais addressed the court. Smiles broke out in the crammed public section when W/O Botha ruled that the case had been withdrawn against 'Ouma Bet'. Thereafter, each individual accused was asked to stand as the magistrate withdrew his case.

The dog owners had filed into the court at 9 am sharp as the chimes of the NGK church bells rang through the crisp Karoo air.

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Cape Times 14/4/82

Ban served on ex-detainee

328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A rural-development worker and ex-detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, 30, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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

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

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

CAPE Times 14/4/82 328

Lawyers examine banning

Staff Reporter

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

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

'Careful look'

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

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

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

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

Banned Smithers to testify at inquest

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

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

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

Mr Coetzee said in a statement released in Cape Town that as endeavours to serve notices earlier had been unsuccessful, they were served on Mr Smithers at the inquest proceedings. — Sapa.

Eight banned so far this month

Cape Times 15/4/82

328

By CRAIG TYSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the people arrested on the night of November 26, Dr Neil Aggett has died in detention, four have been released, Mr Fink Haysom has been released and banned, Mr Cedric Mason is on trial, and nine are in detention.

Those being held are Mrs Emma Mashinini (general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union), Mrs Rita Ndzanga (organizing secretary of CCAWU), Mr Sampson Ndou (president of the General and Allied Workers' Union), Mr Firoz Cachalia (banned University of Witwatersrand student), Mr Praveen Gordham and Mr Yunus Mohammed (executive members of the Natal Indian Congress), Mr Sam Kikine (general secretary of SAAWU), Ms Merle Favis (editor of the SA Labour bulletin) and Mrs Mary Ntseke (secretary of Gawu, who was released and then re-detained on March 2).

National service

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

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

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

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

Capt Times
16/4/82
328 HUB

SA Law body's plea on banning

Staff Reporter

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

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

Detention

Mr Haysom, 29, a reseacher attached to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, was served with a three-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act on April 5. He was released on March 25 after spending more than four months in detention.

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

"This is that the association questions whether the 'banning laws' have achieved their object. It believes that these laws can result in innocent persons being prejudiced and their rights denied without proper safeguards.

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

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

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

329 328 C. Herald 17/4/82

Freed . . . then banned

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

The two-year banning orders for four Port Elizabeth trade unionists came at the start of this month after they had been held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for nine months.

They are Mr Dumile Makanda, the president of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of SA, Mr Sipho Pityana, a union organiser, and two union members Mr Maxwell Madlingozi and Mr Zandile Mjuzawe.

HAYSOM

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

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

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

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

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

Both were former co-editors of Saspu National, a student publication which was banned recently.

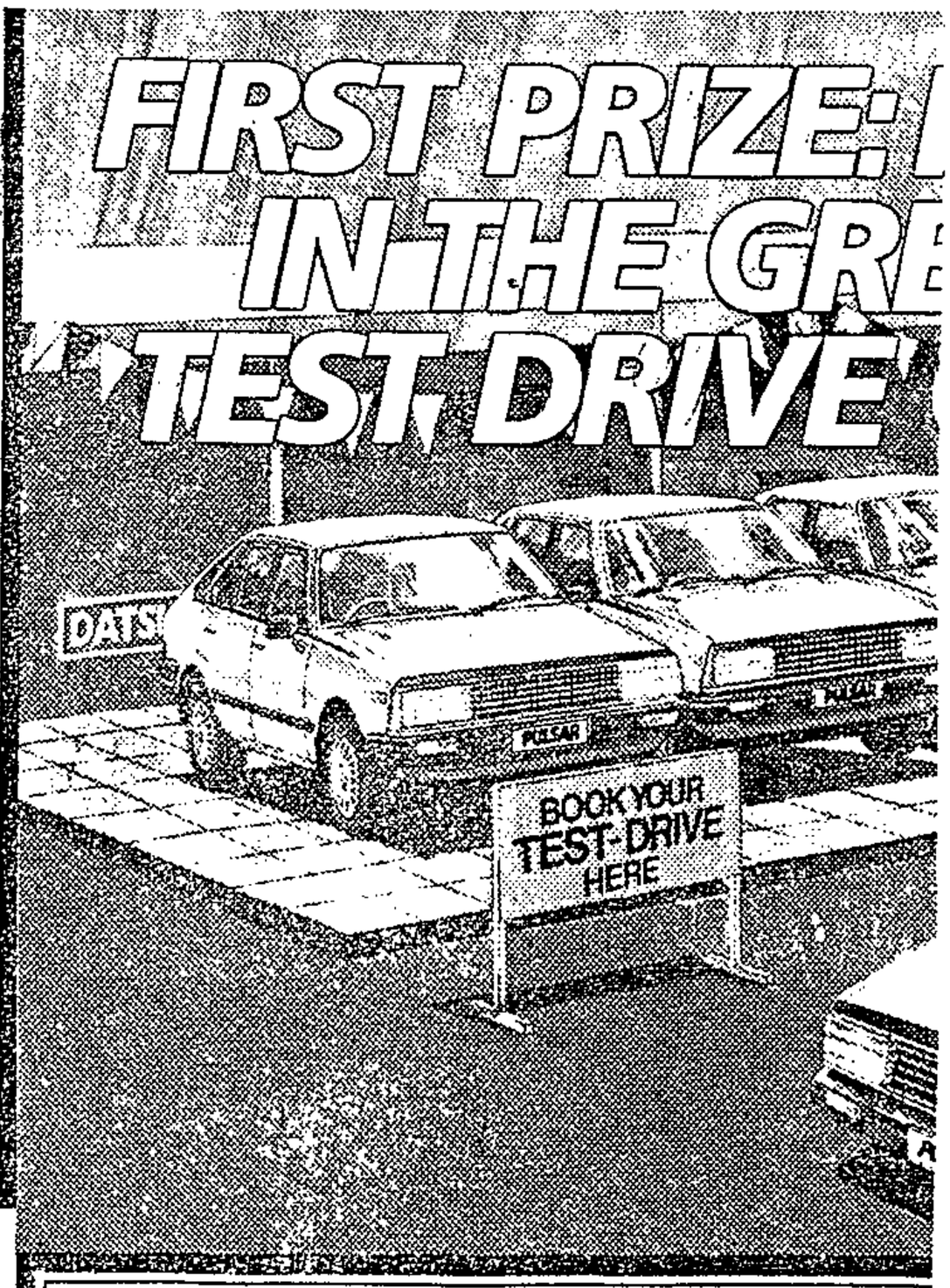
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death of other boys killed on the border, are not only a loss to their families, but also to South Africa."

The deputy principal of Bellville Technical High School, Mr S Neethling, said: "We were very sad indeed to learn of Marius's death. He was a quiet, reserved pupil, with a strong sense of justice. He took an active part in self-defence and judo and his prospects for the future were good."

Marius's parents have another son, Heinz, 23, who is married.

Both the national servicemen killed will be buried with full military honours in a ceremony at Plumstead.

— examined in the Johannesburg Supreme Court — as being indicative of the attitude of the Air India captain said, he E N Mishra.

Haysom can still practise

CAPE TIMES 17/4/82 328

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

The statement said the injustices of a banning order were further aggravated if it prevented the banned person from earning his living in the way he is qualified to do.

It added that "such a result is particularily unfortunate in the case of the lawyer because it is easily capable of being seen as frustrating him in his duty fearlessly to represent clients and is not in the interest of proper administration of justice."

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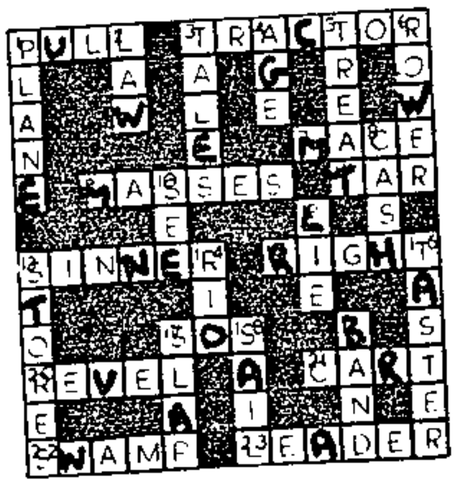
Greatermans Collection Box Parow
WILL NOW BE IN THE CENTRE COURT
SANLAM CENTRE PAROW

Send your entries — as many as you wish — with a donation of 25c for each entry to ST JOHN AMBULANCE CROSSWORD No. 457, PO Box 2012, CAPE TOWN 8000.
CLOSING DATE 9am, 28th April, 1982.

1 Entries may be placed in special boxes at Pick 'n Pay Kenilworth, Gardens, Sea Point, Brackenfell, Pinelands, Bellville, Greatermans (Parow), Cavendish Square, Checkers (Fish Hoek), OK Bazaars (Adderley Street), St John Ambulance Centre, Keerom Street.
2 Only copies from newspapers, facsimilies, or photostats are acceptable. Nothing else. No permutations. All entries to state name and address.
3 Cheques to be crossed. Name and address to be written on the back. Entries are disqualified if cheque is dishonoured. Do not put stamps on new postal orders as this may invalidate your entry.
4 Do not send registered letters. Do not enclose coins or banknotes in postal entries. Do not use pins, staples or adhesive tape. All entries and sufficient fees must be in one envelope. Any envelope received bearing a postal tax mark will not be accepted, but will be returned to the post office.
5 Late entries will be disqualified and treated as unconditional donations.
6 The decision of the organisers is final, and no correspondence will be entered into. No judges reasons will be provided.
7 Anybody may enter, excluding the staff, committee members of St John Ambulance and members of their respective families or agents.
8 Entries under nom de plumes are unacceptable. All names and addresses of prize winners will be published.

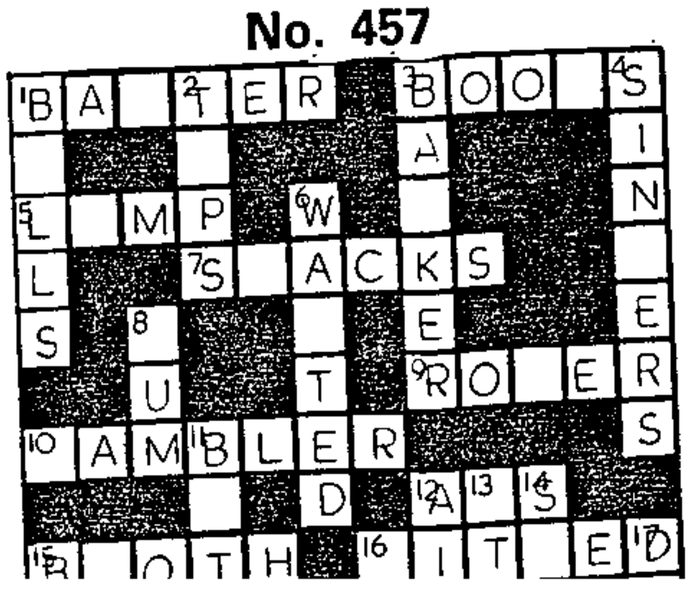
PLEASE NOTE POSTAGE ON ENTRIES IS NOW 8c

SOLUTION TO No. 456

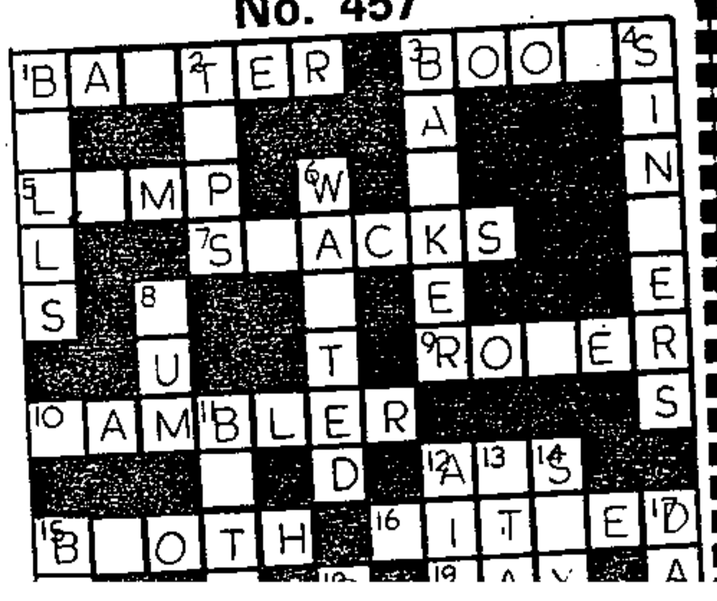


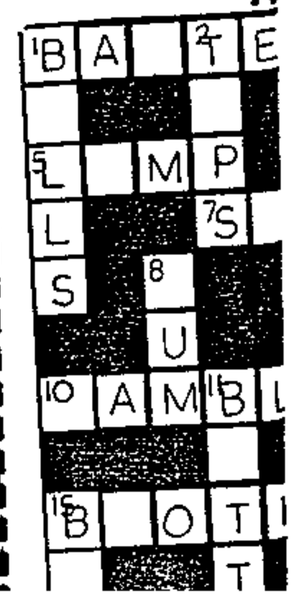
RESULT OF No. 456: NO OUTRIGHT WINNER — 2 ERRORS. R1 000 Consolation prize shared between: M D Mashilo, 4909B, Mabopane C0100; H E Verwoerd, Lemoenkloof, Stellenbosch 2610; P J Burford, 50 Dalmore Road, Tokai 7945; F J Hugo, 12 Rose Street, Newlands, Cape 7700.

No. 457



No. 457





Lawyers back Haysom fight to practise

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

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

"The magistrate, Johannesburg, has been authorised to grant exemptions.

"However, should Mr Haysom not be granted permission to practise, by way of an exemption, the association will intercede with the authorities with a view to having his right to practise his profession restored to him."

According to Mr Knoll, the association has been successful in similar cases in the past by ensuring that the person concerned could continue his career.

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

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

He has no way of making a living unless allowed to practise his profession.

Commenting on the "effectiveness" of banning orders Mr Knoll said these "sentences without trial" could easily be imposed on innocent people, leading to a miscarriage of justice.

If the restrictions further prevented the individual from earning a living the injustice was aggravated.

Banned ex-BPC man enters Wits

By LIZ McGREGOR

A BANNED black educationist, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, 39, became a full-time student at the University of the Witwatersrand this week — 13 months after he first applied for the necessary permission.

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

He applied for permission in February last year.

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

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

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

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

One of the restrictions of the three-year banning order served on Mr Mazibuko in July 1980 was that he could not enter any educational institution.

This prevented him both from continuing his work at the South African College of Higher Education (Sached) and his studies as a part-time first year BSc student

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

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

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

At the beginning of this year, he again applied to continue his studies and on April 7 he was told permission to continue his studies had been granted.



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, who will now study fulltime.

Turner murder case closed

CAPE TIMES 24/4/82 (328)

THE Dr Rick Turner murder case had been closed but any new information coming to hand was meticulously followed up, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), who asked whether the police had completed their investigation into the death of Dr Turner, the Natal university lecturer who was murdered at his home in Durban. Mr Le Grange said that as no progress could be made with the investigation owing to a lack of clues, the case was closed.

Priest's ban may be lifted

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

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

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

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

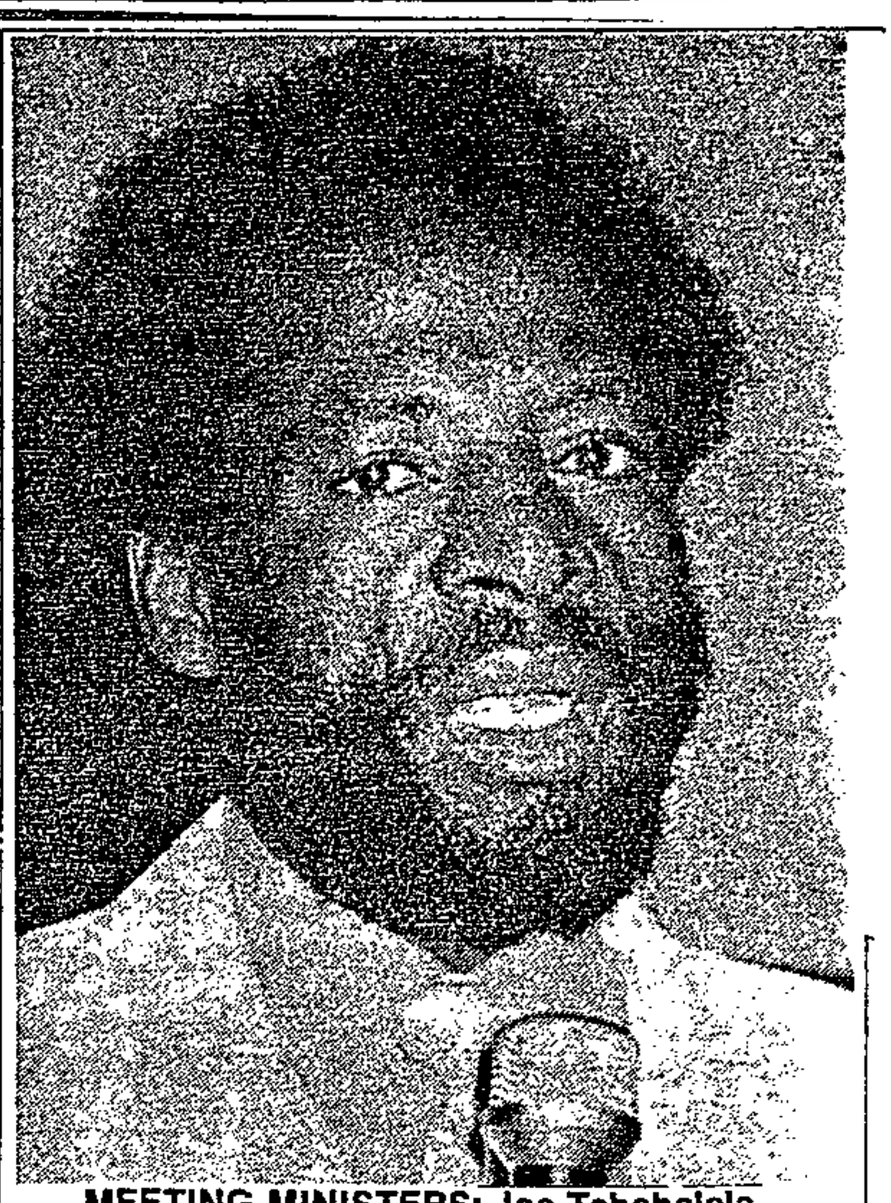
He then went to the University of Louvain in Belgium to continue studies that he had started with the University of South Africa. In 1973 he graduated with a Masters degree in Theology.

He returned to South Africa and, as secretary of the SACNC Commission for Social Communications and secretary of the Commission for Christian Services, he travelled widely locally and abroad attending international congresses and addressing seminars.

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

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

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



MEETING MINISTERS: Joe Tshabalala.

Bomb explosion

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

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

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

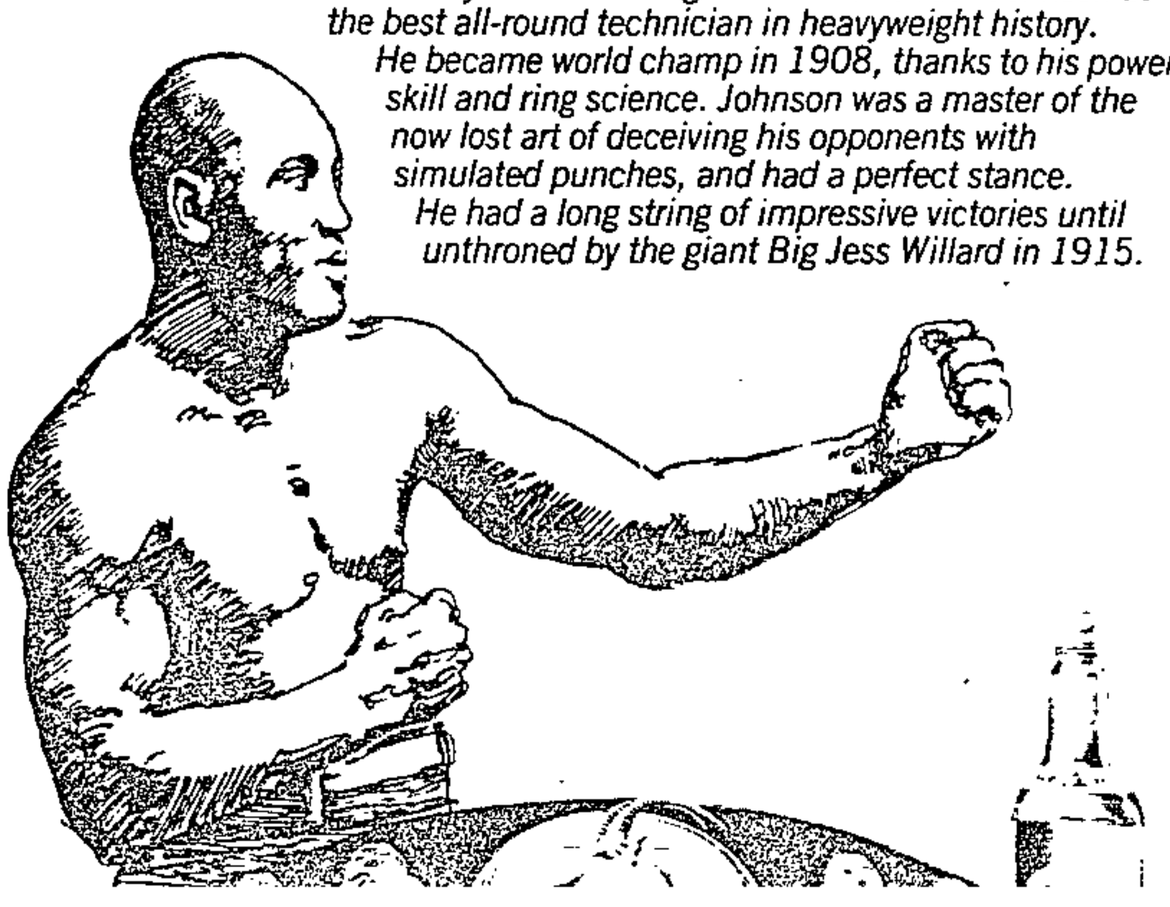
The incident is the first known instance of urban sabotage since bombs exploded in Windhoek and Swakopmund in late 1979.

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

OLD BUCK GIN INCREDIBLE FIGHT FACTS: 6

The first black world heavyweight champ

Many authorities regard America's Jack Johnson as the best all-round technician in heavyweight history. He became world champ in 1908, thanks to his power, skill and ring science. Johnson was a master of the now lost art of deceiving his opponents with simulated punches, and had a perfect stance. He had a long string of impressive victories until unthroned by the giant Big Jess Willard in 1915.



Rock burst kills two

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

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

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

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

Mute wo

A DEAF and dumb Su

TRAM

Year	A	Total	
1970		2 500	ø
1971		2 500	ø
1972		2 500	ø
1973		2 424	x
1974		2 372	x
1975		2 338	x
1976		2 221	x
1977		2 078	x
1978		2 338	$
1979		2 138	$
1980		2 216	$

Address: P.O. Bc
Cape To
8000

Officials: Secretai

Area of Operation:

Founded:

Registration: Yes

(021) 554691



FREED: Lawrence Molatlhegi Ntlokoa.

Ntlokoa is released

328 Soweto 29/4/82

By LEN KALANE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ntlokoa was released about two weeks ago from the Leeuwkop prison.

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

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

Mkhatshwa ban imposed again

CAPE TIMES 1/5/82

328

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

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

Father Mkhatshwa's first five-year banning order expired last night. A new, three-year order was served on him at the Pretoria offices of the SACBC this morning, according to a statement issued by the secretariat.

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

The statement said:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address: P.
Jc
2(

Telephone:

Officials:

Area of Operat

Founded: 197

Registration:

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

(328) Star 3/5/82

Second banning for clergyman

Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary general of the Southern African Bishops' Conference has been banned for a second time for three years.

Father Mkhatshwa's first banning order was due to expire on April 30. He received a three-year banning order at the offices of the Bishops' conference in Pretoria on Friday.

The terms of the old order have been renewed.

He is restricted to the Pretoria area and is prohibited from entering any black township, hostel, compound or any educational institution.

Father Mkhatshwa was first detained in August 1976 until the end of the year. His release was followed by a five-year banning order served on him in June 1977.

TRANSVAAL RADIO, T.V., ELECTRONIC AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980	468			468

$

Address: P.O. Box 3400
Johannesburg
2000

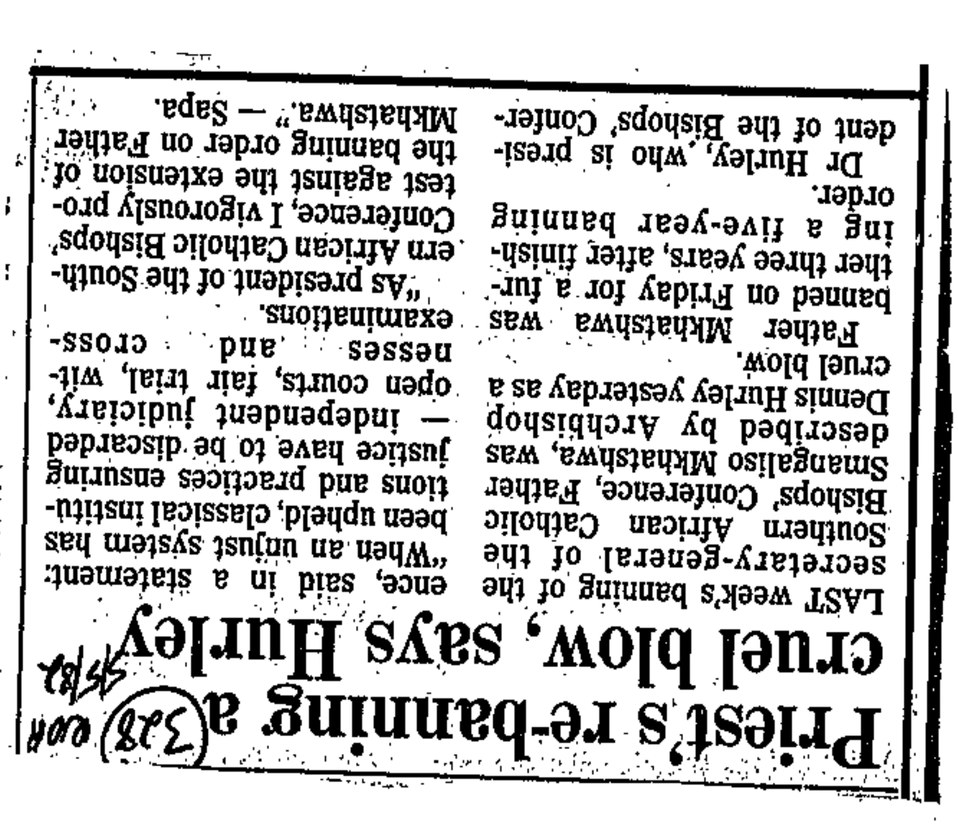
Telephone: (011) 834 8029

Officials: Secretary: L. Scheepers

Area of Operation: Transvaal

Founded: 1979

Registration: Yes



Priest's re-banning a cruel blow, says Hurley

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

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

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

"As president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, I vigorously protest against the extension of the banning order on Father Mkhatshwa." — Sapa.

5/5/82

328 **Reviewing of banning orders**

Hansard 9 61. 752

*3. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether his Department reviews banning orders (a) at set intervals and (b) on a regular basis; if so, (i) at what intervals, (ii) on what basis and (iii) by whom are banning orders reviewed?

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

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) Not applicable.

(ii) Continuously.

(iii) The Minister of Justice.

...announced unanimously renewed...

328 D. Mashinini 6/5/82

2 ban orders lifted

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

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

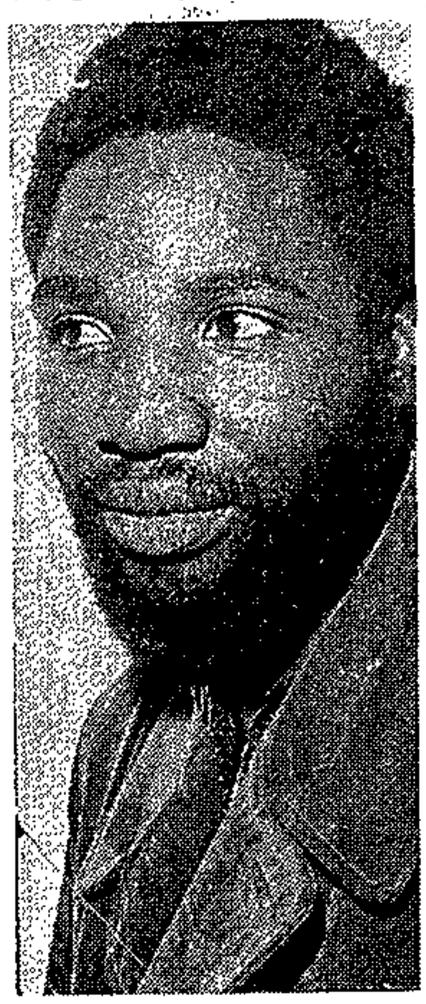
The men were informed of the withdrawal of the orders by the security police here.

Mr Mbilini's order, served on him in February, 1979, was due to expire in 1984. The notice of withdrawal was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetsee, on March 22 but was given to him by the security police yesterday.

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

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

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



MR NQAKULA

EAST LONDON — Two

▲ Cape Town

Address: 201/4 City Centre Corporation Street

Telephone: (021) 433658

1980/81

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973		98	320	418	*
1974		28	294	322	*
1975		26	305	331	*
1976		21	201	222	*
1977		30	347	377	*
1978				..	
1979				445	$
1980				460	Rosatu Annual Report

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Public meeting on detentions

(329)

Star 7/5/82

The Lawyers for Human Rights group on the Witwatersrand has called a public meeting next week to discuss detention and solitary confinement to coincide with the parliamentary debate on the Internal Security Bill.

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

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

The meeting will be held in Selbourne Hall at the Johannesburg City Hall next Wednesday at 1.05 pm. The speakers are Mr S Kentridge SC and Professor S J Saunders, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town.

Mr Kentridge will discuss the legal aspects of detention without trial and Professor Saunders will speak on the medical aspects of solitary confinement.

nervous shock.

CAPE TIMES 7/5/82

Mwasa welcome unbanning order

328

JOHANNESBURG — The acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa said yesterday that it was with a sense of relief that the association had received the news that one of its senior executive members, Mr Charles Nqakula, had had his banning order lifted.

"Our joy has, however, been soured by the fact of the unnecessary banning of Mr Nqakula and other officials of our organization, including Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, which has greatly hampered our progress." the association said in a statement released through Sapa yesterday.

"We have always been convinced that Mr Nqakula — and for that matter all people under banning orders — are the victims of a repressive government that misuses its power to silence those who speak out against its interests.

"The fact that Mr Nqakula has been confined to Zwelitsha Township near King William's Town for more than six months — unable to practice his profession or attend gatherings — and then having his banning lifted. show there was no substancee in the government attitude that he be silenced."

The association hoped the government would see the futility of its approach to "security" and allow freedom for all the people of this country to speak out and work for a just society in both the labour and political scenes. — Sapa

Freed — and then banned

DURBAN — Mr Pravin Gordhan, who was released yesterday after 229 days in detention, has been banned for three years.

He was arrested on November 27.

A pharmacist and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, he was dismissed from his job at King Edward VIII Hospital in January.

His wife Pravina said that in terms of his banning order Mr Gordhan is restricted to his flat between 7 pm and and 6 am.

Detainee banned

328 Mercury 8/5/82

Mercury Reporter

AN EXECUTIVE member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Pravin Gordhan, who has been held in detention since November 27 last year, was released yesterday.

Mrs Pravina Gordhan said her husband had been released about 3.30 p.m. but before leaving C R Swart Square he was served with a three year banning order. He has also been placed under house arrest, she said.

The second in command of the security police in Durban, Col I Coetzee, confirmed last night that Mr Gordhan had been released and said he had been served with a 'restriction order'.

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970					
1971					
1972					
1973					
1974	3 900			3 900	+
1975	3 900			3 900	x
1976	6 700			6 700	x
1977	7 000			7 000	x
1978				..	
1979				..	
1980				8 400	Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

(031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sil

Area of Operation: Transv

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note o

p.11

Recognition:

1) Ter
2) Pre
3) Aut
4) Her
5) Her
6) Kra
7) Wil
8) Scc
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
3) Selchain
4) Stone Street & Hansen
5) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

May 1982

Banned man in court again

MR JAMALUDIEN Hamdulay, a banned former student leader, appeared in court on Wednesday for the fourth time in connection with breaking his restriction order.

The case was partheard at the Pinetown Regional Court before being postponed for the fourth time.

The state alleged that Mr Hamdulay broke his banning order in that he had had no intention of breaking it.

However, Mr Hamdulay contended that he had misunderstood his banning order and that he had had no intention of breaking it.

He admitted that a banning order was served on him, that he may not leave the Wynberg Magisterial district and that he entered the Epping Sheetmetal Works, a factory in Epping which falls in the Goodwood magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay pleaded not guilty.

He admitted that a banning order in that he left the Wynberg Magisterial district to which he is restricted and that he entered a factory, which he is also restricted from doing.

The case was postponed to June 3.

Gordhan banned

(328) Sowetan 10/5/82

MR PRAVIN Gordhan, who was released last week after spending 229 days in detention, has been banned for three years.

The Durban pharmacist was arrested on November 27 last year.

An executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, he was dismissed from his job at the King Edward VIII Hospital in January this year.

His wife, Mrs Pravina Gordhan, said in terms of his banning order he was restricted to his flat in Prince Edward Street between 7 pm and 6 am every day.

RS UNION

Year			hip	
	Afr		White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	3			3 900 +
1975	3			3 900 *
1976	6 700			6 700 *
1977	7 000			7 000 *
1978				..
1979				..
1980				8 400

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Telephone: (031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on FOSATU registration, p.11

Recognition:
1) Tensile Rubber
2) Precision Tools
3) Automatic Plating
4) Hendrick Trailors
5) Hendler
6) Kraft Engineering
7) William Bros.
8) Scottish Cables
9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

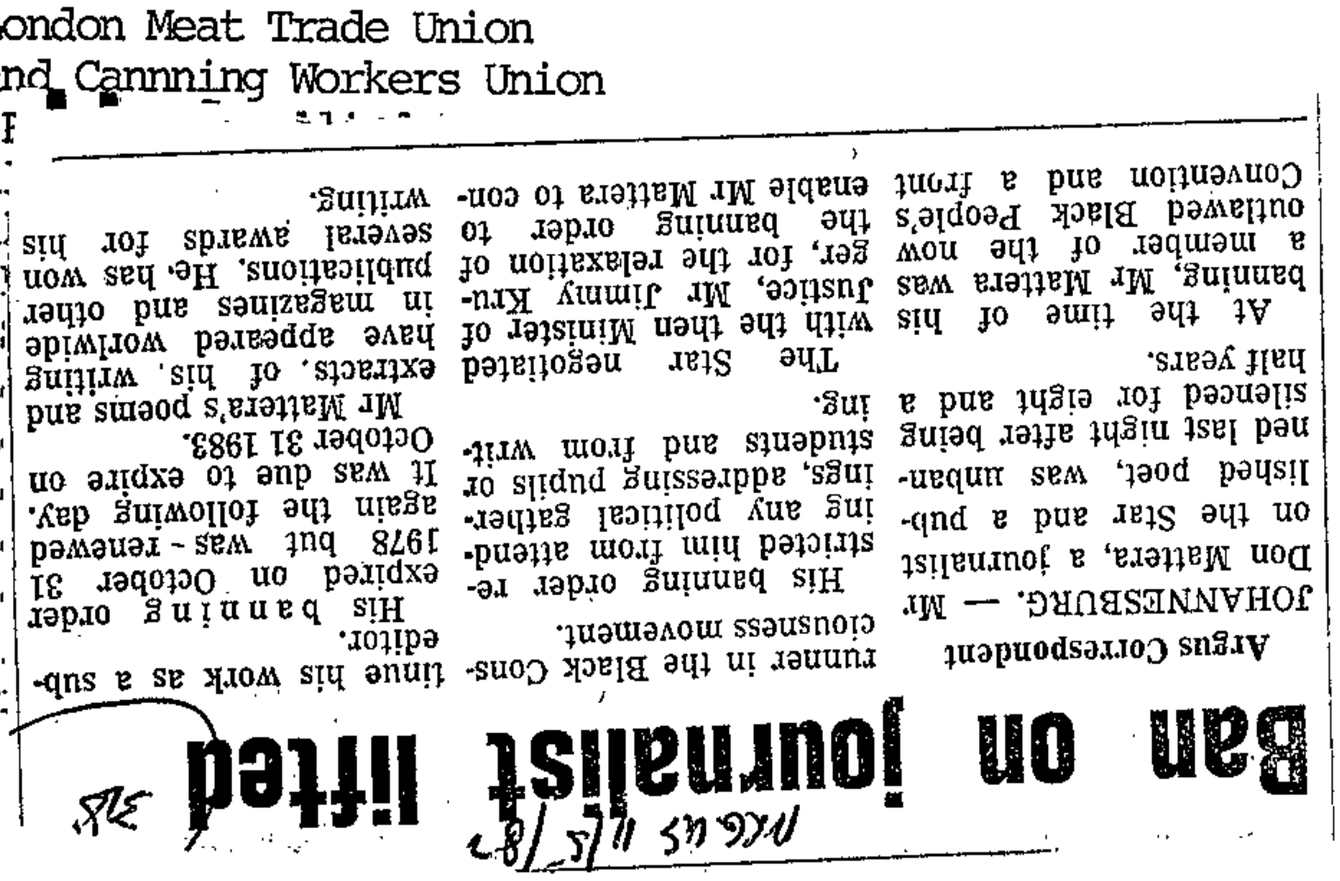
MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Association
S.A. Technical Officials Association
Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers Union
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Bakery Employees Industrial Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, F
Genera
Genera
Natal
Natal
Nation
Nation
Nation
Nation
Nation
Operat
Pretor



Ban on journalist lifted

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Don Mattera, a journalist on the Star and a published poet, was unbanned last night after being silenced for eight and a half years.

At the time of his banning, Mr Mattera was a member of the now outlawed Black People's Convention and a front runner in the Black Consciousness movement.

His banning order restricted him from attending any political gatherings, addressing pupils or students and from writing.

The Star negotiated with the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for the relaxation of the banning order to enable Mr Mattera to continue his work as a sub-editor.

His banning order expired on October 31 1978 but was - renewed again the following day. It was due to expire on October 31 1983.

Mr Mattera's poems and extracts, of his writing have appeared worldwide in magazines and other publications. He has won several awards for his writing.

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Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

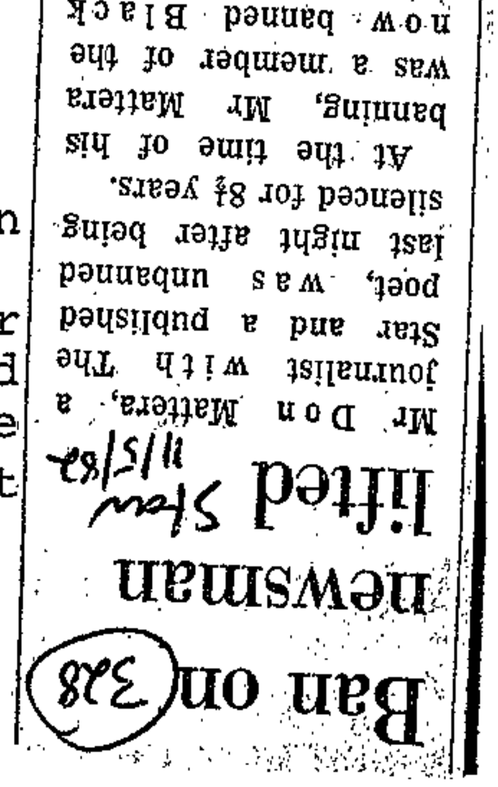
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Black Mineworkers Union
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Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
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Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
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S.A. Technical Officials Association
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MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

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Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Afr
Bakery Employees Industrial Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging (Paarl)
Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula)
Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
National Milling Workers Industrial Union
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscuit Maker
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and
National Union of Wine, Spirits and Allie
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Conduct
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging



Ban on 328
newsman
lifted Star 11/5/82

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Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

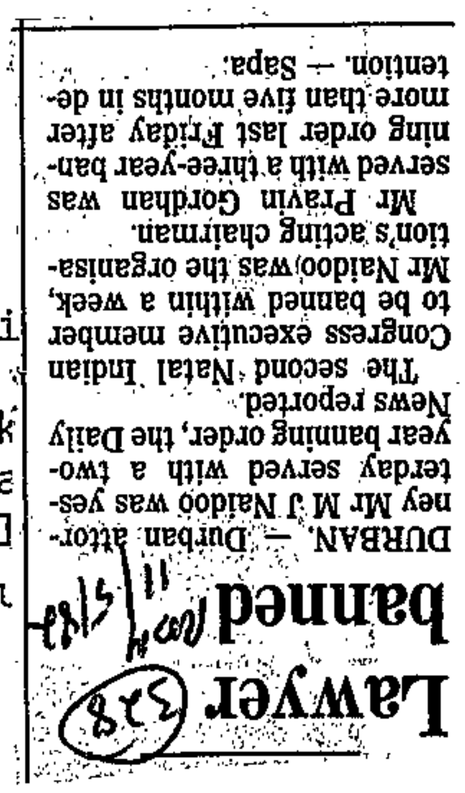
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Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
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Cadbury In-Company Union
East London Meat Trade Union
Food and Cannning Workers Union
Food, Beverage & Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Natal Baking Industry Employees Union
Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
National Milling Workers Industrial Uni
National Union of Dairy Employees
National Union of Operative Biscuit Mak
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing a
National Union of Wine, Spirits and All
Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Condu
Pretoriase Baknywerheidsvereniging



Lawyer banned

DURBAN. — Durban attorney Mr M J Naidoo was yesterday served with a two-year banning order, the Daily News reported.

The second Natal Indian Congress executive member to be banned within a week, Mr Naidoo was the organisation's acting chairman.

Mr Pravin Gordhan was served with a three-year banning order last Friday after more than five months in detention. — Sapa.

rhard van Rooyen, police ... for the Western Cape, who said 75 Kruger rands, worth R130 000, ...en found in the man's possession.

arrest came only hours after po- confirmed that they were officially ...ed in the case and that they were ...tigating fraud and theft allega-

They later said the amount in- ...d could be as much as R1 200 000.

... confirmation came after a meet- ...etween the liquidators of Mr van ...en's estate and a senior member of

Police said the businessman was arrested in Van Riebeeck Street, Kuils River, by two policemen, Const S J de Beer and Const J H Gerber, on normal patrol duty.

They noticed a car with a registration number which had earlier been circulated in connection with the case. They asked the driver to pull to the side of the road and later arrested him.

Last night the man was being questioned by Capt Olckers.

that a Puma helicopter, which can carry up to 20 troops, had been brought down by a ship-to-air missile over Port Stanley.

Documents

But the ministry said it had no details of casualties.

Reports from the task

the prisoners taken from the trawler, which surrendered after being attacked by Sea Harriers, a Defence Ministry spokesman said.

Task force correspondents also reported that pilots who had attacked the Narwal denied strafing survivors in lifeboats, as claimed by Argentina.

The British destroyer, HMS Sheffield, reduced to a burnt-out floating hulk by an Argentinian missile, sank yesterday.

Transformed

Twenty sailors had died when the 3 500-ton warship, built in 1971, was holed by an Exocet missile fired by an Argentinian fighter-bomber last Tuesday.

The liner, Q E 2, has

● See also

Rhoodie

CAPE TOWN- Dr Eschel Rh... erties in Ca... luxurious ... Bay, is for R295 000. ... agents handl... perty, believ... Secretary for ... was 'only get... to realise his ... he has set ... America.' —...

Man

A BLACK ... Sunday ... struck by ... South Coas... Port Shep... estimated ... has not ... identified.

NIC condemns ban on head

Mercury Reporter 11/5/82

THE Natal Indian Congress yesterday condemned what it called 'unwarranted banning' for two years of its acting president, Mr M J Naidoo, a Durban lawyer.

The NIC's pro tem president, Mr R Ramesar, said Mr Naidoo, 51, was visited at about noon by two security policemen at his office in CNR House and served with orders.

They were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, on April 14 The orders expire on March 31, 1984.

The Security Police confirmed that orders had been served on Mr Naidoo 'restricting' him.

One order in terms of Section 9 of the Internal Security Act prohibits him from attending political and other gatherings, including gatherings of pupils, and social functions.

The other, in terms of Section 10 of the Act, restricts his movements to Durban and Pinetown and orders him to report to the Sydenham Police Station on Mondays between 7 a m and 7 p m.

He is barred from leaving his residence, 38 Daintree Avenue, Asherville, between 6 p m and 7 a m on weekdays and from 2 p m on Saturday and public holidays.

He may receive only his doctor, son and daughter, Mr and Mrs Jayendra Naidoo, and daughter, Miss Kamilla Naidoo.

Murder m...

Crime Reporter

POLICE have opened a murder docket discovery of the body of a 50-year-old ... beachfront restaurant on Saturday mo...

Police identified the man as Mr Hugh ... staying with his wife at the Malibu Hotel

Mr Brady was found lying on the pa... the Tong Lok restaurant in Point Road ... on Saturday. Shortly before the police a... had died.

Mr Brady, from Britain, was in South A... porary work permit and was due to re... week.

Police believe he was robbed as per... and a photograph of him were found ... stop.



AN on-site inspection to investigate the smell.

Special surfboard is missing

Mercury Reporter

BEREA police are looking for a 3 m long white surfboard with the figure 32 painted on it.

The hand-crafted, tailor-made board, which has depressions in it for a kneeling rider, is urgently required for a lifesaving competition at Umhlanga this weekend.

The surfboard disap-

Legal opinion sought over drying plant

Municipal Reporter

THE Durban City Council's Health and Housing Committee has decided to seek advice from senior counsel on a legal issue concerning a sorghum drying plant which has upset Seaview and Rossburgh residents.

Mrs Sybil Hotz, city officials and the legal representatives for the plant and the Rossview Civic Association met on site to discuss and investigate the problem.

The inspection was followed by a Housing Committee meeting which

EWS U!

Natal Mercury

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l by Neil McCarthy. The play, a South African farce, eks. From left: Brian Tindleni, Robert Colman, Dawid e Winberg in the centre. PICTURE: John Rubython

Political Staff

SAPPER Johan van der Mescht, t South African held in Angola sin 1978, has been freed in a top-sec spy swop following direct negot tions between South African intel gence and the Soviet intelligen service, the KGB.

The 27-year-old serviceman, who has been held since February 1978, and eight top Western spies were exchanged somewhere in Europe yesterday for the KGB master spy Major Aleksei Kozlov.

The swop, which was set up through direct negotiations between South Africa's National Intelligence Service and the KGB, will significantly enhance South Africa's pro-Western image through the release of eight senior intelligence agents who have no direct links with South Africa.

It will also be seen as a major success for the NIS and its young chief, Dr Neil Barnard.

The swop would probably have been done somewhere along the East-West German border or the Berlin Wall where the Russian spy Yuri Loginov was exchanged after his arrest in 1967 for 10 West German "hostages".

The swop was announced in the Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leaders of all t other parties expres their delight and co gratulations to the NIS

Sapper Van der Mesc is expected to arrive Jan Smuts Airport tod where he will see his 2 year-old wife Cheryl a young daughter Chant for the first time in fo years.

Third visit

But he is expected undergo a period of "d briefing" before he is nally reunited with h family

The main figure in h exchange, Major Kozlo was picked up by the NI on his third visit to Sou Africa where his mai task was to act as an ey witness to the effects Russian interference Southern Africa.

Mr Botha said in Jan ary last year that Majo Kozlov's job was to asse the damage caused by o ganizations training, f nancing and arming th ANC and Swapo He ha to ensure that "Moscow proxy forces" were as e fective and loyal as the

rst report | Sasol Three

Banning orders on two Rand poets lifted

JOHANNESBURG — Two banned Johannesburg poets, Mr Don Matera and Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni, had their banning orders lifted yesterday.

Mr Matera, 47, a former member of the banned Black People's Convention, worked as a sub-editor on the Star — with special permission from the Minister of Justice — during his eight-and-a-half years as a banned person.

Mr Mdleleni was banned in 1978 after charges against him under the Internal Security Act had been dropped.

Mr Matera, an Eldorado Park father of six, said his years of isolation were "a vicious blow".

"Only those close to me know how one burns in the anguish of being unloved and unwanted in one's own land among one's own people," he said yesterday.

He described his unbanning as "a big trick" as long as others continued to be banned.

Miss Nadine Gordimer, another internationally-acclaimed South African writer, said yesterday that she was delighted Mr Matera had been unbanned, but could not rejoice fully while others were still banned.

"The manner in which Mr Matera was punished for no reason stifled his talents, and I am sure he was often tempted to leave the country," she said.

"His friends and colleagues among writers are delighted he stayed and hope he will write again — something he has found impossible to do over the past years."

Cape Times 12/5/82 328

Mr J van Vuuren appeared for the State Mr E S Becker, instructed by C and A Friedlander, appeared for Kolendic Currie conducted his own defence

SUFI MOVEMENT
INTRODUCTORY TALKS

AT THE SUFI TEMPLE
183 CAMP GROUND RD
NEWLANDS
(approached via Manenbahl and Kinkleway Roads)

Friday, May 14, 1982, at 8pm

The Purpose of Life

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ATTACK: Mabokela.

Don Mattera's ban lifted

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

MR DONALD "Bra Don" Mattera, an exponent of the black consciousness movement and one of the country's leading poets, was yesterday unbanned after being silenced for eight-and-a-half years.

He is the second black journalist in the country whose banning order has been lifted by the Government within a week. Mr Charles Nqakula, of East London Daily Dispatch, had his ban lifted last week.

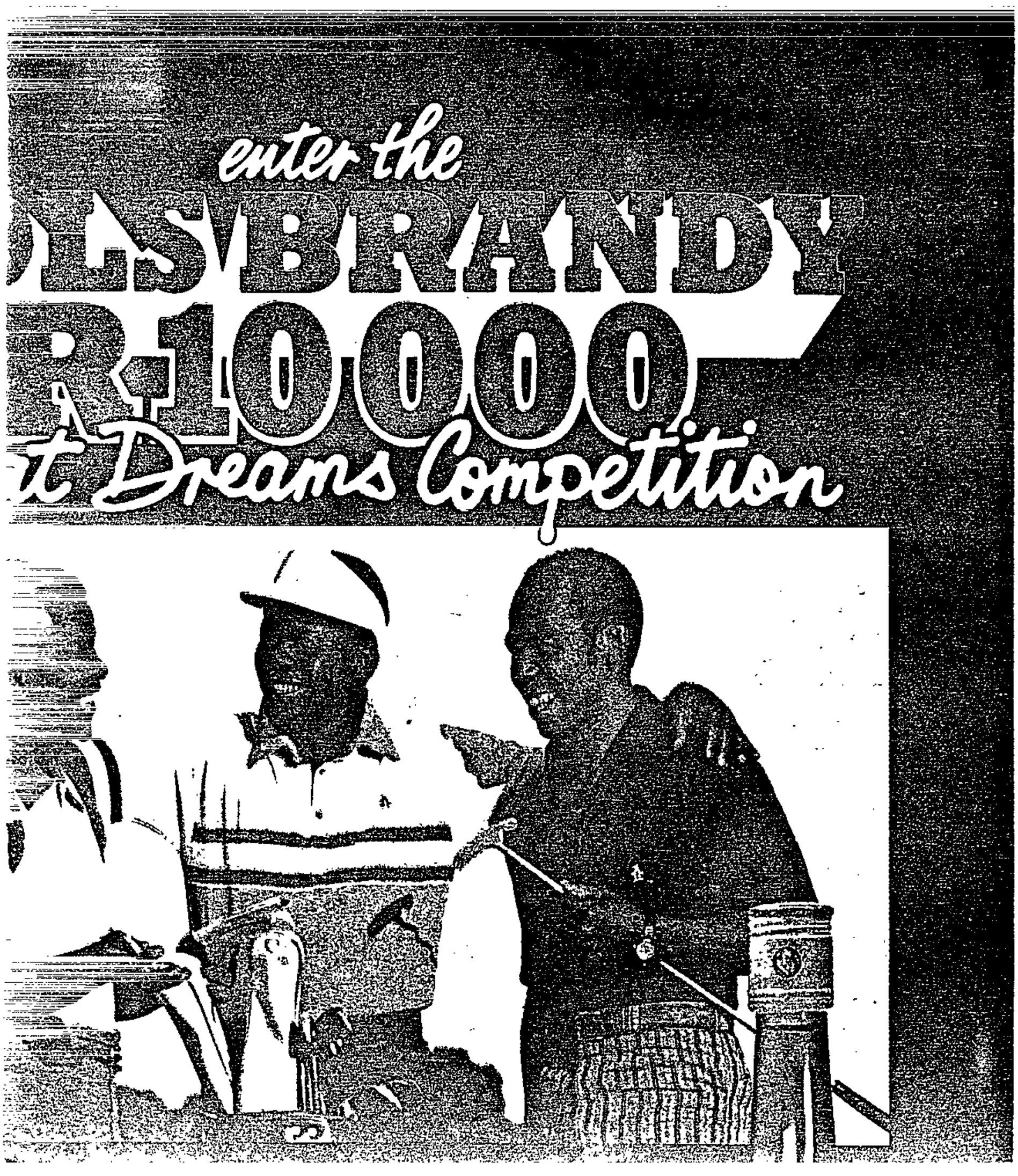
In terms of his banning order he was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, barred from attending any political gatherings and addressing pupils or students, and from writing. He is a sub-editor at the Star and a published poet.

Shortly after his ban the Star negotiated with the Government for the relaxation of the banning order so as to enable him to continue with his work as sub-editor.

Mr Mattera, whose banning order was due to expire on October 31 next year, has won several awards for his writings.

When asked to comment on the lifting of the ban, Mr Mattera said the ban had not changed him from what he wanted — the liberation of a black man from "the shackles of the oppressive laws in the country".

"At this time and moment I think about a large number of my brothers and sisters who are banned, in detention, and who are continually being harassed by police."



Mabasa's banning order lifted

Sowetan 13/5/82

328

A FOUNDER member of the Azanian People's Organisation and exponent of the black consciousness movement, Mr Lybon Mabasa, has had his three years' banning order lifted by the South African Government.

At the same time, Mr Vuyisile Mdleleni, a poet and national executive member of the now banned Black Peoples' Convention, has also been reported to have had his banning order lifted.

The lifting of the ban on the men comes within a week of two journalists also having their ban lifted by the Government. The two journalists are: Mr Charles Nqakula, senior reporter on the 'East London Daily Dispatch and Mr Don Mattera, a sub-editor at The Star in Johannesburg.

In terms of his banning order Mr Mabasa was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, barred from attending public gatherings addressing pupils and this disabled him to continue his work at the South African Council for Higher Education (Sached).

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Black Allied Workers Union
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National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

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Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.
Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union
S.A. Tin Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

Book on 1976 uprising unbanned

Cape Times 13/5/82

328

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Publications Appeal Board yesterday lifted the ban on a novel by the acclaimed South African author Sipho Sepamla.

The novel, "Ride on a Whirlwind", which deals with the 1976 uprising in Soweto, was banned by a committee for publications after they found it could endanger state security and create racial animosity.

The publisher, Mr A Donker, appealed against the ban and the board chaired by Professor Kobus van Rooyen upheld the appeal.

Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, appearing for Mr Donker, said the book would contribute to a greater understanding by whites of black living conditions.

Professor Dugard said the novel was a descriptive narrative of events during the 1976 uprising and said newspapers as well as the report of the Cillie Commission had dealt with the same subject matter.

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CAPE TIMES 13/5/82 (328)

Banned man charged with breaking order

Staff Reporter

A RYLANDS man who allegedly broke the terms of a banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district appeared in Parow Regional Court yesterday.

Jamalludien Hamdulay, 26, pleaded not guilty to the charge at a previous hearing.

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

Mr Hamdulay's banning order expires on October 13, 1985. It was served on him on November 25, 1980.

Mr Hamdulay conceded yesterday that a banning order was served on him prohibiting him from leaving the Wynberg magisterial district and that he had entered the factory. He said, however, that he had not intended breaking the terms of the banning. He contended that he had misunderstood the order, which had not been clear.

The hearing was adjourned to June 3.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. Mr W B Badenhorst prosecuted. Mr A M Omar appeared for Mr Hamdulay.

The first week of freedom



By DON MATTERA

THE first week. What can I say about the first week of my unbanning; my so-called freedom?

I was and still am suspended between two worlds. The world of Self and world outside with its many human paradoxes. It was in the latter that things seemed so unreal. I moved about as one drugged by the sheer disbelief of what was happening to me. I was neither here nor there.

Voices spoke to me mechanically and I replied mechanically. It seemed so unreal. Handshakes, greeting cards, and even a bouquet of beautiful red roses. What had I done to deserve such warmth and open displays of affection when only yesterday I was a stranger among my people?

On Saturday at a poetry reading, five young black actors dramatised some of my poems as a sign that I had returned to the land of the living, my eyes watered briefly. Was I dead? Does a banning order really kill?

This is a mystery known only to the banned and can best be answered through the Self. For it is in the Self that the real dying takes place.

Sunday I attended a lecture in Soweto on the black Press in America. I instinctively chose a seat near an open window in case I had to make a quick exit. Height did not bother me. Fear is always the ruler.

We rode around Soweto visiting friends and fellow journalists; some of whom I last saw eight years ago. The reunions were deep and fraternal, almost unique.

The outside world is enigmatic.

Some people can watch a person being consigned to oblivion without saying a word or lifting a finger because of fear. Others are ready to lay down their lives. This is the paradox of the South African dilemma: not all men are their brothers' keepers.

As I write this, I am filled with deep sadness for those who are still banned, house-arrested and in detention. Those for whom it will neither be day not night. The twilight people of South Africa ... God be with them.

Memorandum

FROM K.B. FLOYD

TO The Registrar

18.9.74

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

VIEWS RELEVANT TO THE TASK OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE:

RECEIVED REGISTRAR'S OFFICE ROOM 19 18 SEP 74

1M Pads EDSON

Parliament

'Bannings belong to courts'

ARGUS 20/5/82

328

Parliamentary Staff

THE officoal Opposition yesterday pleaded for courts of law to decide on the banning of publications and organisations, rather than their being judged by "political opponents".

The pleas came during the committee stage debate on the Internal Security Bill.

The PFP proposed amendments calling for two clauses — one providing for organisations to be declared unlawful, and the other for publications to be prohibited — to be negated.

The clause providing for banning organisations allows the Minister of Law and Order to declare an organisation unlawful if he is satisfied that, among other things, it engages in activities which endanger the security of the State.

This was opposed by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), who said organisations should be judged by the courts, not their political opponents. The clause neglected the normal process of law.

The Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, replied that the legislation had been brought to Parliament because the Government considered it was in the country's interests in the current situation.

It appeared that he PFP objected in principle to declaring organisations unlawful. He deduced that unlawful organisations would obviously not be curbed under a PFP government.

Dr Boraine's amendment calling for the clause to be negated was defeated in a division in which the NRP and the CP voted with the Government.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) opposed a clause giving the Minister the power to stop publication of any periodical he believed could endanger State security, promote communism or incite racial tension.

He said the PFP believed that literature or publications that incited violence, or had as their objective the aim of inflaming racial tension or overthrowing the Government by other than democratic means, should not be allowed free rein in the country. To allow them free rein would result in anarchy.

However, in imposing curbs on publications certain basic principles should apply. Control of publications should not be exercised by politicians — in effect giving them power to squash an opponent's publications.

Mr Dalling said the fatal flaw in the clause was that the Minister had the power to make the decisions.

Instead of holding the power of life and death over newspapers the Minister and his staff should have no greater status than that of a complainant in a court case.

Mr Dalling also expressed concern that the provision could be applied against those who were not revolutionaries communists or terrorists. He cited the jailing of Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the closed World newspaper, as an exampie

"No-one can say Mr Qoboza is a communist," he said.

Mr le Grange replied that State security made it necessary in some cases to use faster and more streamlined methods than could be provided through the normal process of the law.

The clause was passed after another division, in which the NRP and CP again voted with the Government.

Le Grange rejects pleas

ARGUS 20/5/82

328

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected opposition pleas that the Chief Justice be empowered to overrule on merit decisions taken by the Minister to ban or prohibit organisations and publications.

Speaking in the committeee-stage debate on the Internal Security Bill, Mr Le Grange said the Government was adamant that the executive — and not the judiciary — was the highest State authority where security was concerned.

This issue was raised in the Assembly during the debate on Clause II of the Bill. The clause provides for review procedures in respect of organisations declared unlawful or publications prohibited by the Minister in terms of certain provisions of the Bill.

Provision is made for the Chief Justice to consider documents and information submitted to him and to set aside, under certain circumstances, steps taken by the Minister.

The grounds on which the Chief Justice, or a judge of appeal designated by him, may set aside steps taken by the Minister are: If the Minister exceeded the powers conferred on him in terms of the Act: or acted in bad faith; or based his decision on considerations other than those contemplated in certain provisions of the legislation.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said it appeared to be almost impossible for the Chief Justice to come to a conclusion that the Minister exceeded his powers or acted in bad faith.

Mr W Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point), leader of the New Republic Party, said the Chief Justice should have the right to set aside a decision of the Minister on the grounds of the factual report on the case in question.

Mr Raw suggested also that the Minister should be accountable to Parliament in respect of matters subitted to the Chief Justice for consideration.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said it was advisable to allow the Chief Justice to overrule, on the merits of the case, a decision taken by the Minister.

Replying, Mr le Grange said the crux of the matter was the principle of who was the highest authority on security matters.

The Rabie Commission's report had stated that the executive was the highest authority when it came to State security.

Mr Raw said all he was asking was that when the Chief Justice was allowed to look at a matter, that the facts also be taken into account.

Such a procedure would be acceptable to public opinion and to the world. It would counter criticism that South Africa was using "totalitarian" methods.

It would have great value for South Africa internationally without taking away the Minister's powers.

Mr le Grange rejected the opposition arguments. The clause was passed after opposition pleas to him to reconsider his stand.

Protest at NIC bannings

Mercury 20/5/82

(NAA 328)

Mercury Reporter

THE wives of two banned Natal Indian Congress executives, Mr M J Naidoo and Mr Pravin Gordhan, were last night given a standing ovation by nearly 1 000 Indians, blacks and whites at a meeting called by the NIC to protest against bannings and detentions.

NIC vice-president Jerry Coovadia condemned the bannings and said he suspected the Government's latest actions were to 'pre-empt' campaigns to oppose the President's Council s proposals on power-sharing.

Judging from the tremendous success of campaigns to persuade Indians to reject the South African Indian Council at its elections last November, the Government must be concerned about what he called the 'organising abilities' of both Mr Naidoo and Mr Gordhan.

Mr D K Singh, chairman of the Durban Housing Action Committee, described bannings as a means to silence people who had the 'guts to oppose' unjust laws. He said they could not be justified because all that the leaders were asking were for ordinary rights.

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches, who was introduced by meeting chairman Paul David as the 'main attraction', also lashed out at bannings and challenged the Government to take people to court.

The bishop then went on to reject the President's Council's proposals which, he said, contained a 'subtle bait' to draw Indians and coloureds into a white laager.

'You may find in them a short-term advantage, but the blacks will never forgive you,' he said.

Govt 'swiped' R196 000, Suzman tells Parliament

AR6.45 20/5/82

328

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government was yesterday accused of "swiping" R196 000 — the money raised from the liquidation of the assets of organisations banned in 1977 — for the State Revenue Fund.

The accusation was made by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) when she opposed a clause in the Internal Security Bill during the committee stage of the Bill in the Assembly.

Mrs Suzman said she would not move one of the amendments to the clause she had intended to. The amendment, which was printed on the order paper, called for the omission of a paragraph in the clause providing for the Minister of Justice to designate a person to liquidate the assets held by an unlawful organisation.

Although she was no longer calling for the omission of the provision, she said she had some comments to make on it.

She said she understood that about R196 000 — "a considerable amount of money" — had been realised from the liquidation of assets of organisations which were banned in 1977.

Although the law provided for this money to be granted to a scientific or cultural organisation, no such organisation would touch the "tainted money", and now in terms of the Internal Security Bill it would be paid into the State Revenue Fund.

"It has now been swiped by the State," she said.

Mrs Suzman also objected to another provision in the clause which prohibits anyone from being in possession of anything indicating that he was a member of an unlawful organisation.

She argued that such people were often subject to raids by Security Police, and could innocently have retained some forgotten object, such as a badge or pamphlet from a banned organisation, in a bottom drawer.

If this was discovered the person could be in serious trouble. She felt the provision was "going too far."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the question of possession was not always as innocent as portrayed by Mrs Suzman, and the provision in the clause could not be left out.

The clause was passed by the committee after the objection of the official opposition was recorded.

3

PFP ARGUS 24/5/82

328

PFP condemns bannings, detentions

THE 10 members of the Progressive Federal Party in the Cape Provincial Council today unanimously condemned bannings and detentions.

In a statement issued at the start of the Week of the Innocent, they said they were deeply disturbed "by the unabated arbitrary action taken against increasing numbers of our fellow citizens in the form of bannings and detentions.

"The consequent destruction of the rule of law is not in the slightest way justified. It is essential that the public continues to be reminded that all people in detention are innocent until found guilty and that all who are banned are innocent.

"At the stroke of a pen, a list of normal activities are made illegal for those who are banned.

"TORTURE"

"Solitary confinement and continued accounts of torture are a cause of severe concern, notwithstanding official denials. The Internal Security Bill, at present before Parliament, holds no prospect of improvement. Claims that detainees fake mental illness are unsupported and we reject such claims. More and more South Africans will no longer be fooled.

"We stand by every South African's right to liberty. We condemn totally the National Party Government's dismissal of the urgent pleas for a return to the rule of law."

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Argus 24/5/82 (328)

ANC man to see banned son and family

JOHANNESBURG. — For the first time since he was imprisoned for life for sabotage in 1964, African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu will be able to see his banned son, Zwelakhe, with his family at the same time.

Zwelakhe and his wife, Zodwa, with their son, Mayikwe-Zwelethu, leave for Cape Town tomorrow night.

Their destination is Pollsmoor Prison where Sisulu and other ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela are held.

DIVIDED INTO THREE

They will be with Sisulu for one and a half hours. The time will be divided into three 30 minute sessions when they will see him on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Zwelakhe is the banned president of the Media Workers Association of SA and his wife is a radiographer at Baragwanath Hospital.

In August Zwelakhe's elder brother, Mr Mlungisi Sisulu, will be taking his family to see his father who turned 70 last week.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
Transport & General Workers Union

Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
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General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.
Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union
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Bishop retused permit to pray

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

FATHER Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (Sacbc) has been refused permission to celebrate Holy Mass at the St John Vianney Seminary in Waterkloof, Pretoria, this evening.

Father Mkhatshwa, whose five-year banning order was extended to a further period of three years last month, had to say Mass at a weekend of prayer for Christian unity.

According to his lawyer, the chief magistrate of Pretoria this week refused, without reason, to grant him permission to be absent from his Mamabopane East parish between the hours of 6 and 10 pm tonight.

An application had been made with the magistrate for exemption from the provision of the banning order that restricts him to one magisterial district.

Commenting on the matter, Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Sacbc said: "The demands for national security are devastating. They require that a banned priest be refused permission to accept an invitation to conduct a church service in a seminary. The values for national security obviously transcend those of Christianity."

Adding his voice, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, described the whole thing as scandalous and mind-boggling.

"I must say it is utterly unbelievable even if the authorities claim he is engaged in subversive activities."

university under the "college idea", for some of these colleges might have their own authorities whose functions would fall more or less into the same two categories - control of academic education and control of physical facilities. As has been pointed out, there are considerable variations of this type of organisation. There will be cases where the college as a separate entity is the sole owner of all physical facilities and exercises sole control over them. There may be other cases where amenities and facilities have been established in a different way, i.e. by some authority (the State, a province or even a city) or by private organisations (the church, commerce, industry, etc.) No one can predict what variations will emerge in this connection in the future.

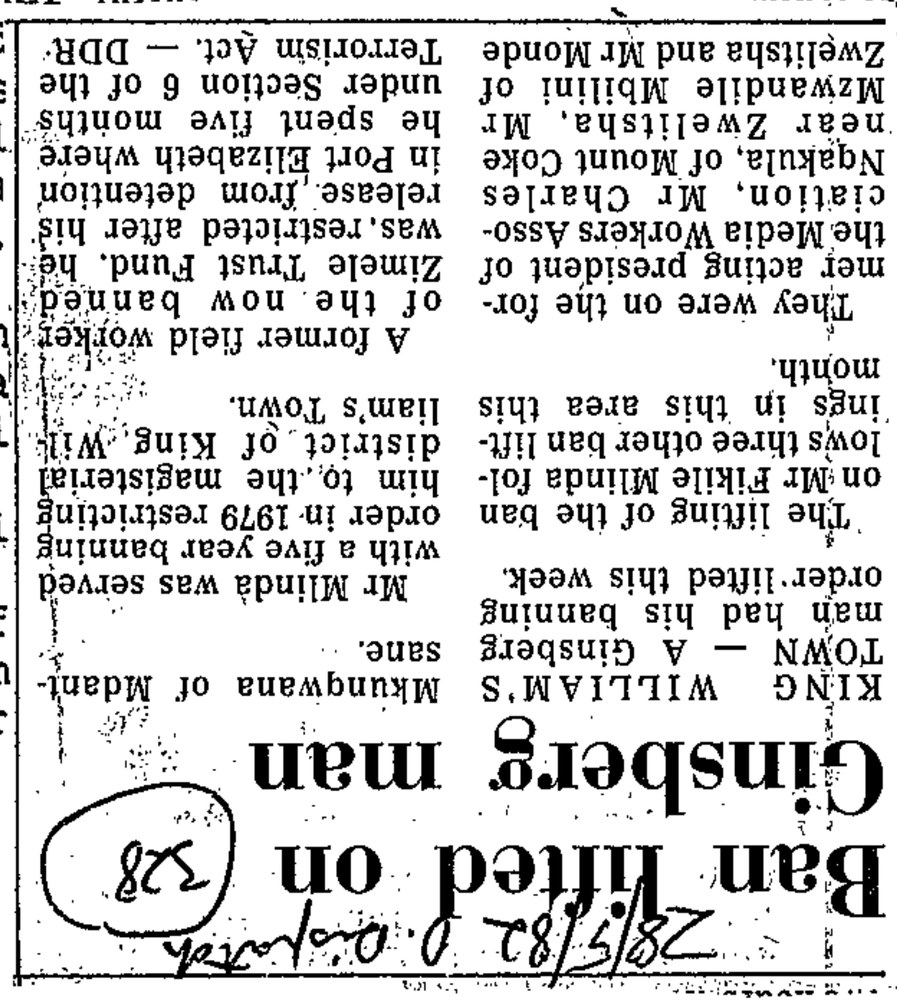
The Commission does not see these aspects as problems. The development of the "college idea" is firmly founded on the voluntary co-operation of the universities. If a university does not wish to enter into an association with a college it need not do so - nobody can compel it to do so. By virtue of its autonomy the university would have a free choice in the matter and if it decided to enter into such an association its autonomy would not be prejudiced in the slightest.

Even if a university were to agree to divided control over physical facilities or if it had no share at all in the control, its autonomy would still not be affected. The university would merely have to be satisfied that the facilities were satisfactory and adequate.

In the chapter on the financing of the universities the Commission adopted the approach that where the State virtually subsidises the acquisition of land and buildings in full, such facilities should be regarded as public facilities rather than as private property in the narrow sense of the word. This is also its approach to the physical facilities of colleges (excluding private property), and the question of who should exercise control over them is not, in its opinion, vital to the matter; it is an arrangement of secondary importance in regard to physical facilities - ground, bricks and mortar.

On the other hand what is of vital importance is the autonomous acad
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Ban lifted on Ginsberg man

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Ginsberg man had his banning order lifted this week.

The lifting of the ban on Mr Fikile Mlinda follows three other ban liftings in this area this month.

They were on the former acting president of the Media Workers Association, Mr Charles Nqakula, of Mount Coke near Zwelitsha, Mr Mzwandile Mbilini of Zwelitsha and Mr Monde

A former field worker of the now banned Zimele Trust Fund, he was restricted after his release from detention in Port Elizabeth where he spent five months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — DDR.

Mr Mlinda was served with a five year banning order in 1979 restricting him to the magisterial district of King Williams Town.

Mkunqwana of Mdantsane.

28/5/82 Dispatch 28

ce/...

Other

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Jewellers
Optical Wo
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ELECTRICITY

Cape Town G
Escom (Cape
Escom Salar
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General Wor
Johannesbur

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated
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S.A. Operati
S.A. Woodwork
Steel, Engine
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

Banning orders expire - are they now really free?

328 Sowetan 1/6/82

By SAM MABE

DR MAMPHELA Ramphele, the banned former close associate of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, is one of six people whose five year banning orders were to have expired yesterday.

Another man who was banned for five years in 1979 had his banning order lifted last week. He is Mr Fikile Mlinda of Ginsberg near King William's Town. He was banned after his release from detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Also among the six whose orders were to have expired yesterday is Mr Phindile Mfethi of Katlehong, Natalspruit, who, after being served with a banning order in 1977, was deported to Transkei.

Mr K M Stofile, a former executive of the banned South African Students Organisation (SASO) (KwaThema), I G Nathaniel (Walvis Bay), M D Naidoo (Durban) and B Marie (Durban), all served the last day of their banning orders yesterday.

At the time of going to press last night, **The SOWETAN** did not know if any of the six people had had their banning orders renewed.



FREE AGAIN? Dr Mamphela Ramphele's banning order expired yesterday. Will it be renewed?

In the past six months, two well-known figures have had their banning orders renewed after expiry. They are, Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, banned and banished to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, and Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, of Pretoria.

But there are also several other people whose banning orders were lifted long before they were due to expire. They include, among others, founder members of Azapo, Messrs Ishmael Mkhabela and Lybon Mabasa.

Mr Charles Nqakula, president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, enjoyed one of the shortest spells under a banning order. His three-year banning order, signed by the Minister of Justice in December 1980, was served seven months later in July 1981 and the order was lifted after 10 months.

At the time she was banned, Dr Ramphele was superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town. She was banned a few months before Mr Biko, who was also banned and died in detention.

When she was banned, she was also banished to a township called Lenyenye near Tzaneen, where she was, however, allowed to continue her medical practice.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers
National Union of Distributive Workers
Pretoriase Vakbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

was with 34 people ... found dead at two ...

Doctor banned again

328 Sowetan 2/6/82

DR MAMPHELA RAMPHELE, the black consciousness leader whose five-year banning order expired on Monday, has been banned for another two years.

By SAM MABE

This was confirmed yesterday by a member of the Ramphele family, who said Security Police arrived at Dr Ramphele's home in Lenyenye, near Tzaneen, on Monday afternoon, to serve her with the two-year order.

According to the order, which once more restricts the doctor to Lenyenye Township, she may not work for Black Community Programme or Zizamele Functional Group, or have anything to do with the two organisations.

"But these are non-existent organisations and I wonder how Dr Ramphele comes to be restricted from working or having anything to do with organisations she does not even know," commented a family member.

However, Dr Ramphele is not under house arrest and her practice as a doctor is not affected by the banning order. Earlier this year, the Government relaxed her order to allow her to attend courses in tropical diseases at the University of the Witwatersrand.

None of the other five people whose banning orders expired on May 31 had them renewed.



BANNED: Dr Mamphela Ramphele.

Wire Gang suspects in court

NINE alleged members of the notorious "Wire Gang" appeared briefly in a packed Soweto Regional Court yesterday charged with armed robbery.

The nine are: Mr Jack Mabaso (33) of Zone 4 Pimville, Mr Koos Sibeko (27) of Dlamini, Mr Elliot Baloyi (20) of Tshiawelo, Mr Raxon Mathebula of Klipspruit, Mr Mack Ngubeni of Zone 5 Meadowlands, Mr Vusi Manana (23) of Zone 7 Meadowlands, Mr Sydney Katladi Zone 9 Meadowlands, Mr Morris Macebele of Zone 10 Meadowlands and Mr Samuel Ngubeni of Klipspruit.

Terror trial postponed

THE trial of three men charged with high treason, attempted murder and offences under sections of the Terrorism Act has been postponed until August 2 in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

The three men, Mr Patrick Maqubela, Mr Mboniswa Maqhutwana and Mr Seth Gaba, were to have appeared in court yesterday but their counsel was granted an adjournment by Mr Justice J A van Heerden.

The charges relate to the detonation of explosives at a railway line at Umlazi Bridge, the Defence Force recruiting office, the Cenotaph, three businesses and two offices in Durban. — Sapa.

40 \ pac

BY SAM MABE

ABOUT 40 work vegetable pac company in Ki dorp went on sti week following management's refusal to giv wage increases recognise thei union.

The worke members of th Liquor, Cater Allied Workers of SA, have ported for dis Monday.

The union's organiser, Mr Malgas, yester **The SOWETAN** ficials of his u formed manage Successpark workers' grieva April 30.

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AN EVANG Lutheran Chu ter was yeste tenced to two prisonment, ally suspende the Internal Act.

Another mi found not g the two men peared in the preme Court o of murder tempted mur

Dlamini alle

MR PHILLIP Dlamini, general secretary of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (Sabmawu), is believed to have been detained by Security Police.

Relatives of the trade unionist said yesterday that he was taken by Security Police from his Zola Township home in Soweto on Saturday.

But Major H V Haynes, pu officer for th Pretoria, said not confirm ni's detention we do not ha in our records

Mr Dlam also a black ness expon Sabmawu wi in the Black Workers (Mawu) for resign.

Man sho

A man has been arrested in connection with the Mapetla had Two cars

QUIBELL BROS. present

TODAY AND TOMORROW — WELKOM
PAUL SMIT THEATRE

THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE
KwaThema Civic Centre, Springs

6.15 and 9.15 pm
Book at Computicket Springs

FRIDAY, 4th JUNE
Mphatlalatsane Theatre, Sebokeng

6.15 and 9.15 pm
Book at Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg Computicket

TICKETS ON SALE NIGHT OF SHOW ALL VENUES

THE STAPLE SINGERS



Hear Pop, Mavis, Yvonne and Cleo sing "I'll Take You There", "Respect Yourself" and new hit



Star
2/6/82

Second banning order for doctor

Medical practitioner and colleague of the late Steve Biko, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, has again been banned by the Government.

The banning order is effective from yesterday and will be in force until May 31, 1984.

The first five-year banning order on Dr Ramphele expired on Monday but was immediately renewed for two years.

She is prohibited from attending any gatherings and may not leave the magisterial district of Lenyenye township, near Tzaneen, without permission.

Dr Ramphele, a close associate of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in Security Police custody, was first banned in 1977 while working at the Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town.

She was banished to Lenyenye but returned to work at Zanempilo because the identity number on the banning odder was incorrect. Legal advisers told her that technically it could be another Dr Ramphele who had been banned.

Security Police in the eastern Cape served a fresh banning order with her correct identity number on it and she had to return to Tzaneen.

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
Escom Salaried Staff Association
Escom Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, L
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbe
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Dr Rampele, Biko's friend, banned again

JOHANNESBURG. — Medical practitioner and colleague of the late Steve Biko, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, has been banned again by the government and is confined to the Lenyanye township in the Northern Transvaal.

Her two-year banning order was effective from Tuesday and will be in force till May 31, 1984. Her first five-year banning order expired on Monday.

In terms of the order she is prohibited from attending any gatherings and may not leave the magisterial district of Lenyanye township near Tzaneen without permission.

Dr Ramphele, a close associate of the late Steve Biko who died in security police custody, was first banned in 1977 while she worked at the Zamimpilo Clinic in King William's Town. The clinic was a project of the banned Black Community Programmes.

On her banning she was immediately banished to Lenyanye, but was back at work within a few days, as her identity number on the banning order was incorrect. Security police in the Eastern Cape served a fresh banning order with her correct identity number and she was driven back to Tzaneen by the police. Sapa

ION SERVICES

Workers
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Banned man 'surprised'

CAPE TIMES 4/6/82

328

Staff Reporter

A BANNED Rylands former student leader who allegedly broke the terms of his banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district told a Parow Regional Court magistrate yesterday that he believed he was still within the restricted area when he worked at an Epping engineering firm in June last year.

Jamulludien Hamdulay, 27, of Arba Street, facing a charge of breaking the terms of his banning order, had pleaded not guilty at a previous hearing.

The State alleged that he committed the offence by working at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works, in Moody Avenue, Epping, between June 8 and June 15 last year.

Detective Warrant-Officer Gideon Marais Basson, a security policeman, told the court that he went to the factory in Epping. He asked the manager if he employed Mr Hamdulay. Mr Hamdulay was then asked to come to the office, where he was informed that he had broken his banning order. He was then asked to leave the factory and return to the Wynberg magisterial area.

Questioned, Warrant-Officer Basson said Mr Hamdulay was found about half-a-kilometre inside the Goodwood magisterial district. He conceded that there were no demarcation lines indicating the district's boundaries. He said the nearest crossings to the factory were two bridges in Jan Smuts Drive and Vanguard Drive.

Asked by the magistrate if Mr Hamdulay appeared surprised to find them at the factory, Warant-Officer Basson said he did.

Mr Hamdulay testified that a banning order served on him in November 1980 restricted him to Wynberg magisterial district. He had lost his job in Lansdowne soon after, without any reasons being given.

He had started work at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works on June 8 after answering a newspaper advertisement. He had worked in the toolroom alone as a toolmaker for five days before he was told by Warrant-Officer Basson to leave.

He said he was surprised when he saw Warrant-Officer Basson because he had done his best to adhere to his banning order. It affected his life "drastically" because he could not receive visitors.

The hearing was adjourned to August 10. Mr Hamdulay was warned to appear.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. Mr J van Vuuren prosecuted. Mr R Vassen appeared for Mr Hamdulay.

Year	A	Total	
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974		418	x
1975		322	x
1976		331	x
1977		222	x
1978		377	x
1979		..	
1980		445	$
		460	

Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address: 2(; (021) 433658
Cc
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Officials:

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

Parishioner plea

MORE than 1000 parishioners of four churches in Pretoria's black townships have protested that they are morally and spiritually starved because of the continued banning of Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa. 328 Sowetan

Father Mkhatshwa is the secretary general of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC). Last month his five year banning order was extended for a further period of three years. 4/6/82

At church services held in three Roman Catholic churches in GaRankuwa and one in Soshanguve last Sunday to pledge solidarity with him, the parishioners challenged the Government to prove his guilt.

They also pledged solidarity with other detained, banned and banished

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers Union
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa
Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Engine Drivers, Fi
S.A. Technical Official
Underground Officials A

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canni
Amalgamated Engineerir
Bakery Employees Indu
Black Allied Workers
Boland Inmaakwerkersve
Brewery Employees Unic
Cadbury In-Company Uni
East London Meat Trade
Food and Cannning Work
Food, Beverage & Allie
General Workers Union
General Workers Union
Natal Baking Industry
Natal Sugar Industry
National Milling Worke
National Union of Dai
National Union of Ope
National Union of Sug
National Union of Win
Operative Bakers, Con
Pretoriase Baknywerhe

List of banned includes priest

Cape Times 5/6/82

328

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The names of nine people banned under the Internal Security Act were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They include Father Patrick Mangaliso Mkhatshwa, a Pretoria Roman Catholic priest, who has been banned until April 30, 1985.

Father Mkhatshwa, general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, was served with his banning order on April 4.

The other banned people are Mr Keith Coleman, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (until March 31, 1984); Mr Nicholas Roland Haysom, of Mayfair, Jhb (until March 31, 1984); Mr Maxwell Khuluekile Madlingozi, of Zwakele, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr Mathews Zamile Mjuza of Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr Siphо Milo Pityana, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr Dumile Dan-iel Qege, and Mr Sedupe Josiah Ramokgopa.

They are: Mr Alan Arnold Aderem, Mr David Adler, Mr Malcolm Mbonisi Dyani, Mr Ernest Malgas, Mr John Edward Matthews, Mr Malusi Mthanjisiwa Mpumlwana, Mr Nandisile Flavour Mpumlwana, Mr Michael Ngubeni, Mr Helia Phungula, Mr Palo Tshume, Mr Dumile Daniel Qege, and Mr Sedupe Josiah Ramokgopa.

Meanwhile, the government has lifted the banning orders of 12 people.

They include Father Patrick Mangaliso Mkhatshwa, a Pretoria Roman Catholic priest, who has been banned until April 30, 1985.

Father Mkhatshwa, general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, was served with his banning order on April 4.

The other banned people are Mr Keith Coleman, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (until March 31, 1984); Mr Nicholas Roland Haysom, of Mayfair, Jhb (until March 31, 1984); Mr Maxwell Khuluekile Madlingozi, of Zwakele, Port Elizabeth (until January 31, 1984); Mr

Priest and 8 others banned

328
EDH
5/6/82

Pretoria Bureau

THE names of nine people banned under the Internal Security Act were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They include Father Patrick Mangaliso Mkhatshwa, a Roman Catholic priest who has been banned until April 30, 1985.

Father Mkhatshwa is general-secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference.

The other banned people are:

Mr Keith Coleman, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (to March 31, 1984), Mr Nicholas Roland Haysom, of Mayfair, Johannesburg (March 31, 1984), Mr Maxwell Khululekile Madlingozi, of Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth (January 31, 1984), Mr Mathews Zamile Mjuza, of Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth (January 31, 1984), Mr Sipho Milo Pityana, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (January 31, 1984), Mr Maurice Peter Smithers, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (March 31, 1984), and Mr Clive Read van Heerden, of Yeoville, Johannesburg (March 3, 1984).

It was also announced that banning orders on 12 people have been lifted.

They are: Mr Alan Arnold Aderem, Mr David Adler, Mr Malcolm Mbonisi Dyani, Mr Ernest Malgas, Mr John Edward Matthews, Mr Malusi Mthanjisiwa Mpumlwana, Mrs Nandisile Flavour Mpumlwana, Mr Michael Ngubeni, Mr Helia Phungula, Mr Palo Tshume, Mr Dumile Daniel Qeqe, and Mr Sedupe Josiah Ramokgopa.

Black Catholic official banned for second time

(328) Express 6/6/82

By JEAN LE MAY

A BLACK priest, who holds one of the top jobs in the South African Roman Catholic Church, has been banned for the second time.

The Rev Mangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, was served with a three-year banning order only hours before the expiry of his banning order imposed in 1977.

A notice in Friday's Government Gazette confirmed that Mr Mkhatshwa was prohibited under the Internal Security Act from attending gatherings until April 30, 1985.

Mr Mkhatswha, who was active in the black consciousness movement, organised the controversial Black Renaissance Convention at Hammanskraal in 1975.

He was among the hundreds of people detained in the security crack-down of October 1977, and was released from Modder Bee prison five months later.

There was strong overseas church reaction to Mr Mkhatshwa's original banning and detention.

Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Nicholas Haysom, Mr Maurice Smithers and Mr Clive van Heerden, detained at the same time as Dr Neil Aggett last October and released in March, were banned for two years on April 1.

Others banned for three years are trade unionists Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr Zamile Mjuza, Mr Dumile Makanda and Mr Sipho Pityana, all of Port Elizabeth.

Banning orders on 12 people were withdrawn.

328

C. Herald 12/6/82

Banning charge —man explains

MR Jamalludien Hamdulay, a banned former student leader who is charged with breaking his banning order, told a Parow Regional Court magistrate last week that he believed he had permission to work outside his permitted area.

Mr Hamdulay is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and is accused of working at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works in Moody Avenue, Epping, between June 8 and June 15 last year.

He had pleaded not guilty.

He said that before starting work in Maitland he approached the station commander at Lansdowne police station for permission. He was under the impression that this had been given to him.

NOT AWARE

He started work on June 8 and on June 15 Warrant Officer Basson of the Security Police arrived at the premises and told him to leave or he would be charged.

Mr Hamdulay said he was not aware that his company was outside the magisterial district of Wynberg.

He complained that the five-year banning order served on him in 1980 had drastically changed his life and that of his family.

Five months after being banned he lost his job at Moveco in Lansdowne. He then applied for a job in Epping and was successful.

LETTERS

A week later he was told by the Security Police to leave or be charged.

A Wynberg magistrate, Mr Hendrick Schalk van Wyk, read to the court two letters which Mr Handulay had sent him in terms of his banning order.

In one he applied for permission to leave the magisterial district of Wynberg to write examinations. In the second he asked for permission to seek work outside his magisterial district.

The case was postponed to August 10.

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ɔ buses burned but no ... cause of that ar- ... n Edin- ...cording

Avenue ...inos. A nearby the two ...eet, and

police said an investigation was under way.

Security is tight in Torremolinos, a seaside resort town that has become the base for most of the estimated 10 000 Scottish fans here for the World Cup. They are notorious worldwide for the frequent violence at Scottish matches, but officials here have said they expect no problems.

Scotland opens its World Cup campaign against New Zealand in nearby Malaga today, and the Scottish team is housed in Sotogrande, an hour's drive up the coast. — Sapa-AP

ail picture: Sophia ...oren witness

Own Correspondent

...E. — Italian film ac... Sophia Loren ap...red as a witness in the ... Magistrate's Court ...erday in an investiga... in which it is alleged ... might have posed for ...hotograph taken while she was in prison at Caserta, Southern Italy, on tax evasion charges.

Six Italian freelance photographers were warned they were being investigated for selling what appeared to be a fake photograph of her while she was looking out a barred chapel window of the women's prison.

The picture was reported to have been sold for 50-million lira (about R41 000), and was published in a number of European magazines.

Miss Loren told the public prosecutor, Antonio Marini, that the picture was a photo-montage of one taken from the film "A Particular Day" and another taken of the women's prison chapel window. Miss Loren denied posing for the picture.

Police confiscated the negative. The photographers face fraud charges.

...rack of dawn



...it's from Al Haig. He ...ays don't humiliate Argentina too much."

Fifth Sisulu banning

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu, wife of Walter Sisulu, secretary-general of the African National Congress, was served with her fifth banning order last night.

The order came 18 hours after Mrs Sisulu, 64, had been released from the Protea police station in Soweto where she and about 250 other mourners were taken after being arrested at a memorial service for the former trade union leader Mr Joseph Mavi, killed in a road smash.

The mourners were released after eight hours in custody, during which they were photographed and had their fingerprints taken.

Mrs Sisulu's prevous banning order expired in last August.

Falling tree kills man

PRETORIA. — A man was killed near Pretoria when a tree under which he was sitting fell on him.

The man, whose name has not yet been released, was sitting under a tree on the farm Mooiplaas, near Erasmia, when it fell late yesterday. — Sapa

Russia warns Israel on 'act of genocide'

LONDON. — Russia yesterday bluntly warned Israel that its invasion of Lebanon was affecting Soviet interests in the Middle East and demanded an Israeli withdrawal.

The tough Soviet Government statement was issued after Israel had confirmed that its army had cut off Beirut and as artillery exchanges continued to the south of the Lebanese capital.

Although the truce between Syrian and Israeli forces in Lebanon appeared to be holding, there have been continuing clashes in south Lebanon between Palestinian and Israeli troops.

The Soviet statement described the Israeli invasion as a "criminal act of genocide" and added: "The Middle East is an area situated in the direct vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders and events there are bound to affect the interests of the USSR. We warn Israel of this."

The Israeli Opposition leader, Mr Shimon Peres, said the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, had replied with "a clear-cut no" when asked in a parliamentary committee meeting yesterday whether Israeli troops would try to capture Beirut.

The Israeli Chief of Staff, General Rafael Eitan, said his forces intended to destroy the PLO's nerve-centre in Lebanon. He also said the Israeli army was entrenched at Beirut airport.

In Paris, the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said his country had no interest in staying in Lebanon and said: "We are ready to leave when conditions are made for stopping the return of terrorism."

The United States special envoy, Mr Philip Habib, who has been shuttling between Israel and Syria since Israeli forces moved into Lebanon eight days ago, arrived in Damascus yesterday to discuss Israel's conditions for a withdrawal.

State-run Beirut Radio said Lebanese President Elias Sarkis had brought leaders of the country's factions together on a "national salvation board" to help the government deal with the invasion. — Sapa-Reuter

● Red weapons take a beating in Lebanon, page 5
● PLO army crippled after Israeli invasion, picture, page 4

In a drama... in London ... Defence Se... John Nott, ... numbers ... troops were ... before the ... British soldi...

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LATE

WASHINGT... gentine ... Falklands ... Stanley, ... to the Bri... States Def... ment sour... day.

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In his ... Nott said:

➡ ... To ...

Woman killed magistr...

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Kathy Odendaal was convicted of murder by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge yesterday but her counsel asked for a suspended sentence.

Mr Eddie Stafford, counsel for the 27-year-old woman who murdered her Pretoria magistrate lover, Mr Tinus Bekker, in October last year, said yesterday: "Mr Bekker's behaviour contributed to his own death."

Evidence was that Mr Bekker had two teenage girls at his home on October 13 last year, and that he had asked them to have sex with him. They had been discovered in a guest bedroom by Odendaal.

Addressing Mr Justice Van Dyk and two assessors, Mr Stafford said: "You have before you a young woman with a previously clean record. She could not handle the callous, deceitful, cruel and unfaithful behaviour of her lover — it's a tragic case."

Yesterday she was asked about the unborn baby which was fathered by Mr Bekker.

She said he had sent her to London for an abortion when she was seven months' pregnant.

"Could you feel life?" she was asked. "Yes," she replied.

A psychiatrist, Dr J J Bothma, told the court that if Odendaal had had psychiatric treatment directly after her abortion, the murder may not have occurred.

"She presents no danger to the community — what happened was a one-timer," he said.

Mr Justice V... Kathy had been ... world of a man ... ring to her SA ... qualifications. S... Mr Bekker with ... revolver, tra... as a man's ...

"As such, ... equipped to ...

He said the ... trate had been a ... al standards.

Sentence is passed today.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY

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THE YEAR OF THE PRESS · DIE JAAR VAN DIE PERS

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The emblem on the left marks the centenary year of the Newspaper Press Union

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Mrs Sisulu slapped with new banning order

328
Sowetan
15/6/83



BANNED: Mrs Sisulu.

By SAM MABE

MRS Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu, was last night served with a two-year banning order.

The order, due to expire on May 31, 1984; is less harsh than several other banning orders which have together resulted in Mrs Sisulu spending 17 years of her life under restrictions.

In terms of the order, Mrs Sisulu is prohibited from attending any social and political gatherings and from gatherings of pupils or students for purposes of addressing or giving them instructions.

The order was served at 7.30 pm yesterday, about 16 hours after she was released from a short spell of detention imposed by the Soweto Security Police.

She was among more than 200 people who were arrested on Sunday afternoon while attending a memorial service for former trade union leader, Mr Joe Mavi and two ANC members, Mr Petrus Nzima and his wife Jabu, who were killed in Swaziland.

Mrs Zodwa Sisulu, her daughter-in-law, yesterday described the banning as diabolical and unnecessary.

"By silencing a person, you're not silencing the entire nation, because it is not people who make history, but history makes people. As long as conditions remain what they are, people such as her will always spring up from the community," she said.

PE minister banned for second time

328

E. Post

15/6/82

By JIMMY MATYU

A THREE-YEAR banning order was today served on the founder of the Roots organisation, the New Brighton cleric and playwright, the Rev Ebenezer Mzwandile Maqina.

This is the second time he has been banned. His first five-year order expired in April this year.

His new order was served on him at the security police headquarters in Strand Street after he was picked up at his Masangwana Street home.

The new banning order was confirmed by Lieutenant-Colonel N J van Rensburg of the security police.

This means that Mr Maqina's latest musical, *Dry Those Tears*, which has been playing to packed halls in Port Elizabeth, will no longer be staged.

In terms of the order, Mr Maqina may not leave home over weekends or on public holidays. He is not allowed to receive more than one visitor at a time and must stay at home between 6pm and 6am.

Mr Maqina must also report to the New Brighton police on Mondays.

The order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was dated the end of May.

In it Mr Coetsee said he was satisfied that Mr Maqina engaged in activities which endangered the security of the State and the maintenance of public order.

One of his two wives, Mrs Pat Maqina, said the restriction order was "inhuman and unnatural".

The only reason she could think for his banning was the "enthusiastic response" to his play.

"It spoke the truth of what is happening to the black man in South Africa," she said.

2-year ban served on wife of Sisulu

328

Argus 15/6/82

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of African National Congress life prisoner Walter Sisulu was served with a two-year banning order last night which prevents her from attending any political or social gatherings.

The order, due to expire on May 31 1984, was served shortly after she was released from detention by the Soweto security police.

She was among more than 200 people who were arrested on Sunday at the memorial service of dead trade union leader Mr Joseph Mavi, who was killed in a car accident last week.

The banning order signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, does not place Mrs Sisulu under house arrest or restrict her to the magisterial district of Johannesburg like previous orders served on her in the past 17 years.

Mrs Sisulu recently visited her husband who had been transferred from Robben Island prison to Pollsmoor jail in Cape Town.

Writer banned again

Star 16/6/82 328

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth playright and founder of the cultural movement, Roots, the Rev Ebenezer Mzwandile Maqina, was served with a three-year banning order yesterday — just over two months after a five-year ban expired.

The order came as he was planning to go on tour with his current play, "Dry Those Tears," which has been drawing full houses but which will now have to be suspended.

His wife, Mrs Pat Maqina, who is general secretary of the Domestic Workers' Union of South Africa, said bookings for the musical had already been finalised in Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Soweto.

Since he was unbanned, her husband had not engaged in any political activity or joined any organisation to which the authorities could object, Mrs Maqina said. She thought he was banned again because of his play.

"For some reason the authorities seem to believe that black playwrights are sowing hostility between races. This is the greatest mistake. My husband's plays are an honest attempt to mirror South African society as it really is," she said.

A Security Police source has denied that the new play was responsible for the second banning.

Writer banned for 3 years

ARGUS 16/6/82

328

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.—The prominent Port Elizabeth playwright and founder of the cultural movement, Roots, the Rev Ebenezer Mzwandile Maqina, was served with a three-year banning order yesterday — just over two months since the expiry of a five-year ban.

The order came when he was planning his first holiday in more than five years, by going on tour with his current play, Dry Those Tears. It is drawing full houses but will now have to be suspended.

"TIMING PERFECT"

His wife, Mrs Pat Maqina, general secretary of the Domestic Workers' Union of South Africa, said bookings for his current musical had already been finalised in Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Soweto.

"The security police's timing was perfect. Today was to be the first time in five years that my husband was going to attend a June 16 commemoration."

As her husband had, since he was unbanned, not engaged in any political activity or joined any organisation to which the authorities could object, she assumed he had been banned again because of his play.

Four banned people named

328

RDM 19/6/82

Mail Reporter

THE NAMES of four people, banned under the Internal Security Act for the next two years, were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They are:

● Mr Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan, a former Terrorism Act detainee and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, a pharmacist, of Prince Edward Street, Durban.

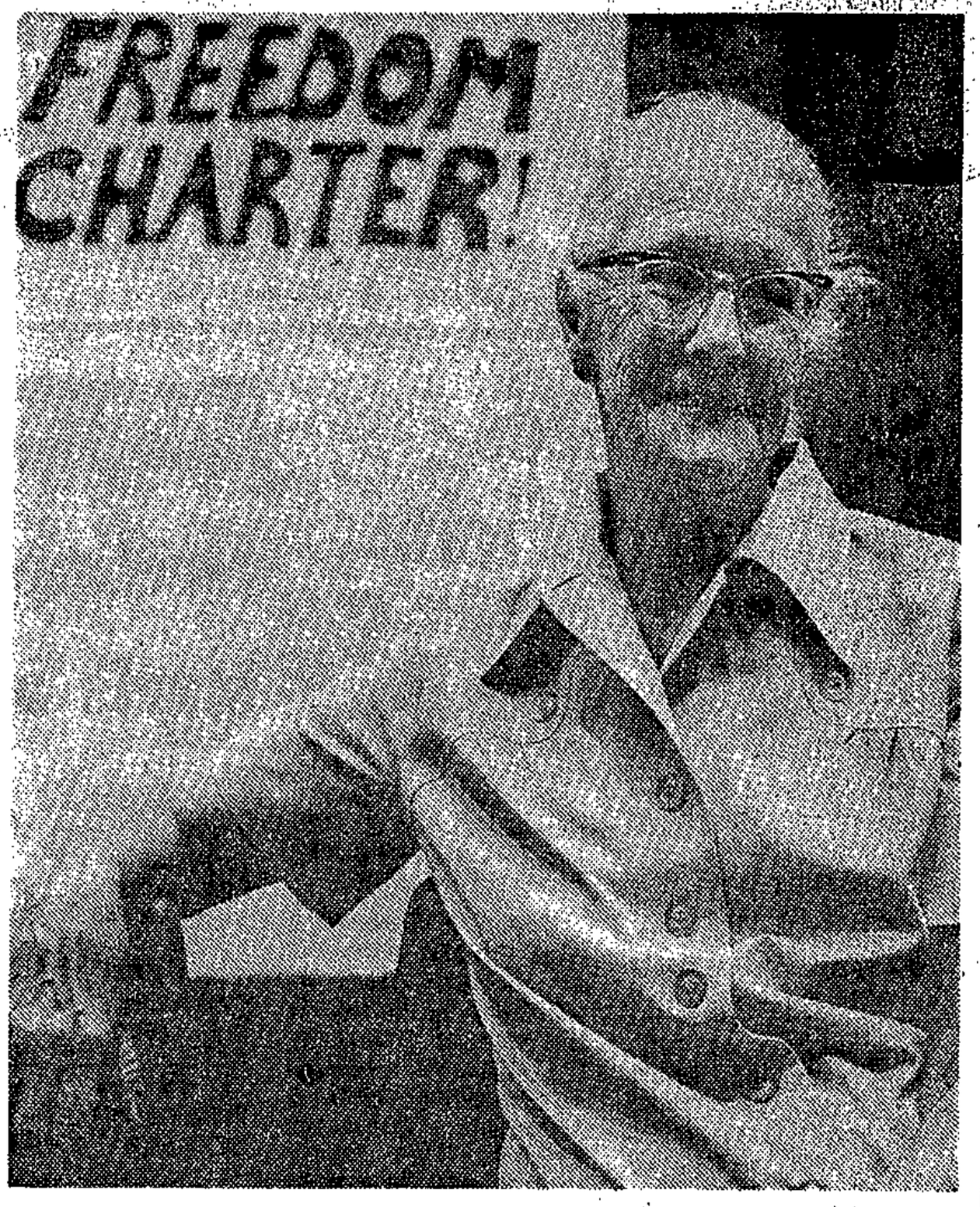
● Mr Mooroogiah Jayarajapathy Naidoo, a former President of the Natal Indian Congress, an attorney, of Asherville, Durban.

● Mr Immanuel Gotlieb Nathaniel, a former acting president of Swapo, of Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay who was previously banned for five years on July 13 1972.

● Dr Aletta Mamphela of Lenyeenyee Township who was associated with the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko and is now running a small rural clinic in the Eastern Transvaal.

Banning notices were served on them last month.

Restrictions on the following 10 people have been lifted: Kader Hassim, a former attorney, of Newholmes, Maritzburg who was held in solitary confinement after being convicted under the Terrorism Act in the early 1970s; Lybon Mabasa of Soweto; Baptiste Marie of Clare Estate, Durban; Nikiwe Deborah Felicity Matshoba of Kagiso, Krugersdorp; Donald Francisco Mattera of Eldorado Park, Johannesburg; Andrew Mzwandile Mbilini of Zwelitsha, Ciskei; Horatius Mdleleni of Soweto; Diliza Mji of Claremont, Cape Town; Monde Collin Mkunqwana of Mdantsane, East London; and Charles Nqakula of Zwelitsha, a former Daily Dispatch journalist and former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.



Mrs Helen Joseph . . . years of harassment, hoaxes and threats.

Helen Joseph — freedom or restriction?

By Carolyn Dempster

In the quiet Johannesburg suburb of Norwood, 77-year-old Helen Joseph awaits the final hour of her latest banning order.

The two-year order is due to expire tomorrow, but South Africa's veteran of conscience has learned never to take anything for granted. She has too much past experience.

For a quarter of a century Helen Joseph has been detained, tried, banned, jailed muzzled, harassed and intimidated.

She has the distinction of being the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa on October 13 1962.

Every day for the next nine years she lived a solitary dusk to dawn existence — deprived of visits by friends, outings to the country, any form of entertainment, and constantly reminded of her repression by daily visits to Marshall Square police station (now John Vorster Square).

Even when she became critically ill with cancer in 1971, special permission had to be obtained from the Minister of Justice to allow her to go to hospital for an emergency operation.

Visitors had to see her one at a time, because even while in a sickbed the breaking of her banning order could have earned her six months' jail.

Shortly after her 75th birthday in 1980 she was banned again for two years.

While her home became her prison, she was the target of vicious rightwing attacks.

It started with threatening telephone calls. Then in 1970 she endured a week of terrorism — an advertisement put in a newspaper saying her house was for sale, 10 bags of coal were dumped in her front garden, a load of topsoil was delivered, mechanics tried to remove her car to fix it, and an explosive device was attached to her front gate.

Meanwhile, her nights were punctuated by visits by the Special Branch. They prowled round her home and shone torches into her bedroom to make sure she was not breaking her banning order.

In 1978 two shotgun blasts were fired through her lounge window after the house had been stoned. Telephone death threats were made repeatedly and the topsoil hoax was repeated.

Born in England in 1905, Helen Joseph came to South Africa from India in 1931.

Motivated by the Defiance Campaign of 1952, it was only at the age of 50 that she entered the arena of South African resistance politics.

Through it all, Helen Joseph has retained her firm convictions, spoken out when she could, and shown a face of courage to the world.

Joseph's ban expires

CAPE TIMES 1/7/82

328

JOHANNESBURG. — The ban on Helen Joseph, the first person in South Africa to be placed under house arrest, expires today.

At 77 she is the oldest banned person in the country. She first began to protest against government laws when she was 50.

For the past 25 years she has made international headlines by being detained, tried, banned and jailed.

Under South Africa's laws, she may not be quoted in this country.

She was placed under house arrest in October 1962. This meant she could not leave her house in Norwood, Johannesburg, where she still lives, except to report daily to the police station.

Then in 1971, when she became ill with cancer, the Minister of Justice granted permission for her to be admitted to hospital, where she was allowed one visitor at a time after undergoing an emergency operation.

She was last banned shortly after her 75th birthday. — Sapa



"Unbanned" — and Helen Joseph (77) is inundated with calls from well-wishers after the last of her banning orders expired last night. ● Picture by Clive Lloyd.

328 Star

Helen Joseph is once again free — almost

Sun 1/7/82

By Carolyn Dempster

After 25 years of Government repression veteran equal rights campaigner Mrs Helen Joseph (77) emerged today from her latest banning order almost a free woman.

Her two-year banning order expired at midnight last night, but she still remains a "listed" person and as such may not be quoted.

But from today she will be able to attend and take part in political meetings and address students at campuses throughout South Africa.

Close friends maintain that Mrs Joseph, after 16 years under banning orders and house arrest, harassment and periods of detention, remains undaunted and plans to continue speak out against the conditions she fought so strongly against in the late 1950s.

As the national secretary of the South African Federation of Women — now enjoying a resurgence after almost 30 years — Mrs Joseph led a protest march of 20 000 women to Union Buildings in Pretoria in 1956, demonstrating against the new pass law for black women.

A founder and vice-president of the Congress of Democrats, Mrs Joseph entered South African politics only at the age of 50. She was among the original 155 treason trialists and her first banning order was imposed in 1957.

Since then she has been unable to communicate with most of her closest friends — among them, Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mrs Albertina Sisulu — because they are restricted by banning orders.

Surprisingly her passport has never been withdrawn, and she has let her old one lapse.

ernment in Britain for ...

206 people detained and 88 banned in SA

2/7/82 4000 328 E. Post

THERE are 206 people in detention in South Africa and of these 112 were detained this year, according to a fact sheet issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The statistics supplied by the Institute were correct on June 2. By then 88 people had been served banning orders, 13 this year.

Banning orders, made arbitrarily by the State, place severe restrictions on a person's movements. A banned person normally cannot attend gatherings, or be quoted.

Some of those on the list have left the country.

The name of the person banned, where the person comes from and the expiry date of the banning order, are listed below:

Adelman S E, Johannesburg, 30/6/86. Arenstein J, Durban, 31/8/83; Arenstein R I, Durban, 31/10/85

Badela S A, Port Elizabeth, 31/1/83; Bhengu M, Pietermaritzburg, 31/8,82; Bhengu S, Nkandla, 30/9/84; Boraine A M, Cape Town, 30/6/86; Botha T, Port Elizabeth, 31/1/83; Brown B J, Johannesburg, 31/10,82.

Cachalia F, Benoni, 30/6,86; Cachalia A, Benoni, 30/6/86; Cassiem A, Cape Town, 31/12/84; Cekisani B J, Port Elizabeth, 31/10/84, Chetty S, Pietermaritzburg, 31/12/85; Chiloane A T, Seshego, 30/6/83; Ciliza D, Umlazi, 31/3/84; Coleman K, Johannesburg, 31/3/84.

Daniels E J, Cape Town, 30/11/84. Diale N, Nebo, 31/5/83; Essop M S, Roodepoort, 31/10/82; Gordhan P, Durban, 7/5/84.

Hamdulay J S A, Cape Town, 31/10,85; Haysom N, Johannesburg, 31/3/84.

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

Isaacs S, Cape Town, 30/9/83; Issel J J, Cape Town, 31/10,83.

Jana D P, Lenasia, 31/8/84; Johnson D, Vereeniging, 11/1/87; Jones P C, Somerset West, 28/2/84. Jordaan M M, Johannesburg, 30/4/83; Joseph H B M, Johannesburg, 30/6/82 (order not reimposed at time list was issued)

Kgokong, M J, Soweto, 31/12/83; Kotze T, Cape Town, 31/10/82.

Levetan L J, Cape Town, 30/11/83.

Madaka M, Port Elizabeth, 31/1/84; Madlingozi M, Port Elizazbeth, 1/4/84; Makhanda D, Port Elizabeth, 1/4/84; Mandela N W, Brandfort, 31/12/86; Mangena M A, Mokerong, 31/10/83; Manzi G, Umlazi, 31/3/84; Mapanga B R, Umlazi, 31/3/84; Maphumulo M, Inanda, 31/3/84; Marimuthu M, Verulam, 31/12/83; Matshoba N D, Krugersdorp, 30/11/83; Mayet Z, Lenasia, 31/12/83; Mazibuko F D, Pimville, 31/7/83; Mazibuko T M, Soweto, 30/11/83; Meer F, Durban, 31/7/86; Mjuza Z, Port Elizabeth, 31/1/84; Mkhatshwa M P, Mapobane East, 30/4/84; Mokoena D A, Soweto, 30/11/83; Moonsamy K, Chatsworth, 28/2/83; Moremi N E, Sebokeng, 28/2,83; Moroe K I, Bethlehem, 30/11/83; Motsau N P, Witsieshoek, 30/4/84; Mswane F G, Durban, 31/12/85; Mthembu SS, Soweto, 30/5/84; Mtimkulu P, Soweto, 31/12/83; Munsamy G, Chatsworth, 28/2/83.

Naidoo M J, Durban, 7/5/84; Naude C F B, Johannesburg, 31/10/82; Nchabeleng P M, Sekhukhune, 31/5/83; Nettleton C J L, Johannesburg, 28/2/83; Ngakane L, Soweto, 30/4/83; Nkondo E C, Johannesburg, 31/5/83, Ntlokoa L J, Krugersdorp, 31/8/83; Nxasana B H, Umlazi, 31/12/82

Pityana L G, Port Elizabeth, 31/10/84; Pityana N B, Port Elizabeth, 31/8/83, Pityana S, Port Elizabeth, 31/1/84.

Rachidi K H, Soweto, 31/12/83; Ramgobin M, Verulam, 30/9/86; Ramphele A M, King Williams Town 31/5/84; Russell D P H, Cape Town, 31/10/82.

Sewpersadh C, Pinetown, 30/6/86; Sisulu, Z, Soweto, 31/12/83; Smithers M, Johannesburg, 31/3/84.

Titi M P, Uitenhage, 30/11/83; Tlholoe J, Soweto, 31/12/83; Tryon T R, Umzinto, 30/11/83; Tsedu M G, Seshego, 31/12/83; Tshenkeng P I, Soweto, 30/11/83.

Vandeyar R P, Lenasia, 31/5/83; Variava S M, Lenasia, 30/11/83; Venkatrathnam SK, Durban, 30/4/83; Van Heerden C, Johannesburg, 3/3/84.

Walker A R, Pietersburg, 31/10/82; Woods D J, East London, 31/10/82.

Zani T R, Zwelitsha, 30/6/82 (order not reimposed when list was issued).

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ERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in
mn (1) the number of each question
wered (in the order in which it has
n answered); leave columns (2) and
lank.

	Internal	External
1)	(2)	(3)
	62	
	57	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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

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

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Helen Joseph: unbanned but still silenced

Sowetan 24/7/82 328

MRS HELEN JOSEPH, South Africa's first person to be placed under house arrest, is free again.

By SAM MABE

Her two-year banning order, which restricted her from attending any political gatherings and from addressing students, expired on Wednesday June 30.

At the age of 77 — which makes her the oldest banned person in South Africa — Mrs Joseph has spent 16 years altogether under Government restrictions.

As a person listed under the Suppression of Communism Act (now the Internal Security Act), which virtually reduces her status to that of a non-person, Mrs Joseph may not be quoted and literary work produced by her may not be published in this country.

Active in politics since the mid-'50s, Mrs Joseph is no stranger to prison life. She has been detained without trial, at times tried, found guilty and jailed, and banned four times so far.

As a member of the Federation of South African Women, Mrs Joseph, together with the late Mrs Lilian Ngoyi — who died in 1980 while also under a banning order — organised 20 000 women of all races to take part in a passive demonstration against the extension of pass laws to black women in 1956.

In 1957 she was served with a five-year banning order and during the Sharpeville unrests, resulting from protests against pass laws, she was detained without trial for five months.

Earlier, she was one of the accused in the marathon five-year Treason Trial of 1956-61, in which she was tried with, among others, Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress.

In 1962, she became the first South African to be house arrested, making it illegal for her to be outside the premises of her Norwood home in Johannesburg.

Mrs Joseph was banned for five years again in 1967, although the order was lifted about a year before it expired because of her ill-health.

In 1980 she was served with a two-year banning order.

In 1978 she served a two-week jail sentence for refusing to answer Security Police questions on conversations she was alleged to have had with Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is banned.

Mrs Joseph has also received abusive and threatening phone calls and shots have been fired at her house.

She is one of the two people whose banning orders expired this week. The other person is exiled former general secretary of the banned Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) Mr Thami Robert Zani.

SUNDAY EXPRESS July 4, 1982

328

BANNED FOR 25 YEARS

Helen Joseph wants to visit jailed Mandela

ALMOST a free woman after her latest two-year banning order expired this week, Helen Joseph, the 77-year-old campaigner for civil rights, has spent the past few months planning what she wants to do in the limited time she may have left.

One of her first tasks, now that she is no longer banned, will be to apply to the authorities for permission to visit one of her closest friends — ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is still in prison on Robben Island.

He and some of the other 155 friends with whom she spent four years as a treason trialist in the late 50s taught her a lesson that sustained her through 25 years as a "listed person" — never to curtail her political activities.

She was first banned in August, 1957 during the treason trial.

Five years later, on the day her book about the trial, 'If This Be Treason', was published, she became the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa — by a former general in the Ossewabrandwag who was jailed as a Nazi sympathiser during the Second World War while Mrs Joseph worked as an army welfare officer.

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

He was Mr John Vorster, Minister of Justice in the Verwoerd Government.

The nine years of house arrest did not deter Mrs Joseph. She filled the lonely hours by writing another book.

'Tomorrow's Sun' was smuggled out of the country and printed in 1966.

British by birth but a committed South African by preference, Mrs Joseph's passport expired 20 years ago. She has never bothered to renew it.

Fearing deportation, she gave up her British citizenship some years back and, ironically, a South African Government pension helps her survive in her modest Norwood cottage.

It is difficult to interview Helen Joseph because nothing she says can be quoted but it is a remarkable experience to see a woman so defiantly committed to her ideals after a quarter century of political persecution.

Bullets have been fired at her windows so often that bullet-proof perspex now covers them. Bricks and stones are frequently thrown at the house. Once a bomb disposal unit had to disconnect an explosive device wired to her gate.

She has been jailed twice — once for reporting three hours late to a police station during her first five-year banning order, the second time in October 1977 after refusing to answer questions about a visit she paid to Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Lift ban, 1 000 urge the PM

The Star Bureau

LONDON — About 1 000 copies of a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking him to lift a banning order on former Durban journalist Mr Mariemathoo Subramoney, were handed in at the South African Embassy in London this week.

The letters are signed by MPs, bishops and staff members and students at Edinburgh University. They are part of a campaign organised by the Edinburgh branch of the British section of Amnesty International.

The branch adopted Mr Subramoney as a "prisoner of conscience" in 1981, and has worked to raise support for him in Britain.

It enlisted the support of Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr David Owen and Mrs Shirley Williams of the Social Democratic Party, Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, Mr Edward Heath of the Conservative Party, and Mr Len Murray, secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

The delegation which handed on the letters was led by Mr David Bendix, an Edinburgh University student.

The letters express concern at violations of human rights in South Africa and say the banning of Mr Subramoney could only damage "the good name of your country".

They say Mr Subramoney has committed no crime and not advocated violence.

The letters appeal to Mr Botha to end the use of banning as "a means of repression" and introduce respect for the fundamental human rights of all South Africans.

ARGUS 9/7/82 328

Dolinchek challenged to name killers

Argus Africa News Service

VICTORIA. — Mrs Jane Turner, mother of the murdered Natal University lecturer, Dr Rick Turner, wants the "remorseful" South African agent, Martin Dolinchek, to prove his repentance by naming her son's killers.

Mrs Turner, 74, maintained a constant vigil at the three-week Seychelles trial of Dolinchek and five other mercenaries.

She is convinced that the South African National Intelligence Service agent knows who killed her son and she came to the Seychelles in February this year to prove it.

Dolinchek was jailed for 20 years for treason this week. The death penalty was imposed on four of his companions.

Chief Justice Earl Seaton found Dolinchek had shown remorse for his role in the coup attempt last year.

Mrs Turner said today she wanted to offer Dolinchek an opportunity to prove the sincerity of his remorse by naming either the man who shot her son or whoever ordered what she was convinced was a planned assassination.

"It will be a good chance for him to prove his word."

Mrs Turner said she was, however, not at all convinced that Dolinchek was genuine when he made his tearful confession and appeal for mercy from the dock.

She is still awaiting permission from the Seychelles police to visit him in prison.

SA ban on Mwasa chief

ARGUS 13/7/82 330 328

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, and a first-year theology student, Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, have been prohibited from leaving Ciskei and entering South Africa without visas.

In terms of letters signed by the South Africa Director-General of Internal Affairs, the men — whose banning orders were lifted earlier this year — must possess vilas before being allowed entry into South Africa.

NO PASSPORTS

Their exemption from the requirements to be in possession of temporary residence permits in terms of the Aliens Act of 1937 has also been withdrawn, thus rendering them total foreigners in South Africa.

Neither Mr Nqakula nor Mr Mpumlwana have passports or travel documents. If the visas are not granted by the Department of Internal Affairs the men will be effectively confined to the magisterial district of Zwelitsha, in Ciskei and to reach other major centres in the territory they will have to travel through South Africa.

Mr Nqakula and Mr Mpumlwana said today they were "still looking into the implications" of the letter. They declined to elaborate.

BLACK SASH

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash said it was the first time she had heard of this action being taken against residents of so-called homelands.

It illustrated the power the Government could exercise by making people foreigners, she said.

Mr Mpumlwana, a student at the Federal Theological Seminary of South Africa in Maritzburg, is on vacation at present and is due to return to the college on Saturday. He is not sure whether he will be able to continue his studies.

BAN LIFTED

Mr Mpumlwana, who has lived in Zwelitsha for a number of years and whose home is in Umtata, has been banned twice since 1973. His five-year order was renewed in 1978 and was lifted earlier this year.

Mr Nqakula who grew up in Cradock and has lived in Zwelitsha for a number of years, is a programme officer for Zingisa programme projects.

He will be unable to visit the majority of schools in his area should he not be granted a visa as they fall outside of Ciskei.

Detention laws keep 202 in jail

By Carolyn Dempster

There are now 96 people under banning orders in South Africa and 202 people are being held in detention.

These figures are the latest compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations and The Star.

Of the 96 banned people, seven have gone into exile and will never be able to return to South Africa. This year 14 people have been issued with banning orders restricting them for periods ranging from two to five years.

PATTERN

Since the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982 was promulgated on June 9, banning orders are issued under this legislation.

A new trend in the serving of banning orders this year has been that many of those banned had been held in detention for months under security legislation.

They were not charged on release but within two weeks of release were served with banning orders.

This pattern has applied in 1982 in respect of four trade unionists from Port Elizabeth, Mr D Makanda, Mr S Pityana, Mr M Madlingozi and Mr Z Mjuzawe; two editors of the student newspaper, Saspu National, Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Clive van Heerden; and student - lawyer Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom.

Mr Haysom, banned in March for two years, was served with a particularly severe order. As he may not enter the premises of the University of the Witwatersrand, where he works at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies his economic lifeline has effectively been cut.

The Association of Law Societies has tried for the past three months to obtain permission for Mr Haysom to continue his work and studies — without success so far.

2½ YEARS

One of the 202 detainees, Modika Mothibi Tatsa has been imprisoned under security legislation for more than two-and-a-half years.

He is held under section 10 (1) (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1976 but has been held at various times under almost every existing form of detention legislation.

Modika Tatsa was first detained in December 1979 as a Standard Six pupil and spent six months in detention before being charged. The charges were later dropped because there was insufficient evidence. He was re-detained under section six of the Terrorism Act and refused to give evidence in a terrorism trial in Ermelo.

APPEAL

The accused in the trial were acquitted but Modika Tatsa was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 12 months. On the day he was due to leave prison after serving this sentence he was redetained in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows indefinite preventive detention.

● See Thermometer of Justice, Page 21.

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TONGALAND



men controlling trade, largely in firea
between the Portuguese and the Ng
nations.

The Tonga tongue differs from Zulu
Siswati, although the men now speak a Z
patois among themselves while the wo
and children still speak Tonga. Many Ton
have two names. For instance, the cl
name Tembe is often changed to the Z
"Mthembu." In government census repo
Tonga are enumerated



Some other consequences:

Weekly or monthly report to police

Constant police surveillance

Frequent anonymous harassment — eg threats, hoaxes, damage to property

96 persons are under banning orders today. In most cases banned persons may not:

- Be quoted or published
- Attend or address gatherings
- Speak to more than one person at a time
- Receive visitors
- Leave their magisterial area
- Enter certain places, eg educational institutions, newspaper and trade union offices
- PLUS further restrictions if ban includes house arrest terms (usually confinement to home 6 pm to 6 am working days, all day and night on weekends, public holidays)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE

Banning — a

BRIEFING Events in review

July 15 82

Thur, July 15, 82

social 'de

In an otherwise segregated South African society, banning knows no barriers. For the past 32 years people of every race, class and profession have been served with banning orders and silenced for periods of two, three or five years at a time.

They have no recourse to a court of law to demand justification for the ban, and they run the risk of being prosecuted and sentenced if they break their banning order.

This year the Rabie Commission report on security legislation led to a revised Internal Security Bill, and the promulation of Act 74 of 1982 on June 9 — the Internal Security Act under which all future banning orders will be issued.

This is the third revision of legislation relating specifically to banning and restriction, and the first time the powers of the Minister of Justice have not been expanded.

While the Rabie Commission recommended that the use of banning orders be continued as a "useful weapon" against people who threaten the safety of the State, they also proposed that a board of jurists be appointed to review cases of people banned or detained on a six-monthly basis.

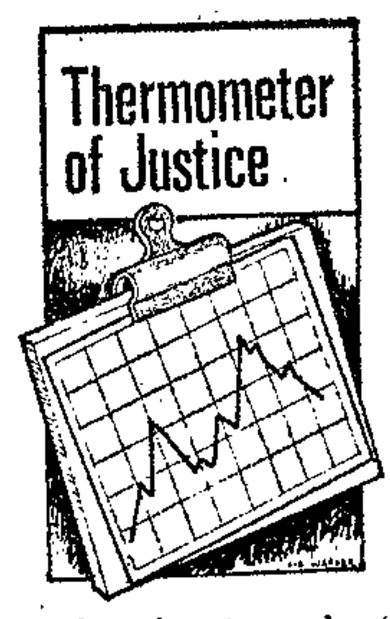
This has now been made law. However, the tradition of imposing restrictions without trial continues.

Banning in South Africa could be said to have begun with the tabling of the Suppression of Communism Bill in 1950 "to cope with the deadly menace of communism in South Africa" said the then Minister of Justice, Mr C R Swart.

Imposition of the ban was left to the sole discretion of the Minister of Justice provided he was "satisfied that the person's behaviour warranted such action".

In 1976 Minister of Justice Mr J T Kruger introduced the Internal Security Bill to combat not only communism but subversion. "All communists are subverters but all subverters are not communists" he was reported as saying, and the Internal Security Act amended the Suppression of Communism Act and extended the Minister's Powers.

As Mrs Helen Suzman MP pointed out, the Act was aimed not only at communists



and subverters, but could also be used against people working for peaceful, non-violent change in South Africa.

Described as a social "death sentence" banning has many facets. Banning orders could be served in terms of Sections 5(1) (e), 9.10 and 11 of the Internal Security Act of 1976. The essence of these orders have not been changed in Act 74, 1982.

Sections 5(1) (e) and 9 (1) prohibit the person from attending gatherings. However, the vague wording of the legislation indicates that a banned person eating breakfast with his wife and child would theoretically mean he was breaking his banning order by attending a gathering.

Two people could be said to be sufficient for a gathering, unless they meet by chance.

The uncertainty of the order has given rise to anxiety among those banned who are unsure whether they are, or not breaking their order.

Under Section 10 of the Act, it was theoretically possible for the Minister of Justice to not only confine the banned person to a magisterial district, but also to restrict the person to a single room for 24 hours a day, forbid him communication with anyone at all and forbid any visitors except the person's lawyer.

Banned people may also not, in terms of this notice, communicate with each other. In the case of both husband and wife, or two members of the family being banned — as in the **Sisulu** and **Ramgobin** household special permission had to be granted for purposes of communication between the spouses.

For nine years, veteran equal rights campaigner **Helen Joseph** was restricted to her house from dusk to dawn and over weekends — completely alone, under house arrest.

Mrs **Monzamo Winnie Mandela**, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela was banished to the Free State town of Brandfort and restricted there.

Section 10 also requires the banned person to report to a police station. With the early banning orders it used to be on a daily basis. Now it is more likely to be weekly or monthly.

The penalty for an hour of forgetfulness could mean a minimum sentence of 12 months

Since 1950 have been freedoms o association governmen still banned. life with little reports Caroly

in jail, and a few days in jail could mean disenfranchisement for life, under the Constitution Act.

Obviously this would have little effect on South Africa's black, coloured and Indian majority who at present cannot vote anyway. However, by reporting three hours late at a police station Helen Joseph spent four days in jail and was deprived of her right to vote for the rest of her life.

Banned people may also be prevented from entering certain locations, premises or educational institutions. In many cases this has meant the loss of a job.

"I was one of the luckier ones," says **Achmed Dangor**. "I was able to survive because I got a job". According to Sarah Parry in her study, "Outcasts from Justice," *many of the banned people who left South Africa did so simply because they were starving.

Banned students who are prevented from attending university

Wom

The longest banned out of the 1 400 silenced in South Africa over the last 30 years are women.

MRS NOMZAMO WINNIE MANDELA (48), wife of the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and an undisputed leader in her own right, has suffered more than any other banned person — and for longer, under the barrage of security legislation at the State's disposal.

Detained, banned and then banished since 1962, she now enters her 19th year of restriction in a three-roomed Brandfort house — hundreds of kilometres from her Soweto home and friends.

She has been harassed, threatened with death, assaulted and charged with breaking her banning order.

★ ★ ★

When 20 000 women marched on Union Buildings in 1956 NONTSIKELELO ALBERTINA SISULU was among the leaders, heading the Federation of South African

ath sentence'

, more than 1 400 South Africans "restricted" – denied the basic f movement, speech, residence, and assembly, through enforced legislation. Today, 96 people are Bannings have become a way of protest from the general public, = Dempster.

because of their ban have no alternatives left open to them to continue a career, although in many cases — **Azir and Firoz Cachalia, Sammy Adelman, Clive van Heerden and Keith Coleman** — they have been permitted to continue their studies.

Lecturers, including **Fatima Meer**, have also been allowed to continue lecturing.

But in addition to this multitude of restrictions there is constant security police surveillance, and anonymous victimisation.

Professor Halton Cheadle, once banned, and assistant director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits last year said: "You have police monitoring you all the time ... they used to arrive at five in the morning and at twelve at night."

Helen Joseph was constantly awoken by policemen prowling through her property at night with torches, and was subjected to innumerable anonymous hoaxes and threatening attacks.

Banned editor **Donald Woods**, now in exile in England was once sent a T-shirt impregnated with acid as a present for his small daughter.

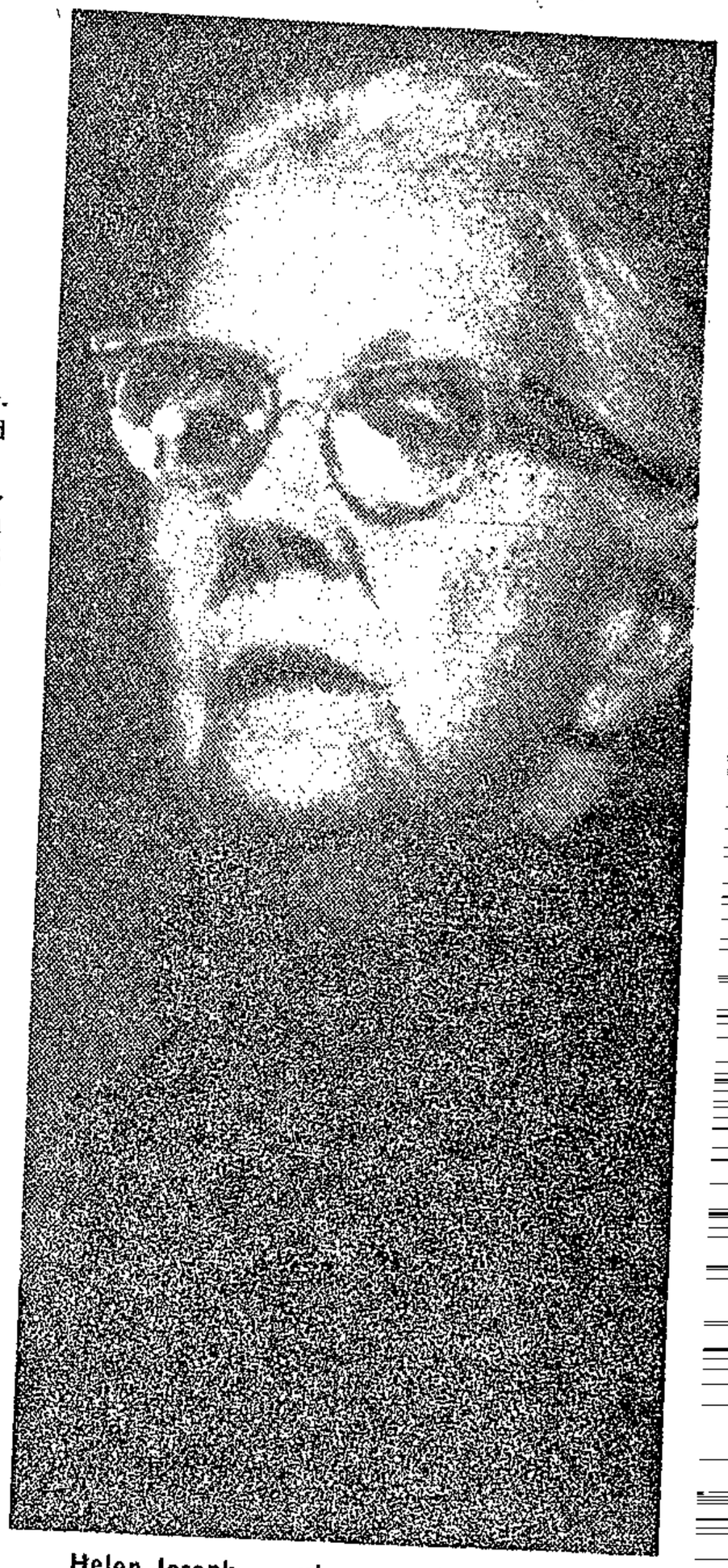
The effectiveness of banning is without question. Banned people become non-people and are shunned by society as "outcasts from justice."

They are silenced — some for up to 18 years, in the interests of the security of the State.

Surely, concludes Sarah Parry, it is because the South African Government lacks widespread and majority support that it has to resort to such sweeping legislation to maintain control.

"And it can be argued that a state which can only survive because of such laws has no right to survive."

*Acknowledgements to Sarah Parry's "Outcasts From Justice" published by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand (1981).



Helen Joseph ... nine years house arrest.

en victims suffer longest

Women. Now 64 years old, she faces her fifth banning order — served on June 14 this year.

In 1964 when her husband, Walter Sisulu, was jailed for life because of his position as secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, she was left alone to provide for five children.

She has been banned on and off for a total of 17 years since 1963.

★ ★ ★

A respected academic and staunch opponent of apartheid, MRS FATIMA MEER'S second five-year banning order expires at the end of 1986.

The University of Natal sociology lecturer was first banned in 1976.

★ ★ ★

From the time she was a teenager, MRS SHEILA WEINBERG has known what it is to be a restricted person.

Her father Eli Weinberg was former administrative secretary for the ANC and a central committee member of the Communist Party. When he died last year in Dar es Salaam the South African Government refused her permission to attend the funeral.

★ ★ ★

And there are those women who never experienced freedom from restriction before they died. One such was MA LILLIAN NGOYI who ended her days in silence in 1980.

EXPRESS July 18, 1982

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Hospital will not re-hire banned pharmacist

By DARYL BALFOUR

A BANNED former detainee and executive member of the Natal Indian Council has been refused his old job back at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban — despite a shortage of qualified chemists there.

The sacking of Mr Pravin Gordhan while he was in Security Police detention earlier this year has been labelled 'political victimisation' and a petition is being circulated to have him reinstated.

This week Mr Gordhan lodged papers suing the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, for R10 000 for alleged torture while in detention.

He was detained last November 27 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, and later held under Section 6 of the Internal Security Act. When released on May 7 he was banned.

Mr Gordhan worked as a pharmacist at King Edward Hospital for eight years before his detention.

He is now unemployed and his wife Pravina, a nurse, has to support him and their five-year-old daughter.

Mrs Gordhan said that when her husband applied for his job back he received a letter from the Natal Provincial Administration saying there was no suitable post for him at the hospital.

"But the hospital has been employing people over 60 on a half-day basis as pharmacists.

"If they can find the need to employ these people, surely it would be better to employ a man who has already worked there for eight years and knows the job and the people."

She said she was sure there has been outside pressure on the hospital and NPA not to re-employ her husband.

"Pravin was offered jobs as a pharmacist in Umzinto and Chatsworth, but was refused permission to work there by the chief magistrate," she added.

In terms of his banning order he is restricted to the magisterial district of Durban. The chief magistrate is empowered to set aside certain restrictions on application.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Hospital Services in Maritzburg. Mr G Geddes, said if Mr Gordhan was unhappy about not getting his job back he should lodge a complaint in writing.

Meanwhile Dr Jerry Coovadia, of the Durban Medical School, who is vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, said several hundred people had signed the petition.

The petition notes that the Director of Hospital Services, Dr Fred Clarke, said in a statement at the time of Mr Gordhan's detention that he would be reconsidered for his old post when released.

Dr Clarke was on holiday this week and could not be contacted.

Banned man in court

Cape Times 27/7/82

328

Staff Reporter

MR Peter Jones, the banned black consciousness leader who was detained with Steve Biko in 1977, appeared briefly in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with an alleged breaking of his five-year banning order.

He was not formally charged or asked to plead and the hearing was adjourned to August 20. Bail of R50 was granted on condition that Mr Jones does not communicate with any of the State witnesses.

Mr Jones, 32, of Macassar, near the Strand, was detained by security police on Thursday night.

Mr D Louw is the magistrate and Mrs G Stander appears for the State. Miss Y S Meer, of A M Omar and Company, appears for Mr Jones.

Letters urge lifting of banning orders

JOHANNESBURG — Amnesty International has extended its worldwide letter campaigns on human rights to banned persons in South Africa.

Hitherto the organisation had paid attention mainly to the sentences and health of prisoners and detainees in this country.

However, there has been a flow of letters from many countries to the Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetsee, urging the lifting of bans on Johannesburg attorney, Mr Nicholas Haysom, and executive member of the Natal Indian congress, Mr Pravin Gordhan.

Both men were served with banning orders immediately after being released from detention earlier this year.

The letters sent to the minister on behalf of Mr Haysom are all from legal people, including a West German judge.

They referred to Mr Haysom as a 29-year-old attorney, a researcher at the centre for applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand and a former president of Nusas.

In addition to the recent detention, he had been detained twice before without charge, the letters said.

They stressed that his two-year banning order prevented him from practising as an attorney and pointed out that in the past, banned attorneys had been granted an exemption allowing them to follow their profession.

Some letters suggested that the failure to grant Mr Haysom an exemption was an attempt to intimidate attorneys dealing with cases in the fields of civil and human rights.

Many letters said the action against Mr Haysom could appear as an attack on the independence of the legal profession.

France was the most prolific source of the letters, followed by Australia and West Germany. They also came from the United States, Italy, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Britain, Ireland and Iceland.

Some suggested that if the banning order could not be revoked, at least the measures which prevented Mr Haysom from practising should be lifted.

Canada, France and Sweden provided most of the letters on behalf of Mr Pravin Gordhan.

Other countries were Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Britain Denmark, Norway, Finland, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Costa Rica and Curacao.

The letters pointed out that Mr Gordhan had not been convicted of any offence and was considered "a prisoner of conscience." Restriction, said one letter, was "a form of imprisonment."

Mr Gordhan had been dismissed from his post as a pharmacist at a hospital while he was in detention and his banning order would make it difficult for him to obtain employment, the letters said. — SAPA.

Charge on ban order

A banned attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, was yesterday called out of a Johannesburg Regional Court, where she was the instructing attorney, to face an allegation in another court of contravening her banning order.

Mrs Jana (39), of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, is alleged to have broken her banning order and failed to report at a police station. She was not asked to plead.

Her advocate, Mr M Basslian, applied for a postponement because Mrs Jana wished to be defended by a Senior Counsel. He also said the defence had not yet seen the charge sheet.

Mr A R van Wyk, for the State, opposed the application and said the trial should go ahead.

The magistrate, Mr H H van der Watt, postponed the case provisionally until August 17.

Clash on refusal to re-employ banned chemist

By KENNY NAIDOO

THE Natal Provincial Administration and a number of medical and health organisations have clashed over the NPA's refusal to re-employ banned Durban pharmacist Mr Pravin Gordhan.

He had worked at the King Edward VIII hospital in Durban for eight years as a pharmacist.

The organisations allege that the refusal to re-employ him was politically motivated.

But Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospital services for Natal, this week rejected the allegation as "a lot of rubbish".

Dr Clarke said the policy regarding employment in his department was set by him and "the political background of any candidate applying for appointment with the NPA in no way influenced his appointment".

Decision

Dr Clarke added that detainees and ex-detainees in the past who had applied to the department for employment had been taken on and were still employed.

The hospital's decision to refuse Mr Gordhan employment was not influenced by the fact that he had been banned for two years.

But the organisations campaigning for Mr Gordhan's reinstatement have refused to accept these explanations and have condemned the dismissal as "victimisation".

They are the Natal Health Workers' Association, Medical Graduates' Association, Alternate Medical Association and the Medical Students' Representative Council.

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Cape

Sixth appearance on banning order charge

Staff Reporter

A BANNED former student leader from Rylands, who allegedly broke the terms of a banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district when he worked at an Epping engineering firm in June last year, appeared for the sixth time in the Parow Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Jamulludien Hamdulay, 27, pleaded not guilty to the charge at a previous hearing. He said he had believed the factory where he worked — Maitland Sheet and Metal Works — fell within the restricted area.

The factory was found to be about 500m inside the Goodwood magisterial district.

Mr Hamdulay was also charged with having worked in a factory without permission.

No evidence was led and the hearing was adjourned to October 8. Mr Hamdulay was warned to appear.

Mr J C L Botha was the magistrate. Mr J van Vuuren appeared for the State. Mr R Vassen appeared for Mr Hamdulay.

Banned man's office burgled, vandalised

ARGUS 19/8/82

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BANNED community leader Mr Peter Jones arrived at his Somerset West office this morning to find the premises burgled and in a shambles.

Mr Jones, who was banned after been detained with the late Mr Steve Biko at a Grahamstown roadblock in August 1977, opened his accounting and secretarial business two weeks ago in the backyard of a shop in Main Street.

He spent a month painting and carpeting the premises.

DESTROYED

Expensive office equipment had been destroyed.

Missing was an electric typewriter, two calculators and a tape recorder.

A photo-copying machine was unrecognisable — its steel body had been smashed and a mass of electric wires had been ripped out.

Empty files lay strewn on the floor. A locked drawer in a cabinet had been forced open, but an office in which most of his papers were stored had not been broken into.

EGGS

In the kitchen, the contents of the refrigator had been pulled out and four dozen eggs had been stamped into the carpet.

A new suite of couches and chairs in the reception area had been slashed.

Damage was estimated at more than R8 000.

Mrs Amelia Jones said: "It is obviously a very professional and thorough job.

"The intruders have gone round and systematically damaged everything they could lay their hands on. It was not done on impulse."

Mr Jones, who is due to appear in Somerset West Magistrate's Court tomorrow on a charge of breaking his banning order, opened the business to keep himself employed while continuing his studies for a law degree.

He is a qualified accountant.

Dr Reg Barrett

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Big drought

Argus Correspondent

MADRID. — Spain is in the grip of its worst drought in five years with reservoirs down to 41 percent of capacity and more than 100 towns and villages having water brought in daily by tank trucks.

"On December 10 she was supposed to go to a home for unmarried mothers in Athlone, but she informed me she had made alternative arrangements."

Mrs Siljeur said her niece left their home the following morning and she did not see her again before the incident.

take on the baby. But this arrangement did not materialise.

Speaking of her niece's other two children, Mrs Siljeur said the one was with foster parents and the other with her sister.

Mr Justice Fagan is sitting with two assessors, Professor D van Zyl-Smit and Mr J J Basson. Mr H Barnard appears for the State. Mr W Duminy appears pro Deo for Miss Beukes.

(Proceeding)

Inquest on two teenagers postponed

AN inquest to establish whether four policemen should face charges for the fatal shooting of two Hanover Park teenagers in August last year has been postponed until September 22.

The inquest in the Wynberg Court was postponed to allow the policemen, Sergeant A van Blommenstein and Constables L Nomdoe, G V Raubenheimer and K D Noemdo, all of the Philippi police station, time to get legal representation.

The youths — half-brothers, Mark Andrews, 15, and Godfrey Solomons, 16 were shot in an early morning crime-swoop in Athlone on August 19 last year.

They were wanted in connection with allegations of car theft and housebreaking.

The inquest was referred to the Wynberg Court by the Attorney-General.

Clamp coming on dividend rates

Property Editor

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is to clamp down on building societies which raise their dividend rates in a bid to attract investors in the scramble for mortgage finance.

A major society has raised its rates to 15 percent to investors in subscription and paid-up shares — the chief source of bond money.

From September, tax exemption will be valid only on shares whose dividend rate does not exceed 14 percent, he announced in Durban today.

Enabling legislation with retrospective effect will be introduced in the next parliamentary session.

The move, he said, was to prevent a "total collapse" of the building society movement.

Other societies believed they would have to raise their mortgage rates still further if they too were to offer 15 percent.

Ex-detainee's shop wrecked

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CAPE TIMES 20/8/82

By MARK VAN DER VELDEN
Crime Reporter

VANDALS have wrecked the brand-new business premises of Mr Peter Jones — the banned Somerset West man who was detained with the late Steve Biko in 1977 — and caused damage estimated at nearly R10 000.

Mr Jones, whose five-year banning order expires in February 1984, discovered the damage early yesterday morning when he entered the small building where he started an accounting and secretarial business two weeks ago.

The vandals used heavy-duty wirecutters to cut through a sturdy burglar bar before smashing a R3 000 photostat machine, crushing eggs from the fridge into the carpet, ripping upholstery on chairs, scattering stationery and equipment, and finally, attempting to set fire to the building.

Other equipment, most of it new, which was taken away by the intruders, included an electric typewriter, two calculators and a radio/tape combination.

Matches

A number of burnt-out matches and burn marks on the carpet indicated an attempt had been made to set fire to the offices.

The intruders spent some time cutting through and bending back the burglar bar alhtough the office's front door has large, easily breakable, glass panels in it.

Mr Jones, 32, may not be quoted because he is a banned person, but his wife, Amelia, said she was convinced it was not an ordinary burglary or even random vandalism.

"I have no doubt it was specifically aimed at my husband, but it has only increased his determination to make a success of his business," she said.

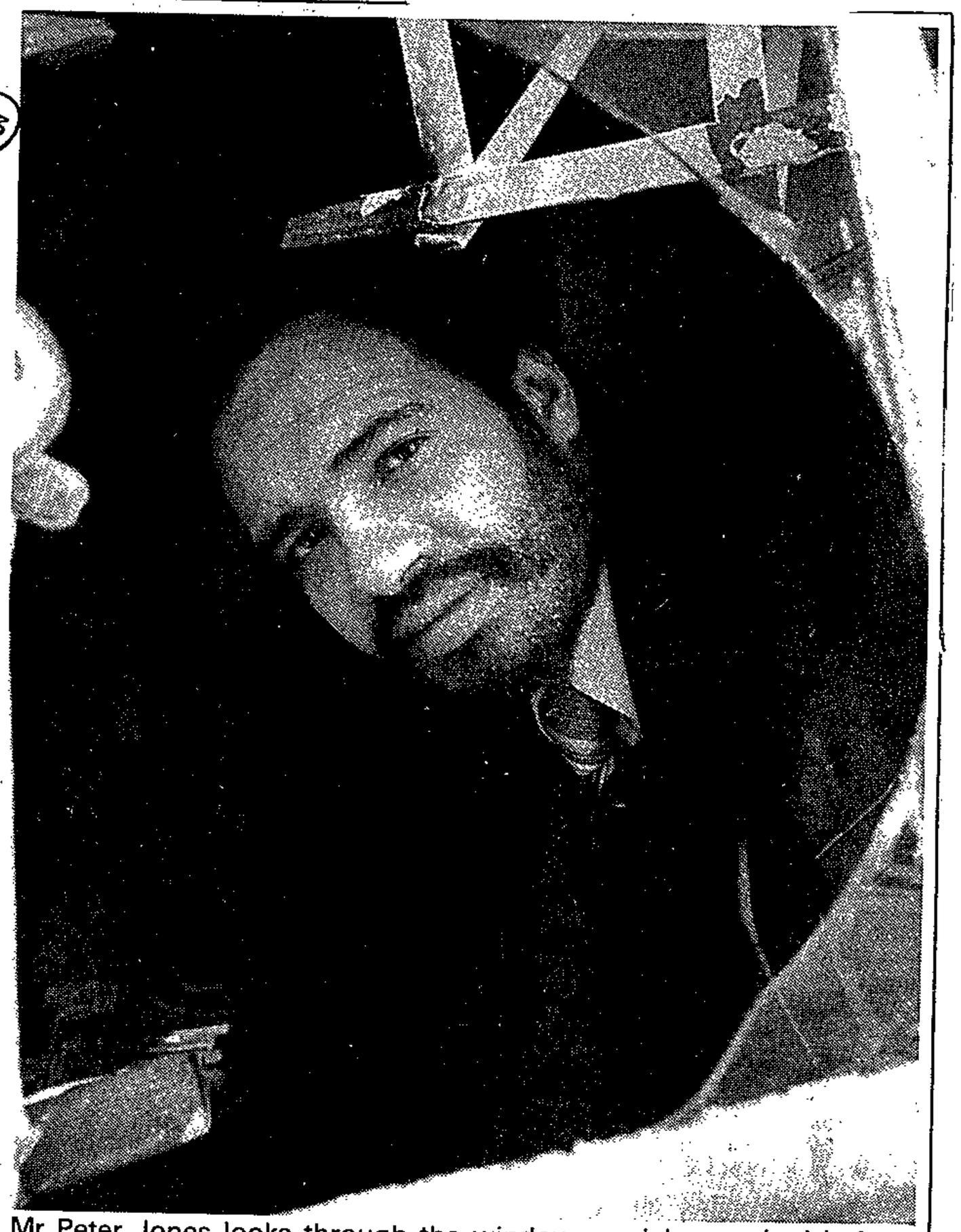
The intruders did not get into Mr Jones's office itself because of a special security lock on the door.

He is due to appear for a second time in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court this morning in connection with an alleged contravention of his banning order last month.

Law student

Mrs Jones explained yesterday that her husband, a law student, had started his business only two weeks ago to provide an income until he was able to get permission to start his articles with a Stellenbosch firm of attorneys, which is outside the Somerset West magisterial district.

She said that members of the community had helped him set up the business.



Mr Peter Jones looks through the window vandals smashed before using heavy-duty wirecutters on the burglar bars of his offices.

Mandate given to publish Joseph speech

E-Post
17/9/87
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Post Reporter

THE Academic Freedom Committee of Rhodes University was given a mandate at a meeting addressed by a "listed" person, Mrs Helen Joseph, 77, last night to publish her speech — despite the fact that this would be a contravention of the Internal Security Act.

The matter has now been referred to the Academic Freedom Committee for consideration.

Mrs Joseph, a veteran civil rights campaigner who has been banned and detained many times, delivered the annual D C S Oosthuizen Lecture on academic freedom last night.

Her status as a "listed" person means no part of her talk can be published or disseminated in any way.

After her speech, sociology lecturer Mr Paul Stewart proposed that the Academic Freedom Committee publish it.

The audience, made up of 700 members of the university's administrative and academic staff and students, voted overwhelmingly in favour of publishing the talk.

Mr Stewart said today it had been traditional at Rhodes to publish the annual lecture on academic freedom. A departure from that tradition would have seriously called into question the university's commitment to that freedom.

The proposal was simply to give a mandate to the committee to publish the lecture as had been customary at Rhodes, Mr Stewart said.

CAPE TIMES 18/9/82

Russell held, then released

Staff Reporter

THE banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was held last night at Claremont police station on his return from a church conference, and later released.

A friend, the Rev Syd Luckett, who also attended the Anglican Diocese conference in St Mark's Hall, Athlone, said that when they returned about 9.30pm to Mr Russell's home in Bath Road, Claremont, they were approached by five policemen. A Lieutenant P C Brand told Mr Russell to accompany him to the Claremont police station.

Mr Russell's wife, Mrs Dorothea Russell, said her husband was held for about 10 minutes and told that a docket would be opened in connection with the breaking of his banning order. No formal charge was laid.

According to Mrs Russell the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had agreed to Mr Russell attending the conference.

Banned journalist stays

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has refused banned Durban journalist Marimuthu Subramoney, permission to attend a communications conference in Nairobi, Kenya.

In a written reply to Mr Subramoney yesterday, Mr le Grange said he had acquainted himself with all the facts pertaining to Mr Subramoney's restriction and was therefore not prepared to withdraw the restrictions or to relax them to enable him to attend the conference later this month.

A former reporter on a Durban afternoon newspaper, Mr Subramoney, 36, was invited by the Interchurch Council of Kenya to attend a communications conference between Third World people. The conference is sponsored by the World Council of Churches.

Mr Subramoney was editor of the Press Trust of South Africa News Agency and the black newspaper, Ukusa, at the time he was banned for three years on December 29, 1980.

Mr Subramoney, who is still without a job, has been adopted by the Edinburgh branch of Amnesty International. Recently the branch submitted a petition containing 1 000 signatures to the South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, in an attempt to get his banning order lifted.

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... officials ... about the ... in Saudi ... now think ... British ... aped" ... that Miss ... men, beat- ... killed, but ... is a cas- ...ation. The ...ish, and ...he United ... Dutch sea ...bly as he ...ve ...he Jeddah ... who has ... Town. Mr ... now di-

vorced

The party was attended by a group of German deep sea divers working offshore in Jeddah. Drink was served, contrary to Saudi law.

Mr Ron Smith, the ex-policeman father of Helen, has campaigned since her death to prove that she was murdered and that there was a cover-up.

"It is now highly probable that Mr Smith was right about his daughter's death," said one Whitehall senior official, adding that there was no evidence that the Foreign Office had tried to conceal the truth.

Mr Smith has said the cause of Helen's death was concealed to avoid embarrassing the British and American governments.

The Arnots have since remarried, Mrs Arnot to Mr John Close, whose father was at one time in charge of CIA operations in Jeddah, and head of Saudi intelligence at the time of the party.

Held priest told of 'docket'

CAPE TOWN. — A banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was told "a docket would be opened" when he was detained by police for about 10 minutes at the weekend after attending the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church.

But the Rev Sid Luckett, director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, said no formal charge was laid in relation to an alleged breaking of Mr Russel's banning order.

Mr Luckett was with Mr Russell when he returned to his Claremont home about 9.30pm on Friday after the first sitting of the conference.

He said they were approached by a number of policemen, and Mr Russell was asked to accompany them to Claremont police station.

At the time Mr Russell had with him a letter signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, authorising Mr Russel to attend both the diocesan conference and a sacred synod — a synod of clergy — to be held today and tomorrow.

Mr Le Grange's letter said: "I have no objection to you attending the diocesan conference and the sacred synod."

It added he would authorise the magistrate of Wynberg to grant him the exemption.

It allowed Mr Russell to be absent from his home until 9pm. — Sapa.

... university applicants

... said that 61 000 such ...aces would be lost between ...w and 1984.

A spokesman for the 250 000-strong NUS said ...at 316 000 youngsters aged ... and 19 were now jobless — about one-tenth of the total number of unemployed.

Since 1980 the demand for university places had increased by 10%, while supply over the same period had declined by 9%.

...oard sailing team takes ...ff for world competition

Mail Reporter

12-MEMBER South Afri...an board sailing team left ... Portugal last night to ...ke part in the world's sec...nd board sailing ...hampionships.

Renowned board sailors ...uch as Johannesburg broth...s Tony and Dave Kitchen, ...ohn Perry from Natal, Dave ...ebhard and Dirk Lazarus, ...oth Capetonians, are includ...d in the team.

According to team captain Tony Kitchen, the team is one of the strongest SA has to offer.

The team consists of five heavyweights, five lightweights and two women sailors, Bev Halstead of Natal and Jeanine Lucas of Cape Town.

The championships are to take place in Troya, Portugal.

A radiant Anne and Mark

London Bureau

LONDON. — British newspapers are to publish pictures today showing Princess Anne and her husband Captain Mark Phillips looking very much in love.

Officially, the pictures by top photographer Norman Parkinson, are to celebrate Mark's 34th birthday.

Unofficially, they are seen as a further attempt by Buckingham Palace to end persistent reports of a rift in the royal marriage.

The photographs show Mark looking lovingly at his wife while she smiles into the camera.

But hot-tempered horsewoman Princess Anne has not formed a sudden affection for newspapers.

At horse trials during the weekend Anne told photographers to "p ... off".

And in case they missed it she repeated the rude royal command and sent her private detective to clear the photographers away.

The ultimate

16 300 tons of unashame... passengers in spacious e... the most graciously ap...

— 15 Days — Buenos ...
— 15 Days — Buenos ...
— 17 Days — Buenos ...

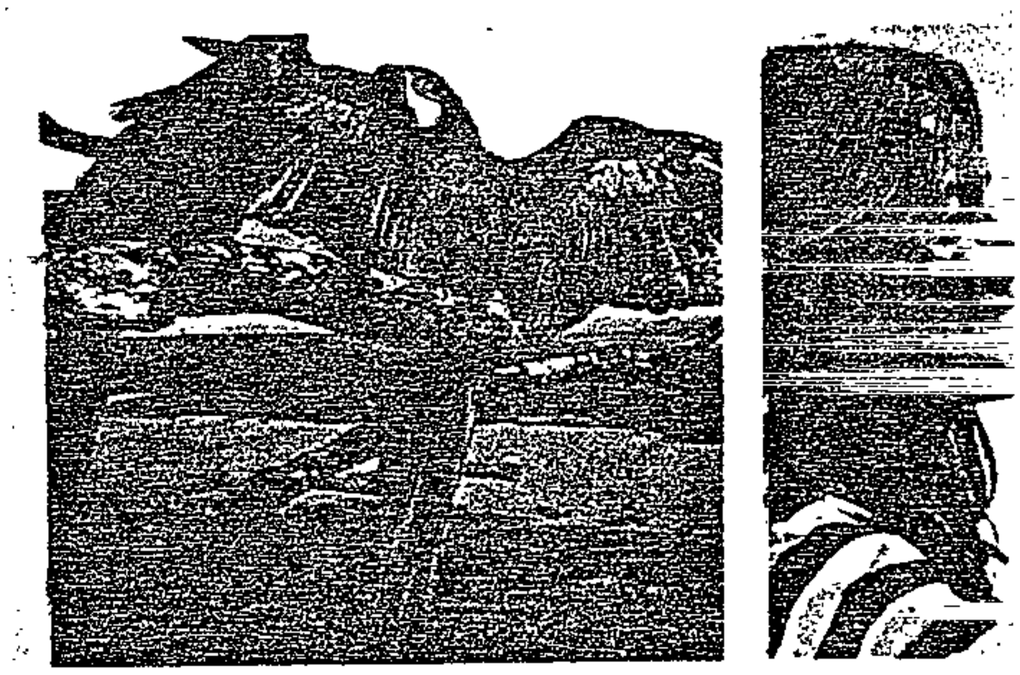
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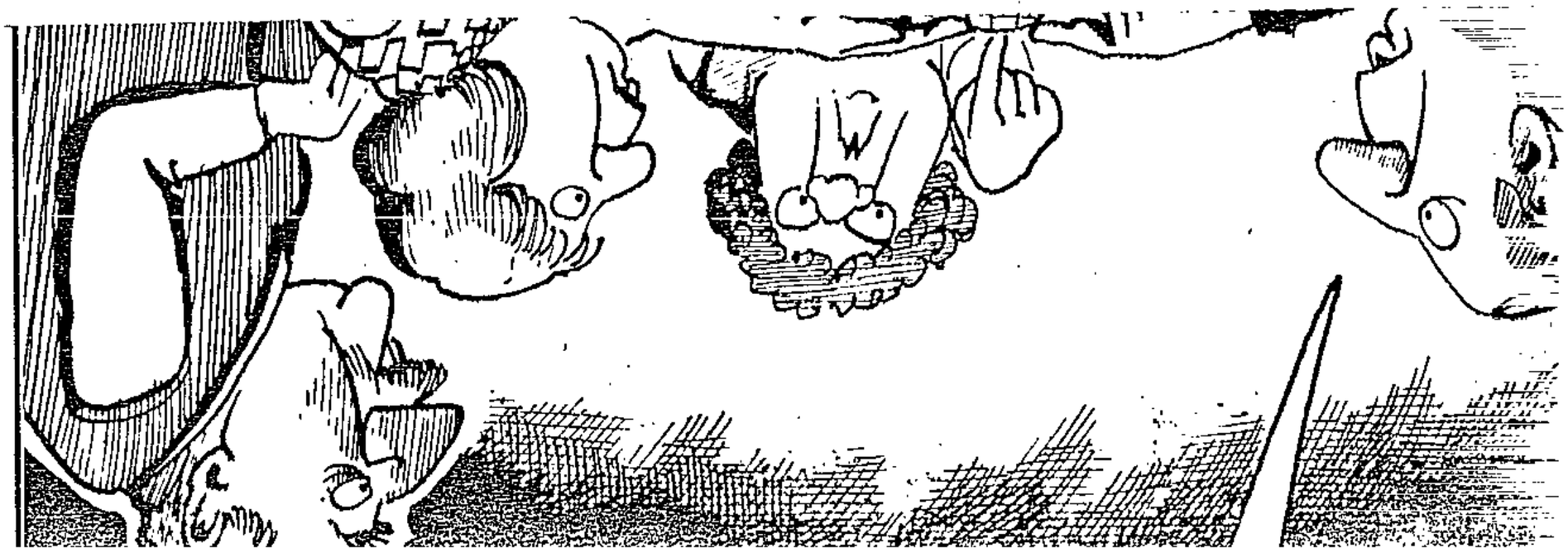
COASTAL CRUISES.

...

All cruises call at Port Elizabeth and East London.

BOOK NOW





...WE KILL...

YOUR report entitled "Angry Protest Expected" which appeared on September 8 states, among other things, that the students of the University of Pretoria are expected to fume over an announcement that their institution is to allow in blacks doing post-graduate studies not available in black universities.

Whether they do fume or not is immaterial. What is sickening is that in this area



All in the family: Dominee and Mrs J F Naude and their sons Jozua and Beyers (seated left).

Picture from the book "Not Without Honour" published by Raven Press

A date with freedom for Beyers Naude

AT midnight on the last Sunday in October the five-year banning order imposed on the Rev C F Beyers Naude is due to expire.

And if by that time no official of the Department of Law and Order has visited his Greenside, Johannesburg, home, Dr Naude will know that once again he can enjoy some of the simpler things in life that other people take for granted.

Dr Naude will then be able to get into his car and drive to Randburg, or Sandton or any other municipality without first seeking prior permission to do so.

He will be able to walk into a room full of people and talk his heart out without fear of prosecution for contravening the provisions of his banning order.

He will be able to attend funerals of friends, meetings and parties, conferences and any other gathering of his choice.

By Eugene Hugo and Political Editor Patrick Laurence

Yet there is deep concern in political and theological circles that Dr Naude's "sins" against Afrikanerdom will be neither forgotten nor forgiven.

Dr Allán Boesak, now president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has described Dr Naude as one of the greatest South Africans who ever lived.

But the custodians of South Africa's security see his much-praised Christian witness and love in a different light.

In the years since he rejected the Broederbond and attacked the Afrikaner churches for backing apartheid, he has been labelled heretic, agitator, communist fellow-traveller and advocate of violence.

Threatening and abusive telephone calls became a way of life. There was a six-hour security police search of his home in November 1981. He was refused permission to attend the burial of his personal friend and church minister, the Rev Frikkie Conradie in March 1982. And an explosion wrecked his car while it was being serviced at the garage of a friend in June 1982.

After all this the Naude family and their friends hardly dare think of the dawning of November 1.

But Dr Naude, even as the tension mounts, can still draw on some deep inner resources to joke about his lot and reserve a wry smile for his persecutors.

It would surprise none of his friends if, as his banning order expires, he is prepared to reserve a prayer for the people who sent him into limbo.

NEARLY five years ago a banning order was served on the Rev Beyers Naude in a major crackdown on dissidents which saw the outlawing of 18 organisations, one of which, the Christian Institute, was headed by Dr Naude.

Two decades earlier few people would have predicted that Dr Naude, then a dominee of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, a member of the Broederbond and clearly destined for an important role in the Afrikaner Establishment, would have fallen foul of the authorities.

Dr Naude, whose role as a dissenter in South Africa has been compared to that of Alexander Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet Union and to that of Thomas a' Becket in medieval England, did not experience a sudden conversion from religious orthodoxy to spiritual rebellion.

In a masterly, short account of Dr Naude's religious and political odyssey, Peter Randall shows it was a gradual process, in which the seeds of doubt were planted and matured over a period of years.

Two events in 1960 were critical in bringing these doubts to fruition: the Sharpeville shootings of March 1960 and Cottesloe conference in December of that year.

Dr Naude had already set up inter-racial Bible study groups on the Reef, but the tragedy of Sharpeville undoubtedly gave greater urgency to his desire to help bring about a reconciliation between the races.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban and one of the four contributors to the book on Dr Naude, says outright: "Out of that tragedy God spoke to Beyers Naudé."

Nine months later, on the initiative of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and the World Council of Churches, 80 South African and six World Council representatives met to consider the situation in South Africa.

The clergymen issued a joint communique which Professor Peter Walshe, a third contributor to the book, describes as "cautious and ambivalent".

But it contained a number of statements which were considered radical at the time, including declarations that racially mixed marriages could not be condemned on biblical grounds, that everyone, irrespective of race, had the right to buy land where they lived, and that there could be no objection in principle to coloureds being represented by coloureds in Parliament.

Under pressure from the Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the NGK in the Transvaal and Cape revised its stance and renounced the Cottesloe findings. With one exception, NGK delegates to Cottesloe recanted. The exception was Dr Naude.

The Bible study groups had meanwhile given birth to "Pro Veritate", an ecumenical journal seeking to encourage inter-racial dialogue. Dr Naude became its editor.

In April 1963 he was elected moderator of the new Southern Transvaal NGK Synod, despite his editorship of Pro Veritate, despite his failure to renounce the Cottesloe findings and despite his resignation from the Broederbond.

In retrospect his election looks like an attempt by the NGK to co-opt and disarm him because he was asked to resign his editorship and to dissociate himself from Pro Veritate. He refused to do so.

But when he was offered the directorship of the newly-formed Christian Institute in 1963, the NGK refused to allow him to accept and to retain his status as a minister of the church. He chose to become director and lost both his position as a minister of the NGK and as moderator of its Southern Transvaal synod.

His years as CI director were years of further growth, as he and the CI shifted increasingly from a reformism to identification with the black consciousness movement.

As a consequence of his awareness of growing black restlessness and major political shifts in the sub-continent, Dr Naude saw that amelioration of the status quo was not enough and began to support "black initiatives for justice" and "empowerment of the powerless." (Walshe).

As Randall notes, Dr Naude was nothing if not *konsekwent* or consistent in accepting the implications of his convictions.

Thus an institution led by a former dominee and Broeder was the only non-black organisation to be outlawed when, on 19 October 1977, 17 black-controlled movements were outlawed.

(Not Without Honour, Tribute to Beyers Naude. Edited by Peter Randall. Ravan Press. R7,95)

Subject ECONOMICS II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNIN

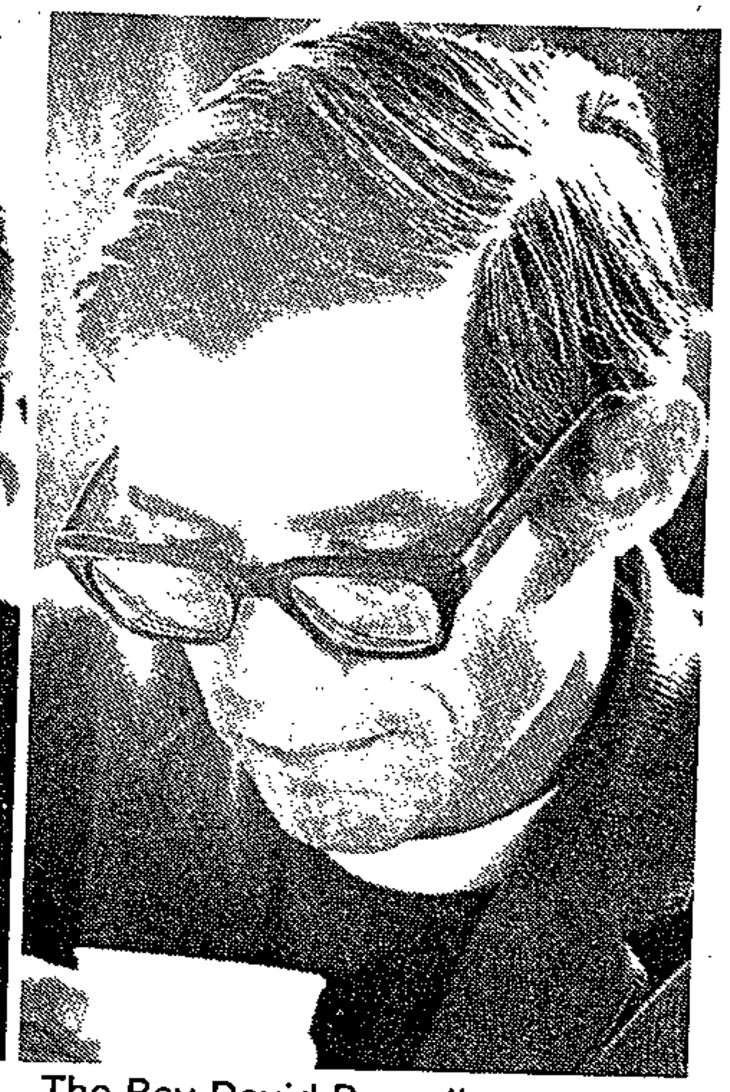
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Dr Beyers Naude . . . under restriction in the Transvaal.



The Rev David Russell . . . under restriction in Cape Town.

Dawn-raid bannings expire next month

ON October 19, 1977, one month after the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, the government declared 18 organizations and three publications "unlawful"; detained 50 individuals; served banning orders on seven people.

Cape Times Chief Reporter ROGER WILLIAMS reports



FIVE-YEAR banning orders issued in early-morning raids that echoed around the world on October 19, 1977, will expire next month.

The orders were a government move to silence churchmen, newspaper editors and others considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order in South Africa.

No indication has been given yet whether the five still-operative banning orders served on seven people under the Internal Security Act by the then minister of justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, will be renewed. Three publications and 18 organizations were also declared unlawful in the 1977 swoop.

The banning orders still in operation — two were lifted in June last year — expire on October 31.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, said from Johannesburg yesterday she sincerely hoped the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, would "scrutinize these orders very carefully, with a view to lifting the restrictions placed on people who have had to lead a twilight existence".

The "absurdity" of the system had manifested itself in the fact that several of those banned in Brown, former administrative director of the Christian Institute, was allowed to leave South Africa in 1978, to settle in Britain. He may not return.

Apart from the bannings, about 50 people were detained in the pre-dawn raids in 1977, a month after the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, had brought dismayed reaction from many parts of the world.

Those detained included Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, which till it was silenced had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten. They were subsequently released without being charged.

Banning orders were also served in October 1977 on the Rev Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute; the Rev David Russell, an Anglican priest in Cape Town; Mr Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate — organ of the Christian Institute; and Mr Peter Randall, lecturer in the education

and then on to London, at the end of 1977.

A recent report from New York said Mr Robert MacNamara, former World Bank chairman and US Defence Secretary, was the latest world figure to join the support committee of a new anti-Pretoria venture to be headed by Mr Woods.

● Dr Kotze fled South Africa in July 1978, a year after he was issued with his banning order in Cape Town. Last year it was reported from London that he had been accepted into the Methodist Church of Great Britain and been appointed to a prominent post in a leading ecumenical college.

● Dr Beyers Naude remains under restriction in the Transvaal, and the Rev David Russell is also still subject to his banning order, in Cape Town.

● In 1980 Mr Russell served a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order. Last week he was held at Claremont police station on his return from a church conference. He was charged with treason. The charges against him relate to his alleged membership of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in 1977 and 1981. The case is before the Rand Supreme Court.

Apart from the Christian Institute, organizations declared unlawful in 1977 were: the Black Parents' Organization, the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organization (Saso) and the Union of Black Journalists.

Publications declared unlawful were: The World, Weekend World and Pro Veritate, the organ of the Christian Institute.

● Meanwhile Dr Beyers Naude has been refused permission to accept an invitation to travel to Germany to attend the Frankfurt Book Fair next month, the Cape Times correspondent in Johannesburg reports.

After receiving the invitation Dr Naude, a former minister of the Ned Geref Kerk and a Broederbonder until his resig-



A copy of the front page of the Cape Times which appeared on October 19, 1977.

Rbm 23/9/82

October 19 bans are soon to expire

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Five-year banning orders issued in early-morning raids that echoed around the world on October 19, 1977, in a move by the Government to silence churchmen, newspaper editors and others considered to be a threat to the maintenance of public order in South Africa, will expire next month.

No indication has been given yet whether the banning orders on seven people, issued under the Internal Security Act by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, will be renewed. Three publications and 18 organisations were also declared unlawful in the 1977 swoop.

Apart from the bannings about 50 people were detained in the pre-dawn raids, a month after the death in detention of the black-consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko had brought dismayed reaction from many parts of the world.

Those detained included Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, which until it was silenced had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Among those banned were the Rev Beyers Naude, the Rev David Russell, the Rev Theo Kotze and Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London. Mr Woods and Mr Kotze later fled the country.

Mr Woods fled to London at the end of 1977.

Mr Kotze fled South Africa in July 1978, a year after he was issued with his banning order. At the time of his banning he was Western Cape regional director of the Christian Institute — one of the organisations declared unlawful. He now lives in London.

Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, remains under restriction in the Transvaal and Mr Russell is also still subject to his banning order in Cape Town.

In 1980 Mr Russell served a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order and last week he was held at Claremont Police Station on his return from a church conference. He was later released.

Others served with banning orders five years ago were:

The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute, the Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate (organ of the Christian Institute), Mr Peter Randall, lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and former director of the Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society (Sprocas).

Apart from the Christian Institute, organisations declared unlawful were: the Black Parents' Organisation, the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and the Union of Black Journalists.

75/9/82

Life's hard for

By Nazeem

THE former South African Students' Association president Achmad Cassiem is realising that it is impossible to be permanently employed if you are banned.

And this, even if you completed matric with a first class exemption, obtained a Bachelor of Arts,have more than enough practical experience as an architectural draughtsman and have teaching experience.

Not many employers are prepared to employ anyone who has served time on Robben Island, has a banning order hanging over their heads or who can be detained at a stroke of a pen.

According to Mr Cassiem's wife,Fatima, the banning order has messed up his religious life.

"It is part of our religion to teach the little we understand and know to others. In the five year lapse between the end of the first order and the beginning of the second order, his activities in Madressa education mushroomed.

THREATENED

"In 1976 the first suggestion of a baning order came when he was threatened with it after addressing a congregation at a local mosque.

"The much feared, but expected, banning order came on December 19, 1979. He was restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and had to stay indoors between 6 pm and 6 am and throughout the day and night over weekends and public holidays. This put an end to his religious activities.

"It is expected that every adult Muslim visits the mosque at night during the month of Ramadaan and on Eid. Achmad could not go to mosque because he would be breaking his banning order by doing this," she said.

Their father's restricted life has had it's effects on his four children, Yassier, 10, Wagheda, 8, Zubeyr, 2, and Firaaz, 2 months.

They understand that they cannot, like normal children, visit the cinema with their father or spend weekends at the beach with their father. They know that Security Police can take their father away from them at any time, without prior warning.

His banning order expires during December 1985.

According to his banning order the only people who can visit Achmad are a medical doctor, and his mother-in-law. His step-mother-,who recently died, was also on the list.

Some of the restrictions placed on banned people are: They may not be quoted or published; they may not attend or address gatherings; they may may not receive visitors; they may not speak to more than one person at a time; they may not leave their magisterial area and they are restricted from entering certain places such as schools, newspaper and trade union offices.

CONFINED

If the banning order includes an order for house arrest, the person is usually confined to his home from 6 pm to 6 am throughout the duration of the order.

Some other consequences of banning orders include having to report to police stations weekly or monthly; constant police surveillance and, it is claimed, incidents of anonymous harassment.

From the seemingly endless list of banned people Cape Herald chose the Cassiem family and others to speak to.



● ACHMAD CASSIEM ... forced to take temporary jobs.



● JAMULADIEN HAMDULAY... qualified, but no job.

● Jamuladien Hamdulay, the only breadwinner in a family of 10 had to seek work outside his chosen career because of the effects of his banning order.

At present he is working as a tool-maker at a motor firm, but his future there is not guarranteed.

In 1981 Security Police told him to leave the premises at an engineering firm in Maitland within one hour.

Jamuladien, with all his educational qualifications in the engineering field, has never been able to find a job commensurate with his experience.

Twenty-five-year-old Jamuladien had to break his banning order to rush his wife, Mayroonisa, to hospital when she was ready to give birth to their younger daughter, Hameedah, now one year old. If he wishes to visit the local mosque to perform the prayers required daily of every adult Muslim, he will have to break his banning order.

He has found on a number of occasions that, after he has been employed on a Friday afternoon, when he reports for work on the Monday morning the employer had changed his or her mind. His wife thinks this is because people havespoken to the employers about employing Jamuladien.

STUDIES

In August, 1981 a formal application to the Department of Justice was made for him to attend college to continue his engineering studies. This was turned down.

Some of the qualifications Jamuladien has obtained, and which have not helped in finding a job in his chosen field, are: Trade diploma in tool and jigmaking, National certificate for Technicians (T2), Diploma in Workshop practice, Certificate in general mechanical engineering and diplomas in business management and production management.

His banning order ends in October 1985.

WRECKED

● Peter Jones, former national secretary for economics and finance of the Black People's Convention and branch executive member of the Black Community Programme, had his newly-opened office wrecked by unknown people recently.

He recenly completed law studies but was unable to obtain articles at any of the law firms within the magisterial district. He applied to the authorities for permission to do his articles elsewhere, but this was turned down.

He was detained with Steve Biko, who died while in detention, and held for 18 months under the Internal Security Act.

Immediatedly after being released he decided to marry local social worker Amelia Nelson but had to wait on tenter hooks until 30 hours be

[redacted]

C. Herald 25/9/82 328

he banned

Cape

Howa

fore the wedding, when he was given permission to attend.

A condition for his being able to be there was that only 20 guests could enter the hall at any one time.

During the last few weeks, harassment has been on the increase. His car was sprayed with brake fluid. Although the matter was reported to the local police, the people responsible were never brought to book.

Neighbours have alleged that quite often they have seen members of the local police force in the Jones' backyard. More recently unknown people broke into the newly-opened offices of his accounting business destroying most of the equipment, taking some of the smaller things.

Mr Jones still has to appear in court on charges of breaking his banning order on November 5 at the Strand Regional Court.

He has served at least three periods of detention.



● PETER JONES has started an accounting business to make a living.

Banned SA student has a US holiday with Fondas

S. Express 328 26/9/82

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

SAMMY ADELMAN the banned South African student who skipped South Africa in January, has spent at least one holiday with American actress Jane Fonda

Mr Adelman, last year's president of the University of the Witwatersrand Student's Representative Council, was mainly responsible for an attempt to bring Fonda's husband, Tom Hayden, to South Africa to deliver an academic freedom address.

Although the couple were refused entry visas to South Africa they nevertheless decided to visit Lesotho and Zimbabwe. On arrival at Jan Smuts airport the authorities would not allow them to leave the transit lounge.

Just two days earlier — on the day Tom Hayden was due to have delivered the Richard Feetham Academic Freedom Address — Sammy Adelman was banned.

On January 27, after allegedly breaking his banning orders, he escaped to Lesotho by crossing the Caledon River.

A few days later he flew to Swaziland and Zimbabwe and then to London where the British Government offered him full refugee status.



● Sammy Adelman ... banned



● Jane Fonda ... barred

In March and April he visited America where he spent a month with Fonda and Hayden at their Santa Monica home.

According to a close friend Mr Adelman has spent at least one other holiday with them since then.

"I gather they live very normally. They have been very kind to Sammy and he likes them both," said the friend.

After his first holiday in Santa Monica Mr Adelman returned to London. He then went back to America to attend Harvard University in Boston, where he is studying for a law degree on a Fulbright Scholarship.

This was confirmed by the registrar of Harvard Law School.

His father, Mr Maurice Adelman, said this week his son had spent "some time with Jane Fonda. I don't want him to get involved in politics," he said.

Sammy Adelman was banned for five years following his activities in anti-Republic Day protests.

His ban caused widespread anger at Wits and sparked off a torch-lit demonstration in Jan Smuts Avenue by students.

The next day academics — including 23 professors — met to protest.

DOCTOR

By WILMAR UTTING

me a client of his, Mr J Fleminger, had been shattered when he learnt his name was linked with our mystery will.

Among the scores of callers who telephoned Mr Millman this week was a Johannesburg lawyer whose information threw a fresh slant on the controversial document which deprived Dr Ortlepp's family of all bequests.

Mr Millman said: "Mr Michael Smith, a lawyer, told

The purer the brandy, the better the tast

Grant Pityana jailed for 10 days

Post Reporter

GRANT PITYANA, a former executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment by the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday for contravening a banning order imposed on him in October, 1979.

Pityana has two previous convictions for contravening the banning order which was imposed for five years.

Following the latest contravention of the banning order under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, the State requested that Pityana's suspended sentence from previous convictions be put into operation.

In mitigation, an appeal for periodic imprisonment was made and factors from Pityana's second conviction, when he absented himself from his home, were given.

- There was no suggestion of any sinister motive when Pityana visited his neighbour.
- Pityana was absent from his home for no longer than an hour.
- He was under the influence of alcohol.
- He had a domestic problem with his wife.

The court was also told that Pityana had been employed as an insurance agent since August, 1982 — his first job since the banning order was imposed. He is married with two children, aged four and seven.

Mr J S Knoesen was on the Bench. Mr A Petzer appeared for the State and Mr Hussein appeared for the defence.

Cape Times 4/10/82

Banning order lifted

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The banning order on Mr Harold Nxasana, a major figure in the early 70s' rebirth of black trade unionism, has been lifted.

In terms of Mr Nxasana's 1977 banning order, he was restricted to Umlazi and was forbidden to work in a factory, trade union or an educational institution.

Mr Nxasana said yesterday that he was "delighted" that his five-year banning order had been lifted.

"A trade union friend even found me a job with a Durban factory, but my application to have my banning order amended to allow me to take the job was turned down."

Mr Nxasana then hit on the idea of learning to use a knitting machine and has been supplying schoolchildren with jerseys

ARGUS 8/10/82 (328)

Banning trial charge changed

THE TRIAL of a former student leader charged with breaking his banning order was adjourned in Parow Regional Court today for judgment after the State had asked for an amendment to the charge sheet.

This was the eighth time the case, which started in June last year, had been postponed.

The State alleges that Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay, 27, of Rylands Estate, left the Wynberg magisterial district, to which he is restricted, and worked at Maitland Sheet and Metal Works in Epping, a place defined as a factory.

The premises are in the Goodwood magisterial district.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Hamdulay was served with a banning order on November 25, 1980 which expires on October 13, 1985.

After the defence argument, the State asked that the charge sheet be amended to read that Mr Hamdulay had left the Wynberg magisterial district and/or entered the factory.

This was granted by the Magistrate, Mr J C L Botha.

E ARGUS, MONDAY OCTOBER 11 1982

Call to rate banning of journalists as 'violence'

ARGUS 11/10/82 328

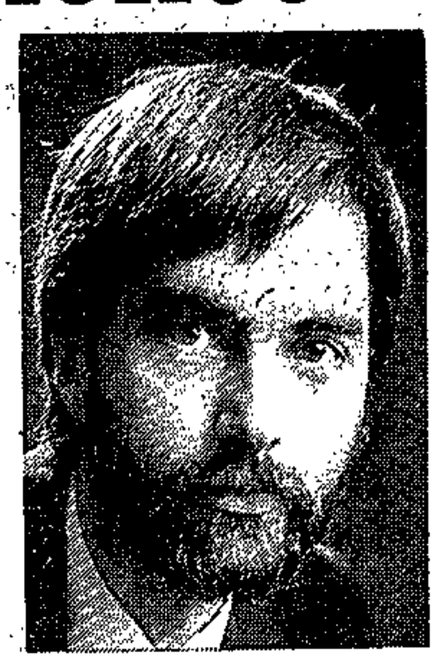
Argus Correspondent

BRUSSELS. — The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) wants the "banning" of journalists to be seen as "violence" which should be included in any new Unesco charter for the protection of journalists.

This was the decision of a special committee of the IFJ, the body representing the main journalists' trade unions of the non-communist countries.

An earlier draft of the proposal had the wording "physical violence" changed simply to "violence" and was interpreted to include bannings.

These slight but significant changes in the text came after interventions by two South African journalists, Mr Devan Maistry of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Mr David Bleazard, president of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ).



Mr David Bleazard

After the meeting, which was held in private, the two South African journalists said there had been no major new initiative and that there had been no debate on the internal South African situation.

Mr Ken Ashton, president of the IFJ, said their body wanted to establish an international committee to supervise any new convention on the Press

CAPE TIMES 15/10/82

Service for banned people on Monday

Staff Reporter

DR ALLAN BOESAK, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC), and conscientious objector Mr Peter Moll are to speak at a multi-denominational service of support and prayers for banned people on Monday.

The service, arranged by the Civil Rights League, will be held at the Congregational Church, Belmont Road, Rondebosch, at 1pm.

Message of blessing

Owen Cardinal McCann, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, was to have attended the service but has been called to a Transvaal meeting of bishops. He has sent a message of blessing and support.

Other speakers are the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King; Ms Laura Levetan, a University of Cape Town student who was once banned; Professor John Reid, the deputy principal of UCT; and Father Eddie Adams, the Vicar-General of St Mary's Cathedral.

"Many more people were willing to come but could not make it because of other commitments, and most of them are very concerned about justice being seen to be done," Mrs D Cleminshaw, a league committee member, said.

"The Civil Rights League is very concerned about human rights and not punishing people by banning them without first giving them a proper trial.

"Banned people do not appear in court — they just get a little message from the Minister of Justice saying that they are not to do this and that for the next so many years."

SWS 18/10/82

Banned unionist charged

Labour Reporter

The banned former chairman of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Dumile Makanda, appeared in the Port Elizabeth's Magistrate's Court last week on charges of contravening his banning order and possessing banned documents.

Mr Makanda was released on bail of R300 and the case was postponed to December 6. A further restriction was added to his banning order compelling him to report to the police in Port Elizabeth.

He was picked up by the police on Wednesday outside the Ford Motor Company Headquarters.

Mr Makanda was detained last year and held for about eight months before being released without being charged and banned.

5 years ago today the Govt swooped

It is five years today since the Government declared 18 organisations unlawful, prohibited the publication of three newspapers, detained more than 40 people and served banning orders on seven people.

Banning orders under the Internal Security Act prohibiting the publication of the World newspaper, the Weekend World and the Christian Institute's publication Pro Veritate, were published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary on October 19 1977.

The orders were issued by the then Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger.

In addition, 18 organisations were declared unlawful in terms of the Internal Security Act. They included the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), the Black Womens' Federation, the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), and the Union of Black Journalists.

In nationwide police swoops on churchmen, teachers, journalists, students, members of organisations and others that day, 42 people were detained, including the editor of the World, Mr Percy Qobo-

28.

Seven people were

To Page 3, Col 8

Fifth 'birthday' of swoop

from page 1

served with five-year banning orders in terms of the Internal Security Act. Two of them later fled the country: Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the East London newspaper, the Daily Dispatch, fled through Lesotho at the end of the year, and the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the Christian Institute, through Botswana in July 1978.

The Rev Brian Brown, former administrative director of the Christian Institute, was allowed to leave South Africa in 1978 to settle in Britain. He is not permitted to return.

Cape Town Anglican priest the Rev David Russell is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and Dr C F Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, to the Johannesburg district.

The restriction notices served in October 1977 on the Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, and Mr Peter Randell, director of the Study Project on Christianity in an Apartheid Society (Spro-Cas) and education lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, were withdrawn in June last year.

The other banning orders expire at the end of this month, unless they are extended.

● See Page 21.

Prayer tribute to the banned

ARGUS 19/10/82 (328)

PROMINENT church leaders, a leading educationist, a former banned person and a conscientious objector paid tribute at a prayer meeting yesterday to people banned under South Africa's security legislation.

The meeting, attended by 200 people, was organised by the Civil Rights League at Rondebosch Congregational Church.

Mr Brian Bishop, league chairman, told the congregation the meeting marked the fifth anniversary of the banning of the Rev Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, and the Rev David Russell, a Cape Town Anglican priest.

They are among seven people, banned on the same day, whose banning orders are due to expire this week.

"Much has happened since then," said Mr Bishop. "Very little of it has been good. A lot of people have died in detention and many more have died in resettlement camps."

Professor John Reid, vice-principal of the University of Cape Town, said the right of a person to know what he was accused of and the evidence against him, as well as the ability to prove to an independent judge his own evidence, was so fundamental that, in itself, it was the definition of legal justice.

"A society which deliberately abrogates justice to its members is one that is already at war with itself," he said.

"A society that is at war with itself must eventually fall, unless it ceases that war."

Laura Levetan, whose banning order was lifted a year ago, said banned people were "gripped by a nasty feeling of fear and uselessness.

"The sheer isolation of a banning is enough to make one feel like a lame duck.

"The sensation is brought on by every loud knock on the door, dozens of 'wrong number' phone calls within days, crude graffiti on the dust of your car windows, fire-crackers tied to the front door, reporting your continued existence to the police weekly.

"But the strength comes from within, somehow, and I never felt a moment of indecisive regret."

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Archbishop Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Edward King and Dr Eddie Adams, vicar-general of St Mary's Cathedral, offered prayers for all banned people.

A prayer was also said by Mr Peter Moll, recognised by the Defence Force as a conscientious objector in 1980.

The year before he was sentenced to 18 months' detention — later reduced to 12 months — for refusing to heed a 19-day army call-up because of his beliefs.

FIFTH YEAR SINCE WHOLESALE CLAMPDOWN

ARGUS 19/10/82 (328)

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In nationwide police swoops on churchmen, teachers, journalists, students, members of various organisations and others that day, 42 people were detained — among them the editor of The World, Mr Percy Qoboza.

Seven people were served with five-year banning orders in terms of the Internal Security Act. Two of these later fled the country: Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the East London newspaper the Daily Dispatch, and the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the Christian Institute, through Botswana in July 1978.

The Rev Brian Brown, former administrative director of the Christian Institute, was allowed to leave South Africa in 1978 to settle in Britain. He may not return.

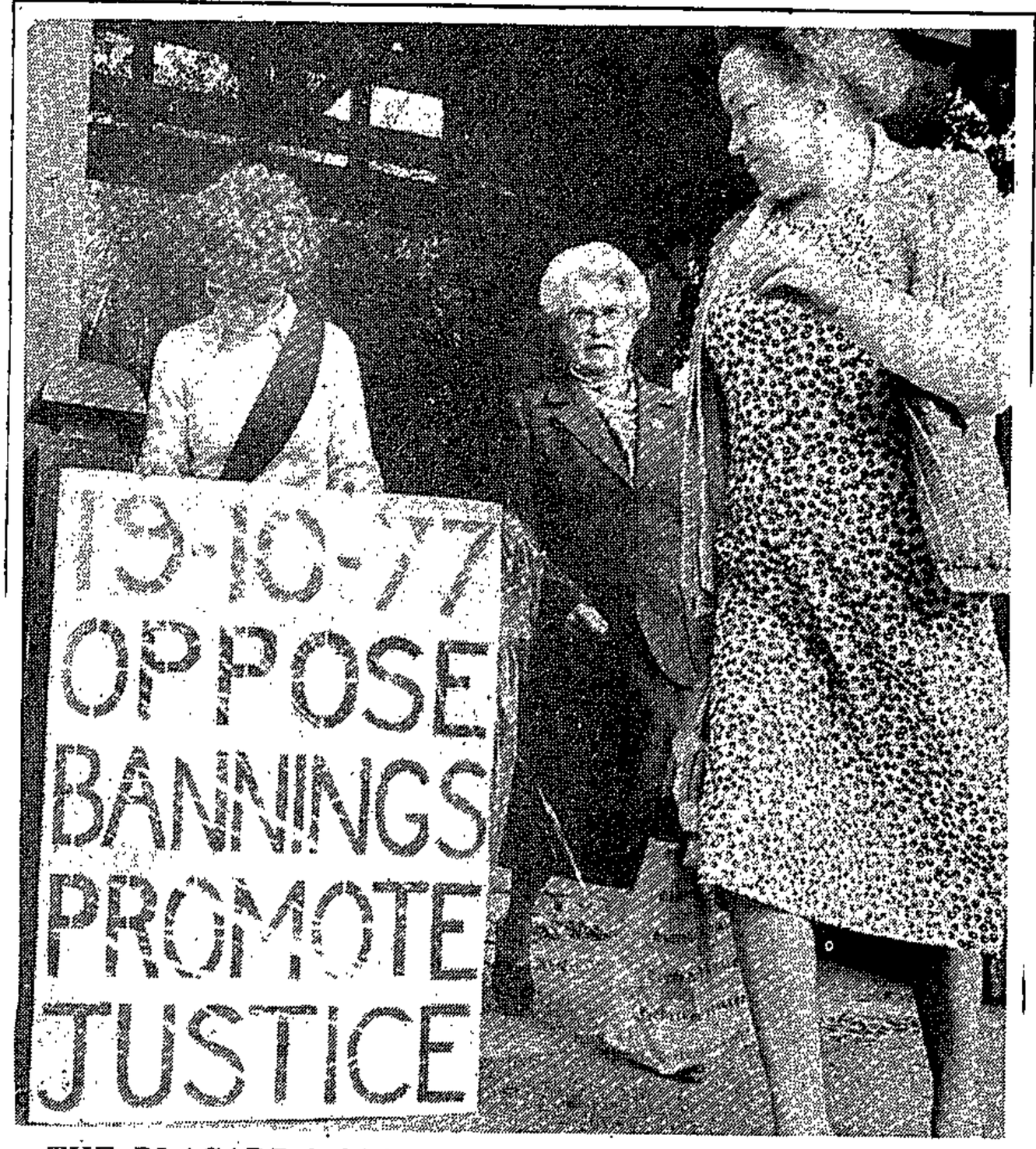
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E ARGUS, TUESDAY OCTOBER 19 1982



THE PLACARD held by a member of the Black Sash, Cape Western region, standing outside St Paul's Church in Rondebosch this morning, turned the head of a passer-by. Black Sash members stood with placards in various places in the city today to commemorate the banning of 18 organisations, mainly black, and the spate of detentions and bannings which took place five years ago today, and in continuing protest against bannings and detentions. *(See Page 13).*

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The loneliness of a student exile

LAST year student leader Sammy Adelman steered the University of the Witwatersrand through the emotional anti-Republic Day campaign. Then he was banned for five years and fled the country after complaining of police harassment. Where is he now? Education Reporter MARTIN FEINSTEIN reports.



Adelman . . . "in his blood to speak out".

SAMMY ADELMAN is alive and well and living in Boston in the United States.

The banned former University of the Witwatersrand student leader who fled the country in February after a hectic year of anti-apartheid protest is now a doctoral law student at Harvard University.

But Mr Adelman is not all that happy in exile, according to friends who speak to him regularly.

As Wits SRC president, Mr Adelman was closely involved in last year's anti-Republic Day campaign which climaxed at the university with the burning of a South African flag.

He was banned for five years in mid-1981 — a move which shattered both him and his Orange Grove parents and led to months of anguish.

Shortly before he left the country, charges of breaking his banning order were laid and a warrant for his arrest was issued shortly after he fled.

He fled South Africa on January 31 by crossing the Caledon River into Lesotho on foot.

After fleeing, Mr Adelman went to the US via London. After about three months there — most of it spent with actress Jane Fonda and her husband Tom Hayden — he went back to London before returning once again to America in July this year to study.

His two-year Doctor of Laws course began in September.

Said one close friend: "Sammy met a lot of people, Democratic senators, for example, while staying with the Fondas — but it was not a holiday as some reports have said.

"While he was with them he was trying to decide whether he wanted to study at Harvard, and he was also looking at anti-apartheid politics in the States.

The friend said Mr Adelman and the Fondas "like each other very much", although they have some fundamental political differences.

"They helped him to meet a lot of people," the friend said.

Mr Adelman was instrumental in inviting Fonda and Hayden to deliver an academic freedom address early last year — but the couple were refused entry visas and got no further than the Jan Smuts Airport transit lounge.

The friend continues: "After staying with the Fondas he went back to London to decide on his future, and finally opted for Harvard.

"Since he's been back in the States he's more or less been settling down and coming to terms with being an exile.

"He's not ecstatically happy, but he is 'together'.

"He seems to be doing constructive work, research work, and getting into his course.

"His emotional links with South Africa," the friend said, "are still strong, and he will always remain a committed South African."

He is staying in a suburb of Boston and not on the Harvard campus, which is in Cambridge, just outside the city, and studying on a Fulbright Scholarship.

One of the scholarship's normal provisos — that a student return to his native country after graduating — has been dropped.

Before starting his Harvard course, Mr Adelman brought student audiences to their feet several times during a brief speaking tour of California.

As he is banned his speeches cannot be reported, but one newspaper described his talk as "strongly-phrased and optimistic".

In an article headlined "South African escapee speaks", one newspaper reported: "South African student leader Sammy Adelman — who recently executed a dramatic escape from his country after having his freedom there severely restricted — brought a standing-room only crowd of University of California-Davis students to their feet twice Thursday night in energetic standing ovations."

"The . . . talk was Adelman's first public speaking engagement since his dangerous flight out of South Africa."

According to the paper, Adelman spoke despite warnings from US State Department officials that he might endanger his scholarship and his ability to remain in America.

"Adelman's talk . . . focused on his country's struggle to overcome its 300-year oppression rather than on his actual escape from the country," the paper said.

"According to Marty Tuttle, one of the event's organisers, Adelman's decision to speak out happened rather spontaneously only (the previous) Monday.

"His decision to speak first in Davis came as a result of his desire to speak in Northern California and his friendship with Tuttle, who visited Adelman in early December in South Africa.

"He held off talking for four months," remarked Tuttle, "but it's in his blood to speak out."

Another report, headlined "Fascist regime blasted", said Adelman "was critical of the Reagan administration's support of South Africa's repressive policies".

Ideological links still strong

Black unity is far from dead

For thousands of black South Africans, October 19 signifies Black Wednesday on the calendar of Black Consciousness. It was the day, five years ago, when the State muzzled The World newspaper, swept 18 black political organisations under the carpet of banned silence, and detained 47 black leaders. But was the harsh clampdown the kiss of death for BC and black unity? Carolyn Dempster reports.

It was in the hope of smothering the "Black Power" movement, as he called it, that Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger brought the iron fist of security legislation down on black organisations on October 19 1977.

For Black Consciousness it was the second severe blow in just over a month. A leading proponent of BC, Steve Bantu Biko, had died while in police detention on September 12 and the organisations were still reeling from the impact of this major loss.

However, in his "clean sweep" to quell "this lingering sort of unrest," Mr Kruger did not deal solely with BC organisations.

Among those banned were the Christian Institute headed by the Rev Beyers Naude and its publication Pro Veritate, and what was for the majority of black people the harshest blow of all — The World and Weekend World newspapers.

As South Africa's second largest daily newspaper, The World, under the editorship of Percy Qoboza had a circulation of 146 000, and was described as the safety valve for the pressure cooker of black feeling.

No other "black newspaper" before, or after, articulated the aspirations of the black community as eloquently as The World and many prominent newspapermen saw its closure as the beginning of the end for Press freedom in South Africa.

But as Joe Latakgomo, news editor of The World, warned: "The newspaper has been



Jimmy Kruger . . . iron fist against "Black Power" movement.



Joe Latakgomo . . . "black voice will still come through."

African Students' Organisation's role was assumed by Cosas, the Congress of South African Students, that of the Federation of Black Women by the Federation of South African Women.

But although the new organisations might have initially been moulded on the old, the predominantly new young leadership brought with it a vital re-examination of the political stance.

In the same way that Black Consciousness this, there was a marked divergence in the subsequent development of black political organisations.

Azapo, one of the strongest BC proponents, resolutely closes its ranks to whites — be they progressive, radical or liberal. President of Azapo, Khehla Mthembu rejects racism but says the struggle by blacks will only be won when black people identify themselves as one solid unit. "Black man you are on your own" very defi-

with in the arena of black political activity and aspirations are the independent black trade unions, such as the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) who have also adopted a non-racial stance.

While some critics would say that this is clear evidence of a weakening of BC, it does not mean BC is a spent force. Thom Manthata, a member of the National executive of the BPC at the time of its banning and present-

vey revealed grassroots support for tthe ANC, which demonstrated a swing away from the pervasive dominance of BC.

The net result then of Mr Kruger's actions in 1977 could be said to be exactly the reverse of what he intended. On a primary level the leaders who were detained continued their outspoken role with renewed vigour, upon release.

And second, the crackdown precipitated

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But as Joe Latakgomo, news editor of The World, warned: "The newspaper has been silenced but the black voice will still come through, first as a whisper, finally as a rumble."

In many respects it was the same with the BC organisations. Instead of creating a vacuum in black politics, as Mr Kruger had designed, the crackdown served as a catalyst for the emergence of several new dynamic organisations.

The Black People's Convention gave way to the Azanian People's Organisation, the South African Students' Organisation's role was assumed by Cosas, the Congress of South African Students, that of the Federation of Black Women by the Federation of South African Women.

But although the new organisations might have initially been moulded on the old, the predominantly new young ... leadership brought with it a vital re-examination of the political stance.

In the same way that Black Consciousness emerged to fill the black political void after the banning of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in 1960, the 1977 crackdown stimulated a new political awareness and appraisal.

Once defined as the "cultural and political revival of an oppressed people," BC does not have the strict tenets of a narrow political discipline but remains open to interpretation.

Largely because of this, there was a marked divergence in the subsequent development of black political organisations.

Azapo, one of the strongest BC proponents, resolutely closes its ranks to whites — be they progressive, radical or liberal. President of Azapo, Khehla Mthembu rejects racism but says the struggle by blacks will only be won when black people identify themselves as one solid unit. "Black man you are on your own" very definitely remains the maxim of Azapo in 1982 as it was in BPC in 1977.

On the other hand, organisations such as Cosas and Azaso — the Azanian Students Organisation — have adopted the Freedom Charter of 1955 as their point of departure. Both organisations espouse a more positive approach to white progressives and have been increasingly dubbed "non-racial."

The third emergent force to be contended with in the arena of black political activity and aspirations are the independent black trade unions, such as the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) who have also adopted a non-racial stance.

While some critics would say that this is clear evidence of a weakening of BC, it does not mean BC is a spent force. Thom Manthata, a member of the National executive of the BPC at the time of its banning and presently with the South African Council of Churches, reflects that what 1977 produced was a more mature, integrated person, imbued with a political determination to strive for effective unity.

October 19 1977 also led to a resurgence in popularity of the ANC. It is no secret that organisations such as Cosas, Azaso, the Natal Indian Congress have much, ideologically, in common with the ANC, also a non-racial movement.

vey revealed grassroots support for tthe ANC, which demonstrated a swing away from the pervasive dominance of BC.

The net result then of Mr Kruger's actions in 1977 could be said to be exactly the reverse of what he intended. On a primary level the leaders who were detained continued their outspoken role with renewed vigour, upon release.

And second, the crackdown precipitated a solid move towards support for the banned African National Congress — regarded by the State as more dangerous than BC possibly ever was.

But it would be naive to surmise that BC is on the wane, or that the "non-racial" organisations have abandoned black consciousness. Although there may be a divergence the ideological links are still strong and the unity that BC helped to



Jimmy Kruger . . . iron fist against "Black Power" movement.



Joe Latakgomo . . . "black voice will still come through."

Waiting for her 'freedom'

Rdm 19/10/82

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NEXT month, Ilse Naudé may once again be able to walk with her husband along the rocky coast at Onrust River, bathe in the icy sea, possibly set off on a climb up the mountain near her mother's holiday cottage.

The banning orders served on her husband, Dr Beyers Naudé, are due to expire next week; when they do — and if they are not renewed — it will be Mrs Naudé as much as her husband who will emerge at last from the half-life imposed on those who fall foul of the Government.

In a way, Mrs Naudé was placed under banning orders in October, 1977 as surely as if papers had been served on her.

She was not officially banned. No restrictions were laid on her. But she suffers the restrictions placed on her husband as if she herself had been banned.

For five years, they have not been able to visit the homes of their two eldest children, who live outside the Johannesburg magisterial district.

Their life before the banning revolved around meetings, dinners with friends, speaking trips throughout the country. These gatherings have been prohibited for Dr Naudé; and Mrs Naudé has no desire to go out without her husband.

"What's life worth," she says, "if you're married and still must be on your own?"

They managed a holiday together last year. Mrs Naudé had a bad bout of flu; her doctor recommended a trip to the coast and, she says, her husband applied for permission to accompany her. It was granted; they spent two weeks at Onrust River.

She was grateful for the break, but said: "I first had to get very sick before we were allowed to go on a short holiday."

The worst, perhaps, is the continual feeling that their home is no longer private. She still hesitates to use the telephone.

She's a small, slender woman, wonderful with visitors, fond of bush tea, busy with her garden, proud of her children — the youngest, her daughter, a town and regional planner, the three boys all engineers.

She is a lady who belongs in a parsonage. It is the life she chose.

She concedes that, had she been born a generation or two later, she might have become an academic. Her university career was outstanding, with distinctions throughout her studies for a B Sc (in maths and science) and an M Sc (in maths).

After another degree, an M Ed, she was awarded a scholarship to further her mathematics studies in Germany. But it was 1939 and the war prevented her from taking it up.

In any case, in her day, she says, "We thought marriage was also interesting", and, after two years teaching high school maths, she married Dr Naudé, then a young minister in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.



Mrs Ilse Naudé is a lady who belongs in a parsonage. Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

In the calendar of the reformed churches, October 31 is Reformation Day: the anniversary of the day Martin Luther posted his 95 theses on the door of the Wittenberg Castle church. It is also the day when the banning order served on Dr Beyers Naudé, founder of the Christian Institute, is due to expire. Dr Naudé was not the only person restricted by that order. His wife, a brilliant scholar, the daughter of a German Moravian missionary, was as affected by it as if she herself had been banned. Mrs Naudé talked to BARBARA LUDMAN.

A minister's wife has a full-time career, leading the women of the congregation in prayer groups, social work and missionary society meetings, ready, at all hours, to tend to parishioners come to see the dominee and herself, the *pastoriemoeder*.

They were busy years for Mrs Naudé as her husband moved steadily towards the top of the NGK hierarchy, from small churches to big ones, and a post as assessor of the Transvaal Synod. One does not rise in the establishment by questioning such beliefs as separate development and the migrant labour system; he seemed traditionally conservative.

Then came the 1960 Cottesloe conference when members of the World Council of Churches met in South Africa to consider the worsening racial situation here.

Dr Naudé was a delegate; he held fast to the liberal findings of the conference when other NGK delegates defected; he founded the journal *Pro Veritate*, which carried articles critical of the theological arguments used to support apartheid. In 1963 he founded the Christian Institute, defined by Peter Randall in the just-published book *Not Without Honour*, a tribute to Dr Naudé, as an ecumenical body devoted to trying "to work out the implications of the Kingdom of God for the peoples of the country".

Dr Naudé was by then moderator of the southern Transvaal region of the NGK; but when he accepted the post of director of the Institute, he was stripped not only of that post but of his status as an NGK minister.

"I felt a bit lost," says Mrs Naudé. "You are in a special position if you're a minister or the wife of a minister of the NG Kerk. You are accepted, you are welcome. It is a privileged position.

"Suddenly it was no longer there. Some friends came in the beginning but most were afraid to be with us.

"I think Beyers felt I should go back to teaching, to make new friends, new companions. But I said: 'If I go teaching, there will be no time for us to do things together. We will become strangers to each other.'"

She never tried to talk him out of the change in his thinking that turned their world upside down.

"I felt those were his deepest Christian convictions and that if he did not live up to them he would never have been happy or able to make any contribution at all.

"And although I hadn't his courage, I felt he was right."

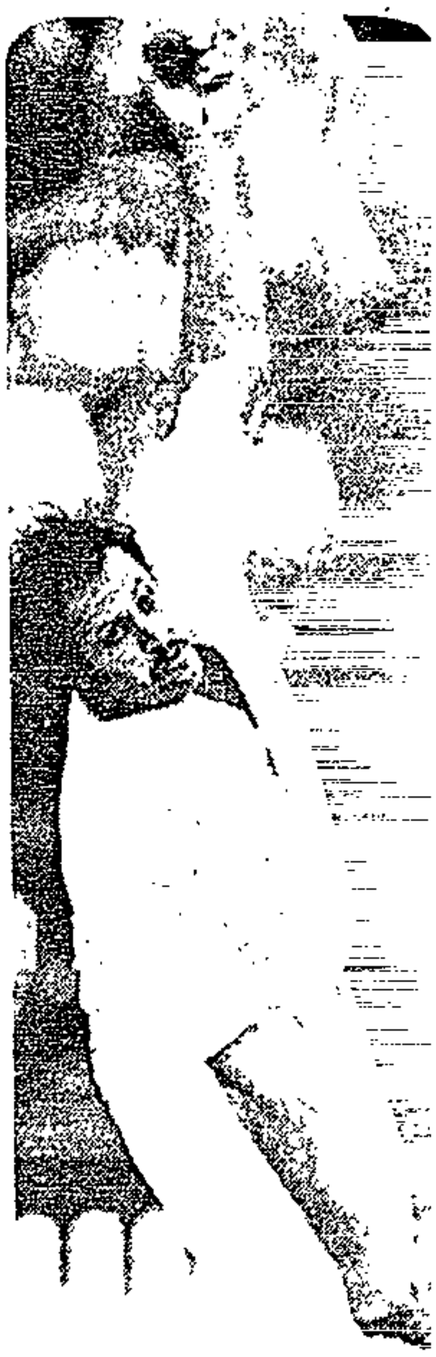
One day an Institute clerical worker fell ill and Mrs Naudé was asked to help out for a while. She remained until the Institute was banned, along with its director.

"Working at the Institute helped me a lot," she says. "Otherwise I think I wouldn't have been able to understand his work as well as I hope I do at present.

"It also helped me to understand the black people with their problems and their aspirations much better. And the friendships I found in the Christian Institute were staunch friendships."

She's needed those friends — through the angry, insulting telephone calls that followed her husband's banning, through the conflict when her aged mother was ill — whether to leave her husband and see to her mother, or to stay (she went), through the growing realisation that their lives might never again be the same.

She hopes that next month they will be back to a semblance of normal living. Ilse Naudé is a gracious lady; but when a reporter left, her parting comment was telling — and poignant. "I hope you won't need to come back," she said, "to do this story again next year."



Last year's Kourie



Biko's spectre still looms large

Professor ANDRE DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, says that Biko, Aggett and all the others will continue to haunt us for a long time.

ON our political calendar October 19 is a particularly grim anniversary, and this year it was even more bleak than usual. For in the wake of the Rabie report, and with the revised security legislation already on the book, it must now be clear that a major opportunity has been lost to introduce at least some effective control mechanisms to the heart of our security system: the practice of detention without trial.

Lest we forget, the reports on the Aggett inquest keep on reminding us of the continuing and aggravating presence of this running sore in our polity. In 1977 the overwhelming outrage at what was revealed by the Biko inquest at least held out the hope of reform, if only to prevent another Biko scandal. Today, if truth be told, we no longer have even that comfort. How has this come about?

In many ways the bannings of October 19, 1977, following on the death of Steve Biko, brought about the end of an era. Looking back today we can see something of the force as well as the limitations and unintended consequences of such drastic security actions.

The bannings were primarily intended to bring to an end the protracted period of civil turmoil which had swept the country since the Soweto schoolchildren first started marching in June 1976. Whether it succeeded in this objective is very much a moot point: by early 1978 the situation in black townships and schools had indeed been more or less "normalised", but this might well have happened in any case.

What is clear is that by playing this coercive trump card the Government also effected other changes in the orientation of black politics which it could hardly have had in mind.

The early 1970s had been marked by a significant resurgence of internal and public political activity among blacks. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi skilfully managed to turn the Government's homelands policy to different purposes and pioneered a controversial policy of collaborative opposition. In the urban communities the black consciousness movement took the lead in propagating a new mode of militant political awareness, and spawned organised involvement in a variety of fields: there was talk of a "black renaissance".

What is more, it seemed that the South African polity could to some extent accommodate such developments as legitimate politics. No doubt blacks still had to operate under severely restrictive conditions: BC activities were constant objects of security actions, many leaders were banned or, like the SASO leadership in 1974,



STEVE BIKO

pear that the ANC, which had been banned, crushed and driven into exile by the security clampdown following Sharpeville, had been the major beneficiary of the renewed security clampdown of October 1977.

Certainly the ANC has made a considerable comeback internally in the years since 1978. The drastic security actions may thus have served mainly to divert the more militant forms of opposition and resistance from internal organisations in the

and charged with a comprehensive investigation of security legislation. It was widely expected that the commission would deal with the system of detention without trial as a first priority.

Such expectations have been gravely disappointed. The Rabie Commission reported at the beginning of the year when Biko was already a fading memory, and it did not primarily concern itself with the ways and means of preventing abuses of the security system. Like the Steyn Commission it saw its task rather in the context of the "total onslaught".

Compared to the loose rhetoric and embarrassing gaffes of the Steyn report, the Rabie report appeared a model of competent workmanship and, unlike the recommendations of the Steyn report, its proposals, which involved a general consolidation of security legislation with a number of technical improvements, soon found their way onto the statute book. But it entirely avoided grappling with the central issue of detention without trial, a fact brought home by the news of the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett within days of the report's release.

We have come a considerable way since October 1977. Opposition to detention without trial is today organised in bodies like the Lawyers for Human Rights or the Detainees Parents Support Committee. At least in these circles the issues are better understood, and there are quite specific proposals about what need to be done. But these pressure groups do not seem to have much impact at all.

The Aggett inquest seems to excite very little concern among the public at large: Its impact certainly cannot be compared with that of the Biko inquest. No less a body than TUCSA publicly qualified its concern with the fate of detainees without trial. In

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What is clear is that by playing this coercive trump card the Government also effected other changes in the orientation of black politics which it could hardly have had in mind.

The early 1970s had been marked by a significant resurgence of internal and public political activity among blacks. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi skilfully managed to turn the Government's homelands policy to different purposes and pioneered a controversial policy of collaborative opposition. In the urban communities the black consciousness movement took the lead in propagating a new mode of militant political awareness, and spawned organised involvement in a variety of fields: there was talk of a "black renaissance".

What is more, it seemed that the South African polity could to some extent accommodate such developments as legitimate politics. No doubt blacks still had to operate under severely restrictive conditions: BC activities were constant objects of security actions, many leaders were banned or, like the SASO leadership in 1974, brought to trial. Nevertheless, the black consciousness movement succeeded in maintaining a public and legitimate presence in the political arena.

With The World, urban blacks also found an articulate and increasingly effective public voice. Moreover at least some whites like Beyers Naudé and Donald Woods found sufficient common ground to give active and public support to these new black aspirations and claims. All this was shattered by the bannings on October 19, 1977 of SASO, the BPC and other major black consciousness organisations, as well as The World and the Christian Institute.

Black consciousness as a general orientation could not be banned by Government decree, of course, and soon new organisations such as Azapo was formed — but black consciousness no longer was the vital and public political force it had once been on the internal scene.

Nor could all forms of black political militancy simply be stamped out. They were forced into different channels. In a neat twist of historical irony it would ap-

Professor ANDRE DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, says that Biko, Aggett and all the others will continue to haunt us for a long time.



STEVE BIKO

pear that the ANC, which had been banned, crushed and driven into exile by the security clampdown following Sharpeville, had been the major beneficiary of the renewed security clampdown of October 1977.

Certainly the ANC has made a considerable comeback internally in the years since 1978. The drastic security actions may thus have served mainly to divert the more militant forms of opposition and resistance from internal organisations in the public arena to underground exile movements. As Israel has been discovering recently in Lebanon, the ability to impose coercive might effectively on a chosen target may yet unleash all sorts of new and more potent forces elsewhere.

A far-sighted observer might have predicted as much at the time. But in October 1977 he would have some reason to think that our security system, or at least the practice of detention without trial, was itself due to be revised. Surely the trauma of the Biko inquest, and its international repercussions, had to have some effect. At the very least the Government had a clear interest in taking the steps needed to ensure that this sort of thing did not happen again.

For a while it seemed that these expectations would be borne out. From mid 1978, for a period of more than three years, there were no further deaths in detention. In June 1978 the Minister appointed special inspectors who were to visit detainees under the crucial Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. In 1979 the Rabie

and charged with a comprehensive investigation of security legislation. It was widely expected that the commission would deal with the system of detention without trial as a first priority.

Such expectations have been gravely disappointed. The Rabie Commission reported at the beginning of the year when Biko was already a fading memory, and it did not primarily concern itself with the ways and means of preventing abuses of the security system. Like the Steyn Commission it saw its task rather in the context of the "total onslaught".

Compared to the loose rhetoric and embarrassing gaffes of the Steyn report, the Rabie report appeared a model of competent workmanship and, unlike the recommendations of the Steyn report, its proposals, which involved a general consolidation of security legislation with a number of technical improvements, soon found their way onto the statute book. But it entirely avoided grappling with the central issue of detention without trial, a fact brought home by the news of the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett within days of the report's release.

We have come a considerable way since October 1977. Opposition to detention without trial is today organised in bodies like the Lawyers for Human Rights or the Detainees Parents Support Committee. At least in these circles the issues are better understood, and there are quite specific proposals about what need to be done. But these pressure groups do not seem to have much impact at all.

The Aggett inquest seems to excite very little concern among the public at large: Its impact certainly cannot be compared with that of the Biko inquest. No less a body than TUCSA publicly qualified its concern with the fate of detainees without trial. In spite of considerable pressure Breyten Breytenbach was not released, presumably with a view to the political climate, and we shall soon know whether the ban on Beyers Naudé will be renewed.

Meanwhile the Government is steadily imposing more retrictions on information regarding security matters, and preparing the way to cut off the financial support for extended defence at political trials at source, while disquietening reports circulate that we may be involved in all sorts of "destabilising" projects throughout the sub-continent.

In October 1982 we must face up to the implications of the fact that the Rabie Commission did *not* grasp the nettle of detention without trial. Whether this failure was due to a defect of will or vision on the part of the Commission or more generally of Mr P W Botha's government, or simply to the political clout of the security forces does not really matter. The point quite simply is that Biko, Aggett and all the others will continue to haunt

New directives on detainees?

Political Staff

THE government is preparing to issue directives relating to the conditions under which detainees are held and interrogated, according to the PFP's human rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mrs Suzman met the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the weekend to discuss the position of banned and detained people in general and to make a plea on their behalf.

She told Mr Le Grange she was "very worried" about statements being made under oath at the inquest of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, relating to the conditions of detention and methods of interrogation.

"Mr Le Grange said he was not prepared to discuss the matter but said he was preparing to issue instructions relating to the conditions under which detainees were held and interrogated in accordance with the undertaking he had given during the debate in Parliament earlier this year on the Internal Security Bill," Mrs Suzman said.



Mrs Helen Suzman

"I reminded him that detainees were sometimes never told the reasons for their detention and if they were, were never given an opportunity to refute the allegations the Minister would find in the files submitted to him by the security police," she said.

"The minister assured me that every case received his personal and careful scrutiny before people were restricted," Mrs Suzman said.

She also made a plea on behalf of the Rev C F Beyers Naude, founder and former director of the Christian Institute, and Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, both of whom

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are living under banning orders.

The five-year banning order imposed on Mr Beyers Naude on October 19, 1977 expires at the end of this month.

There has as yet been no official indication whether his banning order will be renewed

Mrs Mandela is living under a banning order in the Free State town of Brandfort.

"I told Mr Le Grange that I thought lifting the banning orders on these two South Africans and others would have a great impact on the credibility or otherwise of the government's reformist intentions," Mrs Suzman said.

● Mrs Suzman said she would take up the position of Barbara Hogan, who last week became the first white woman to be convicted of high treason in South Africa.

Hogan was sentenced to an effective 10 years' imprisonment.

"I intend to discuss her position with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in the near future.

"Miss Hogan will be the only white woman in the prison and I am concerned that she will be kept in total isolation," Mrs Suzman said.

(Report by John Battersby, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Beyers Naude re-banned

'Disgrace and shame'

ARGUS 29/10/82

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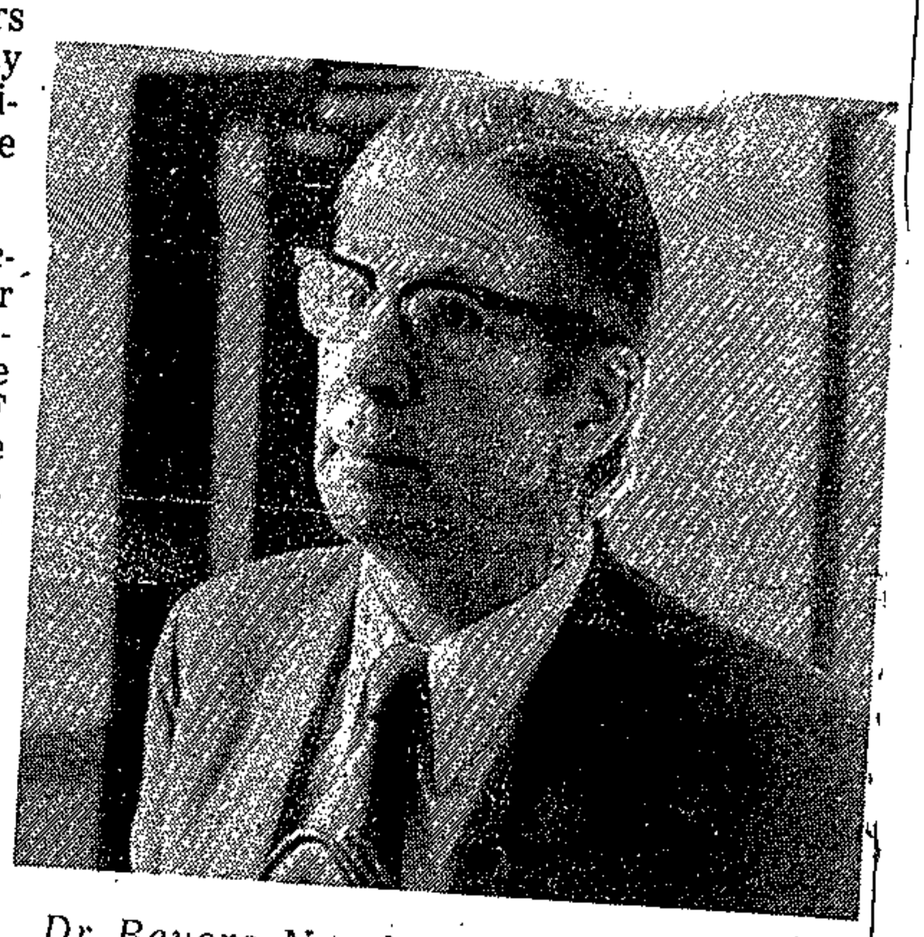
Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude under South Africa's revamped security laws has been condemned with disgust by political and religious leaders throughout the country.

The three-year restriction order served on Dr Naude yesterday was today called "a disgrace and a shame" by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, while the initial reaction of Dr Alex Boraine, a former chairman of the Methodist Church in South Africa, was unprintable.

Dr Boraine later said: "You can write that it was unprintable if you like, I am so upset and sick about the whole thing.

"It is a desperate and despicable act by frightened and petty men who have to resort to gagging their opponents."



Dr Beyers Naude ... another three years.

One hope

Dr Naude, aged 67, has been restricted for a further three years by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The clergyman's one hope in terms of the new legislation recommended by the Rabie Commission is that he can now make a written appeal to the Minister to have the restriction order lifted.

Under the new Internal Security Act the Minister had to submit his evidence, plus any other information regarding the matter, to a special board of review appointed by the Minister of Justice.

This board must, unless the chairman believes it would not be in the public interest to do so, afford the person concerned the opportunity to give oral evidence.

No comment

The only change in Dr Naude's new restriction order is that he no longer has to report to a police station once a week.

He may not leave Johannesburg, enter any area set aside for blacks,

(Turn to Page 3)

Naudé banned again

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has rebanned the former Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk clergyman, Dr C F Beyers Naudé, for three years.

The renewed banning order was served on Dr Naudé by two security policeman at his Greenside, Johannesburg, home about 2pm yesterday.

Shattered, Mrs Ilse Naudé said she and her husband had at least hoped the government would change the restriction to a listing under the Suppression of Communism Act, giving him freedom of movement.

"Well, the axe has fallen again and there's nothing we can do about it. The Lord gives us strength to live under these conditions," she said.

Encouragement

While the family contemplated another three years of restriction on their freedom of movement and Dr Naudé's freedom of speech, the telephone rang constantly, with friends giving encouragement.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), telephoned Dr Naudé with the message: "Despite the cross you have to bear, the power of creative redemption in Christ will be victorious."

Dr Naudé was first banned in October 1977 — with former Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods and several black consciousness leaders — when the government clamped down on 18 organizations and closed The World and Weekend World newspapers.

One change

The only change in the provisions of the new banning order served on Dr Naudé is that it is no longer stated that he should report to a police station once a week.

Provisions of the banning order under Sections 19 (1) and 20 of the Internal Security Act are:

- Dr Naudé may not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg.
- He may not enter any group area for blacks, coloureds or Indians.



Dr Beyers Naudé

- He is prohibited from visiting any factory, publishing or printing premises, educational institution or court of law unless he has been summoned to appear or is making an application before a magistrate.
- He may not publish, prepare or distribute any literature and may not assist anyone doing so.
- He is also prohibited from all meetings of a social, political and educational nature and he may not be quoted.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman for Co-operation and Development, said she found the action "totally deplorable".

Apart from humanitarian considerations, the government seemed "completely unaware" of the "tremendously harmful effect" the rebanning would have on South African relations in the West, where Dr Naude was highly respected, she said.

The president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, said the re-banning of Dr Naudé was a "tragedy".

Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the Federal Executive of the PFP, said: "The further banning of an outstanding South African compounds an already evil system."

(Report by E Hugo and M Moolman, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

No new order on Russell

Staff Reporter

THE family of the Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest banned for five years in the October 1977 crackdown, does not know yet whether his restriction orders will be renewed.

Mrs Dorothea Russell said last night no fresh banning orders had been served on her husband.

Mr Russell's banning order is due to expire on October 31.

Mrs Russell said last night her husband has been given permission to travel to the Eastern Cape at the weekend to attend the funeral of Professor Monica Wilson, who died this week.

US attacks rebanning of Naudé

CAPE TIMES 30/10/82

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The United States has deplored the rebanning of Dr Beyers Naudé as "contrary to the most essential democratic political rights".

And leading Ned Geref Kerk theologians, the Civil Rights League and the New Republic Party have added their voices to the storm of protest at the three-year restriction imposed on the former NGK moderator.

The Transvaal leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Alex Anderson, said yesterday that the banning — imposed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange — was out of step with the "current spirit of reform" in South Africa.

Dr Naudé was banned for a further three years on Thursday after expiry of his five-year banning order, imposed during the State crackdown in October 1977.

'Violation'

Mr John Hughes, chief spokesman for the US State Department, deplored the government's renewed banning of the 67-year-old cleric.

"Banning is a fundamental violation of human rights," he said.

"Banning is contrary to the most essential democratic political rights and only contributes to a cycle of violence and repression."

Mr Anderson, called on Mr Le Grange to provide "a reasonable explanation as to why a religious leader with no previous court convictions has to be arbitrarily banned".

Warning to PM

"I want to warn the Prime Minister that this kind of action taken by his Minister of Law and Order can estrange fair-minded South Africans who are prepared to give the Prime Minister's reform initiatives a chance, in the hope it can lead to better things for all the people of this country," Mr Anderson told Sapa.

In Cape Town yesterday, the Civil Rights League described the rebanning as "nothing but the spite of inadequate men".

Leading Ned Geref Kerk theologians yesterday added their voices to the barrage of protest.

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 (A)

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) ..	$423,50
FT index (close)	598,70
RDM 100	685,90

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Some dominees felt the rebanning may have been influenced by the right-wing onslaught by the HNP and the Conservative Party on the National Party and the close links the three parties have with the church, especially the Conservative Party and its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Unbanning him could have been politically inexpedient for the National Party at this time, especially as the conservatives took full control of the church after the last general synod.

Dr Nico Smith, of Mamelodi's black NG Kerk in Africa and a former colleague, said Dr Naudé was very highly regarded by the NG Kerk's black, Indian and coloured daughter churches.

"It may be that his understanding of the Gospel is considered dangerous but it is sad to think that the Gospel has become dangerous in a Christian country," he said.

● Yesterday Dr Naudé's legal advisor, Mr Raymond Tucker, said they were considering representations to the minister.

YOU NEVER TASTED BEFORE

CAPE TIMES

Saturday, October 30, 1982

NP leaflet distresses mother

Staff Reporter

THE MOTHER of banned and subsequently assassinated Natal politics lecturer Dr Ric Turner is bitter about a Stellenbosch National Party student-wing pamphlet which said the ANC murdered her son.

Mrs Jane Turner, who lives in Stellenbosch, has instructed her attorneys to find out from the student wing where they obtained this information. The pamphlet was widely distributed in the town during the current by-election campaign.

Contacted for comment on the issue, the chairman of the NP student branch, Mr Nicholas Myburgh, who wrote the pamphlet, last night told the Cape Times he was "sorry" if he had caused Mrs Turner unnecessary distress.

He had not realized she was a resident in the constituency.

Mrs Turner's lawyers said in a letter to the NP student branch that if they could not substantiate their information, Mrs Turner would have to assume that the allegation was "wrongful, unlawful, reckless, irresponsible and reprehensible, for the purpose of your party's political gain, without taking into account and considering the trauma and unhappiness now suffered by our client as a result of your bringing up and reviving her terrible tragedy".

The pamphlet listed "victims of terrorist actions in the past two decades", including Dr Turner, "murdered in his house by the ANC".

It was released in response to an anonymous pamphlet headed "We will remember them" and which named those who have died in detention.

In his apology, Mr Myburgh said he now realized there was no evidence to link the killing to the ANC. He had based the statement on "speculation in the newspapers".

(Report by T Weaver, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Ban order on Russell 'not to be renewed'

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CAPE Times 1/11/82

By DI ALMON

THE five-year banning order on the Cape Town Anglican priest, the Reverend David Russell, expired at midnight last night and indications are that he will not be banned again.

Fears that Mr Russell's banning order might be reimposed mounted when security police issued Dr Beyers Naudé with a further three-year banning order last week.

Mr Russell could not be reached by early this morning, but a weekend report in the Burger, the Cape National Party mouthpiece, said "reliable sources" had confirmed the banning order would be lifted.

Yesterday's Sunday Times reported that "a senior government source" had confirmed pro-government newspaper reports that the restriction on Mr Russell would be lifted.

The source disclosed that the decision had been taken by the recently appointed Director of Security Legislation, Mr A Bosch.

The Sunday Times source also disclosed that a proclamation was to be gazetted rebanning two other people who were banned with Dr Naudé and Mr Russell on October 19, 1977.

They are Mr Donald Woods, the controversial former editor of the Daily Dispatch who fled South Africa on December 31, 1977, and the Rev Theo Kotze, a former colleague of Dr Naudé, who fled the country in July 1978.

Mr Russell was one of seven banned on October 19, 1977.

On the same day, three publications, including two newspapers, and 18 organizations were banned and about 50 people detained.

Mr Russell was expected back in Cape Town last night after being granted permission to attend the funeral of a close friend, Professor Monica Wilson, in the Eastern Cape at the weekend.

Rapport deplores banning

CAPE TIMES 1/11/82

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Staff Reporter

AN EDITORIAL in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, yesterday questioned the banning of former Ned Geref Kerk minister, Dr C F Beyers Naudé, for a further three years.

The editorial deplored the fact that Dr Naudé had been banned without being tried in court and added "to say the least, it creates an unpleasant impression, both here and overseas".

And a frontpage report in the newspaper said there was "great alarm and disappointment" at the banning among leading and influential Afrikaners, their main complaint being that Dr Naudé had not been charged in a court of law.

Afrikaner critics

Among those quoted as being critical of the action were Professor Willie Esterhuyse of Stellenbosch University; Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa (Unisa); Dr Adrio Koenig of Unisa; Dr Jan Marais, economist and company director; and writers Mr Jan Rabie and Mr Etienne le Roux.

Professor Esterhuyse said: "I find this extremely disappointing. I hope the authorities had a good reason because he has never been charged in a court of law."

'Totalitarian'

A separate article said there was great disappointment internationally and the South African Government had been accused of being "insensitive" and "totalitarian".

Professor Jim McCord, former president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said: "It is an international scandal. It is shocking that a so-called Christian government can ban a servant of God who has wide respect throughout the world. This banning will boomerang because you cannot ban the truth."

CAPE Times 2/11/82 (328)



The Rev David Russell, whose five-year banning order expired on Sunday, in the grounds of his Claremont home yesterday with his wife Dorothea and their 15-month-old son Matthew. Matthew's second name, Sipho, is Xhosa for "gift".

Cape Times Newscolour: Dan Bosman

David Russell still 'strongly committed'

Chief Reporter

THE Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest whose five-year banning order expired at midnight on Sunday, said in an interview at his Claremont home yesterday he was as confirmed in his convictions as ever and would continue playing a part in "working towards a more just society in South Africa".

"Banned or not banned, one's commitment continues," he said. "I feel under God's orders to battle with evil and to do God's justice in this country."

Although it was good to be freed from restrictions that had included house arrest and non-attendance of social gatherings, the rebanning of others such as Dr Beyers Naudé and the restriction — in the broader sense of the term — of the majority of South Africans had created "an ambivalence" in his feelings.

Mr Russell said he had had no official confirmation of newspaper reports that the government had decided not to renew the banning order imposed in October 1977.

He was assuming these reports were correct and was accordingly planning to take his wife Dorothea and his son on a short holiday before attending the Anglican provincial synod in Port Elizabeth on November 18.

Asked about his future in the church, Mr Russell said he saw himself working as he had before his banning, with Xhosa-speaking congregations. He would, however, have to discuss with the Archbishop of Cape Town and his colleagues the form his continued ministry would take.

For five years Mr Russell, who two years ago served a 14-day prison sentence for breaking his banning order, has been prohibited from entering black townships although he has been allowed to attend and take part in religious services on Sundays.

He was given special permission to attend the funeral at Hogsback in the Eastern Cape at the weekend of Professor Monica Wilson, the renowned South African social anthropologist.

For the past year Mr Russell has been working for a master's degree "on the question of Christians and the problems of power — its use and abuse".

He said yesterday he viewed the pass laws as he viewed banning orders — as being "lawless laws" under which, by decree, people could be declared guilty without trial.

No appeal on Naudé banning

CAPE TIMES 2/11/82

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Beyers Naudé will not appeal against his latest banning order because this would "lend credibility to a charade of justice".

Dr Naudé's attorney, Mr Raymond Tucker, said in a statement yesterday that the silenced priest would not participate in an action that would imply an acceptance of the system of banning without defence.

The former head of the Christian Institute was served with a banning order last week as his first order expired.

Mr Tucker said Dr Naudé would not make representations to the Minister of Law and Order or to the Review Board.

Sharp attack

Mr Tucker's statement included a sharp attack on the newly-created Review Board, saying a banned person has no more protection under the law than before the creation of the review process.

Dr Naudé, a prominent anti-apartheid campaigner who turned from a promising career in the Broederbond and the NGK to the outspoken Christian Institute, was served with a five-year banning during the October 1976 clampdown on opposition organizations.

Mr Tucker said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had given no reasons for the banning order and Dr Naudé had never had a chance to account for his conduct.

It had been left to Dr Naudé to speculate about what information had been fed by the Security Police to Mr Le Grange; the inferences he drew from Dr Naudé's conduct; and "generally to construct an indictment against himself", said the statement.

Then, if he appeared before the Review Board, he would have no legal representation and would not even know what charges have been levelled against him, the statement said.

Mr Le Grange, would not be bound by the board in the "unlikely event" of it recommending a withdrawal of the banning order.

If the minister refused to follow their recommendation, the Chief Justice would review the decision.

"Any representations to the Review Board would imply an acceptance of the system of banning and sentence without defence.

"Dr Naudé will play no part in this," the statement said.

● In re-banning Dr Beyers Naudé, the Government was giving the lie to its own stated intentions of introducing change towards a more just society, the Black Sash said in a statement yesterday.

Demonstration

The statement, which announced the Sash's intention to stage a demonstration in Johannesburg today, asked that if the Government saw fit to silence its peace-loving and and caring critics in this way, what hope there was for democracy in South Africa.

It said Dr Naudé's inhuman treatment did not exist in a vacuum but was part of the government's unchanged policy of apartheid.

This policy was evidenced by recent attempts to introduce legislation for the more stringent enforcement of pass laws.

This was clearly shown by the mass raids taking place in the Western Cape, and the forced removals which deprived millions of people of South African citizenship.

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DONALD WOODS LAUGHS AT HIS NEW BANNING ORDER

NEW YORK — The banned former editor of the East London Daily Despatch, Mr Donald Woods, celebrated the renewal of his banning order at a party for Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachussets.

Atlanta's Mayor Andrew Young was also at eve-of-election party in Boston where the two American politicians toasted the re-release in America of Mr Woods' autobiography Asking For Trouble.

The former editor, who fled South Africa with his family after he was banned in 1977, is in the United States partly to promote his book and partly in connection with the anti-apartheid organisation, the Lincoln Trust, which he founded.

The organisation works to increase diplomatic and media pressure on South African embassies abroad for the abolition of apartheid.

Senator Kennedy and Mr Young, the former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, are both members of the International Support Committee of Mr Woods' organisation. Other Americans on the committee are former Vice-President Walter Mondale, former President of the World Bank Robert McNamara and former United States Senator George McGovern.

Commenting on the renewal of his banning order, Mr Woods laughed. His actual words cannot be quoted under the terms of his banning order.

● Also rebanned on Sunday were the Rev Brian Brown. — Own Correspondent.

E Post 4/11/82

Ex-PAC man is banished to Peddie

ZWELITSHA — Mr Thembekile Nyobo, 50, a former member of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) who served five years on Robben Island, has been banned from his home near Zwelitsha.

He has been given a two-roomed house at Peddie and offered a job with the Ciskei Department of Public Works.

The Ciskei security chief, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, yesterday said the action had been taken in terms of Ciskei security laws following a complaint from the tribal authority in Zwelitsha.

Gen Sebe said Mr Nyobo was detained while travelling to the unveiling of the tombstone of the late PAC leader, Robert Sobukwe, in Graaff-Reinet on July 18. He had been detained under the Ciskei Security Act and released when he was banished to Peddie.

The general said Mr Nyobo's political career dated back to 1962 when, as a member of the ANC, he was involved in passive resistance during the defiance campaign.

In 1959 he joined the PAC. He was arrested in 1963 and sentenced to five years on Robben Island for PAC activities. — Sapa

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More protests on Naudé ban

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The governments of Britain and France yesterday joined the United States in condemning the rebanning of Dr Beyers Naudé, who was banned last week for a further three years by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The West German Embassy in Pretoria has made representations to the Department of Foreign Affairs concerning the banning of the 67-year-old former moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

Security policemen

The renewal of the banning order was served on Dr Naudé by two security policemen at his home in Greenside, Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Pretoria yesterday issued a statement which said Britain "regretted the treatment meted out to Dr Beyers Naudé".

"The British Government's dislike of such repressive measures against political opponents in South Africa is already well known."

The British have made no representations to the South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs about the matter.

The French Embassy also responded yesterday to Dr Naudé's banning.

Deprivation

In a statement the embassy said the French Government deplored "any measure which implies the deprivation of individual freedom, imposed in the absence of any judicial decision and without giving the motives, not even to the persons concerned".

The West Germans, who have not issued a statement of condemnation, confirmed that their diplomatic representatives had been in contact with the Department of Foreign Affairs concerning the issue.

"We made representations that Dr Beyers Naudé should be left in peace. The South Africans showed some understanding for our concern and promised to look into the matter," a West German embassy official said.

Violence

A US State Department press spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said the continued banning of Dr Naudé, who opposed the South African Government's racial policies and was banned for the first time in 1977, "only contributed to the cycle of violence and repression".

The spokesman said the US Government viewed banning as a fundamental violation of human rights. He said the rebanning of Dr Naudé for three more years was viewed in this context.

Man banished from Tshatshu

ZWELITSHA — Mr Thembekile Templar Nyobo, 50, has been banished from his Tshatshu home near here to Peddie village by the Ciskei Government.

The Commander in Chief of State Security in Ciskei Lt General Charles Sebe, who lives in Tshatshu, yesterday confirmed the banishment and said the action had been taken in terms of Ciskei security laws following complaints from the tribal authority and tribal court in the area.

He said Mr Nyobo was detained when he was travelling with others to the unveiling of the tombstone of the late PAC leader, Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe in Graaff-Reinet on July 18.

He had been detained under the Ciskei Security Act and released when he was banished.

General Sebe said Mr Nyobo had been given a two-roomed dwelling at Peddie and offered a job under the Ciskei Department of Public Works.

He said Mr Nyobo's family and stock had remained in Tshatshu village.

"The last time he was visited by my men he was reported to be in good health and happy," General Sebe said. — DDR.

He danced — banned man guilty

Staff Reporter

A BANNED black conciousness leader, convicted of breaking his banning order twice, was yesterday sentenced in the Strand Regional Court to a total of 80 days' jail, suspended for three years.

Peter Cyril Jones, of Fah Street, Macassar, pleaded guilty to two counts of breaking the five-year banning order imposed on him on February 13, 1979.

The State alleged that Jones, who was detained together with the late Steve Biko shortly before his death in security police detention, attended a gathering at the home of a member of the Macassar Civic Association on July 22, and attended a function organized by the association in the Maccassar Civic Hall on August 27.

Accountant

Jones told the court he was a qualified accountant and was currently studying for a law degree by correspondence. He had set up an accountancy practice in Somerset West. His premises had been broken into earlier this year.

He said he had gone to collect photographs at the home of a Macassar Civic Association member in Fah Street on July 22 and was invited to stay for tea. The police arrived while he was having tea.

Regarding the second count, Jones said he had not intended to be present at the Macassar Civic Association function, but had been asked to deliver cold drinks to the hall. When he arrived at the function, he was asked to dance and did so for a short while. He left soon afterwards.

'Simple joy'

Mr Siraj Desai, for Jones, told the court that "dancing is one of the few simple joys of living" which the banned leader could enjoy.

The magistrate, Mr A J Burger, convicted him on both counts and said he would give reasons later for his verdict. Jones was sentenced to 30 days (suspended for three years) on the first count and 50 days (suspended for three years) on the second count.

Mr G Badenhorst appeared for the State. Mr Desai was instructed by A M Omar, Vassen, Sonn and Abercrombie.

CAPE TIMES 10/11/82

Runcie: Naudé ban disgraceful

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LONDON. — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday condemned as disgraceful the South African Government's decision to reimpose its banning order on Dr Beyers Naudé.

In his presidential address to the General Synod of the Anglican Church, Dr Runcie said he had invited Dr Naudé, former director of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, to attend the meeting.

Dr Runcie said he had issued the invitation when he had heard that Dr Naudé planned an overseas trip at the end of a five-year banning order.

"Sadly, disgracefully, the ban has been re-imposed and he cannot come to us,

"We were concerned in a debate last time with ways of securing peaceful change in South Africa.

"I hope today we can pay tribute to a hard-pressed but courageous Christian who, at great personal cost to himself and his family, has remained within South Africa as a limited, if largely silent, witness to the need for that change.

"Can we send today, to Dr Naudé, his wife and their friends and fellow workers of all races, a message of affection and respect?" — Sapa

Banning causes rent problems, risk of arrest for PE minister

By BRIAN POTTINGER and SANDRA SMITH

A BANNED and thus unemployed Port Elizabeth minister was evicted by officials from his New Brighton home because of rent arrears, and for several days technically ran the risk of being charged with breaking his banning order for leaving his place of confinement.

The Rev Ebenezer Mzwandile Maqina was evicted by community council officials from his home after falling in arrears with rent payments because his banning order effectively prevents him from earning a living.

The bizarre plight of Mr Maqina was raised at the PFP's Cape Congress at the weekend and the party's Walmer MPC, Mrs Molly Blackburn, has promised to keep a watching brief on the situation.

Mr Maqina, a founder of the Roots cultural group, has had two banning orders served on him, and because of them is unable to find employment to suit his talents as a teacher, minister or writer.

Mrs Pat Maqina, General Secretary of the Domestic Workers Association, was forced to give up full-time work earlier this year due to ill-health.

She said the family, with eight dependents, had been falling steadily in arrears with rents since June, and on Wednesday last week Community Council officials evicted the family.

Fortunately for them a charity group provided money for the arrears and they were able to re-occupy their house. But there is no certainty as to how they will pay the rent in future.

For Mr Maqina it was a tense time because his order confines him to his Masanga Road home for specific times of the day.

Mrs Maqina said the incident had left a tremendous impression on her children and greatly upset the family.

"It appears as if we are irresponsible parents and cannot care for the children properly. It is not that at all — the system has put us in this position."

Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP MPC for Walmer, today described the incident as "appalling".

The Secretary of the Community Council, Mr Ivan Peter, today declined to comment.

Page 2

Banned 'terror' lawyer in court

THE banned Johannesburg attorney, Ms Priscilla Jana, will make an appearance in the Magistrate's Court tomorrow, charged with contravening her banning order.

Ms Jana, who instructs mostly in terrorism trials, is alleged to have contravened the order by visiting Durban on July 25 this year. She is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may only leave the area with the permission of the chief magistrate.

She was banned in 1979 under security legislation, shortly after another terror trial lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, skipped the country.

In terms of her banning order Ms Jana may not be quoted.

It will be her second appearance in court in connection with breaking her banning order.

Banned man's work problem

Staff Reporter

BANNED former student leader Jamalludien Hamdulay, who disobeyed his banning order by working outside the prescribed area, was yesterday cautioned and discharged by a Parow Regional Court magistrate.

The magistrate, Mr J C L Botha, found Hamdulay guilty of neglecting his banning order.

Hamdulay, 27, of Rylands Estate, Athlone, had pleaded not guilty.

TOOLMAKER

Evidence was that Hamdulay broke a banning order restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district by working at an Epping engineering firm.

In mitigation, Mr R Vassen, said Hamdulay had now obtained permission to work in Kuils River where he was employed as a toolmaker.

HARD WORKER

Mr Vassen said Hamdulay was married with two minor children.

Mr Botha said it was obvious that Hamdulay was a hard worker who wanted to remain employed.

The magistrate said the evidence before the court did not point to any industrial unrest Hamdulay had meant to cause.

Mr J P Vermaak appeared for the State.

Russell, Boraine rebuke Minister

Staff Reporters

THERE was sharp reaction today from several quarters to last night's criticism of Dr Beyers Naude by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Speaking in Odendaalsrus, Mr le Grange attacked the former director of the Christian Institute for refusing to appear before a board to review his banning. He said it was the "Christian duty" of a citizen of a state to "respect bodies created by that state."

UN-CHRISTIAN

In Port Elizabeth today, the head of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa, the Most Rev Philip Russell, said the banning of Dr Naude was an unchristian act, and Mr le Grange could not now accuse Dr Naude of acting outside his Christian beliefs.

"I disagree profoundly with the Minister. Detention without trial and banning without trial are denials of the fundamental right of people to know of what they are accused and who accuses them," said the Archbishop.

"I cannot believe that a 'Christian state' can embrace legislation of this sort."

DESPICABLE

Dr Alex Boraine, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on human rights, said Mr le Grange's attack on Dr Naude was despicable and deplorable.

"He knows full well that because of the banning order which has gagged Beyers Naude the latter cannot make any response to any attack made upon him.

"Bearing in mind the eloquent silent witness of Beyers Naude on the one hand, Mr le Grange's blustering and bullying tactics are shown in a very poor light.

"Mr le Grange is the last one to try and teach Beyers Naude of all people what his Christian duty is."

● See Page 6.

Decision on Naude defended

ARGUS 19/11/81 328

Religion Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH — The banning of Dr Beyers Naude was an un-Christian act and Mr Louis le Grange could not now accuse Dr Naude of acting outside his Christian beliefs.

This was the reaction today of the Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan (head) of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa, the Most [illegible] Russell, to last night's speech by Mr le Grange

[illegible]shop Russell [illegible] Mr le Grange [illegible] lifting of the [illegible] on Dr Naude.

DISAGREE

"I disagree profoundly with the Minister. Detention without trial and banning without trial is a [illegible] right of [illegible] of what they [illegible] and who [illegible] them.

"I cannot believe that a 'Christian' [illegible] embrace legislation of this sort.

"Beyers Naude is not prepared to play [illegible] with the government using a channel [illegible] part of this whole system."

Archbishop Russell said he fully supported Dr Naude's decision on Christian principles to appeal to 'secret' [illegible] ban on a banning order which should not have been imposed on him in the first place.

Attorney is charged

Mail Reporter

A LAWYER famous for acting in trials involving the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts — who was to appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday — will appear in the same court on Monday.

Mrs Priscilla Jana, 39, of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, of the firm Priscilla Jana and Associates, is charged with contravening her banning order.

She was freed on warning at a previous hearing.

Petition for Beyers Naude

S. Times 21/11/87

By ANTHEA TASKER

A PETITION signed by leading churchmen, businessmen and top lawyers, calling for the unbanning of Dr C F Beyers Naude is to be thrown open to the public.

Compiled by Mrs Evelyn Cresswell and Professor Albert Geyser, head of the department of biblical studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, it will be presented to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of January.

The petition was launched after Mrs Cresswell, a friend of the Naude family, had many telephone calls from members of the public, asking what they could do to express their dismay at the rebanning of the churchman at the end of last month.

Mrs Cresswell said: "We are aware that there are many organisations, churches, universities and prominent individuals which have made representations on Dr Naude's behalf.

"But there has been no opportunity for the public to express their feelings on this matter."

The petition is now being thrown open to anyone in South Africa who wants to sign it, or who would be willing to collect signatures.

The wording of the petition is:

"We, the undersigned people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C F Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

Escape

Meanwhile, Professor Geyser said Mr le Grange's criticism of Dr Naude for not appealing against his banning was merely an "escape route for the Minister" after the harsh decision of reimposing the ban.

Among the top lawyers concerned with human rights who have already signed the petition are: Mr George Bizos, SC, Mr Jules Browde, SC, Mr A Chaskalson, SC, Mr S Kentridge, SC, Professor John Dugard, Professor J D van der Vyver, Mr Victor Mansell and Mr Natie Werksman.

Businessmen include Mr Len Abrahamse of Syfrets Trust, Mr R J N Abrahamsen of Nedbank, and Mr Tony Bloom of Premier Milling.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Dr Zac de Beer, Mr D Etheredge and Mr G Waddell, all of Anglo American, Mr Chris Saunders of Tongaat Sugar, Mr P W Sceales of the United Building Society and Mr L E A Slater of the Argus group.

Also, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Nthato Motlana, Dr Frans Auerbach, Mr Albertus Pop and Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Among the religious leaders are: Chief Rabbi B M Casper, Dr R A M Salojee, Archbishop Phillip Russel, seven bishops and six bishops-suffragan of the Church of the Province of SA and Archbishop D P Rapoo of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

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...knew the Smits said he ... and ambitious, and wan... ...y become Prime Minister. ... known only to his killers ...y not even to them — he ... out in a murder that has ...untry's best detectives. ... why they were killed ... I don't want to know, said this week.

...erested in who did it and ... ever solve the crime one want to know about it." ...iculated a year ago and ... Pretoria. She often thinks ... but tries to blot the ... of her mind.

... the killers will never be ...

...t I've been told I think it ... ever come out," she said. ...here are people who say ..., somewhere, someone ... I don't want to know

Le Grange's criticism of judge is attacked by top legal experts

BY ARLENE BETZ

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has created a stir among top lawyers with his criticism of an acting judge during his hard-line Odendaalsrus speech this week.

Although Mr le Grange did not mention any names in his reference to the judge, he was clearly referring to Mr Acting Justice J C Kriegler's remarks about the re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude.

Mr Kriegler had previously told an Afrikaans newspaper that his comments would have been unprintable had he been allowed to comment on the banning order.

"The insinuation contained there is clear and I am not prepared to accept it as such," said Mr le Grange.

He said he fully supported a 1971 statement by a former Chief Justice, Mr Ogilvie Thompson, which 'deprecated' the public expression by judges on controversial issues -- regardless of whether or not those issues had political overtones.

However, three top lawyers this week supported Judge Kriegler's actions and criticised Mr le Grange for ignoring the constitutional separation of powers between the executive and the judiciary.

"The acting judge acted correctly when he said he could not comment and his remark could have meant anything," said Pretoria constitutional law expert Professor Marius Wiechers.

Professor J D van der Vyfer, the national president of Lawyers for Human Rights and Professor G Lubbe, of the University of Stellenbosch Law Department, supported this view.

"I think Judge Kriegler behaved appropriately, but if he was wrong in making the statement while an acting judge, then Mr le Grange was equally wrong in responding to it," said Prof van der Vyfer.

Prof Lubbe described Mr le Grange's criticism as 'something that shouldn't happen', adding that he agreed with the acting judge's comments.

Mr Justice Kriegler refused to comment.

Mr le Grange also disclosed that the banning of Dr Naude would definitely be reviewed despite the latter's refusal to appeal against his three year banning order.

The banning will be considered by the review board, newly-constituted in terms of the latest Internal Security Act, said Mr le Grange.

The board consists of three members — one of whom must be a judge former judge or former regional magistrate and one of whom must have had at least 10 years of continuous legal experience.

Currently comprising Pretoria judge Mr Justice T H van Reenen, Pretoria attorney Mr Mike Odendaal and retired senior regional magistrate, Mr L V de Kock, the members were appointed for two years after the new security act came into force in July.

"There is no question of these men being influenced in any way," said Mr le Grange.

If the Minister — who has to submit documents to the board — does not accept the board's recommendation that a banning order be lifted he then has to submit all these documents to the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal designated to hear the case.

These judges can set aside the Minister's decision if they are satisfied that he has exceeded his powers or acted in bad faith.

Those appealing to the board are allowed to repeat their representations every year, and may also take their cases to court while it is being heard by the review board.

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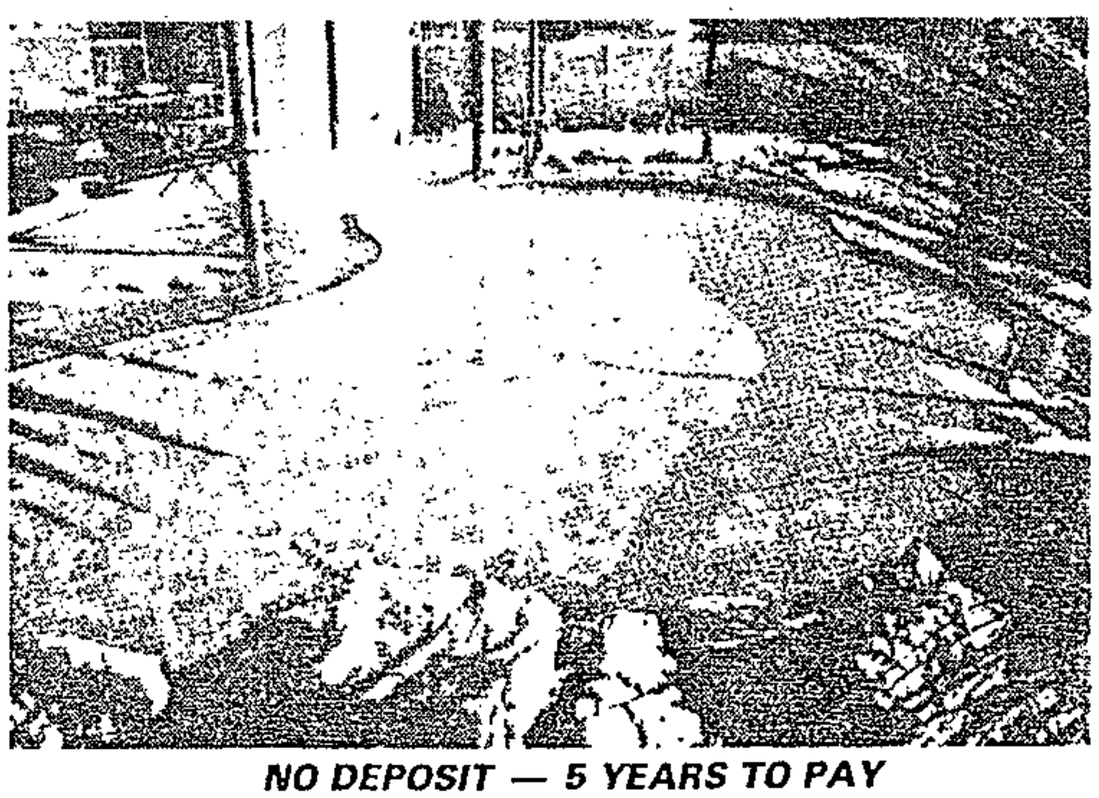
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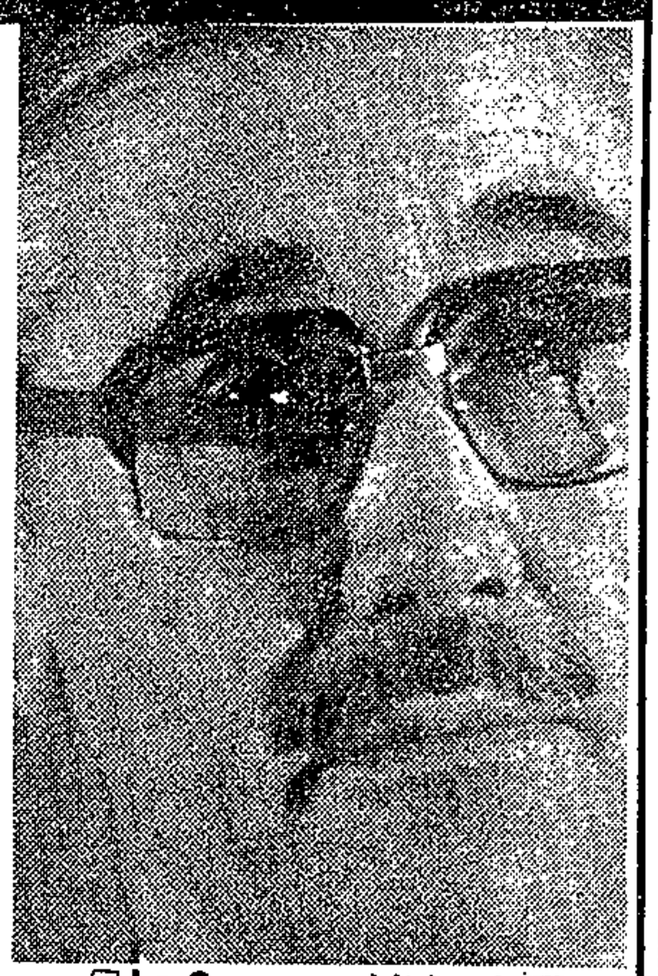
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21/11/82

You are a disaster Le Grange, says Pitman



☐ Pitman ... minister at other end of scale



☐ Le Grange ... hit back

S. Tribune 21/11/82 328

Minister lashed for attack on Beyers Naude

By Charlene Beltramo

LOUIS le Grange's bitter attack on banned Dr Beyers Naude this week has brought a strong whiplash of derisory criticism against the Minister of Law and Order from academics, lawyers and politicians.

Harry Pitman, a Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament, lashed out at Mr Le Grange, calling him "an unrelieved disaster for South Africa. In comparison Jimmy Kruger was an anaemic clone."

But Mr Le Grange has hit back at his critics warning them to read his speech before commenting.

He told the Tribune yesterday he was not prepared to enter into open debate on "criticisms of me which are based on newspaper interpretations of my speech.

"I am quite prepared to answer questions from anyone who has insight into what I actually said. But these people are criticising me on the basis of what newspapers claim I said."

[redacted]

passed judgment on Dr Naude.

"Dr Naude has done nothing in the past five years, while restricted, that warrants this gross abuse of power."

Mr Pitman said Dr Naude was one of the finest South Africans this country had produced. He said Minister Le Grange was at the other end of the scale, yet it was he who wielded this vicious power and who pronounced to Dr Naude what a Christian's duty was.

Raymond Tucker, Dr Naude's attorney, explained the functioning of the review board and Dr Naude's opposition to it.

"The minister refuses to give reasons for the banning order, other than to boldly state the wording of the Act and to say he is satisfied Dr Naude participated in activities that endangered the safety of the State and the maintenance of law and

tice for review, or an Appeal Court judge.

They, however, cannot judge on the merits of the ban, but only whether or not the minister acted within the law and without "bad faith".

"Any acceptance of the review board would imply an acceptance of banning and sentence without defence — Dr Naude refused to lend credence to this charade of justice," Mr Tucker said.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre For Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, criticised the fact that the minister had chosen to focus on Dr Naude, after breaking "his long silence on the implementation of security laws".

"He has overlooked the most pressing issue; the evidence of torture in detention submitted to him by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee."

21/11/82
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At a mayoral banquet in honour of the police in Odendaalsrus on Wednesday night, Mr Le Grange attacked Dr Naude, whose expired five-year banning order was replaced with a three year restriction at the end of October.

He criticised the elderly banned director of the Christian Institute for refusing to appear before a board to review his banning, saying he had personally referred Dr Naude's case to the board.

Lawyers pointed out, that in terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr Le Grange was obliged to do this in any case.

The minister said it was the "Christian duty" of a citizen of a state to "respect" bodies created by that state.

Mr Le Grange, who was responsible for the ban being re-imposed on Dr Naude, said the re-banning of Dr Naude had "once again given people the opportunity to distort" the country's security legislation and its application.

Mr Pitman further commented: "A small town attorney, Mr Le Grange has manifested an insatiable desire to pass judgment on all and sundry without judicial process.

"He passed judgment on Dr Naude, now he expresses petty irritation that Dr Naude will not play his little charade of justice and make representations to its board.

"The board in any event has no power except to make representations to the same disastrous minister who

"It is left for Dr Naude to speculate as to what information has been fed by security police to the minister and to construct an indictment against himself.

"He is not entitled to know the reasons furnished by the minister to the review board (set up in terms of the new Internal Security Act), technically appointed by the State President, but effectively by the Minister of Law and Order.

"Dr Naude is not entitled to legal representation at any hearing."

Mr Tucker said in the unlikely event of the review board recommending Mr Le Grange lift the ban, the minister can reject this and refer the matter to the chief jus-

Professor Dugard said the review board was not a court of law operating to fair trial standards.

"There is much to be said for the view that the review procedure is cosmetic, and serves simply to legitimise the minister's arbitrary decision. In practice the minister remains the dominant decision maker."

The findings of the review board are also not made public. The furore over the banning review board comes scant months after it was found that the highly touted Prisoner Advisory Release Board did not represent a new dispensation for political prisoners. It was in fact releasing prisoners who on average had little more than four days to a month left to serve.

Ban review – odds against appellant

ARGUS 23/11/82 (328)

By Brian Bamford SC, MP

DR BEYERS NAUDE'S decision not to make representations against the renewal of his banning order was understandable and totally consistent with his silenced determination to have no truck with the apparatus of repression.

Not unexpectedly, it produced some woolly reactions, not least from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, himself. He felt compelled to launch into the theology and in particular the dictates of the Christian conscience. Of more immediate concern, he cast a shadow over the whole review machinery.

Parliament created a new review procedure this past session. Now, there is an automatic review by a specially appointed board whenever the Minister has "taken steps in respect of a particular person" — viz, when he has prohibited a person from membership of certain organizations or public bodies, or banned him (literally, prohibited him from "being within or absenting himself from any place or area") or prohibited him from attending gatherings, or detained him (without trial in a prison).

The law provides in effect that the Minister must submit the documents in the case to the board within 14 days of the restricting order. But the review is inherently workless. The banned person is not entitled to know the reasons for his banning, he is not entitled as of right to appear personally before the board, and he is not permitted to have a legal representative. There are no limits, of time or space or conditions, to a restricting order.



Rev Beyers Naude

But there is an even worse aspect, which destroys the value of review. If the board disagrees with the action taken by the Minister, the documents must be submitted to the Chief Justice. So far so good. But now comes the rub. The Chief Justice may set aside the restricting order only if he "is satisfied" that the Minister exceeded his powers, or acted in bad faith, or based his order on irrelevant considerations. In other words, the Chief Justice has no power to judge the merits of the case.

Nobody is permitted to appear before the Chief Justice. In fact, all the proceedings, at the levels of Minister, the board and the Chief Justice, are in camera and secret.

CONDEMNED

It is little wonder that these review procedures were condemned at a seminar of 38 leading practising and academic lawyers held earlier this year at the University of the Witwatersrand under the auspices of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies. They concluded:

The bulk of the review procedures do not substantially change the position. The power to arrest and detain, to outlaw and prohibit, remains with the Executive. The "safeguards" do not materially change the law.

Nor does the history of the old law (which provided for the review only of detentions and not also of bannings) hold out any hope. During the period 1977 to 1981 the board reviewed 366 detentions — and in only 9 cases did it recommend release. In fact, no better record can reasonably be extended where the odds are so loaded in favour of the Minister against the individual.

In general, it is difficult not to agree with Mrs Helen Suzman's summing up when the present Internal Security Act was debated in Parliament this year: "This Bill perpetuates an undeclared state of emergency in South Africa."

What is to be done? All persons concerned with the Rule of Law and human rights should press for radical reform in the field of security legislation. At the very least, a person against whom the Minister intends acting should be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defence, he should be allowed a lawyer, he should be given the reasons for any restriction, and legal limits in terms of time, space and conditions should be set on the Minister's power to act.

But of course in the end any system of restrictions is abhorrent. It is not for nothing that it has been called "civil death." This is because the community, however much it may have window-dressed restrictions with legalistic review verbiage, has thrown away the law. It places itself squarely in the situation where a Col Goosen can reply at the Biko inquest to a question by Mr Kentridge SC as to what law regulated the interrogation of detainees: "The Security Police are bound by no law."

Dr Beyers Naude is only banned, not detained. But his recent passive resistance to a farcical review highlights a system which is rotten to the core.

SECTION B

Fewer detained and banned

328 330 SHS 23/11/82

The Thermometer of Justice has registered a drop in the number of those detained and banned over the past two months, but the course of justice has not run smoothly.

At the age of 67, the Rev Beyers Naude was issued with a new three-year banning order only two days before his five-year order was due to expire last month.

The outcast from Afrikanerdom, who turned his back on the rigid apartheid policies of his volk after 22 years as a member of the Broederbond and a respected leader within the NGK, has been confined to his Greenside home until November 1985.

International outrage greeted the new ban on Dr Naude who has won respect throughout the world for his stand, and is regarded in many countries as the Solzenhitsyn of South Africa.

Although eight people's banning orders have either expired or been lifted — bringing the number of banned down to 88 — the exiled editor Donald Woods along with the Reverend Theo Kotze and Brian Brown, also in exile, have had their restriction orders reimposed under the Internal Security Act.

This means they are effectively barred from returning to South Africa.

● The number of detained stands at 190 according to records compiled by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

In court, the treatment of detainees under security legislation has been closely monitored during the course of the inquest into the death of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

Ex-detainees, giving evidence, have alleged security police assault, intimidation and a lack of protective safeguards under the present system. Shock torture was also given wide coverage — as a method allegedly used by the security police to extract information from detainees.

The inquest was adjourned until December 20 for the magistrate's finding.

On September 30 The Detainees Parents Support Committee presented a lengthy report to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, based on the numerous allegations of torture by ex-detainees.

In the report the DPSC specified instances of physical abuse, sleep deprivation, hooding, arduous physical exercise, intensive interrogation and electric shock treatment.

The Minister has, thus far, not replied to the allegations contained in the report.

On October 2, the Senior District Surgeon of Johannesburg laid a charge of assault against members of the Security Police after the death of 16-year-old Linda Dlodlo.

Miss Dlodlo, an asthmatic, died 16 days after being released from detention. She was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

● On October 13, security police arrested two members of the South African Allied Workers Union — who were later released without being charged.

At the same time, two University of the North (Turfloop) students were held — Miss Bennie Monama and Mr Kgosi Nhlapo. Fellow students boycotted lectures as a direct result of the detentions. They were eventually given an ultimatium by the university authorities, go to lectures or leave campus. The university was closed until November 1.

● The Medical Association of South Africa's ad hoc committee of inquiry into the medical care of prisoners and detainees started its inquiries in September.

Reports and recommendations to the committee came from individuals, bodies and organisations. In camera hearings for those who wish to place evidence before the committee will be held early in 1983 and the final Masa report will be made public later in the year.

The committee is to study prison facilities and prisoners' diets, the conditions and effects of solitary confinement, interrogation procedures and the consequent physical and mental health of detainees.

● Violence erupted in the Pietermaritzburg black township of Sobantu in September after the announcement of a rents increase from R13,27 to R17,17.

A protest led by children was stopped by police who dispersed the protesters with teargas. Sporadic rioting and shooting continued for the next two weeks, and on October 1 19 people were arrested and charged with contravening the Riotious Assemblies Act.

On October 9, police used teargas on mourners attending the funeral of a youth shot in the riots and arrested 39 people under the Internal Security Act — for contravening the restriction orders placed on the funeral.

A suspension of the payment of rents was followed by a beer and bread boycott. On October 6 a petrol bomb was thrown at police, after which 17 more people were arrested. The charges have not been formulated for 13 of the 17 who are to appear in court on December 1.

The 39 will appear in court on December 7 to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
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Farm 'Siberias' South Africa

Banishment – the practice of sentencing people, without trial, to a life of indefinite exile in a remote part of the country – has been entrenched in South African legislation for the past 55 years. It still exists as an effective method of repressive isolation, reports Carolyn Dempster.

The plight of the banished people of South Africa was only really revealed in the mid-1950s when journalists trailed banished leaders of the congress movement to their lonely places of exile.

On their return, they wrote horrendous stories of life in South Africa's "Siberias" — the government trust farms where the banished had been confined.

For the first time in 30 years, news of the banished, or "the forgotten ones" as they were called filtered into the Press. Previously those banished had simply disappeared — transported many hundreds of kilometres away from their homes and families into unfamiliar and barren lands, and left there to survive as best they could. Most could not even communicate with the tribespeople around them because they spoke a different language.

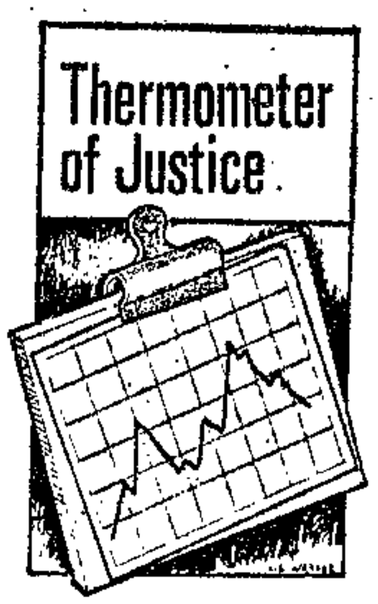
The foundations for banishment are to be found in colonial Native Law. As early as 1903, the Governor-General was empowered to "deport" Africans — ostensibly for stock theft.

In 1927, General Hertzog seized upon banishment as an extremely effective way of countering stock theft — and recommended that it be extended to all provinces. Banishment was duly incorporated into the Native Administration Act of 1927.

According to Section 5 (1) (b) of the Act: "Whenever he deems it expedient to the general public interest the Governor-General may, subject to such conditions as he may determine, order any tribe, part of a tribe or native to withdraw from any place to any other place within the Union, and shall not at any time thereafter or during the specified period in the order return to the place from which the withdrawal is made ... except with the permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs."

As the member of Parliament for Tembuland pointed out when the Bill was read before Parliament: "This means that the Minister could take a man from Pondoland and put him on Robben Island without a trial."

In theory this became feasible when the Act was passed. Few records were kept of banished persons or tribes but in the odd



case which was reported, it became evident that banishment was not limited to stock thieves.

As one example: James Mpanza, founder of a squatter movement and leader of a 1944 protest march was banished 12 years later to Natal on the recommendation of the Johannesburg City Council.

So by 1948, when the Nationalist Party came to power this seed of the modern system of South Africa's security legislation was already sown.

In the Administration Act the State had a tried and tested weapon, one which it began to use increasingly against African opponents of the newly promulgated apartheid laws.

Between 1948 and 1956 (when the Act was revised to tighten up legal loopholes) almost 80 people were banished — largely because of their resistance to things such as the Bantu Authorities — which replaced the traditional tribal leadership system, Bantu Education, the enforcement of the pass book system for African women, the culling of cattle and resettlement of tribes.

From the Minister's point of view of Bantu Administration the provision was highly necessary: "I do not like making use of this Act but there was a number of cases where we had to take steps. For the greater part these are people who are being used by the liberals, the communists and persons of that kind to create chaos in these areas where the people want to co-operate with us."

In the late Forties the case of the Matlala tribe in the Pietersburg area of the Northern Transvaal was an example of the type of occurrence which led to the imposition of banishment orders.

Chief Sekgwari of the Matlalas opposed the Bantu Authorities vehemently until his death — when his wife Makwena carried on his tradition of resistance as regent for her young son Mpao (4).

The local Bantu authorities took the opportunity to install Joel Matlala as chief of the tribe — with the assurance that he would accept Bantu rule.

The action split the tribe as the people rallied behind Makwena, and at one heated meeting, Joel was stoned to death by the angry tribesmen.

More than 120 of the tribesmen were brought to trial, six

# of BANISHED...



were found guilty and sentenced to death. Makwena Matlana was charged with incitement to violence, fined £200, which her people paid, and then became the first person in the Matlala tribe to be banished, in 1950.

She was given a pot of mealie meal and transported from Pietersburg to King William's Town, on the border of the Ciskei. The chieftainess could speak only Sepedi not Xhosa, she could not read or write and she had no money for food, clothing or any of the essentials for survival.

In all 22 Matlalas were banished between 1950 and 1955 to remote areas: Bushbuckridge, in the Transvaal, Mount Fletcher in the Cape, Zululand and the Transkei.

Of the 22, four died in banishment. Sibija Matlala, a cripple, journeyed the 500 miles home to die within a week of returning, and 17 spent up to 15 years in exile. Makwena — the first to be banished, was the last allowed to return home — after eking out a bare existence in the Ciskei for 15 years.

The worst of South Africa's "Siberias" were the government 'trust farms of Frenchdale and Driefontein.

Conditions on these and other farms were exposed after veteran human rights campaigner Helen Joseph undertook a 16 000 kilometre journey — in between banning orders — to visit the banished in their farms of exile, in 1962.

Frenchdale was a treeless camp, close to the border of Botswana. It was 120 kilometres from the nearest town, Mafeking, and a two-day trip by foot to the nearest store. The banished had no farming implements to turn the barren soil, the huts they lived in were barren shells. There was little food, no bath, nearby water or toilets, and floors had to suffice for beds.

If the banished person tried to escape this life of hardship and boredom, he was arrested and jailed.

On some farms the banished were able to work — hard labour for R4 a month — but on the whole the farm authorities remained impervious to pleas for work or financial aid.

With the Pondoland uprisings of 1960, the numbers of the banished swelled. In all, 151 people were banished between 1948 and 1976. A further two orders were served in 1978 — by which time seven people were still in banishment.

★ ★ ★

Although the Native Administration Act 42 of 1956 still remains, modern security legislation also provides for banishment. In 1977, two women — Winnie Mandela and Dr Mamphela Ramphele were issued with banning and banishment orders, under the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Dr Ramphele, a doctor and associate of black - consciousness leader Steve Biko, was in charge of the Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town when she was first banned on April 21, 1977.

Her order restricted her to the Naphuno district of the Northern Transvaal for five years.

This in essence, is the only difference between the Native Administration Act and the Internal Security Act. Under the Native Administration Act, banishment could be for an indefinite period of time. Under the ISA the order determines the length of the banishment — it can also be applied to South Africans of all races as opposed to solely Africans.

However, in Dr Ramphele's case the doctor has set to work with a will within the confines of her banishment and in five years established a clinic for the people of the Lenyenye township.

In June this year, she was rebanned and banished for a further two years.

Similarly, Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was exiled in 1977 to the Brandfort Bantu Location in the Free State — hundreds of kilometres from her Soweto home.

Cut off from friends, family and familiar contact, Mrs Mandela was issued with another banning/banishment order — confining her to Brandfort until December 1986.

"No persecution is equalled to this one," wrote one Thompson Dhlamini, who died after 11 years in banishment.

Lawyer in court

Mail Reporter

BANNED lawyer Mrs Priscilla Jana, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court in connection with an allegation of breaking her banning order.

Mrs Jana, 39, of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, appeared before Mr W Rosch.

The State alleges she contravened her banning order by visiting Durban between July 23 and 25 this year while she was restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial area.

She was not asked to plead and was warned to appear again on March 14 next year.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, November 27, 1982 3

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Mayet's lawyer raps prosecutor

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE Johannesburg senior prosecutor, Mr Andre de Vries, had not followed normal legal procedures, a lawyer for banned Johannesburg journalist Mrs Zubeida Mayet said yesterday.

Her lawyer, Mr Graham Dyson, said yesterday Mr De Vries had failed to advise her defence counsel that a chargeagainst her could be withdrawn.

Mrs Mayet was charged with *crimen injuria* after a a member of the Security Police visited her Lenasia home on October 24.

The charge against her was withdrawn on November 23 at the Kliptown Magistrate's Court after she had spent two nights in jail.

Police spokesman Colonel Chris Coetzee has complained that a report in the Rand Daily Mail on Thursday showed the police in a poor light because it was reported the case had been withdrawn because police had failed to turn up at the hearing.

Col Coetzee said the case had been withdrawn because a previous judgment in a similar case had indicated the matter would not have been worth pursuing.

But Mr Graham Dyson, Mrs Mayet's lawyer, disputed this and said the prosecutor in the case, Mr G Bowen, had asked for a postponement. The magistrate had refused and the case had been thrown out.

Mr De Vries said yesterday the decision to withdraw the case against Mrs Mayet had originated from his office. He was unable to explain, however, why the defence had not been informed of the possible withdrawal.

"Under normal circumstances it should be done, but I was not fully informed on the case," Mr De Vries said.

He referred the Mail to the deputy district prosecutor, Mr At Brits, who could not, however, be reached for comment.

Mr Bowen also declined to comment. Mr Dyson said only the police and not the senior prosecutor himself, the prosecutor in the case or the defence for Mrs Mayet, had been informed of the possible withdrawal.

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Cape Times 29/11/82

Big response to Naudé petition

328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Initial response to a petition for the unbanning of the former director of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naudé, had been "wonderfully encouraging" and at least one petition, in the Northern Transvaal, had been started independently, petition organizer Mrs Evelyn Cresswell said yesterday.

Extension of Dr Naudé's five-year banning order for a further three years by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of last month caused an outcry here and overseas.

Petitions became available to the public in Johannesburg at the weekend after being signed by 96 church and business leaders and politicians.

Mrs Cresswell said a petition was started in the Northern Transvaal in reaction to a call that people draw up their own petitions.

"The Northern Transvaal petition is filling up fast," she said.

Rdm 30/4/87

Lawyer's version correct

Mail Reporter

POLICE and the senior public prosecutor, Mr André de Vries, yesterday agreed that the lawyer for banned journalist Mrs Zubeida Mayet gave the correct version of why a case against her was withdrawn.

Mr Graham Dyson said the charge of crimen injuria against Mrs Mayet was withdrawn because there was no docket and the witness failed to turn up.

Police have complained about Mr Dyson's version.

The charge was brought against Mrs Mayet following a visit to her home by a security policeman in October. She had to spend two nights in jail.

Mr Dyson criticised the office of the senior prosecutor and said normal procedure that defence lawyers were advised of the withdrawal of cases was not followed.

The case was withdrawn at the Kliptown Magistrate's Court on November 23 — for the reasons given by Mr Dyson, Mr De Vries said yesterday.

Mr Dyson said yesterday that normally defence lawyers were advised of withdrawals to avoid wasting fees on advocates.

"In this particular case the advocate was briefed to handle the trial and his fees have to be paid," Mr Dyson said.

A police spokesman Colonel Chris Coetzee said yesterday a mistake had been made.

He accepted Mr De Vries's statement.

Probe on Naude banning

ARGUS 2/12/82

328

Political Correspondent

THE chairman of the Bannings and Detentions Review Board, Mr Justice T H van Reenen, said today it had started investigating the re-banning of Dr C F Beyers Naude, and a decision would be taken soon.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, which established the board this year, it does not have power to bind the Minister of Law and Order by its findings and can only make recommendations.

Mr Justice van Reenen pointed out that the board could not make known its findings. This was the prerogative of the Minister.

Dr Naude's banning has come before the board following a recent controversy when he declined to appeal to the board on the ground that this would imply acceptance of the system of banning and sentencing without defence.

"Duty"

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said it was the "Christian duty" of a citizen to respect bodies created by the State.

He also announced that Dr Naude's case would be referred to the board.

Mr Justice van Reenen pointed out today that in terms of the Act all bannings now had to be referred to the board.

The board had so far dealt with five or six bannings, but he could not give details.

In Pretoria today Mr le Grange confirmed that the Beyers Naude banning was being dealt with and that he had had recommendations on other bannings from the new board.

He would study the

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Star 24/2/82

Govt reviews banning of Dr Beyers Naude

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The bannings review board has started investigating the renewed ban on churchman Dr Beyers Naude and a decision will be taken soon, the chairman of the board, Mr Justice T H van Reenen, said today.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the board does not have power to bind the Minister of Law and Order and can only make recommendations.

Dr Naude declined to appeal to the board on the ground that this would imply acceptance of the system of banning.

In Pretoria today the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed the Naude banning was being reviewed.

(328) COM 3/2/82

Naude banning under review

CAPE TOWN. — The Banning Review Board had started investigating the re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude and a decision would be taken soon, the chairman of the board, Mr Justice T H van Reenen, said yesterday.

The board does not have the power to bind the Minister of Law and Order and can only make recommendations, in terms of the Internal Security Act.

And the Board could not make known its findings. This was the prerogative of the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, Mr Van Reenen said.

Dr Naude's banning come before the Board following a recent controversy when he declined to appeal to the board on the grounds that this would imply acceptance of the system of banning and sentencing without defence.

Mr Le Grange then attacked Dr Naude and said it was the Christian duty of a citizen of the State to respect bodies created by that State.

In Pretoria yesterday, Mr Le Grange confirmed that Dr Naude's banning was being dealt with and that he had had the board's recommendations on other bannings.

He would study the recommendations and make an announcement "at the appropriate time."

Mr Justice Van Reenen is a judge of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court. — Sapa.

Decision on Beyers Naudé re-banning

CAPE TIMES 6/12/82

328

Political Staff

A DECISION on the review of the re-banning of Dr C F Beyers Naudé will be placed before the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, this week.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the Bannings and Detentions Review Board, Mr Justice T H van Reenen.

Work on the review of Dr Naudé's banning was almost complete and would be submitted to the minister soon, he said.

Although he had received no formal representations on the banning of Dr Naudé, he was obliged in terms of the law to review all bannings and detentions, he said.

Dr Naudé has refused to appeal against his re-banning on the grounds that it would imply acceptance of the system of banning and detention without recourse to the courts.

The automatic review of the controversial re-banning follows a public outcry over comments by Mr Le Grange.

He criticized Dr Naudé for his decision not to make representations to the board and telling him it was the "Christian duty" of citizens to respect bodies created by the State.

The review board was established this year in terms of the Internal Security Act. It can only make recommendations and does not have the power to bind the Minister of Law and Order to its decisions.

However, if the minister rejects the board's decision, his own decision becomes subject to review by the Chief Justice.

Mr Justice Van Reenen said yesterday the board's duty was to report to the Minister, and confirmed that it had already dealt with several bannings and had made a number of reports to the minister.

money our 136 member-organisations need for the welfare and services they provide for the 200 000 people in the community who are unable to care for themselves," a spokesman for the Chest said today.

"We are appealing to them to make a special effort to help us this year because every business in the Western Cape must be conscious of the difficulties faced by families affected by growing unemployment and the continually rising cost of living," he said.

The value of the contributions received from business had been seriously eroded by inflation.

"In our appeal to the industries and business houses of the Western Cape, we ask them to take this into account and try this year to increase their contributions. More particularly we would like to see more firms giving our welfare bodies a helping hand," the spokesman said.

Gifts should be sent to the Community Chest, City Centre, 71 Loop Street, Cape Town 8001.

City woman raped

Staff Reporter

A 22-YEAR-OLD Green Point woman was raped at knife point on the slopes of Signal Hill on Saturday afternoon.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, police liason officer for the Western Cape, said the woman had been walking on Signal Hill at about 3 pm when a man approached her and threatened her with a knife.

He forced her off the path and allegedly raped her.

The woman has described the man as between 35 and 40 years old and 1,64 m tall. He has a dark complexion and a long face. He was wearing a blue windcheater, blue jeans and a knitted blue and red woollen cap.

Anybody who can help the police is asked to contact Captain Knipe on ☎ 931 6101.

Worshippers sign petition on Naude's re-banning

ARGUS 6/12/87 328

Staff Reporter

A NATION-WIDE petition, calling for the unbanning of Dr C F Beyers Naude, gathered momentum yesterday when it was signed by hundreds of worshippers in churches around the Peninsula.

The petition — compiled in Johannesburg by Professor Albert Geyser, head of the Department of Bibilical studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mrs Evelyn Cresswell, a close friend of the Naude's — has now been distributed in churches throughout the country.

It will be presented to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, early next year.

JUSTICE

The wording of the petition is:

"We the undersigned people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C F Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

Professor Geyser said today the peition was going ahead "full steam" and it was hoped it would be fully circulated in all the four provinces by the end of January.

The petition has already been signed by thousands of people including leading South African churchmen, academics, businessmen, literary figures and politicians.

OPPENHEIMER

Among those who have signed are Mr Harry Oppenheimer, writers Alan Paton, Andre Brink and Nadine Gordimer, and leading churchmen including Archbishop Dennis Hurley and the Rev Alan Boesak.

Petitions are being circulated by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash.

Private petitions should be addressed to I Perlman, PO Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The petition follows the recent extension of Dr Naude's five-year banning order by three years.

Killings: Militia cleared

JERUSALEM. — The Israeli judicial commission investigating the Beirut massacre of Palestinians has cleared right-wing Lebanese militia leader Major Saad Haddad and his men of any involvement.

Major Haddad's militia is armed and financed by Israel and operates in south Lebanon. Some foreign Press reports alleged it had taken part.

The commission said in a statement published last night it had heard no evidence that Major Haddad's forces were among the killers.

It was replying to a letter from Major Haddad asking to present new evidence to the inquiry. He also asked to see testimony from other witnesses and to cross-examine them. — Sapa-Reuter.

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ARGUS 6/12/82

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By Johann Potgieter
Staff Reporter

AN EXTRAORDINARY love story has been played out between Breyten Breytenbach and his wife, Yolande, over the past seven years with considerable sacrifice on the part of the dimunitive Vietnamese woman.

Today they will be together in Paris, the city where they lived and worked before Breytenbach's imprisonment.

Mrs Breytenbach has been in South Africa for two three-month periods in each of the years of her husband's incarceration, and the second of these visits always coincided with his birthday on September 16.

Related

This year, for the first time, they were allowed "contact visits".

In the Cape, she always stayed with either the family of architect Revel Fox, or with Mr and Mrs Bill Louw at Stellenbosch — Mrs Elsa Louw is related to a close friend of Mr Breytenbach, Professor Ampie Coetzee of Witwatersrand University.

"She would be here for three months; then she would go home to earn enough money to come again, and she'd be back," an acquaintance said yesterday.

She remained aloof from the Press, but there was nothing hidden about her visits. In Stellenbosch she was sometime seen shopping, and at the Cape Town Film Festival early this year — during her first visit for 1982 — she attended at last one of the Press preview screenings.

Visa

There had been indications for some time that her husband might be released early, but a week ago yesterday Mrs Breytenbach was preparing to return to Paris alone yet again.

Her visa was due to run out on Saturday and she had planned to leave half-way through last week.

Then last Sunday, while she was with the Louws in Stellenbosch, she was advised to "delay her departure for a few days".

She came to Cape Town, and waited.

Reunited

Those who have seen Breytenbach since his release have refused to talk about it, but it is believed he was "tanned and extremely fit" when he was reunited with his wife on Thursday afternoon.

It is believed he had worked in the mess of the white section of Pollsmoor Prison and sometimes in the garden. He had, apparently, regrown his beard and must, therefore, have known for some time that he would soon be released.

It is not known at this stage whether the Breytenbachs intend settling in South Africa, but sources yesterday said this was unlikely.

The initial refusal of the State even to allow Mrs Breytenbach into the country — as a Vietnamese she is classified as a coloured person — was given as one of the factors which influenced Breytenbach in his opposition to apartheid.

He is, moreover, regarded as a major contemporary artist in Europe and friends say it is likely, therefore, that they will stay there.

Breytenbach was not allowed to paint in prison.



Mrs Yolande Breytenbach

ARGUS 6/12/82 228

Campaign by writers

Staff Reporter

THE Afrikaans writers's guild, the Skrywersgilde, has welcomed the release from prison of Breyten Breytenbach.

In a statement chairman Jan Rabie said the guild was "delighted that he has at last been freed after seven long years.

"We hope that he will not now be lost forever to Afrikaans literature."

CAMPAIGNED

The guild had campaigned officially and unofficially for the release of "our most important younger poet" and had insisted throughout that all writers in prison or under other forms of State repression be released.

"And we mean not only the writers, but also their life blood, their books."

Earlier this year leading members of the guild were told Breytenbach's release was imminent.

MEETING

As a result the customary call for him to be freed was not made at the guild's last annual meeting at Buffelspoort in the Transvaal — a step criticised by some of the younger members.

Breytenbach's release from prison after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence was probably ordered by the Cabinet last Tuesday at its final meeting of the year.

REMISSION

The official press statement said Breytenbach's release was "in terms of a Government decision after he had qualified for remission of sentence in terms of declared policy."

He was, according to the statement, allowed to move freely and without restriction throughout the country, remain as long as he wished and was free to return to South Africa as and when he pleased.

Breytenbach was arrested in 1975 after touring the country under a false name on behalf on a now defunct body which claimed to be a white, non-Marxist wing of the banned African National Congress.

During his trial he apologised for what he had done, but was nevertheless sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

He was born at Bonnievale in 1939 and went to France as a 21-year-old art student.

Two years later he married Yolande, the Paris-born daughter of a Vietnamese diplomat.

Reunited after seven years of love, sacrifice

ARGUS 6/12/82 328

Poet reunited with wife — then dash to sick father

By Johann Potgieter

THE first two days of Breyten Breytenbach's freedom were spent in a headlong dash from the gates of Pollsmoor Prison — first to his wife Yolande, then to his gravely ill father in Grahamstown, and finally to Paris and a new life.

His release last Thursday remained shrouded in secrecy until the very end. The only man outside the Cabinet and the Prisons Service who knew of it with certainty, even on Thursday, was Professor Merwe Scholtz, head of the Afrikaans-Nederlands department at the University of Stellenbosch.

Mr Breytenbach was released to Professor Scholtz, who had visited him in prison several times to evaluate some of his voluminous writings, and had played a vital part in securing his release.

No-one is prepared to discuss the details and circumstances of the release, but the following unconfirmed picture emerged from interviews:

From Pollsmoor, Professor Scholtz drove Mr Breytenbach to the Newlands home of architect Revel Fox, where he was reunited with Yolande.

ALONE TOGETHER

They were taken to Professor Scholtz's home in Oranjezicht, where, for the first time in more than seven years, the poet and his Vietnamese wife were together alone and in freedom. They had dinner, and were briefly joined by the professor and his wife, Rita.

Throughout the afternoon the professor made the arrangements the poet had asked for, and late that night he took them back to the Fox home, where they spent the night.

Early on Friday Professor Scholtz and Mr Breytenbach left for Grahamstown by car, so that Breyten could visit his father in hospital, and his sister, Mrs Rachel Otto. Mr Breytenbach's mother died while he was in prison. He was not allowed to attend the funeral.

Yolande Breytenbach flew to Johannesburg on Friday afternoon.

On his second night of freedom the poet stayed with his sister and probably on the following morning saw his father and, briefly, his friend and fellow-writer, Andre Brink. (Professor Brink was not available for comment, and his wife said they had given "certain undertakings" and had "absolutely nothing" to say.)

SATURDAY FLIGHT

On Saturday, Mr Breytenbach was taken to Port Elizabeth, and shortly after lunch flew to Johannesburg.

Yesterday — seven long years after his arrest — Breyten and Yolande flew to Paris, their home.

Professor Scholtz has not yet returned to Cape Town. He is resting at his sister's farm near Uitenhage, and will drive back later this week.

Mrs Scholtz yesterday declined to discuss the visit by Mr and Mrs Breytenbach.

It was, she said, a personal matter and they had, in any event, spent most of their time alone, except for dinner and the occasions when her husband discussed arrangements with Mr Breytenbach.

Professor Scholtz was extremely tired, as the release and its attendant anxiety had come immediately after the end-of-the-year rush in his department at Stellenbosch.

It is believed Professor Scholtz came to know Mr Breytenbach after the poet asked that his new work be judged by an outside specialist.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, declined to comment or discuss the matter.

"All I can say is that I am delighted and gratified," he said.

On the aircraft to France, Mr Breytenbach was fashionably dressed in a khaki safari suit with a collarless red flannel shirt. The outfit had been chosen by Yolande.

Towards the end of the journey, Yolande lay exhausted, stretched out over four seats vacated by passengers at Nice.

Mr Breytenbach could have been a French businessman confidently returning from a successful African trip — apart from an unpretentious pair of velskoene.

None of the passengers, enjoying the crisp bread, Camembert cheese and Bordeaux wine, paid attention to the Breytenbachs.

The plane was filled with white South Africans obviously dressed-up for a trip overseas, and ebony Zairoise in French Colonial haute couture prints and corn-row hairdos.

It could have been a scene from one of the Afrikaner poet's more whimsical works.

Two French officials who came on board after touchdown in Paris greeted Mr Breytenbach with a diplomatic kiss on both cheeks.

He and Yolande walked off with a friendly wave and a repeat of a promised interview "when things have settled down".

JOURNALISTS WAITING

He had no idea that within 30 minutes he was to face the waiting French Press.

Journalists literally clambered over the plush velvet chairs in a luxurious but small VIP lounge to speak to him.

Mr Breytenbach took it all in his stride. He and Yolande smiled and hugged for photographers.

He also obliged them with a jubilant two-handed victory wave a-la-Richard Nixon. But he refused to give the two-fingered Churchillian sign. "That has various meanings", he explained.

His quiet voice barely carried through the throng. So when the 30-or-so photographers had completed their scrummage, the two-dozen sound men began their melee.

The television interviewers had a limited range of questions. "What role did France play in his release"? — Mr Breytenbach did not know.

NOT TOO BAD

"How were prison conditions"? — These had not been too bad.

"How was Nelson Mandela"? — Breytenbach had not seen him, because apartheid extended into the prison system.

The poet made no statement that would set the South African Government's teeth on edge. Nor did he give any indication that his release had followed some compromise of his revolutionary ideals.

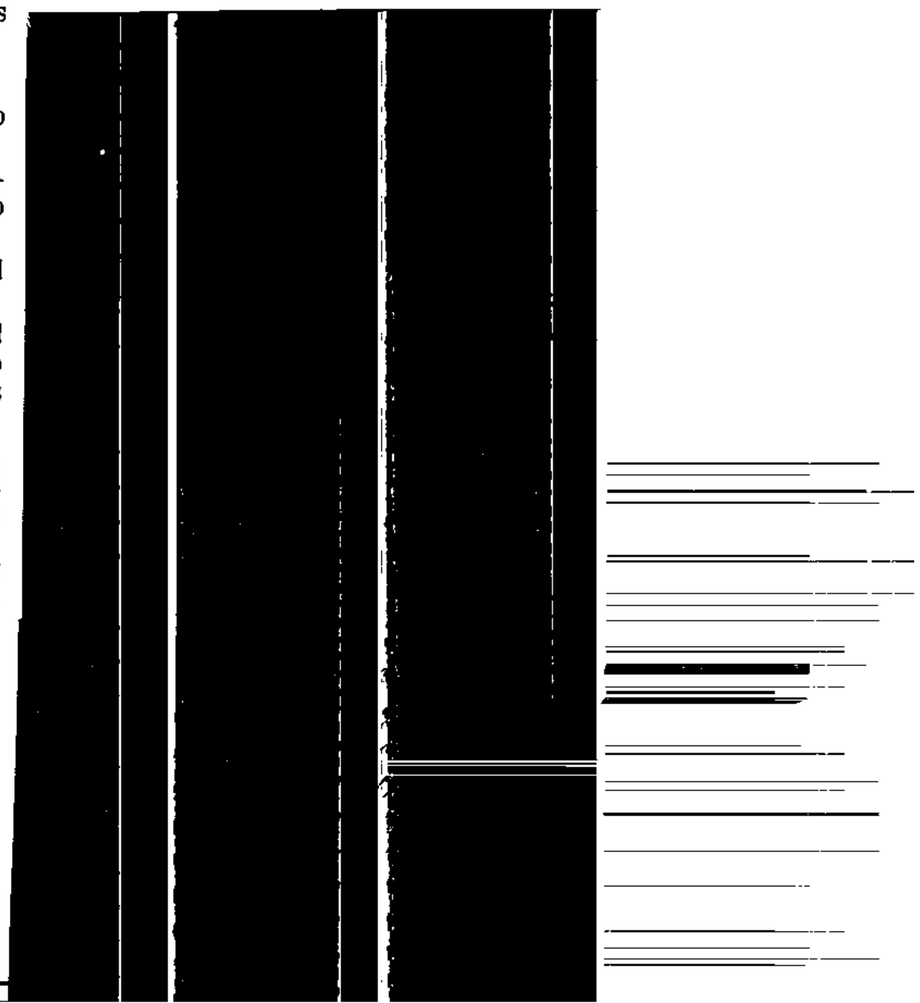
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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

...CITY OF CAPE TOWN
...AMINATION ANSWER BOOK



THE LAW AND YOU

Argus 9/12/82

328

Christian justice?

Brian Bamford, SC, MP, answers a reader's question on the power of the Supreme Court to challenge a banning order.

A READER of The Argus, Mrs D Cleminshaw, has posed an interesting question with reference to my article on the re-banning of Dr Beyers Naude (The Argus 23 November 1982).

While conceding that there is no way in law in which the Supreme Court could set aside a banning order (which after all has been issued under powers granted in an Act of Parliament), she asks whether the court would declare that such an order is in conflict

> ...with the concept of justice inherent in (a) the Judaeo-Christian basis of the Constitution of the Republic, and (b) the rule of law principles and procedures safeguarding the liberty of the individual as embodied in the Western-legal heritage.

Part of the law

As to the first point, there seems to be no direct authority as to the basis of South African law. An English judge has said however:

> There is no act which Christianity forbids, that the law will not reach: if it were otherwise, Christianity would not be, as it has always been held to be, part of the law of England.

But this is pure rhetoric. Has an advocate ever been asked to draw pleadings against a man for not loving his neighbour as himself?

That said, there is of course a heavy orientation towards the Divinity, and in particular Christianity, in South African legislation. The preamble to the Constitution Act 1961 states:

> In humble submission to Almighty God, Who controls the destinies of nations and the history of peoples;
>
> Who gathered our forefathers together from many lands and gave them this their own;
>
> Who has guided them from generation to generation;
>
> Who has wondrously delivered them from the dangers that beset them;
>
> We, who are here in Parliament assembled, declare...etc.

The Publications Act 1974 provides:

> In the application of this Act the constant endeavour of the population of the Republic of South Africa to uphold a Christian view of life shall be recognised.

We also have legislation that education be on Christian National lines, that certain days regarded throughout Christendom as holy be public holidays, and that various activities are unlawful on the Christian Sabbath.

The correspondent's suggestion that there is a Judaeo-Christian basis to **the constitution** of the Republic is therefore sound. The next question, whether the Supreme Court would apply this in the context of banning orders, must be deferred until after the other aspect, the rule of law, has been dealt with.

The fundamental principle of the rule of law, as classically formulated by the 19th century constitutional lawyer, A V Dicey, is that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property save by due process of law in the ordinary courts of the land. There is no doubt that the Government's vast arsenal of powers to detain and ban, without limitations and safeguards, offends drastically against this great principle.

Dr Beyers Naude for example has (again) been deprived of freedom of movement and of expression — without being heard in his own defence, and with no right of appeal.

It is sometimes said that the rule of law depends upon **habeas corpus**, the writ to deliver up "the body" of the victim of unlawful executive action. That is true in England, but not in South Africa. We have an even older — and better — remedy. It is called **de libero homine exhibendo**, literally "concerning the displaying of a free man."

Obstacle

The wide extent of this remedy was finally settled in the Appeal Court seven years ago. Tribesmen in SWA/Namibia were being subjected to particularly unpleasant palm-tree "justice". The court held that not only could this be stopped by a prohibitory interdict, which goes back in our law to ancient Rome, but that this could be done at the instance of a relative, a partner, a co-member of a society, or a church, or a politcal party, a friend — or even a stranger. Chief Justice Rumpff said:

> I do not wish to deal with the definition of a "friend" in our law. It would seem to me, however, that if a person who has neither kith nor kin in this world is illegally deprived of his liberty, and a person who comes to hear of this were to apply for an interdict **de libero homine exhibendo**, he could hardly fail to be considered the prisoner's friend, unless, of course, one holds the view that the good Samaritan did not have the attributes of a friend.

There is again therefore no doubt that Western principles of individual liberty lie at the heart of our legal system.

But would the Supreme Court be prepared to denounce an Act of Parliament, or executive action taken thereunder, as un Christian, of unjust, or non-Western? The answer, very unfortunately, is a clear No.

The first obstacle is the Constitution itself:

> Parliament shall be the sovereign legislative authority in and over the Republic, and shall have full power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Republic. No court of law shall be competent to inquire into or to pronounce upon the validity of any Act passed by Parliament.

This would be sufficient to stop a court in its tracks.

But there is a second and procedural difficulty in the way of the declaratory order which **The Argus** correspondent has, ingeniously, invoked in aid. The Supreme Court has the power, in its discretion, and at the instance of any interested person, to inquire into and determine any existing, future or contingent right or obligation, notwithstanding that such person cannot claim any relief consequential upon the determination.

Academic

These appear to be wide terms. The courts have repeatedly laid down, however, that there must be a concrete dispute between persons before they will act under this statutory provision, since otherwise the so-called issue is "academic".

What would be the dispute in this case? That Citizen X contends that an Act of Parliament, while not invalid, is un-Christian or unjust? By no stretch of the imagination could such an issue be brought under the umbrella of a declaratory order.

This conclusion is sad but inevitable. It should not, nor will it, deter right-thinking people such as **The Argus** correspondent from denouncing detentions and bannings without trial with all lawful resources at their disposal.

examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

Made in South Africa TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Beyers' banning order is eased

328
RDM
10/12/82

Mail Reporters

THE banning order on the eminent Afrikaner theologian, Dr Beyers Naude, has been eased.

But Dr Naude may still not be quoted, nor may he leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg, according to a statement released in Pretoria by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday.

He also remains barred from addressing pupils and students and he may not attend political meetings.

The statement by the Bannings and Detentions Board of Review found Dr Naude "continued with activities calculated to endanger the safety of the State".

The statement did not spell out which of the restrictions had been eased but Dr Naude is now able to receive more than one visitor at a time.

Sapa reports that Mrs Ilse Naude, speaking from the Naude's home in Greenside, Johannesburg, said Dr Naude may now attend a social gathering; he may enter a coloured, Indian or black township as long as it is within the Johannesburg municipal boundaries; he may enter the premises of an educational institution, factory, or a trade union, and and premises where material for publication is being prepared.

By the time the Government message-bearers had arrived at the Naude house so had grinning photographers and reporters.

They gathered around the smiling Dr Naude, exclaiming about the privilege of being able to sit together and not having to be dealt with one by one.

"The worst still goes on," Mrs Naude said. "But at least it's something. Maybe it's the beginning of better things," she said with a guarded smile.

She added it was a pity Dr Naude may still not visit two of their children and grandchildren who live outside Johannesburg.

GENERAL NEWS

Le Grange eases restrictions

Naude's banning order amended

By Stuart Flitton

Some of the restrictions on the banned former director of the Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, were lifted yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria that the board of review which examined Dr Naude's case found the 67-year-old former NGK Moderator "continued with activities calculated to endanger the safety of the State and the maintenance of law and order."

Although the board found good reason existed for the continuation of the banning, it recommended that certain restrictions be withdrawn.

Under the amended banning order Dr Naude may now:

- Attend social gatherings of more than one person.
- Enter educational institutions, factories, printing works, trade union offices and courts.
- Enter black, coloured and Indian townships.

Dr Naude is still restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district, may not attend political meetings, address students, teach, communicate with other banned people or be quoted.

Dr Naude was given the opportunity to give oral evidence before the board of review, but turned it down.

Mrs Ilse Naude said the lifting of the restrictions meant she and her husband could visit friends at Christmas without having to make sure that her husband was not in a room with more than one person.

She said she and her husband would never feel free until he was unbanned.

Looking relaxed and happy Dr Naude spent yesterday evening answering telephone calls from people inquiring about the amended banning order.

Mr Dave Dalling, the Opposition spokesman on justice, said the slight relaxing of the banning was welcomed.

"That is about the only positive thing which can be said about the whole Naude saga," he said.

"The slight easing of the restrictions smacks to me of a cynical attempt by the Government to gain sympathy in the Western world when none is deserved." Mr Dalling said.

Mrs Joyce Harris, the vice-president of the Black Sash, said the amendments had brought Dr Naude "a little bit further into the light."



Dr C F Beyers Naude may attend social gatherings.

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Examiners' Initials	

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
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Restrictions on Naude eased

CAPE TIMES 10/12/82

328

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The banning order on the former Dutch Reformed clergyman Dr Beyers Naude, 67, would not be lifted, but some restrictions imposed on him on October 28 this year would be withdrawn, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Dr Naude's three-year rebanning — he was previously banned for five years — was considered last week by a board of review.

Announcing his decision on the board's recommendations in a statement here last night, Mr Le Grange said: "After investigation and consideration of all the information, the board of review found that Dr Naude has continued with activities which are calculated to endanger the safety of the state and/or the maintenance of law and order and that good reasons exist for the continuation of the restrictions, subject to certain amendments."



Dr Naude and his wife at home yesterday.

The board felt, however, that there were grounds for withdrawing some of the prohibitions.

"I accept the findings and recommendations of the board and have varied the restriction notices as recommended," Mr Le Grange said.

"Dr Naude is still prohibited from absenting himself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg, from attending political gatherings and from addressing pupils and students.

"The prohibition to attend the gatherings has the effect that Dr Naudé's statements or writings may not, by virtue of the provisions of Section 56(1)(p) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, be published or disseminated without my consent.

"In addition, the prohibition to enter certain areas and places specified in the notice is withdrawn."

Banned priest allowed visit to city

ARGUS 13/12/82

328

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The secretary-general of the Southern African Catholics Bishop's Conference, who is restricted to Pretoria, has been given permission to visit Cape Town.

Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, whose five-year banning order was renewed for a further three years in April, was granted permission to visit Cape Town for two weeks this month to attend the ordination of a fellow priest.

The acting Chief Magistrate of Pretoria gave the permission on condition Father Mkhatshwa complies with his banning order while in Cape Town, and that he travels to his home in Mabopane within one hour of his arrival back at Jan Smuts Airport.

In May this year Father Mkhatshwa was refused permission by the Chief Magistrate to celebrate mass at St John Vianney Seminary here during a week of prayer for Christian unity.

pared to an average 8,0% increase in household size. "In 1975, 37% of these so-called unemployed persons were males as against 42% in 1980," Nel points out; and

□ In the PWV complex, male earners in Johannesburg made up the smallest percentage of total earners. They also made up a smaller percentage of total earners in 1980 than in 1975, and men's average earnings is "appreciably" higher than women's.

Nel also reveals that the percentage of households with female heads rose steadily from 1975, reaching 25,6% of all multiple households in 1980. A breakdown of all households with an income below MLL revealed that 22,7% of all households with male heads and 44,4% of all households with female heads were below their MLL.

SECURITY

The IS Act at work

328 327 FM 17/12/82

One of the most powerful pieces of legislation ever passed in SA, the new Internal Security (IS) Act, came into force this year — and is already being used intensively. Basically, it streamlines and extends earlier security legislation and it has been used on people ranging from Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and eight of his followers to liberal Afrikaner theologian Beyers Naude.

The Rabie Commission, which many had hoped would help liberalise security legislation, recommended that existing laws be repealed and rationalised. Most of the draft legislation suggested by the commission was incorporated into the IS Act.

In a section entitled "Measures in Respect of Certain Persons" it streamlines provisions for banning and detention. A review procedure for bannings, by a three-person board appointed on the recommendation of the Minister and headed by a judge, is provided for.

As Beyers Naude found this week, the board need not have anything to do with the person whose banning order it is reviewing. Following Naude's refusal to appeal against his banning the board reviewed it anyway. Following a closed two-week review it decided that although his recently extended banning order should be retained it should be relaxed to a certain extent — thus allowing him to attend social gatherings and enter educational institutions and black townships.

The Act provides for three kinds of detention — preventive, the holding of potential State witnesses and indefinite interrogatory detention. Terre'Blanche and his supporters are being held for interrogation.

The new IS Act does away, wholly or in part, with the previous Internal Security Act of 1950 — originally the Suppression of Communism Act — the Terrorism Act, the General Law Amendment Act (which covered sabotage), and the Riotous Assemblies and the Unlawful Organisations Act.

However, the main provisions of the new law are adapted from the old Terrorism, Internal Security and Sabotage Acts.

Earlier provisions for detention ranged from 14-days under the General Law Amendment to indefinite detention under section six of the Terrorism Act, and sections 10 and 12b of the old Internal Security Act, which provide respectively for preventive detention and holding State witnesses.

Section 28 of the new Act allows for long-term preventive detention — effectively "internment," while section 10 covers the same ground as the old Internal Security Act.

Section 29 incorporates the core of section six of the Terrorism Act, providing for indefinite detention for interrogation.

Section 30 empowers the Attorney General to prohibit the release of prisoners, once charged, on bail, and section 31 provides for the detention of potential State witnesses.



Beeyers Naude ... banned under the IS Act

Section 50 introduces a new type of preventive detention: "Action to combat a state of unrest." Any police officer above the rank of warrant officer, if he thinks that certain actions contribute to a state of unrest and that detention would contribute to termination or prevention of unrest, may without warrant arrest or cause people to be detained for 48 hours. This period can be extended for a further 14 days by a magistrate. It amounts to "riot-control" detention, aimed at situations like Soweto '76 and possibly activities like last year's Republic Day demonstrations.

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategical Studies in Pretoria told the *FM*: "The new security legislation reflects a developing national security system for SA, with a broader framework of gathering intelligence and channelling it to a central point — namely, the State Security Council (SSC). Naturally, the respective areas of operation of SA's Military Intelligence, the National Intelligence Service and the Security Police are not absolutely defined or mutually exclusive. The Security Police, for example, have run agents outside the country. But ultimately all information flows to the SSC.

"The New Internal Security Act's objectives were, firstly, to streamline security legislation by bringing together powers and provisions scattered across a number of different laws and, secondly, to close loopholes — for example, by tightening up on definitions of communism and of the ANC," Hough said.

He points out that a good deal of weight is given to *preventive* measures. "The objective of legislation is to have a deterrent effect, and the objective here is to have a broad scale deterrent that doesn't just depend on passing individuals through the judicial process. But as the Rabie Commission emphasised, every aspect of the security situation can't be remedied through legislation. That's only a part of it."

After all, locking up people's bodies has never been the recommended way of winning their hearts and minds.



WHY? . . . What are the reasons behind his banning? If the Minister cannot give a reason he should lift the order, says respected Afrikaans Calvinist journal

A case for further review

By PROF A.S. MATHEWS dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Natal

IN its first major pronouncement since appointment, the new Advisory Board under the Internal Security Act has not roared like a lion; rather it has expressed itself only a few decibel levels above the squeak of the proverbial mouse

The subject of the pronouncement, the banning of Beyers Naude, is one that might well have elicited something like a roar.

Almost nobody can lay claim to more impeccable credentials for patriotism than Beyers Naude. He belonged, in earlier days, to the inner sanctum of Afrikaner nationalsim — the central council of the Broederbond, known as the Twelve Apostles.

Over the years his religious convictions, obviously deeply and sincerely held, directed him towards a broader concept of Christian brotherhood.

He moved away from the inner councils of the Nationalism and finally found a home in the Christian Institute through which he courageously gave expression to the promptings of his religious and social conscience. His concern was quite obviously the salvation of the country and all its people and he spoke with an increasing sense of urgency of the necessity of avoiding violence and bloodshed through reconciliation.

However, in a country where patriotism has come to mean something quite different — something like "my government right or wrong" — his reward was a banning under the Internal Security Act.

Except by a gross distortion of words and concepts, Beyers Naude can in no sense be seen or described as a subversive or as a threat to public safety.

The real threat to the safety of the people in our country is the institutionalisation of fanatical pursuit of the policy of apartheid.

There is no need to mince words about that policy; it has humiliated, repressed and turned into enemies hundreds of thousands of South African citizens and simultaneously made the greater part of the outside world hostile to our country.

The source of insecurity in South Africa lies in this fatal combination of internal disaffection and external hostility.

Considered in that light, the banning of Beyers Naude is but a modern form of the old irrational practice of killing the messenger that brings bad news. He should never have been banned in the first place, and it is a matter for deep distress that the Advisory Board has not recommended the immediate and outright withdrawal of the restrictions imposed upon him.

National security would be furthered, not threatened, by bringing men like Beyers Naude back into the public debate.

Of course, we must be grateful that the Advisory Board has succeeded in alleviating in part the intolerable weight of the banning order on the daily life of Beyers Naude. The lifting of the restriction on attending social gatherings will remove for him one of the cruellest consequences of being a banned person.

But there is no sense in which the alleviation of his banning can be seen as the rendering of justice; it could be an act of merciful justice if the punishment was deserved in the first place but was subsequently mitigated in the light of new circumstances.

It is obvious, by way of analogy, that where an innocent man is condemned to receive 10 lashes, it is not an act of justice to reduce them to eight or six. Justice requires that the entire banning be lifted and the question that arises is why the new Advisory Board, which has been represented as a great safeguard, did not recommend complete withdrawal of the ban.

The answer to this last question lies, in part, in the composition of the board.

P.T.O.

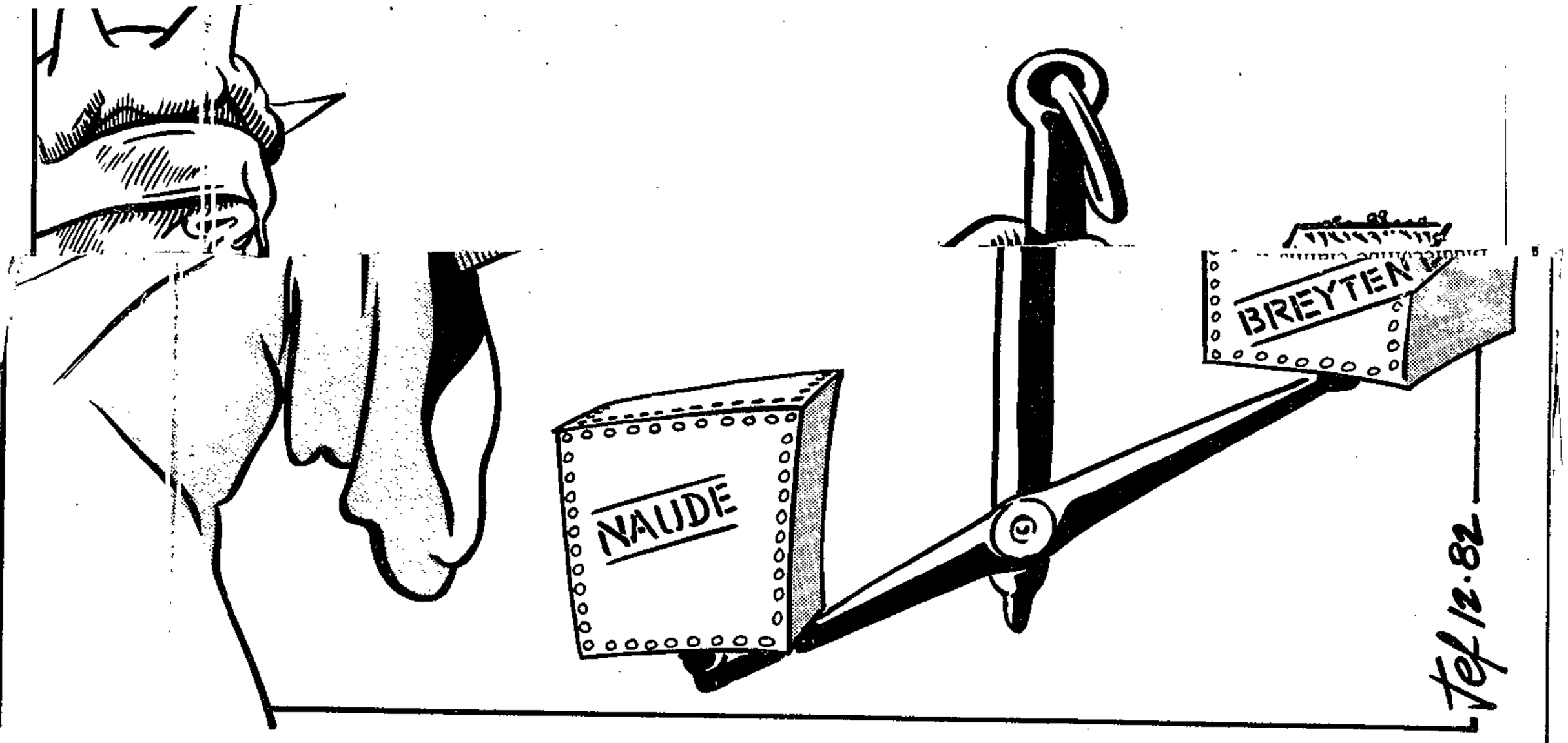
No reason to ban Beyers Naude

IS THAT WHY A MINISTER MUST REMAIN SILENT?

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 19, 1982

19/12/82

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- Similarly a charge is sai
as a result of a change in ci



Tof 12.82

THE respected Potchefstroom Calvinist journal Woord En Daad has labelled the Government's actions against Dr Beyers Naude "tragic", and called on Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange either to give reasons for his continued banning, or to lift the ban if there are no good reasons.

This is the text of an article in the December issue written by its editor, PROFESSOR LOURENS M. DU PLESSIS.

ONE can approach the issue of Beyers Naude from various points of view. A responsible conclusion will always be that it is a tragic case.

One can argue in many directions about the merits of Dr Naude's earlier actions and his viewpoints. Even if one differs radically from him, it remains tragic that he should be kept quiet and rendered impotent by a banning order.

Banning is a very drastic measure, a dramatic way to limit a person's freedom of movement and speech — especially taking into account the fact that a banned person is never found guilty of any crime by a court of law.

Someone who has not experienced a banning order can hardly imagine what it really means to sit closed in in your house for five years (with the prospect of another three), for all practical purposes a prisoner in familiar surroundings.

Beyers Naude was a controversial figure. As it usually goes with controversial people, he was often in the news, he made people angry, and many lies and half-truths were spread about him. (One wonders sometimes, whether he would be as controversial in the South Africa of today with its changed political climate).

However, being a controversial person is no crime — and certainly not by definition dangerous to the State.

A society which cannot tolerate its controversial figures is institutionally immature. History frequently judges such a society more harshly than it does those who are temporarily controversial within those societies.

In a discussion about the further banning of Naude, it is not necessary to speculate about his personal merits or how history will judge him. Even if he did something wrong, and even if he was really dangerous, his case as a banned person has merits peculiar to itself which must be examined.

No Christian legal or State structure declares evildoers totally free. But the fact that pure revenge or the evil use of power should motivate action by the State is completely unacceptable to the Christian: It totally denies the authority to institute laws and maintain order given to the State by God.

What are the merits of the Naude case?

Beyers Naude was denied his freedom without a hearing. If he was not guilty, he had no proper opportunity to put his side of the matter. On the issue of whether his original banning was necessary, no-one on the sidelines can form any sort of judgment because the reason or reasons for it were never tested or made known in the normal way.

Because a Christian firmly believes that a person should trust the authorities rather than mistrust them, one can still argue that despite all the question marks one should give the authorities the benefit of the doubt as regards the first banning.

Let us accept, for the sake of argument, that the reason for his first banning was a good one — so good that it was even necessary not to reveal it to safeguard the security and order of the State.

Measured according to all standards, then, the 1977 action was an effective one against an "underminer". He was kept quiet, his contact with others was for all practical purposes stopped, and his organisation was pulled out from under him. If Naude was able then to continue with his undermining activities for the past five years, and could do it in such a way that he is still a danger to the State, he must possess supernatural abilities — which is doubtful.

The obvious conclusion must be that a five-year banning, together with the other actions against him, had been sufficient to do away with any danger to the State.

For this reason his banning for another three years raises all kinds of question marks. If the danger of Naude is of such a kind that the steps already taken against him cannot do away with it, then it is absolutely necessary that the public should be informed of it.

It is unthinkable that the publicising of such information is still not in the interests of the security of the State — on the contrary. The only "legal" fear now can be that Naude could resume certain activities which he has not been able to pursue. Information made available to the public as to what these activities could be, could not be advantageous to any present underminer or shortcircuit any police investigation.

This is the only conclusion which can be reached beyond a reasonable doubt. There is of course nothing in law to prohibit a Cabinet Minister from releasing such information.

Silence on the part of the authorities is more dangerous to the security of the State than the release of such information.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to give the authorities the benefit of the doubt. There is also the necessity to be able to answer to God — also about the benefit of the doubt which you had given the authorities.

On top of this, certain teasing questions present themselves: "What if there is no good reason? Is this not the reason why a Minister must remain silent?"

Those who are insensitive about civilised legal standards may regard these questions as mischief-making. The Believing Christian who should be rightly concerned about law and order, and who wants to be able to submit himself with trust to the authorities, wants to see and know that the mills of law and justice are grinding accurately. The Biblical command about obedience to the authorities is not a command to be a slave or to be blind.

Can the Minister not give the reason for the banning? — or if a good reason does not exist, lift the banning order?

This is not an unreasonable request. Even less is it meant as trouble-making. It is a move for law and justice.

"Justice must also manifestly be seen to be done" is a wise English legal saying which can be firmly underlined in this matter, because the Christian is in favour of every action which will increase trust in a reasonable legal order.

19/12/82

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Conservation

The Internal Security Act does not prescribe clear or definite standards for the guidance of the Minister who considers the banning initially; or the board, when the matter goes on review.

The Minister may act if he considers the person in question to be a threat to security or public order, and, in reviewing the Minister's decision, the board is legally bound to refer to the same vague criteria.

It follows that this is a classical case for subjective decision-making and that the Advisory Board, in the absence of precise rules and criteria, will be applying security policy rather than law.

In matters of policy, the background, attitudes and general philosophy of the decision-makers are clearly crucial. The influence of these factors may be decisive, even in an application of the law by the regular courts.

In the Goldberg case, in which a prisoner's right to reading material was at issue, the majority of the court started from the standpoint that prisoners have only such rights as the relevant statute confers upon them. It therefore upheld the Commissioner of Prisons' decision to deny current reading material to political prisoners.

The minority judgment, which would have allowed such material to prisoners, proceeded from the proposition that prisoners have all rights except those which are expressly, or by necessary implication, removed from them by the statute.

The philosophical approach of the judges in this case was determinant.

Mr. Justice van Reenen, chairman of the Advisory Board, will no doubt carry out his task with the diligence and fairness we expect of all our judges. However, since his decisions are essentially policy decisions, his general views about law, politics and justice will have an important bearing on the decisions of his committee.

Unlike some of the other judges of the Supreme Court, Judge van Reenen has no public record of a civil rights concern which would incline him towards a decision in favour of liberty rather than control. Had his general orientation been a civil rights one, a different response to the Beyers Naude case might have resulted.

The Government has a clear choice in relation to the Advisory Board. The laws are heavily slanted against freedom and in favour of "law and order".

If it wishes to create real confidence in the board as a safeguard in the interest of justice and personal freedom, it should appoint to the board members who have a known commitment to the basic rights of the subject. Such persons, if appointed, will not necessarily find in favour of banned or detained persons and against the Government.

However, they are more likely to redress the imbalance towards individual freedom and to advise against the restriction of people like Beyers Naude who are manifestly not subversive in either their views or actions.

TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING

1983

JAN. — DEC.

Turner's mother hunts assassin

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Five years after Dr Rick Turner was gunned down and died in his daughter's arms, his elderly mother is still hunting for his killer.

Dr Turner, a University of Natal academic who was under a five-year banning order, was killed in the early hours of January 8, 1978.

His assassin is still at large.

Speaking from her Stellenbosch home, Mrs Jane Turner said she was still convinced that Martin Dolinchek — the former BOSS agent who has been jailed in the Seychelles for his part in the abortive 1981 coup attempt — knew who killed her son.

When Dolinchek was put on trial last year Mrs Turner sat in the public gallery with her eyes riveted on him.

"I only had one interview with him, but then with all the publicity it blew up in my face and they wouldn't let me see him again," Mrs Turner said.

Paid thug

She has not, however, slackened her efforts to track down her son's killer.

Mrs Turner said she was working on another lead which she was not prepared to divulge at this stage.

"I have no feeling whatsoever towards the killer. He's just a bloody paid thug. What I want to show up is the whole system.

"To me, it still seems as if the killing happened yesterday. It finished me as it finished him. It's just too cruel. My son dedicated his life to non-violence," she said.

of the 30 to 40 paddlers present

Cape Town's John Lee, who failed to complete the 1981 challenge, was adament about not paddling the third leg. "The conditions of the first two days were more tiring than the whole of last year's race," he said. "I and many others feel we have met the challenge."

DISAPPOINTED

Race referee Mr Richard Dubb said that while he was not surprised at the outcome of the vote he was nevertheless disappointed

"I personally would have liked to have seen the race completed," he said, "even if only one person finished."

Pressure had also been exerted by officials and sponsors, who baulked at the vast amount of reorganisation which a day's postponement in Port Alfred would have meant.

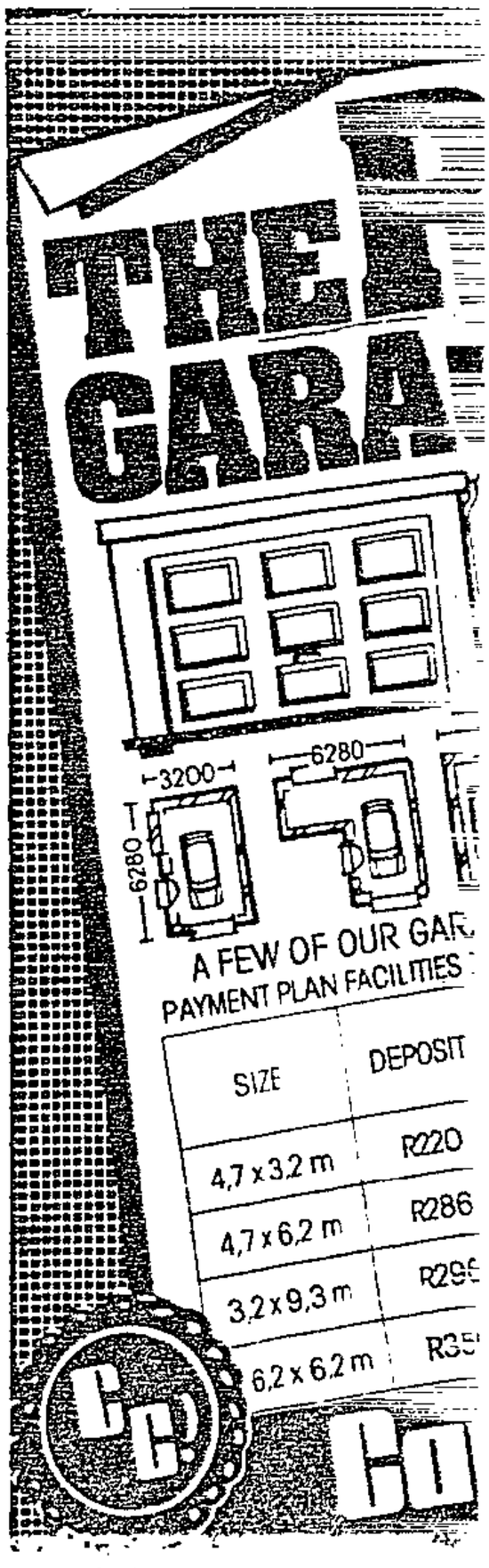
Unkind cuts

JAKARTA. — Indonesia's most austere budget for years has frozen public sector wages and abolished subsidies on essential foods. — Sapa-Reuter.

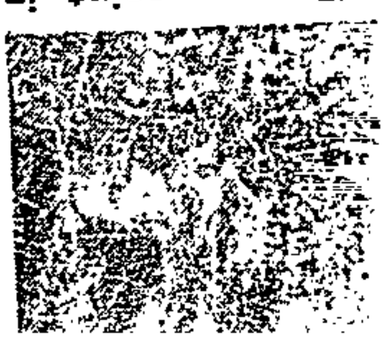
exigencies of life"

The 12th century mystic St Richard of Chichester gains a strange alphabetical bedfellow who has four times as many entries as him

However, the sayings of Cliff Richard may prove less enduring: "What's important is that God is so much part and parcel of life that spontaneous mental chat becomes second nature"







Tuan or saint, in

Foiled — Wide relief

By VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter

PEOPLE buried in the old Muslim graveyard market Street, led to three days of rioting.

According to Mr Ach- the Administrator had exceeded his powers because neither the appro-

Raid on Winnie Mandela's home

Cape Times 8/1/83 328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police raided the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort yesterday and confiscated posters, books, documents and a bedspread during a visit by two Opposition MPs, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Peter Soal.

A family friend, Mr "M K" Malefane, said six police vehicles arrived at Mrs Mandela's Brandfort home at 1pm yesterday and issued her with a summons for breaking her banning order. The house was searched in shifts over a three-hour period.

Mrs Mandela was questioned about articles confiscated by police.

Police also questioned and photographed six patients attending the mobile health clinic which Mrs Mandela runs.

Mrs Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, and Mr Soal, the newly-elected PFP MP for Johannesburg North, waited outside from 2pm until the police left at 3pm.

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations, in Pretoria, last nght confirmed the raid.

Police move priest from beach

ARGUS 14/1/83 p4 325

Religion Reporter

THE white moderator of the predominantly black Evangelical Presbyterian Church, the Rev Francois Bill, was removed by police van from a coloured beach at Kalk Bay during a holiday in the Peninsula.

Mr Bill, also secretary of the Alliance of Black Reformed Churches, was down from the Transvaal with his wife and two daughters and staying in Kalk Bay.

He contacted a friend, the Rev David Russell, the Anglican priest whose five-year banning order expired last year.

SHELTER

On Wednesday Mr Russell and his wife and son Matthew, 18 months, joined the Bill family in Kalk Bay.

"We hadn't seen each other for some time, and we wanted to get together and talk," said Mr Russell. "We decided to go down to the beach and because it was windy we chose a sheltered spot.

"We had no idea the beach was 'reserved' for any one group, and certainly had no intention of creating an incident. We just wanted to be together.

"Matthew wandered over to some other people on the beach, and they gave him biscuits. They then came across and gave us biscuits. And Francois's daughters were collecting shells with some other people down at the water's edge.

Everybody was very friendly."

Two uniformed policemen arrived and said there had been a complaint — they were white and the beach was coloured.

Mr Russell said the police referred to incidents on the beach and said "for our own safety" they should move.

The families were then taken by police van to Muizenberg police station where Mr Russell again explained their position.

He said the officer in charge there was also polite. He again said the step had been taken "for your own protection".

No charges were laid, and the families were returned to Kalk Bay in two cars.

Captain Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, confirmed that the incident had taken place and said details were being investigated.

UCT degree honour for Beyers Naude

ARGUS 14/1/83

328

Staff Reporter

DR Beyers Naude, Afrikaner rebel and banned former director of the Christian Institute, will receive an honorary degree of D Litt from the University of Cape Town at its mid-year graduation ceremony.

Dr Naude, who may not be quoted, was banned for five years in 1977. His banning order was reimposed for three years towards the end of last year.

His wife, Mrs Ilse Naude, speaking from their Johannesburg home this morning, said he regarded the award as a great honour.

"I was overjoyed, especially if one thinks of the stand that UCT has taken in the cause of academic freedom and their efforts to obtain open universities.

AMSTERDAM

Dr Naude received an honorary doctorate from the Free University of Amsterdam in 1972 and two years later the University of the Witwatersrand honoured him in the same way.

UCT will award three others with honorary degrees. They are:

- Professor S M Guma, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Swaziland (honorary degree of D Litt);
- Dr E Spiro, an advocate at the Cape Supreme Court and authority on aspects of South African law (honorary degree of law);
- Mr R S Sonnenberg, chairman of Woolworths for more than 25 years (honorary doctorate in economic sciences).

SECTION A

Police 'rescue Mrs Mandela from obscurity'

ARGUS 17/1/83

328



Mrs Helen Suzman

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, says that security police harassment of Mrs Winnie Mandela has the ironic effect of rescuing her from "the obscurity which is inherent in her banishment to Brandfort".

In an article featured prominently on the opposite-leader page of the Washington Post, Mrs Suzman described a visit she made to the wife of the banned and jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, at Brandfort "... a dreary little one-horse town in the middle of the veld".

Mrs Suzman said that in contrast to a previous visit when her permit to see Mrs Mandela was rejected as invalid by a security policeman who turned up at the house, she did not need a permit to enter Mrs Mandela's home — only the black township.

Armed with this, she and a colleague drove confidently to the house. But Mrs Suzman went alone to the door since Mrs Mandela was allowed to see only one person at a time.

"As we embraced, I saw to my astonishment that the tiny house was full of large white men," Mrs Suzman wrote.

It was a reception committee again. A raid by the security police was in full swing and five or six men were taking books off shelves, posters off walls.

"Very politely the head guy inquired who I was (as if he didn't know), what the purpose of my visit was and whether I would mind waiting outside while his men completed their search.

"I said I minded very much. I had a plane to catch. And I told him to go ahead and not bother about us talking meanwhile.

"So there was this extraordinary scene with Winnie and me sitting on a sofa in her minute living room, chatting away... with all those men milling around and every now and then asking Winnie to sign for an article they were taking away — books, documents, papers."

Bedspread

Among the "trophies" confiscated by the police were a framed certificate from an American black women's organisation, a poster of a white girl with a burning South African flag, and a crocheted bedspread made up in yellow, green and black, the colours of the ANC, "... a subversive bedspread undoubtedly".

After the men had gone, Mrs Suzman wrote, she and Mrs Mandela laughed — but for Mrs Mandela it was no laughing matter since she was about to be charged again.

"Who knows? — the subversive bedspread may land her in more trouble. The security police cannot resist harassing her. The irony is they thereby rescue her from the obscurity which is inherent in her banishment to Brandfort," Mrs Suzman wrote.

The article was headlined Dropping In In South Africa with a subheadline Our Hostess's Bedspread May Be Subversive.

F?

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NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for writ answers. The use of a ball point pen is acce able. Red or green ink may be used only underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for wh pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sh (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional examination book (s) are used.

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Sisulu banning order relaxed

THE BANNED former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been given permission to occupy his new house in Dobsonville.

But the permission is temporary — until he receives further notice from the Minister of Justice, Mr Sisulu will live in his new house for only one month — in accordance with the permission which is valid from yesterday and is due to expire on February 24 this year.

Mr Sisulu, whose father is a former leader of the banned ANC and is currently serving a life imprisonment sentence, has been living at his parents' home in Orlando West with his mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who is also banned.

The new house, in Madonsela Street, Dobsonville, was built in the middle of last year and Mr Sisulu was informed in October that the house was ready for occupation.

But until yesterday, Mr Sisulu could not even see the house because Dobsonville falls outside the magisterial district of Johannesburg to which his banning order restricted him.

According to the letter giving Mr Sisulu permission to occupy his new house, his three-year banning order which expires on December 31 this year, will be amended during his temporary stay in the house, by substituting the word Orlando with the word Dobsonville.

But the house arrest order which becomes effective between 7pm and 6am during weekdays and at all times during Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, remains unchanged.

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.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
Section C		
1a.	4	
2a.	9	
Examiners' Initials		

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EDSON

AMNESTY SLAMS BANNINGS

AMNESTY International has appealed to the South African Government to lift banning orders on all members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and not to re-ban Mr Mono Badela, a former journalist whose order expires on Monday.

At the time he was slapped with a three-year banning order in 1980, Mr Badela, who is from Port Elizabeth, was employed as a journalist by Sunday Post, which was closed down the same year after a two-months' strike by Mwasa members.

At the time he was also chairman of the Eastern Province region of what was at the time the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa). The ban was imposed on him immediately after he was released from detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

LETTERS

Amnesty International wrote two letters, one to Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the other to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetzee.

The letter to Mr Botha says: "The General Assembly again demands that the racist regime of South Africa release all persons detained, imprisoned or charged under arbitrary laws for their opposition to apartheid and abrogate the bans on organisations and news media opposed to apartheid."

The other letter addressed to Mr Coetzee calls for the lifting of banning orders on Mwasa members.

BANNED

The banned journalists are Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former Mwasa president; Mr Phil Mthimkulu, national secretary; Mr Mathata Tsedu, chairman of the Northern Transvaal branch who has now been in detention for seven months; Mr Marimuthu Subremoney, Natal vice-president; Mrs Juby Mayet and Mr Joe Tlholoe, Transvaal regional secretary who is facing charges under the Internal Security Act.

Adding his voice to the call for the lifting of the banning orders, Mwasa's senior vice-president, Mr Don Mattera, whose own banning order was recently lifted after eight years, said Mwasa bannings and those of other people were a sign of accelerated repression against journalists and people who fought for the truth.

He said all banned people, black or white, should have their orders unconditionally lifted.

Restriction on refugee 'a pity' — civic leader

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — It was a pity that there was another restriction on Mr Thozamile Botha, the self-exiled former leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), the organisation's current chairman said today.

Mr Qaqawuli Godolozi was referring to the fact that Mr Botha yesterday became a person who cannot be quoted, just before his three-year banning order expired.

Although there was now even less chance of him returning to South Africa, Mr Botha was still regarded as a member of Pebco.

JOURNALIST

Meanwhile, a banned Port Elizabeth journalist, Mr Mono Badela, whose order expired at midnight, said he had spent an anxious evening fearing a renewal of his banning order, but he was "free" today.

Mr Badela, also a member of Pebco, was arrested with Mr Botha on January 10, 1980.

They were released after 48 days in detention and banned on February 27.

A notice in the Government Gazette yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, stated that the provisions of Section 56(1)(p) of the Internal Security Act applied to Mr Botha. Mr Badela's name was not mentioned in the notice.

This means that any utterance, statement, speech or writing by Mr Botha may not be published or disseminated without the Minister's permission.

CAPE TIMES 1/2/83

Banning ends, but exile may not be quoted

328

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has announced that it is an offence to quote the exiled black civic leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, whose three-year banning order expired yesterday.

In a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday, Mr Le Grange said the provisions of Section 56 (1)(p) of the Internal Security Act had been applied in the case of Mr Botha, now living in Maseru.

Section 56 (1)(p) of the Internal Security Act prohibits the publication or dissemination of "any speech, utterance, writing or statement or any extract from or recording or reproduction" of a speech or statement by a banned person, without ministerial permission.

As chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco), Mr Botha was detained with two other civic leaders, Mr Phalo Tshume and Mr Mono Badela, after a police swoop at Walmer township on January 10, 1980.

They were initially held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act of 1966, and later under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

The allegedly forced resignation of Mr Botha from the Ford Cortina plant, where he had been a spokesman for striking workers, plunged Ford into industrial unrest in November, 1979.

After calls for city-wide strikes and peaceful demonstrations at a series of Pebco meetings in January, 1980, Mr Botha was detained in a security police swoop, a move which sparked unrest in Walmer township.

After spending 47 days in detention, he was released and served with a banning order under Sections 9 and 10 of the Internal Security Act No 44 of 1950.

'Harassment' causes man to resign

CAPE TIMES 2/2/83 328

Staff Reporter

A BANNED ex-detainee, Mr Johnny Issel, has resigned his job at the Churches Urban Planning Commission because of "constant harassment" from the security police, the CUPC acting director, Mrs N Wessels, said in a statement this week.

Mr Issel was a senior community organizer with CUPC and was banned for the first time in 1973. He was detained for the fourth time in November, 1981 and held for eight months at Modderbee Prison near Benoni, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

A former secretary of the banned South African Students' Organization (Saso), he is at present restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The statement expressed "a deep sense of regret" at Mr Issel's resignation.

Brigadier Hennie Kotze, head of the security police in the Western Cape, denied, through a police spokesman, "any harassment" of Mr Issel by members of the security police. He declined to comment any further on the CUPC statement.

First act of freedom

City Press 6/2/83 328



● Journalist Mono Badela enjoys his new-found freedom with his son Zweletha.

By MANDLA TYALA

PORT ELIZABETH — The first thing Mono Badela did on Tuesday, his first day as a free man after three years under a banning order, was to visit his mother's grave in Zwide township.

He last visited the grave in 1979, and has been unable to do so since because his restriction order prohibited him from entering any township except the one in which he lives.

"It's nice being able to receive visitors without having to jump to the window every time a car stops outside," Mr Badela told CP.

"I'm a free man now, I can work and earn a living just like anybody else."

While the restriction order was in force, Mr Badela, a reporter on the now banned Sunday Post, could not work as a journalist.

Thozamile Botha, founder of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who was banned at the same time as Mr Badela, has been "listed" in terms of the Internal Security Act.

This means nothing he writes or says can be quoted in South Africa.

Mr Botha fled the country in 1980 and is based in Maseru.

Banned PE man appears in court

Court Reporter

A 32-YEAR-OLD banned man, Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, appeared yesterday in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court charged with possessing banned literature and breaking his banning order.

Mr Makanda pleaded not guilty to both charges. He admitted that he was subject to a restriction.

The State alleged that on October 8 last year Mr Makanda was found in Zwide which was outside of the area to which he was restricted.

It also alleged that three banned publications were found in Mr Makanda's possession: New Dawn Vol 1 No 2 — 1981, *Peoples Hero — Joe Gqabi*, and *Peoples Hero — Solomon Mahlangu*.

The case was postponed to the Regional Court on March 28. Mr Makanda's R300 bail was extended.

Mr J D E Moony was on the Bench. Mr J Nel appeared for the State. Mr S Nkanunu appeared for the defence.

SECTION C

Dismissed workers reinstated

Star 10/2/83

Labour Briefs

● Dismissed workers at the Gallo music company warehouse in Germiston this week agreed to return to work after management granted a new return-to-work deadline. At a meeting between shop stewards belonging to the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and Gallo management, a conditional reinstatement for former workers was agreed. The conditions are that there will be no loss of service benefits, workers will not be paid for the period from their dismissal to reinstatement and pending retrenchments will be effective.

About 100 workers had gone on strike last week over the retrenchment issue and were dismissed after refusing to meet a return-to-work deadline. A Ccawusa spokesman described the reinstatements as a victory, considering that workers were told last week they had "dismissed themselves."

● A case of breaking banning orders against a former head of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of SA, Mr Dumile Makanda, was postponed in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on Monday until March 28. This was the third court appearance of Mr Makanda, who was served with the two-year banning order last year after he had spent about eight months in detention. He was released without being charged. Three of his union colleagues were also served with two-year banning orders.

Date 22/10/76

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

Subject ECONOMICS IA
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

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EDSON

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.
(a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to my reply of 9 February 1983 to question No. 27.

X (328) Hansard Q. 61.84-86

Dr. C. F. Beyers Naudé: restrictions

11/2/83

*22. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) What were the restrictions initially imposed upon Dr. C. F. Beyers Naudé by him during October 1982;

(2) what were the amendments recommended by the Board of Review in its report to him in terms of section 38 of the Internal Security Act;

(3) whether any restrictions imposed upon Dr. Naudé were lifted in consequence of the amendments recommended by the Board of Review; if so, what restrictions;

(4) whether (a) he and (b) any other persons submitted recommendations and evidence to the Board of Review; if so, what other persons;

(5) whether the recommendations and evidence submitted by such other persons were considered by the Board of Review; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) In terms of section 19(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) Dr. Naudé was prohibited from—

7

(a) absenting himself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg;

(b) being within any of the following areas or places:

(i) any Black area or compound;

(ii) Coloured or Asian residential areas;

(iii) factory premises;

(iv) printer's premises;

(v) premises of any organization referred to in part I or II of the Annexure to Government Notice No. R.2130 of 28 December 1962;

(vi) premises of universities and other educational institutions; and

(vii) premises of any court;

(c) participating or assisting in any manner whatsoever in compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting any publication;

(d) contributing, preparing, compiling or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any matter for publication in any publication or from assisting in any such act;

(e) preparing, compiling, printing, dissemminating or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any document in which—

(i) any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended or criticised;

(ii) any matter is contained concerning an unlawful organization;

7

(iii) any matter is contained which shall engender feelings of hostility between different population groups;

(f) giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom he is the parent;

(g) taking part in any manner whatsoever in the activities of affairs of any organization referred to in part I or II of the Annexure to Government Notice R.2130 of 28 December 1962;

(h) communicating with restricted or listed persons.

In terms of section 20 of the Act he is prohibited from attending any gathering or any gathering of the following nature, class or kind, namely any social and political gathering and any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by him.

(2) The Board of Review recommended that the prohibition mentioned under 1(b) above as well as the prohibition to attend any gathering and any social gathering be withdrawn.

(3) Yes. All the amendments recommended by the board of Review were given effect to.

(4) (a) Yes.

(4) (b) and (5) The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the provisions of section 39(1) read with section 8(9) and (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

Ministers:

328 Hansard Q.Col. 124

Internal Security Act: restrictions

16/2/83

*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he has reviewed the cases of persons who are restricted under the Internal Security Act with a view to lifting those restrictions; if so, to what effect; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

In view of the provisions of section 73(2) of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, regarding the withdrawal of restriction notices in force on the date immediately preceding the commencement of the Act, a start has been made with the revision of such cases with the view to the early withdrawal of the notices or the extension thereof. The cases of 20 persons have already been reviewed. In one case the notice was withdrawn before the expiry date and in another the restriction has been extend. In the other 18 cases I decided not to extend the notices. The other cases still have to be considered.

Ministers:

Hansard

Internal Security Act: restrictions

328 Q.601,183 18/2/83

*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons have left the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 61.

(b) 16.

328

Cape Herald February 19 1983 3

'Harassment' of Issel condemned

WHILE Johnny Issel, banned Mitchells Plain community leader, has been forced out of his job and his family has "not yet been told of the next step", his former employers have condemned the continuous harassment by security police which eventually forced him to resign.

Mr Issel, a father of three, worked for the Churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC) for about 18 months before he resigned earlier this month.

A CUPC spokesman said that Mr Issel, banned and restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district, had been visited regularly by members of the security police who told him to "stop working for the commission", and warned him that he was contravening his banning order by working there.

In terms of his banning order, Mr Issel may not have anything to do with publications and the security police claimed the commission was producing publications.

DENIED

"We strongly condemn the fact that through harassment, he is denied the basic right to work and support his family.

His wife, Shahieda, said that they had three children to raise.

"The government does not care about dependants when they ban or detain people. In 1974 they forced Johnny to live in Elsies River and the family was also forced to live there.

"In 1980, hardly had he started working for the community newsletter, Grassroots, than the government, by way of banning orders, forced him to resign.

"Two of our children are at school and we have a house to run."

STRONGER

"We are not intimidated by the frequent security police visits. That they have now once again forced Johnny to quit his job will only make us stronger."

Security police have denied they have harassed Mr Issel.

★ The Cap

Shot lecturer: 5-year delay questioned

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mrs Jane Turner, mother of Dr Ric Turner, the banned University of Natal political science lecturer who was assassinated in 1978, yesterday wrote to the presenter of SATV's Police File programme asking why her son's case was dealt with so long after his murder.

During Police File on Tuesday, Mr David Hall-Green appealed to anyone who might be able to help police in their investigations, to come forward.

Mrs Turner said earlier that the recent parliamentary discussions on the Seychelles issue might have sparked off renewed interest in her son's case.

Her son was gunned down by an unknown assailant in the bedroom of his home in Bellair, Durban, on January 8, 1978.

Mrs Turner did not see this week's Police File and in her letter yesterday asked Mr Hall-Green what was said in the programme and why it was screened so long after the event.

"I see no point in screening the show now, five years after the incident," she remarked.

In April last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the closure of the investigation into the murder because no advance could be made in the case.

He gave an assurance at the time that if any new facts came to light they would be investigated.

Mr Hall-Green told the Mercury the film clipping concerning the assassination was taped in Durban about a year ago.

"There was no significance in it having appeared this week except that it was in stock and we needed a clipping of that length to slot into the programme," Mr Hall-Green said.

"They pumped me full of more antibiotics.
"A week later I was a skin
one of fear and hatred.
"I am under psychiatric
day Times to the Lesotho
Permanent Secretary for

S. Times 27/2/83 (328)



h his mother and daughters, Jann, then aged eight, and
he steps where he was murdered outside his home

Turner mystery murder probe reopens

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

POLICE have reopened inquiries into the mysterious murder of banned lecturer Dr Rick Turner five years ago.

The news came as a shock to his mother, Mrs Jane Turner, of Stellenbosch, who has campaigned tirelessly to bring the killer to justice.

It was revealed on the television programme "Police File" on Tuesday night.

Film of the murder scene at Dr Turner's home in Bellair, Durban, was shown.

And presenter David Hall-Green appealed to anyone who might help to come forward.

Dr Turner, 36, a political science lecturer at the University of Durban, was gunned down in January, 1978 — weeks before his five-year banning order expired.

'Police File' appeal in resumed hunt for lecturer's killer

Glad

He died in the arms of his 13-year-old daughter, Jann.

Police announced last year that they had closed their inquiries.

Mrs Turner said: "If it's true that they closed the case, why bring it all out now?

"I must say I am glad it's happened — it keeps the thing going. People are very, very interested in it.

"I have not much hope in it, but I still feel I may do something."

She declined to say what she might do.

Mrs Turner said the police thought last year that the Turner family was against details of his murder being screened.

She denies that is true.

Now she has written to Mr Hall-Green to ask why the film clip was shown and why the case had been publicised after so long.

The police liaison officer for the programme, Captain Fred Peach, said it was customary for all unsolved cases to be screened.



DAVID HALL-GREEN
Appeal for help

A new investigating officer had been appointed to the case, and it had been his decision to film the incident for "Police File".

The clip was made last year.

Cape Town-born Dr Turner was awarded a doctorate from the Sorbonne in Paris at the age of 25 for his thesis on Jean-Paul Sartre.

He was on the advisory panel of the National Union of South African Students shortly before he was banned in 1973.

His banning and that of seven Nusas officials followed the Schlebusch Report into the union and other organisations.

At the time, Dr Turner was studying white attitudes to the Durban strikes of 1973.

He was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and confined to the magisterial district of Durban.

Incidents

The restrictions were lifted temporarily so that he could appear as a defence witness in the South African Students Organisation terror trial in Pretoria in 1976.

During his banning he was the victim of several nasty incidents.

Less than an hour before Dr Turner was murdered, former ANC member Stephen Mtshali was also shot in KwaMashu.

S-Times 27/4/88

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Date set for 'unban Beyers' petition

By ANTHEA TASKER

THE national petition calling for the unbanning of Dr C F Beyers Naude will be presented to the Minister of Law and Order on March 30.

Petition organisers, among them Professor Albert Geyser of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mrs Evelyn Cresswell, said in a statement this week: "The petition is an act of trust and hope on the part of those who signed it.

"Voices like that of Beyers Naude should be heard now more than ever for it is imperative that we move forward into the future motivated not by fear, but by faith.

"Many of our finest citizens are wasting away in prisons and leading semi-lives under banning orders."

Statement

Professor Geyser said that those who had not yet signed the petition could send a statement with name, address and signature to Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The statement should read: "We, the undersigned people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C F Beyers Naude, as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

The petition has already been signed by leading churchmen, businessmen and top lawyers, among them Mr George Bizos, SC, Mr Tony Bloom, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Archbishop Phillip Russell, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer.

(328) RDM 1/3/83

Top men petition Naude banning

By ANTON HARBER

DOZENS of South Africa's top businessmen, lawyers, academics, and religious and political leaders have signed a petition calling for the Minister of Law and Order to end the banning of Dr Beyers Naude.

The organisers of the petition, which is to be handed to the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of this month, made a final appeal yesterday to individuals to sign it.

"Now more than ever, voices like that of Dr Naude should be heard ... our act to petition the Minister is an act of trust and of hope. It is an assertion of faith in communication rather than in violence," they said.

"The petition singles out Dr Naude for his compassion and care for all regardless of the cost to himself. He symbolises our hope that the pursuit of right and justice will prevail in our country," they said.

Dr Naude was banned in 1977.

The organisers asked all those who had not signed the appeal to append their name, address and signature to the wording of the petition and send it to P O Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

The petition reads: "We, the undersigned, people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C P Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

The businessmen who have signed it include Mr Harry Oppenheimer, former chairman of Anglo American, Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of Premier Milling, Mr Len Abrahamse, of Syfrets Trust, and Mr Chris Saunders of Tongaat Sugar.

The lawyers include Mr George Bizos, SC, Mr Jules Browde, SC, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, Prof John Dugard and Prof J van der Vyver.

It has also been signed by Archbishop Denis Hurley, head of the Roman Catholic Church, Ds Sam Buti of the NGK, Chief Rabbi B M Caspar, Archbishop Philip Russel of the Anglican Church, Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of the Kwazulu homeland.

Star 2/3/83 (32)

'Thousands' sign Naude petition

Chief Reporter

Signatures are pouring into Johannesburg in support of a petition calling for the unbanning of theologian Dr Beyers Naude.

The petition will be handed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the end of this month.

One of the petition organisers, Professor Albert Geyser, the professor of divinity at the University of the Witwatersrand, who has been closely associated with Dr Naude in the past, said an exact tally of signatures had not yet been made but "thousands" had been received.

Those wishing to be included in the petition may still append their names, addresses and signatures to the wording of the petition and send it to Box 97, Johanesburg, 2000.

The wording is: "We, the undersigned, people of South Africa, urge the Minister of Law and Order to lift the banning order on Dr C F Beyers Naude as it constitutes a severe inroad into justice in South Africa."

Many prominent businessmen, academics, lawyers, churchmen, writers and politicians have already signed the petition.

Vandals rip up Glendower green

By Adrian Frederick

Caddies believed to be protesting against the employment of "visiting" and white caddies by professional golfers playing in the R40 000 Kodak Classic, which started at Glendower today, are thought to have damaged the 13th and 14th greens this morning.

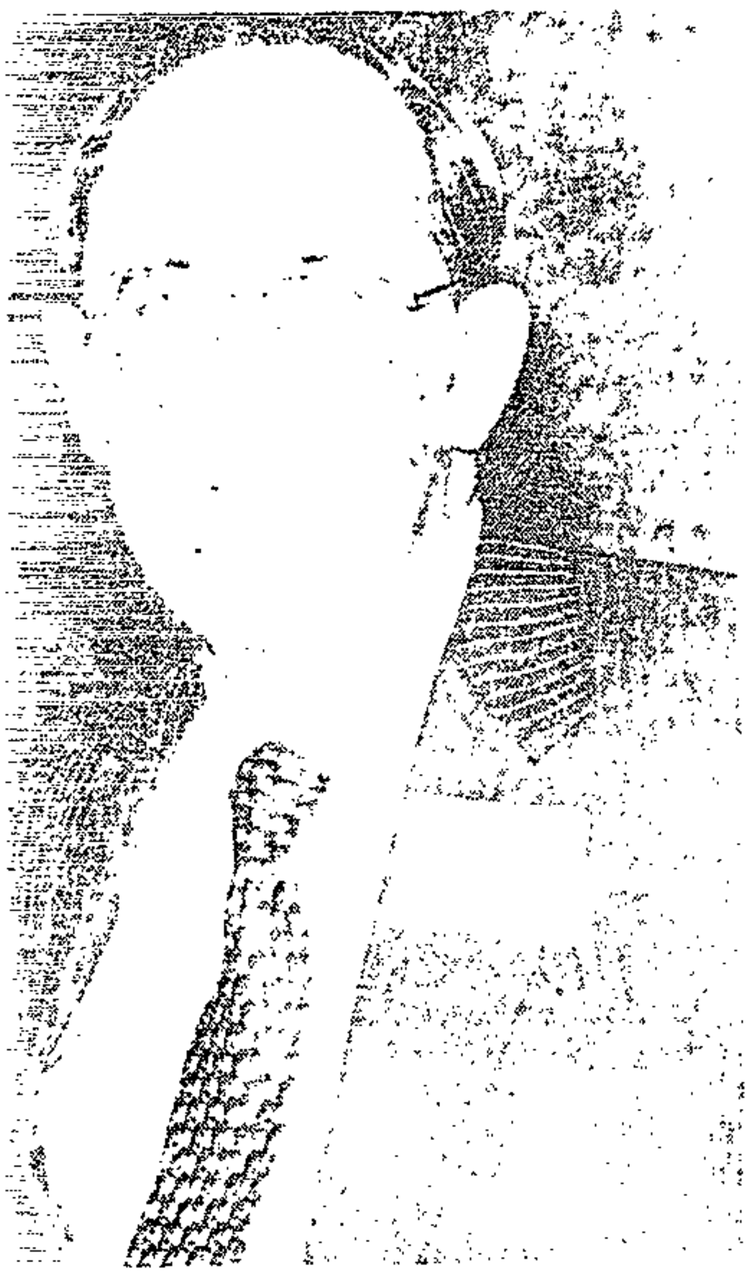
Greens staff arrived to cut the putting surfaces at 8 am to find that the greens had been ripped with a spade. More than 200 sods were lifted.

Frantic work by club employees had the greens reasonably playable by the time the first players went through soon after 10 am.

Two notes left at the scene indicate that there are objections to the use of caddies not usually employed by the club.

The notes mentioned opposition to the use of white professional caddies.

During the Asseng tournament at Glendower two years ago vandals damaged the fifth green by pouring engine oil on it.



Day one in a new job is always something of an occasion — even for a future director-general of the SABC. Mr Riaan Eksteen (right), former South African ambassador to the United Nations, found himself making his first acquaintance with life at Auckland Park yesterday. There was another reason why it was an important day — The Star Tonight! television awards were presented and Mr Eksteen was one of the guests at a luncheon held at the Sandton Holiday Inn. Also present was SABC director-general Mr Steve de Villiers.

● Details of the awards are on Page 7 of Tonight!

ı Row h'

ne managed to get her ol but it was taken her by Matamela's omplice. He left the e but Matamela reined behind.

I was thrown on the r and in the next e-and-a-half hours I raped five times."

Matamela admitted vious convictions for ft and housebreaking.

ast year he was con-ted on five counts of ebreaking with in- to steal and was sen-ced to 15 years' im-sonment, of which 10 rs were suspended.

Policemen face bribery charges

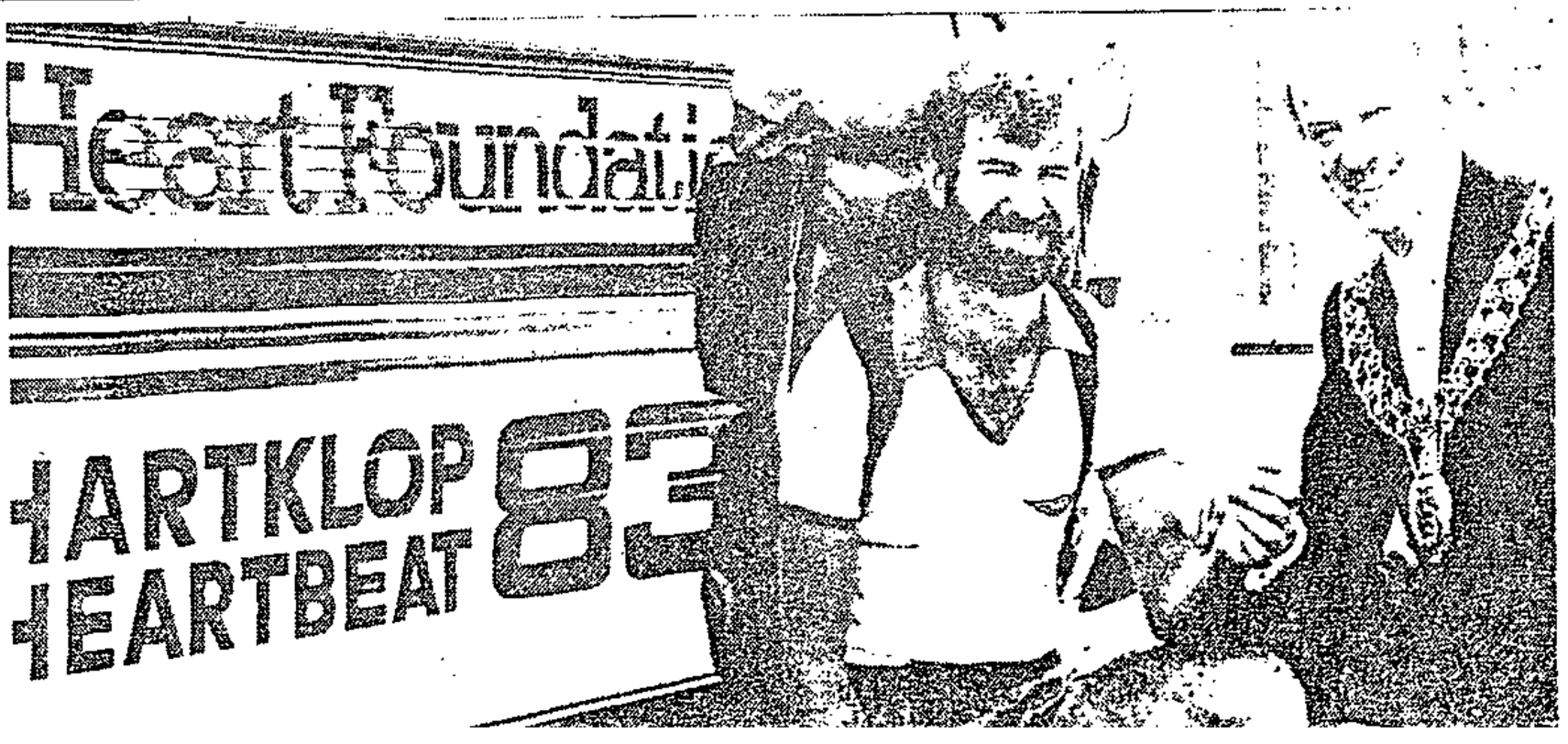
Two members of the South African Police yesterday made a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Regional Court in connection with an allegation of bribery, alternatively corruption.

The two men, Mr H S Cronje (24), and Mr J G Morton (23), both of Gad Street, Triomf, were not asked to plead by the magistrate, Mr J J Muller.

The State alleges the two accepted R350 in cash, a suit and cooking pots in February this year to release a Mr Rashid Kahn from custody and render him immune from a charge of possession of dagga.

The men were released on their own recognisances and the case was postponed to March 10.

aking s walk o-heart



f du Toit today put his foot forward and set on a 7 000 km walk — th the blessing of nnesburg.

The 24-year-old student doing his bit to help the art Foundation of thern Africa raise R2 lion.

He is expecting to

Pamphlet banned

328

Star 11/3/83

A pamphlet on Dr Neil Aggett, produced by the University of Cape Town's Student Representative Council, has been banned.

A notice in the Goverment Gazette today said that "We Won't Forget Neil Aggett" has been declared undesirable as it is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order.

It was produced by Media Comm, SRC University of Cape Town.

Dr Aggett died in police detention last year. After a long and costly inquest, which ended this year, it was ruled that no one was responsible for his death.

Jana guilty

Star 15/3/83 328

Banned Johannesburg attorney Devikatane Priscilla Jana was convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday of contravening a five-year banning order restricting her to the Johannesburg magisterial district.

The magistrate, Mr W Rosch, deferred sentence for five years and ruled that the details of the offence be reported to the S A Law Society for possible disciplinary action.

Jana (39), of Woodpecker Road, Lenasia, pleaded guilty.

328

Court warns banned lawyer Jana

15/3/83

Mail Reporter

A LENASIA attorney was cautioned and discharged after a Johannesburg magistrate suspended the passing of sentence for five years on charges that she contravened her banning order.

Devikatane Priscilla Jana, 39, of Woodpecker Road, pleaded guilty and handed in a statement saying she had broken her order restricting her to the Johannesburg Magisterial district on July 23 to 25, last year.

She said she had gone to Durban to see her mother who had had an operation.

The magistrate, Mr W G Rosch, said he took into account that had she applied for permission to see her mother on these grounds, it would probably have been granted.

Banned senior journalist for trial today

Mail Reporter

A BANNED senior journalist who has spent almost nine months in custody will appear with eight others in the Johannesburg Regional Court for trial today.

The trial is in connection with allegations of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Mr Joe Nong Thloloe, 40, a senior journalist for the Sowetan newspaper, whose family lives at Zone Five, Pimville, Soweto was arrested in June last year.

The general secretary of the South African Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Phillip Dlamini, 30, of Zola North, Soweto, will be among the accused.

Others who will appear are Mr Harrison Thembinkosi Noqgekele, 26, of Zola Two, Soweto, Mr Veli Truman Mnguni, 33, of Makhula Street, Orlando East, Mr Sipho Moffat Nqobo, 28, of Mofolo North, Mr Nhlanganiso Sibanda, 26, of 16th Avenue, Alexandra Township, Mr Steven Sipho Mzolo, 26, of Esangweni Section, Tembisa, Mr Mfana Mtshali, 18, and Mr Shadrack Rampete, both of Kagiso Two, Krugersdorp.

They were not asked to plead when they appeared previously.

According to the charge sheet they are accused of furthering the aims of both the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian Youth Unity (Azanyu).

They are also accused of endangering the safety of the Republic or attempting to do so, including conspiring with others to commit the alleged offences, in Johanneburg, Krugersdorp, Tembisa and Pietersburg, between January 1981 and June last year.

Mr Thloloe is the first South African black journalist to win the Louis M Lyons award for conscience and integrity in journalism. The award was given to him by Harvard University where it was received on his behalf by journalist Ameen Akhalwaya a year ago.

328 Hansard Q. 61. 787-788

24/3/83

Internal Security Act

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

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 5(1)(e) and (b) section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1982; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information furnished in (1) and (2) below is in respect of the period 1 January 1982 to 1 July 1982.

(1) (a) (i) No.

(ii) No.

(iii) No.

(b) (i) Yes; 16.

(ii) Yes; 25.

(iii) Yes; 11.

(2) Yes; 3.

(3) Since the powers vested in the Minister of Justice in terms of the statutory provisions concerned have been transferred to the Minister of Law and Order since 2 July 1982 it is suggested that the question be directed to the latter Minister.

→

Political veteran wants to start anew

328

26/3/83

Cape Herald

VETERAN political figure Kisten Moonsamy, whose five-year banning order expired without renewal last week, wants to resume life as an ordinary worker.

Mr Moonsamy, who has been silenced for almost 20 years, said he was grateful to his family and friends who assisted him during a traumatic period of his life.

He said the poverty-stricken condition of black people forced him to get into "liberation politics."

"I came from a poor background and my late father, who was a labourer for the Durban Corporation, was unable to support our large family on his meagre earnings of six pounds," he recalled.

"My three brothers and I were forced to work in factories to supplement the family income.

"Now that I have freedom of movement, I will look for a job in a factory."

Mr Moonsamy was one of 18 ANC members who were convicted for sabotage and sent to Robben Island in the early Sixties.

Last week he spent the first few hours of his freedom visiting family members, relatives, and meeting former colleagues.

Banned man says restricted area not clearly demarcated

THE defence of a banned man who appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today on a charge of breaking his banning order was that the area to which he was restricted was not clearly demarcated.

Mr Dumile Dennis Makhanda, 32, of Kwazakele, pleaded not guilty to a charge of breaking a banning order and to another of possessing banned literature.

Mr Makhanda was allegedly found at his brother's house in Zwide — outside the area to which he was restricted — on October 8, 1982.

It was also alleged that one banned publication, *New Dawn*, volume 1, number 2, 1981, and three banned stickers titled "People's Hero — Joe Gqabi", "People's Hero — Solomo Mahlangu" and "The Silverton Three", all bearing photographs, were found in his possession on October 12, 1982.

Mr P Langa, instructed by S Nkanunu, for the defence, submitted that Kwazakele, the area to which Mr Makhanda was restricted, was not clearly demarcated.

(Proceeding)

Counsel says PE banned man will deny charge

E. Post 29/3/83

Post Reporter

DEFENCE counsel for a banned former trade unionist told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday that his client would deny he had banned publications.

Mr P N Langa appeared for Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, of Kwazakele, who pleaded not guilty to contravening his banning order and to possession of banned literature.

Mr Makanda was allegedly found at his brother's house in Zwide, a township outside the area to which he is restricted, on October 8 last year.

It was also alleged that he was found in possession of the banned publication — New Dawn, Volume 1, Number 2, 1981, three banned stickers with photographs titled "People's Hero — Joe Gqabi", "People's Hero — Solomon Mahlangu", and "People's Hero — The Silverton Three" and photographs allegedly showing notices framed by ANC colours.

Mr Langa submitted that Kwazakele, the area to which Mr Makanda was restricted, was not clearly demarcated and that the order of restriction was vague and uncertain.

He said members of the Port Elizabeth security police belittled Mr Makanda when they found him under a bed at his brother's house. They referred to a pending restriction order confining him to his house during certain hours.

The case was postponed to June 1.

Mr J B Robinson was on the Bench. Mr J Nel appeared for the State. Mr Langa was instructed by S Nkanunu and Company.

South Africa lost an eminent medical academic in 1968 when Professor Raymond Hoffenberg of UCT was forced into exile

Banished, but the bitterness lingers

w/e ARGUS 2/4/83 (328)

PROFESSOR Raymond Hoffenberg's appointment as president of the Royal College of Physicians is "very challenging and exciting" — but nothing will ever compensate him for his enforced exile from South Africa.

By GARNER THOMSON in London and KEVIN JACOBS in Cape Town

"It is 15 years to the day that I arrived in England," the once-banned University of Cape Town lecturer said in London this week, "and I am still extremely resentful — not just for myself, but for the thousands like me who have suffered by the wicked abuse of a powerful law to ban anyone without recourse to a court of law."

And in Cape Town, contemporaries of Dr "Bill" Hoffenberg at UCT Medical School recalled that to date no reasons had been given for his deportation, and stressed the loss to South Africa of a brilliant academic.

Dr Stuart Saunders, principal of UCT, said: "There can be no question that the loss to academic medicine when he was forced to leave the country was considerable and most regrettable.

"I think this illustrates so well how thoroughly bad it is to have a system whereby people can be banned without charge or trial, and what damage this system can do to South Africa."

Pharmacologist Professor Peter Folb — one of many at UCT who protested against Professor Hoffenberg's deportation in 1968 — said: "It marked a very definite point in the history of UCT Medical School.

"We did not lose only Bill Hoffenberg as a result of that action — we lost numerous other people as a consequence: people who left of their own accord, who felt that they could not tolerate that intrusion on the medical and scientific community."

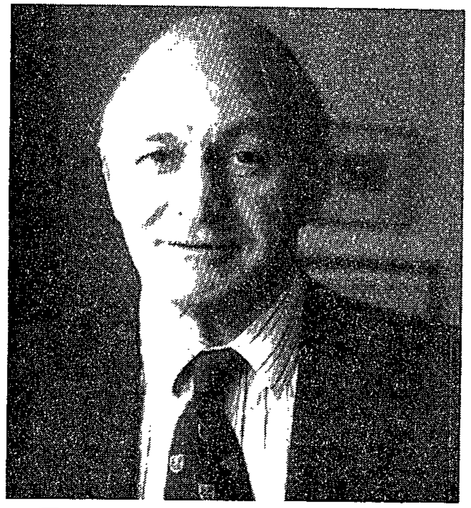
Noted for his work in endocrinology, Professor Hoffenberg is uncertain whether his new position as head of Britain's major body for training and maintenance of medical standards will leave him enough time to pursue his own research.

"Catastrophy"

But this interruption to his career is nothing compared with the "catastrophe" of 1968.

Then, Dr Hoffenberg was a well-known campaigner against apartheid, but he denies involvement in anything that might have made him a danger to the State.

"In fact, I was just one of many who didn't like apartheid and said so. I was never given any reason for my banning order. I was simply told by the Department of Justice that it was 'not in the interests of the State' to explain."



■ Professor Raymond Hoffenberg, photographed in London this week ... 15 years on and the resentment has not diminished.

Not once during or was he approached to give any kind of explanation. "Not a single person approached me to ask what I was alleged to have done," he said.

He is not alone in his bitterness.

"Everywhere I go in Europe there are South Africans who have been forced by the system to leave. Some of these people are of the highest possible order. In my discipline there are professors in almost every medical school and university who have been driven away.

"This is a terrible, terrible loss to the country. And even worse off are the many thousands of black people who suffer the same treatment without any publicity whatsoever."

Professor Hoffenberg's departure from South Africa is still remembered in Cape Town. More than 1 000 academics and supporters turned out to wish him well on his departure following the discovery that he could no longer pursue his career under the banning order.

The crowd sang "We shall overcome" — also banned in South Africa — and Professor Hoffenberg left South Africa for the last time amid emotional scenes under the surveillance of security branch detectives.

"The past 15 years have done nothing to diminish my resentment," Professor Hoffenberg said this week.

Angry

"I cannot complain that it has done my career any harm. But it still makes me extremely angry to think that some narrow-minded bigot could decide my future like that.

"South Africa was my country too. I was born there and I had as much right to live there as (then Prime Minister) Vorster or any of those people who decided to ban me. I would much rather have stayed."

Since his arrival in England, Professor Hoffenberg has made many contributions to medical progress.

He has held posts as senior scientist with the Council, with the division of biophysics, and as consultant in endocrinology to both the New End and Royal Free hospitals.

He has published several chapters and scientific papers on various aspects of endocrinology and metabolism in medicine and biochemistry.

Distinguished

At UCT this week, the principal, Dr Saunders, said: "I had at the time, and I still have, the highest possible regard for him as a doctor, as a clinician, as a research worker, as a teacher, and as a human being. He must certainly be one of the most distinguished graduates of UCT Medical School.

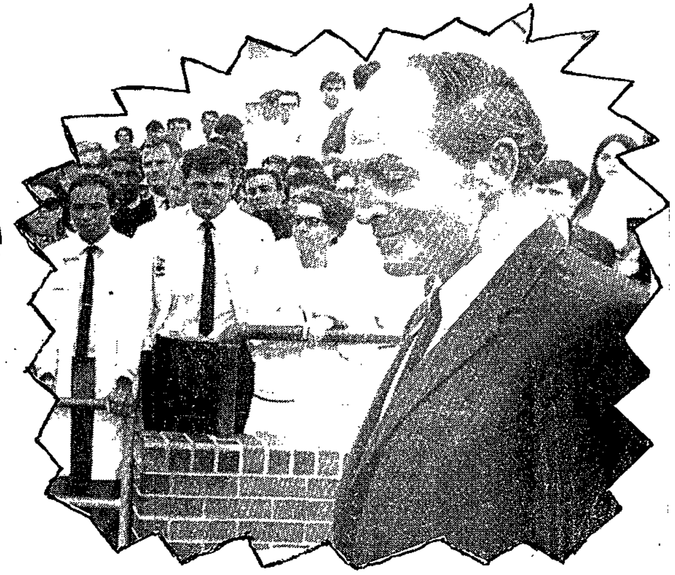
"The fact that he has been made president of Physicians in London indicates the very high esteem in which the profession holds him in Britain. It is an honour which comes to very few, and the choice is very carefully made."

Professor Folb said he regarded Dr Hoffenberg as "a true South African".

"He was an outstanding teacher at the medical school. He was a fine scientist, and while in this country he was recognised internationally for his scientific contribution. He was respected by students and staff and had a great concern for the issues of this country.

Never told

"He told us officially that there was nothing he knew that he had done against the law of the land. That, from

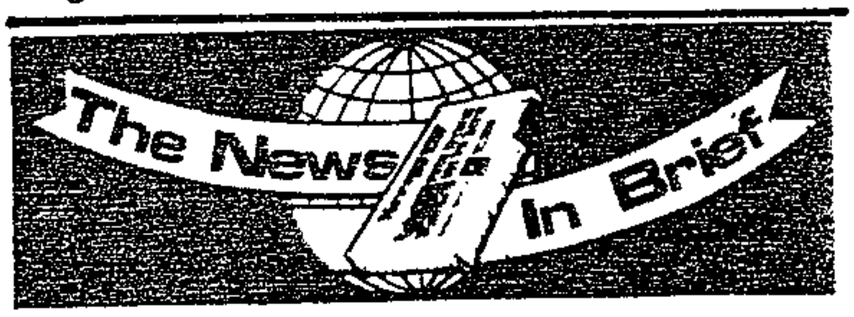


■ Flashback to March 28 1968, when hundreds of white-coated medical students converged on D F Malan airport to say farewell to "Bill" Hoffenberg.

sufficient for all of us. The reasons for his banning were never made public. I don't know why he was banned; he does not know, and the university was never told.

"It was a severe blow to South Africa," said Professor Folb. "It is so difficult to replace people of that calibre in the scientific community, and of that commitment to medicine in this country."

● On the day of Professor Hoffenberg's departure from Cape Town, on March 28 1968, Professor J F Brock, then head of the Medical School, said: "I and my department regard with a sense of tragedy the loss of a highly valuable and respected colleague and very good friend. We feel that our loss is South Africa's



Security Police quiz Ntlokoa

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY police have raided the home of banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntlokoa, three times in the last two weeks, taking with them several documents said to be undesirable.

The first raid was last Friday, then another was made on Monday this week when two black policemen called at his home in Kagiso and demanded that Ntlokoa accompany them to the security police offices in Krugersdorp where he was told to make a statement. The third raid was on Tuesday.

After having been taken to the police station on Monday, Ntlokoa was, however, allowed to go home later in the day. His family said he had refused to make the statement.

A relative added that the police had told them that Ntlokoa might be charged for being in possession of undesirable literature.

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that the police had visited the home of Mr Ntlokoa and seized certain documents.

The police headquarters added further that as soon as the investigation was completed the matter would be referred to the Attorney General to decide on whether to prosecute Ntlokoa or not.

Crime.

Journalist Thloloe jailed

By ANN PALMER

A BANNED journalist and three others were sentenced to a total of 11 years' jail in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after it was found they had collected and possessed literature published by the Pan Africanist Congress.

A journalist on the Sowetan newspaper, Joe Nong Thloloe, 40, and Sipho Moffat Ngcobo, 28, both of Soweto, were each jailed for 2½ years for contravening the Terrorism Act.

Nhlanganiso Sibanda, 26, of Alexandra Township, and Steven Sipho Mzolo, 21, of Tembisa, were each jailed for three years under the same Act.

At a previous hearing, the four changed their plea of not guilty to guilty of taking part in an activity of the outlawed PAC between February 1981 and June 1982.

Mr A R Van Wyk, for the State, previously handed in the literature which was found in the possession of the four men.

"The New Road" was found with Thloloe, three documents — Azania News, PAC World and Salute the Second Consultative Conference of the PAC on Azania — were found with Ngcobo and boxes containing different documents with Sibanda and Mzolo.

The magistrate, Mr T Kleynhans, said he took into account that the men had already been in detention for 10 months.

As far as Thloloe was concerned he had only been found in posssession of one banned document.

"All four of you are first offenders which does not automatically entitle you to a suspended sentence."

Mr Kleynhans said that in pleading guilty the men had shown some remorse and readiness to accept their punishment but circumstances might be so that they did not have much choice.

LENYENYE'S LITTLE SHEPHERD

328

City Press 24/4/83

By DERRICK LUTHAYI



Dr Mamphela Ramphele relaxing at home looking after the new shepherd Malusi.

TZANEEN – Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who has shepherded the sprawling rural settlement of Lenyenye through illness for the past five years, has given the community a new shepherd.

But he is not quite ready to join his mother in tending her human flock. He is still lying in an incubator in Dr Ramphele's house.

The new arrival – Malusi – arrived two months early. Looking healthy and radiant as ever, Dr Ramphele was allowed to leave the hospital to be a doctor, a nurse and mother of the young boy at her home.

Before Dr Ramphele came to Lenyenye she was based in King William's Town running a private clinic under the auspices of the Black Community Programme, and was also a member of the Black Peoples' Convention.

Banned

After the turbulent 1976 and 1977 era, she was banned and banished to Lenyenye, where she set up many community projects.

Today, an impressive building – Ithuseng Community Health Centre – shines like a beacon in the midst of matchbox houses.



Patients outside the Lebowa government-run clinic, standing around their nurse, Mrs Daphne Matome. There are no chairs for them to sit.

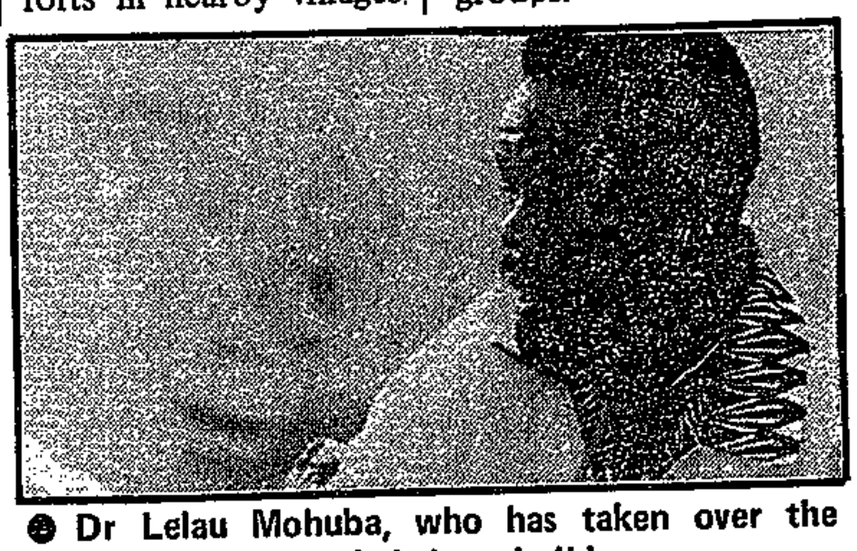
While she nurses young Malusi at home, a young and energetic man, Dr Lelau Mohuba, looks after the community.

Dr Mohuba says he left the Groothoek Hospital, Zebediela, in February this year to do community work in Lenyenye.

"Community work makes more sense than hospital work. It puts one across the real practical problems as opposed to hospital, where you find patients lying ill, and you do not know their backgrounds.

"We are working in an area with a population of about 100 000 in our general care work, but concentrating our efforts in nearby villages from the centre," said Dr Mohuba.

Projects undertaken at Ithuseng are health education, self-help clubs and literacy groups.



Dr Lelau Mohuba, who has taken over the reins while Dr Ramphele is on holiday.

Dr Mohuba said: "All this was started by Dr Ramphele. The community we serve is one of the many apathetic and dehumanised ones in the country. It has been an uphill struggle for us to get where we are today, and we are still a long way from our goals".

Last year, 35 294 patients were treated at Ithuseng by one doctor, two nurses and four assistants.

The community contributed towards the establishment of Ithuseng by collecting stones for the foundation, making decorations and digging the sewerage.

A few streets away is the Government-run Lenyenye clinic, housed in a matchbox house and run by two nurses.

There is no room for patients in the clinic and they are forced to sit outside.

Seriously ill patients are taken to Ithuseng for examination by a doctor.

POLITICS

ARGUS 27/4/83 328

Donald Woods runs out the guns

CLIFF SCOTT, Head of The Argus London Bureau, reports

AS South Africans, we are still paying the penalty incurred when John Vorster made his classic blunder and banned Basil D'Oliveira from touring with the MCC.

This petulant piece of racism riveted world attention on South African sport. At the stroke of a Ministerial pen the chains of apartheid had shackled our sportsmen and turned them into some kind of international pariahs.

Gone were the joyful days when club and provincial sides, not to mention our Springboks,openly toured Europe. Today our golfers, club cricketers, hockey players and others must sneak in and out, distressingly furtivè, shunning publicity and hoping they can complete a few fixtures without attracting the unwelcome attention of politicians, the anti-apartheid movement and rent-a-crowd mobs of protesters.

A high price

I do not know when it will all end, although there are increasing signs that British and some European sportsmen, notably the French rugby fraternity, are starting to resist being used as anti-apartheid bovver boys.

But I have a hunch we are about to pay an equally high price for another administrative foul-up made on November 1, 1977.

That was the day arch-blunderer Jimmy (dit laat my koud) Kruger signed the order banning Donald



Donald Woods

Woods, editor of East London's Daily Despatch.

Maybe the Nationalist Cabinet decided they could safely "pick him off", thus serving a warning on editors of other larger newspapers that they must get into line.

Not silenced

Kruger was wrong on both counts. He succeeded in uniting most English and Afrikaans newspapers in condemnation of Woods's banning, and of course criticism of National party gaucheries remains as trenchant as ever.

But more significant, in terms of the impact on South Africa, banning Woods has not silenced his voice. As we are soon to discover, it has made him that much more implacable — a potentially more effective enemy of apartheid.

Woods's banning had a traumatic effect on him and his family. He was deprived of his livelihood. His wife's health faltered. And in the harassment which followed his banning his young daughter became a victim when a T-shirt impregnated with the skin-inflaming chemical ninhydrin was sent to her in a parcel.

Fled SA

The Woods family finally fled South Africa and arrived in Europe impoverished and understandably embittered. Soon Donald Woods will launch the Lincoln Trust, an organisation dedicated to fighting apartheid by (in effect) running a news agency to provide the world's media, politicians and researchers with the latest information on apartheid's iniquities. He is a professional communicator, and there is little doubt he will do it well.

So Donald Woods is no longer simply a niggling thorn in the National Party's flesh in East london. He is about to become a more potent enemy.

Round the world

He has spent many months travelling the world, explaining to potential sponsors the concept of the Lincoln Trust. He has seen heads of government, Cabinet Ministers, oil sheiks, charitable trusts and many influential figures. Mostly, I gather, he has had a sympathetic hearing and some support is already starting to arrive.

For all this, the supporters of the National Party should thank Jimmy Kruger, who could not resist using his power to ban a newspaper editor.

› SHORTAGE

)ER

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Dr Treurnicht said.

will not be on their agenda

the Deputy Minister of

'Appalling law' jailed writer

Mail Reporter

THE law which jailed Mr Joe Thloloe, a journalist, for possessing banned literature was "an appalling law" which discredited South Africa.

In an official statement on behalf of the International Press Institute, Dr Joel Mervis, the institute's official representative in South Africa, yesterday condemned the system of laws and justice which has led to a two-and-half-year jail sentence being imposed on Mr Thloloe.

A journalist was once again the victim of a "harsh" law that imposed punishment and suffering "on a scale quite out of proportion to the seriousness of the crime" alleged to have been committed, said Dr Mervis, a former editor of the Sunday Times.

The system under which Mr Thloloe was detained for two years — about half of that time in solitary confinement — was an affront to human dignity and to civilised standards of justice

Dr Mervis said he condemned the laws which made Mr Thloloe "their victim" in the name of journalists all over the world whom the IPI represented.

"This is now compounded by his long jail sentence. The court no doubt acted according to law in sentencing Mr Thloloe to jail. But if that is the law, it is an appalling law which brings the utmost discredit to South Africa. The sooner it is repealed the better.

"One must bear in mind that Mr Thloloe's crime was to possess banned literature — and for that, by arbitrary ministerial action, and now by legalised court procedure, he will lose about five years of his freedom"

In no other civilised country was a person subjected to such harsh penalties

Mugabe hints at party purge

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told demonstrating women in Harare yesterday there was a need to "correct" the country's leadership from top to bottom to make it follow a socialist line.

There has been intense speculation among political observers in Zimbabwe about a possible imminent cabinet shakeup ever since Mr Mugabe attacked "greedy capitalist" cabinet ministers and other leaders in a recent speech on the eve of the third anniversary of independence recently.

The Prime Minister's battle cry was soon taken up by about 1 000 university students who marched through Harare with anti-capitalist placards. Then in a May Day speech on Monday, Mr Mugabe fired a fresh salvo, threatening to jail employers who violated labour regulations. Black employers were the worst culprits, he said.

Yesterday several hundred women supporters of the ruling Zanu Party marched in Harare with placards denouncing "black capitalists", "rich ministers" and "greedy leaders" and were addressed by Mr Mugabe outside his office.

SA ship to aid of Red vessel

WINDHOEK — A South African naval vessel has left Walvis Bay to assist a Soviet cargo ship, the Nina Onilova, which has a seriously ill sailor on board, maritime authorities in Walvis Bay reported yesterday.

The Nina Onilova developed engine trouble about 90 miles from Walvis Bay, while on its way to the port to disembark the sick sailor.

Another Soviet ship, the Derszkij, was also on its way to help tow the ship to port.

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays.

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary.

Weather

THE weather bureau's forecast for t
TRANSVAAL: — Partly cloudy and
highveld areas where cloudy condit
morning. It will be cloudy and cool ove
with isolated thundershowers.
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Of
in the morning. It will be cloudy in the
OFS and it will become partly cloud
CAPE south of the ORANGE. — Fine
over the south coast, becoming partly
western Cape later. It will be fine and
and the south-western Cape interior
Karoo, otherwise fine and mild to w
NATAL: — Fine and warm but parti
SOUTH WEST AFRICA — Fine to p
BOTSWANA: — Fine and hot but par
parts with a possibility of thundersh

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMU

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

Wednesday
May 4, 1983
Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
11°C 23°C 16°C
Humidity:
68% 30% 40%
Max temp 24°C
Min temp 9°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00
Nil
Sunset today: 17h37
Sunrise tomorrow:
06h32



SOUTH AFRICA

Temperatures a

	°C		
Bloemfontein	24	Jan Smuts	
Cape Town	28	Nelspruit	
Durban	24	Pietersburg	
East London	23	Port Elizabeth	

SOUTH AFRICA: Hottest at 14h00: Vre
Sutherland —3°C
TRANSVAAL: Hottest at 14h00: Ellisras 29
1C

THE WORLD YI

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather	Ma / Mi
Amsterdam	8	14	Cloudy	Mc
Athens	14	27	Clear	Mc
Berlin	6	15	Rain	Ne
Brussels	6	16	Cloudy	Pa

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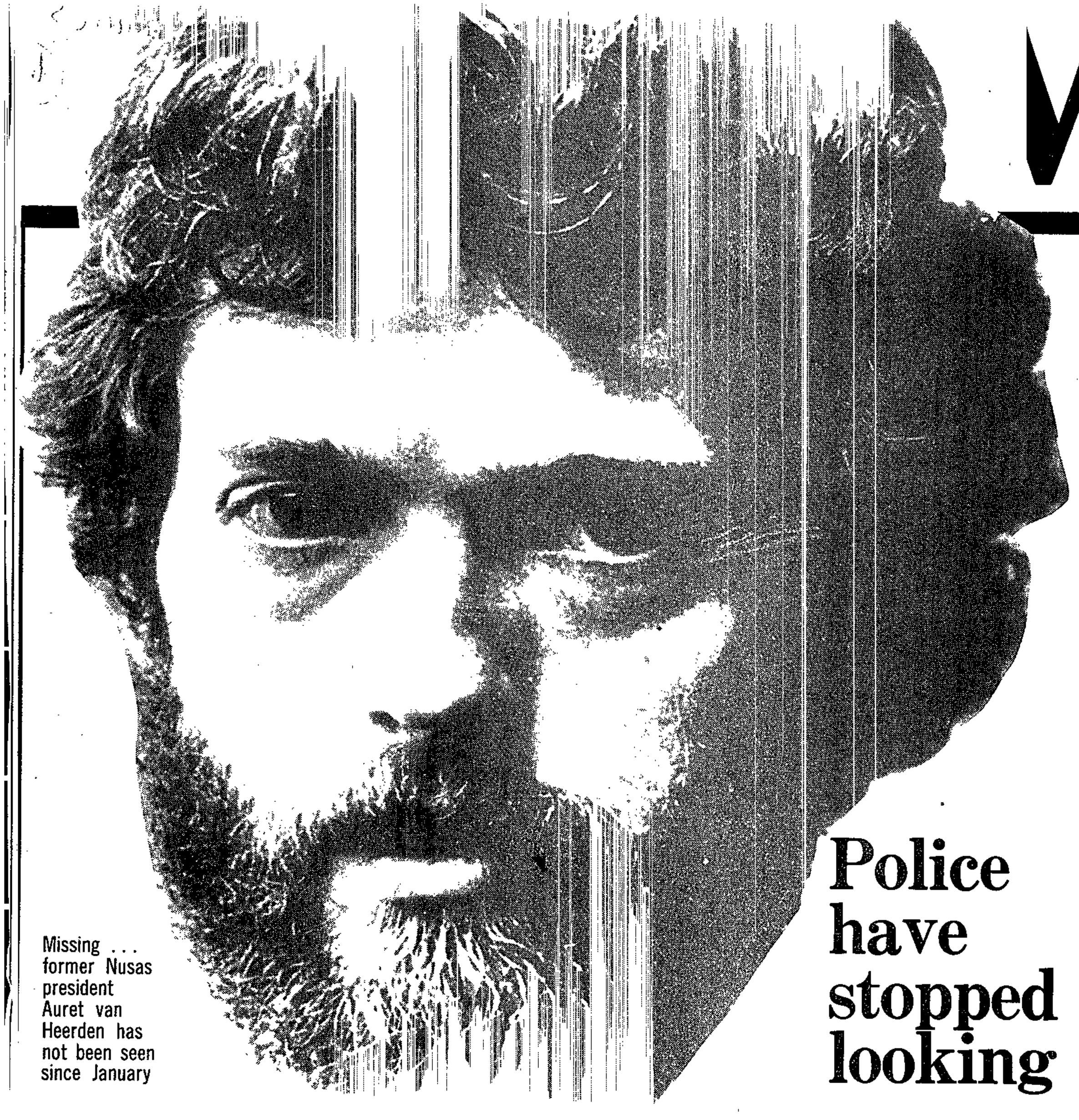
EGG SHELL
5 litres R14,95
25 litres R69,50
WHITE & PASTEL COLOURS

SUPER ACRYLIC PVA
5 litres R7,50
25 litres R35,00
WHITE & PASTEL COLOURS

CEDAR SHEEN
5 litres R16,95
WHITE & COLOURS

SUPER TEXTURED COATINGS
25 litres R52,00
WITH MICA & MARBLE
WHITE & COLOURS

Where?



Missing . . . former Nusas president Auret van Heerden has not been seen since January

Police have stopped looking

If anybody knows what's happened to ex-student leader they're not saying

A PROMINENT former student leader who was to have been a key witness in a major political trial has mysteriously dropped out of sight.

Neither family nor friends appear to know the whereabouts of Mr Auret van Heerden, nationally known as a highly active former president of the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) and an ex-detainee.

Mr van Heerden disappeared without trace in January.

And the police, who once featured his photograph on Police File, have called off a nationwide search for Mr van Heerden, who was to have been a key State witness in the treason trial of runaway Mr Cedric Mayson.

Solitude

This was revealed this week by a senior Security Branch source who said the warrant for Mr van Heerden's arrest was withdrawn after Mr Mayson had fled the country for Britain last month.

Earlier this year the police revealed that they had been searching for the former Nusas president since January, that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and a nationwide search involving all branches of the force had been initiated.

Mr van Heerden's photograph featured prominently on the television programme "Police File" during the first week of March, with a request that he urgently contact the police.

By NEIL HOOPER

The Security Branch source said this week that Mr van Heerden had still not been found, but in view of Mr Mayson's flight, the warrant for his arrest had been withdrawn and the search called off.

Sources close to Mr van Heerden's family said that shortly before Christmas he left Johannesburg by air for Cape Town, where he planned to spend several months in solitude writing his thesis for a Master's degree in labour relations.

The sources said that he had chosen to isolate himself because after the months in detention he had been overwhelmed by well-wishers on his release and could not concentrate on his studies.

Damages

They believed that he was not aware of the police search and said that he had not contacted his family.

After his release from detention last year, Mr van Heerden instituted a R65 000 damages action against 10 members of the Security Branch, who had allegedly assaulted and threatened him while in detention.

Mr Mayson, 55, who faced one charge of high treason and another under the Internal Security Act, and had been held in detention since November 1981, was released on R1 000 bail on February 18.

His trial was postponed until April 18 so that the police could search for Mr van Heerden, 27, who had been held by the Security Branch from September 1981 until July 1982.

Apology

Granting Mr Mayson bail in the Pretoria Supreme Court, Mr Justice van der Walt, having ruled inadmissible a 29-page statement allegedly made by Mr Mayson while in detention, said it was "perhaps now more important" to hear Mr van Heerden's evidence.

Conditions of Mr Mayson's bail were that he reported on Mondays and Fridays at the Hillbrow police station or at the Richard's Bay police station if he were on holiday.

When Mr Mayson's trial resumed on Monday, April 18, his advocate handed Mr Justice van der Walt a letter, advising the court that he did not intend to appear in court and had fled the country.

"He has apologised for the inconvenience he has caused, and made other personal statements," the judge informed the court.

In London, Mr Mayson, who admitted links with the ANC and other "black liberation" groups since 1973, subsequently said he had fled South Africa to prevent restricted Dr Beyers Naudé "and other friends" from going to jail.

"It was too risky for my friends and colleagues if I stayed," said Mr Mayson.

"Despite the fact that they were not incriminated, subpoenas were served on Dr Beyers Naudé and others.

Principle

"For some time it has been a firm principle in liberation circles that no one in any circumstances will give evidence for the State against a colleague."

Mr Mayson's wife, Penelope, who had worked as a secretary to Dr Beyers Naudé, and her children, joined her husband in Britain last week.

Maseru kidnap attempt comes to light

CP Correspondent

MASERU — Exiled South African lawyer Jerry Modisane, 35, who drowned in the swimming pool of Lakeside Hotel here on Ascension Day, will be buried on Saturday.

His death has brought to light a story of a daring kidnap attempt described by Mr Modisane only a week before his death.

Accosted

Modisane told friends he had been accosted by a white man while he was enjoying an evening out.

The man offered him a drink, and when he declined, the man, who was joined by others, tried to drag him out of the hotel. They failed and sped off into the dark.

Vow

After that he vowed never to go to any of the local hotels for entertainment.

"But he broke that vow and is no more with us," a friend lamented.

Banning a blessing —Nkondo

328
city press
29/5/82

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

SOWETO — When a three-year banning order was slapped on Curtis Nkondo, little did the Government realise they were breeding a tiger to fight tooth and nail against injustice.

Mr Nkondo's ban expired at midnight last week Monday, but he says there is no cause for jubilation or celebration.

"Many people expect me to celebrate the occasion, but I cannot as long as there are still several people who are banned, banished or imprisoned.

"Some have died in detention. In all the years the resistance movement has claimed many lives. I cannot close my eyes to these casualties and I would rather commemorate than celebrate," said Mr Nkondo.

Mr Nkondo was detained three times with no charges laid against him, before he was banned on May 23, 1980.



Curtis Nkondo

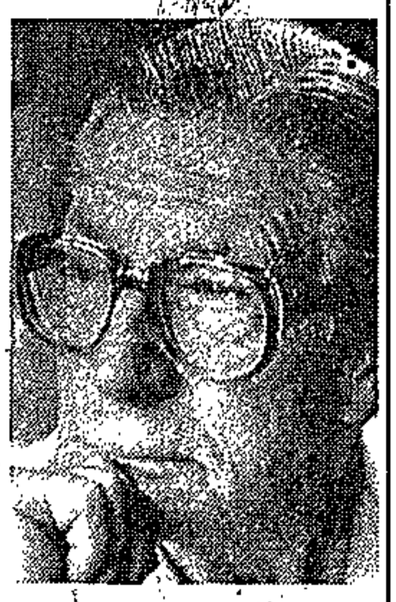
Speaking freely for the first time in three years, Mr Nkondo said it had been painful to be alone. But the ban had been a blessing in disguise because it gave him time for deep reflection.

"The struggle for genuine liberation will never be stopped by bannings or any other restrictions."

Nats are easing up on political banning



● Mrs Mandela ... still banished



● Dr Beyers Naude ... refused to appeal

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE Government has eased up on banning its political opponents — nobody has been banned since the Rev Beyers Naude in October.

Not even people released from long terms of imprisonment for political offences — normally prime candidates for banning orders that have the effect of gagging them and restricting their movements — have been banned in the past seven months.

Restrictions on many others, whose banning orders expire in July, may also not be re-imposed.

Some of the more prominent people still banned under the old Act are Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is banished to Brandfort in the Free State, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of ANC Robben Island prisoner Mr Walter Sisulu, and their son Zwelakhe, former president of Mwasa.

A well-placed diplomatic source has suggested the Government may be easing up on banning orders in response to strong criticism from Western countries of its human rights record.

Since October, when restrictions were reimposed on Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, no person has been banned or rebanned in South Africa, a spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria confirmed this week.

In addition:

● Since the Naude banning in October, the Government has allowed the restrictions orders on 15 people to expire, according to the files of the Sunday Express and the SA Institute of Race Relations.

● Not one of several political prisoners released from Robben Island since December has been banned. Black consciousness leaders Mr Saths Cooper and Mr Muntu Myeza are now executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation.

● Fewer than 70 people are now on the banned list, a sharp drop from the close on 170 listed in July 1981.

According to an expert on security legislation, Professor John Dugard, Section 73 of the new Internal Security Act, which went into operation last July, provided that all banning orders issued under the old Act would continue for 12 months.

In July this year, the old orders will expire. They will then be reviewed, and the Minister will be able to issue new orders.

But a person banned in terms of the new Act will be able to make representations to the Review Board.

The only person to be banned so far under the new Act is Dr Naude — but as a matter of principle he has refused to appeal to the Review Board.

The only others on whom the Government has placed restrictions since October are three formerly banned people now in self-imposed exiled abroad — the Reverend Theo Kotze, the Rev Brian Brown and Mr Donald Woods, former editor of the Daily Dispatch — who in terms of Section 23 of the new Act may not be quoted.

Prof Dugard said statistics indicated that the Government was easing up on bannings, but he cautioned: "The number of bannings has fluctuated, depending on the political situation."

The acid test on whether a more liberal policy is on the cards will come on Tuesday when the banning orders of several people including Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of Azapo, expire.

The number of bannings increased sharply in 1981 following unrest on white liberal university campuses. Several black and white student leaders were banned for five years.

In the same year, six officials of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa were banned and house arrested.

That year, however, the Government began unbanning people, and orders on some 30 people were lifted.

The vast majority of orders issued under the old Act were originally scheduled to expire this year and next year.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, was not available yesterday for comment.

Ex-unionist accused of contravening restriction

Court Reporter

A BANNED former trade unionist and ex-president of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) appeared in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today on a charge of contravening a restriction order and possession of banned literature.

Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, of Kwazakele, pleaded not guilty to contravening his banning order by being in Zwide on October 8, 1982 and not guilty to possession of a banned publication between October 8 and 12.

A security policeman, Lieutenant William Stanley Dennis, gave evidence today that he had not charged Mr Makanda with being in the company of a social gathering because he had found him alone under a bed in his (Mr Makanda) brother's house.

Lt Dennis allegedly found the banned publication, New Dawn, volume one, number two 1981 and two banned stickers with photographs titled "People's Hero-Joe Gqabi" and "People's Hero: Solomon Mahlangu".

He told the court he had also removed another sticker titled "People's Hero: The Silverton Three", photographs allegedly showing notices framed by ANC colours, as well as an Azaso (Azanian Students' Organisation) document.

Mr P N Langa, appearing for the defence, said Mr Makanda would deny that Lt Dennis asked him to whom the publications belonged.

He said Mr Makanda also denied the publications and stickers were shown to him and that he had been unaware of the contents of the documents taken by Lt Dennis.

Lt Dennis replied that he had shown the publications to Mr Makanda, who in turn acknowledged ownership.

(Proceeding).

Mr J D Robinson was on the Bench and Mr J Nel prosecuted.

Trial of banned ex-unionist postponed

E. Post 2/6/83

Court Reporter

BAIL was extended today for a banned former trade unionist and ex-president of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union of South Africa, after his case was postponed to obtain a more clearly demarcated map of black residential areas in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, of Kwazakele, pleaded not guilty to contravening a restriction order by being at his brother's house in Zwide on October 8. He pleaded not guilty to possession of banned literature on October 8 and 12, last year.

Mr P Langa (for Mr Makanda) said he opposed the application for postponement until July 7 and 8.

"We stated at the outset of the trial that the basis of our plea of not guilty was that Kwazakele's boundaries were not clearly demarcated."

He said there had been enough time for the State to collect an accurate map and that another postponement meant further hardship for Mr Makanda because the case had been hanging over his head for many months.

The prosecutor, Mr J Nel, said they were "not busy with a chess game" and he thought the map they provided was sufficient.

A security policeman, Warrant Officer L C Hattingh, was cross-examined by Mr Langa today and said repeatedly that Mr Makanda had acknowledged ownership of literature which security policeman Lieutenant W S Dennis had found at Mr Makanda's house in Kwazakele on October 12.

Mr Langa insisted that the conversation had never taken place and that Mr Makanda had not known which publication Lt Dennis had taken.

Mr Langa told the court yesterday that Lt Dennis had also removed photographs from Mr Makanda's cupboard, of church notices bordered by what the lieutenant "had thought were ANC colours".

Mr Langa said the arrangement of colours bordering the notices were not in the order followed by the ANC.

Mr Langa said yesterday that Lt Dennis had also kept several of Mr Makanda's publications which were not banned without issuing a receipt for them.

Lt Dennis said he had wanted to submit them to the Publications Control Board, but had not done so although eight months had elapsed.

Lt Dennis did not reply when asked why a private person's books should be submitted to the Publications Control Board.

Mr J B Robinson was on the Bench.

Investigation into apprentice training

CAPE TOWN — A comprehensive investigation into the training of apprentices and artisans in South Africa was announced today by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie

Govt mum on new bannings policy'

5/6/83 S. Express 328

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE Government is keeping silent on whether it is adopting a new, less stringent policy on the banning of its political opponents.

The Sunday Express reported last week that no person had been banned or rebanned since restriction orders were reimposed last October on Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the banned Christian Institute.

On Republic Day, the banning orders of several people — including Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation — expired, adding to evidence that a new policy towards bannings is on the cards.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he was not prepared to comment "on speculation".

However, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, said: "As far as security legislation is concerned, each case will be judged on merit. The Minister will ensure that security legislation is strictly and consistently enforced."

Next month, all existing banning orders — except those of Dr Naude — will expire automatically under the new Internal Security Act. They will then be reviewed, and the Minister is empowered to issue new orders.

Banned people will be able to make representations to the Review Board.

Dr Naude is so far the only person known to have been banned under the new Act.



RADIO-controlled racing cars hitting 120km/h at a race meeting at Edenvale, the country's biggest open-air art exhibition at Zoo Lake, a special craft fair at Crown Mines, family cycling, movies, sport — and the biggest veteran and vintage motor show ever. These are just a few of the events that are ON today. Turn to the Leisure Guide on Page 24 for all the details.

advocates are subject to restriction orders at present; if so, (i) how many in each case, (ii) what are the names of the persons involved and (c) on what date was each of these orders imposed;

(2) whether any of these persons are subject to restrictions concerning the (a) places and premises they may enter in connection with practising their professions and (b) maximum number of persons they may consult with at any one time; if so, (i) to whom do these restrictions apply and (ii) to what extent in each case;

(3) whether any other restrictions apply to these persons; if so, what restrictions in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) Four.

(ii) M. J. Naidoo;
D. P. Jana;
N. R. L. Haysom;
C. Sewpersadh.

(b) No.

(c) Naidoo on 10 May 1982;
Jana on 21 August 1979;
Haysom on 5 April 1982;
Sewpersadh on 23 June 1981

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(a) (i) Naidoo, Jana, Haysom and Sewpersadh.

(ii) Jana and Haysom are restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. Naidoo is restricted to the magisterial districts of Durban and Pinetown and Sewpersadh to the magisterial districts of Durban, Pinetown and Inanda. They may not leave the districts con-

cerned without the permission of the Minister or the magistrate of the district in which they reside.

All persons are prohibited from entering the premises of a supreme court or magistrates court, except as an accused or witness in a criminal case, or a witness or party in a civil action, or to apply to the magistrate for an exemption to their restriction orders. The restriction in respect of courts does not apply where they enter court premises in the execution of their profession as attorneys.

All the persons are prohibited from entering certain Black, Asian or Coloured areas, except those in which they live or their offices are situated.

They are also prohibited from entering Black compounds, factories and premises where publications, as defined in the Internal Security Act, 1982 are prepared or printed.

All persons are prohibited from entering premises of organizations referred to in Government Notice R2130 of 28 December 1962, as amended, universities, colleges, schools and other educational institutions.

Haysom is permitted to be on the premises of the University of the Witwatersrand to complete his studies.

Naidoo is prohibited from entering a harbour.

With the exception of Haysom who may write articles for law journals, the others are prohibited from preparing, compiling, printing, publishing or disseminating publications as defind in the Internal Security Act 1982, or to assist therewith.

All of them are prohibited from compiling, printing, publishing or disseminating any publication in which any constitutional system or principle or policy of the government of a state is discussed or which contains any matter relating to an unlawful organization or an organization as defined in Government Notice R2130 of 1962 or any matter which may engender feelings of hostility between different population groups.

All persons are prohibited from participating in the activities of an organization referred to in Government Notice R2130 of 1962, or to educate any person, except their children.

Naidoo and Sewpersadh may also not receive visitors at home other than a doctor or certain relatives.

All of them are prohibited from attending any gathering as defined in section 20 of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

For written reply:

(328) ~~(340)~~ Hansard 22/6/83 Q. Col. 1637

Restriction orders

969. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any (a) attorneys and (b)

(b) (i) Jana and Haysom.

(ii) One person.

(3) Yes. All the persons concerned are prohibited from communicating with listed persons.



Dr Beyers Naude

UCT honours

CAPE TIMES 25/6/83

54 328

Staff Reporter

FOUR honorary doctorates and four fellowships were awarded at the University of Cape Town's graduation ceremony yesterday.

The chancellor, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, conferred honorary doctorates on four men: Dr C F Beyers Naude, the banned theologian; Professor S M Guma, vice-chancellor of the University of Swaziland; Cape Town advocate Dr E Spiro; and Dr Richard Sonnenberg, chairman of Woolworths.

The fellowships were awarded to Associate Professor George Meredith Branch of the Zoology Department; Professor Lamar Crowson of the Department of Music; Professor David Welsh, a political scientist; and Professor Francis Wilson of the School of Economics.

● Call to 'strengthen' SA justice, page 13

Bannings expiring

ABOUT 70 people who are presently under various forms of banning orders throughout the country will have their orders withdrawn on Friday this week in terms of the new Internal Security Act passed by Parliament last year.

The new law covers all persons who were banned before July 2, 1982, and the only person known to have been banned after that date is the Rev Dr Beyers Naude, former minister of the N G Kerk, prominent member of the Afrikaner Broederbond and director of the banned Christian Institute (CI).

In terms of Section 73 of the Internal Security Act, Number 74 of 1982, all restrictions imposed in terms of the old Internal Security Act of 1950, which has now been repealed, will be deemed to have been withdrawn after 12 months of the promulgation of the new law, which was on July 2 last year.

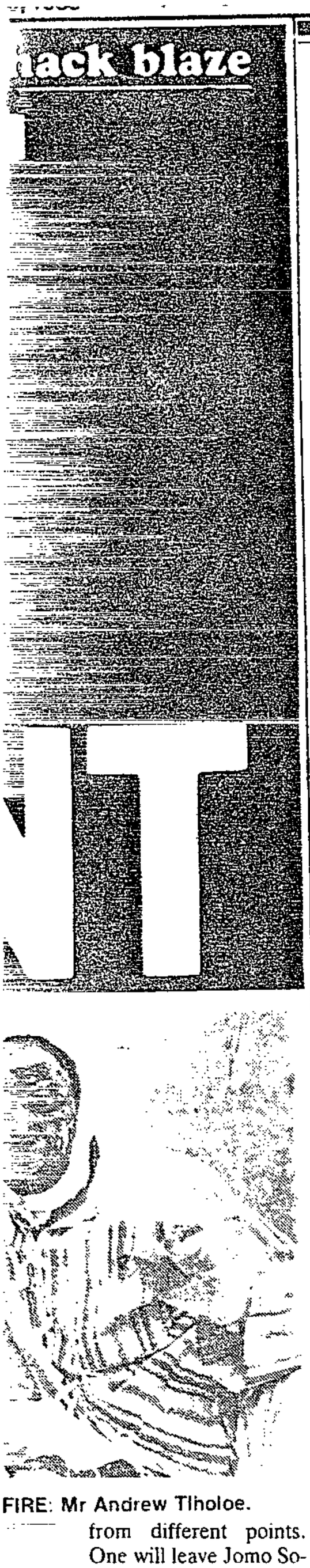
This means all orders issued before that date will fall away at midnight on Friday this week.

There are about 70 people who are banned in South Africa. These include among others, Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Dr Mamphele Ramphela, Mr Joe Thloloe, Mr Phillip Mthimkulu, Mrs Fatima Meer, Mrs Priscilla Jana, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, Mr Kenneth Rachidi, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and the Cachalia brothers, Firoz and Azhar.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the Government could use this as an opportunity to move away from its previous practice of banning its political opponents.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "We will not have a peaceful solution if those who want to make contributions to the resolution of our crisis are silenced."

ack blaze



FIRE: Mr Andrew Tlholoe.

from different points. One will leave Jomo Sono's chicken outlet at 7pm tonight.

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Mandela

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Government has passed an all-party motion to petition the South African Government for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The motion says all parties are concerned

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3/4	180 × 230 cm	15,99	**13,99**
Double	200 × 230 cm	18,99	**16,99**
Aranda rugs			
Single	150 × 200 cm	21,99	**16,99**

Some rebanned in terms of the new security Act

328 E. Post 30/6/83

By JIMMY MATYU

A FORMER president of the Port Elizabeth branch of the outlawed Black People's Convention, Mr Bonisile Moki Cekisani, of Walmer township, was today rebanned for three years in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

According to his younger brother, Mr Vuyisile Cekisani, Mr Cekisani was picked up by the security police at his upholstery workshop in Korsten today.

Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, today confirmed that another restriction order had been served on Mr Cekisani.

He added there was another trade unionist served locally with a new order but he could not recall who it was.

Two others who were rebanned this week were Mr Dumile Makanda, former president of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), and Mr Max Madlingozi, an official of Macwusa.

Both were still under two-year banning orders and the new orders are for three years.

In terms of the new order Mr Cekisani has to be indoors between 6pm and 6am, and is not to leave his home on public holidays or weekends.

He cannot attend gatherings, cannot enter educational institutions and cannot enter any other black township other than Walmer township.

A Sapa report says that many of the banning orders due to expire this weekend will be allowed to lapse, but Mrs Winnie Mandela will remain banned.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L le Grange, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that the banning order on Mrs Mandela had already been renewed under the new Internal Security Act.

Cape Times 30/6/83 228

Mandela rebanned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela was yesterday rebanned for another five years in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

According to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, she will remain banished to Brandfort in the Free State.

Mrs Mandela is the second person to be banned under the new Act. The first was the Rev C F Beyers Naude, the former director of the banned Christian Institute, who was rebanned last October.

About 50 others who are still banned under the old Act will know within the next few days whether they will be rebanned under the new Act.

The families of several people still banned said last night no new orders had been served on their relatives.

The orders of all banned under the old Act are due to expire on July 2. The Minister of Law and Order will then review them and determine whether new orders would be served under the new Act.

Those restricted under the new Act can appeal to a Review Board.

Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was banned for five years at the end of 1981 after her previous orders expired.

Mr Ayob said last night he understood policemen from Johannesburg served the new orders on Mrs Mandela at her Brandfort home yesterday morning.

He said he was awaiting copies of the new orders to determine if they differed from the old orders.

25c (24c + 1c GST)
Country 30c (incl GST)

JOHANNESBURG THURSDAY JUNE 30 1983

No relief for Winnie Mandela

Many banning orders to lapse

(328 Star 30/6/83

Most of the banning orders which are due to expire this weekend will be allowed to lapse, leaving about 12 people under restrictions, according to South African Government sources.

Orders restricting about 65 people, including Mrs Winnie Mandela, are due to expire. Last night, however, it became known that Mrs Mandela's banning order would be one of those renewed.

Government sources said that, after an extensive review, banning orders for most of the group would be allowed to expire.

Mrs Mandela (48), wife of the jailed former leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, is to remain confined to Brandfort in the Free State, according to informed sources in Cape Town.

In terms of security legislation, Mrs Mandela can appeal to a review board to reconsider her banning order. If she does not appeal, her case will automatically be reviewed 12 months after the renewal of the ban.

A well-placed diplomatic source said the Government's decision to relax political banning stemmed, in part, from a desire to allay criticism of its human rights record by Western countries.

The decision to reduce the number of bannings seems in line with current policy. Released political prisoners who, in the past, were routinely banned, have not been banned recently.

Two years ago more than 170 people were on the banned list.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today that he was still considering the position.

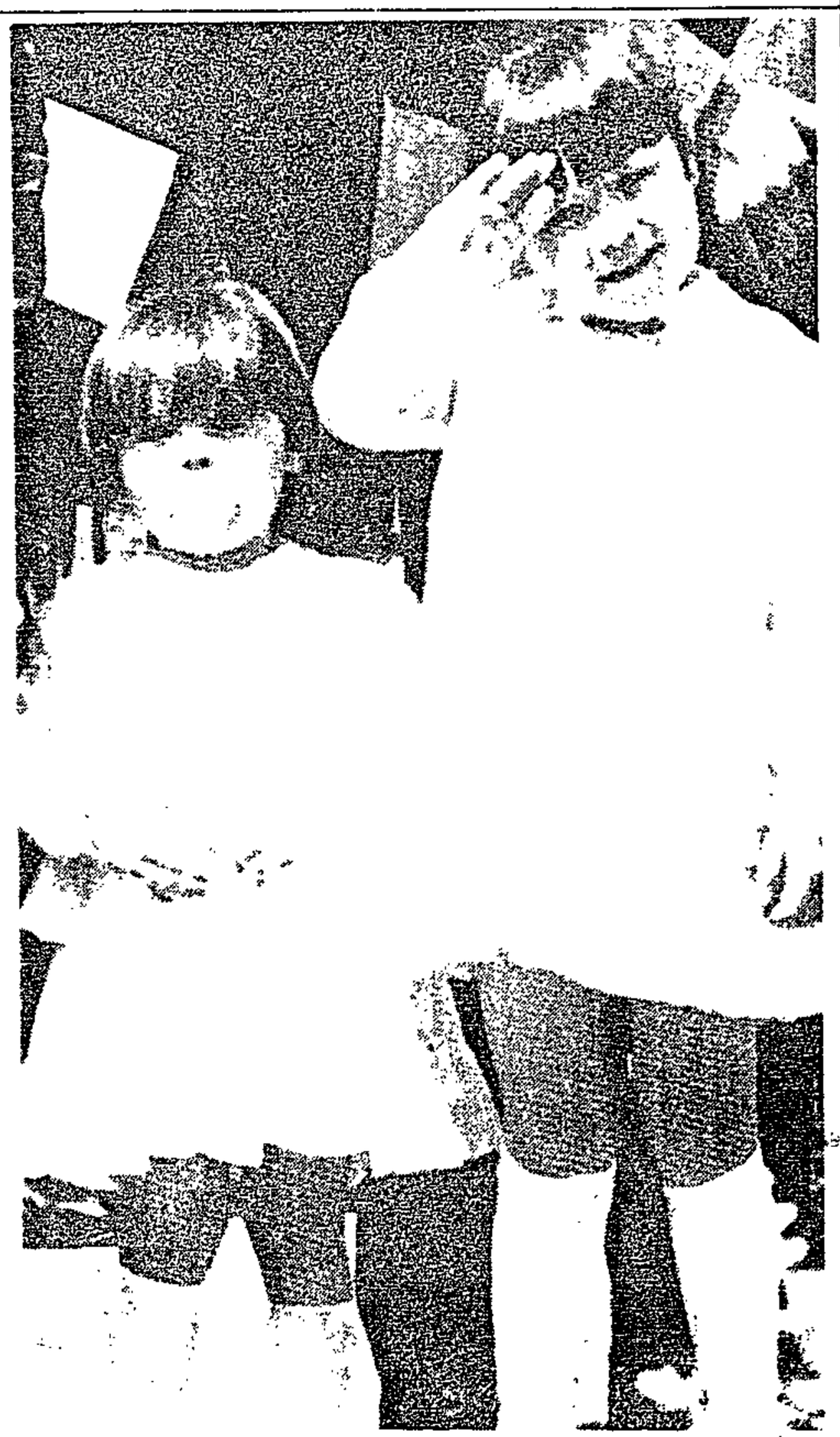
In an interview Mr le Grange said he could not say at this stage how many of the people would be re-banned.

Asked whether the report quoting Government and diplomatic sources was correct, Mr le Grange said the statement was "made without authority and without my permission. I am investigating the report."

Mr le Grange said the provisions of the Internal Security Act were being applied by him and his advisers.

"It is being applied fairly and in the spirit of the Rabie Commission Report.

"There is nothing sinister about it but I don't deem it necessary or expedient to issue a statement at this stage."



Their dad would have been proud

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two wistful little girls stand facing the spot where their father was killed by an IRA bomb — and prove they are just as brave as he was.

Louise Young (5) and her sister Sarah Jane (2) could easily have been overwhelmed by emotion.

But the girls put on a brave face and brought spectators in Hyde Park near to tears with a gesture of delightful childish innocence.

As Sarah sucked on her comforting dummy, big sister Louise took a deep breath and brought her right hand up in a smart salute to her father, Lance Corporal Jeffrey Young.

Hope for r of ho held t

Pr...

Some of Unita's Czc guese hostages were civilian aircraft from Angola today after n tivity.

Twenty-eight wom with a few sick Czec Jan Smuts Airport th

They are part of a Portuguese hostages f March.

The South African provide only transit f tages at Jan Smuts A to Europe as soon as

The release of the by the Internation Cross (ICRC).

It is not yet clear children snatched by

Soon after the rel had taken the Czechs it was decided that a would be freed from "humanitarian gro tions.

In Paris yesterday cated that the rebels hostages whose health

Unita said that the fit by the Red Cr exchange for its j British mercenaries wishes".

The communique the hostages was in the Pope.

Yesterday a flight and children was

A spokesman for team in Angola, said Czech men and 20 to be negotiated.

The delay in the parently caused by tions to the women Zimbabwe, the ICRC

Although Red C claimed not to know hostages being flow sumed by officials socialist Gov

A Czechoslovak-r was parked at Har for the hostages.

The national news believed that the last night but Cze in Harare referred to the Zimbabwean fused to comment.

The ICRC team o three delegates left arrived in Unita ter

brother's car at Valtein location near Mahwelereng, Potgietersrust, on Monday.

Captain Isaac Lebese, station commander at the local police station, said yesterday that a search had been out for Mr Kekana after he failed to make the court appearance. After a tip-off the police made the tragic discovery in a gas-filled car on Monday afternoon.

A piece of pipe was connected from the exhaust pipe into the car. No foul play is suspected.

Wife

The gruesome death of his wife, Mrs Molelekeng Kekana, sent shock waves through the township after her battered body was discovered by nurses in the early hours of the morning of April 26 this year.

She had apparently been battered to death and dumped near the

Winnie Mandela is banned again

328 Sowetan 30/6/83

By MONO BADELA

MRS WINNIE Mandela, who has been banished to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, is one of the first banned people to be rebanned following the expiration of banning orders under Section 73 of the Internal Security Act, Number 74 of 1982 which comes into effect tomorrow at midnight.

More than 70 people, except the Reverend Dr Beyers Naude, who were banned before the new act was promulgated on July 2 last year, were to have their banning orders automatically terminated.

These include Dr Mamphele Ramphela,



BANNED: Winnie.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, son of Walter Sisulu, imprisoned journalist Mr Joe Thloloe, Mrs Fatima Meer, Mrs Priscilla Jana, Mr Ken Rachidi, Mr Phil Mthimkulu, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the Cachalia brothers, Firoz and Azhar and many others.

Mrs Mandela, wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the banned African National Congress leader serving a life imprisonment on Robben Island, has been banned for another five years. This means that her banning order will only expire in June 1988.

In 1977 she was banned and banished to Brandfort where she is restricted to her house at night and weekends and forbidden from speaking to more than one person at a time.

She has been banned under the new Internal Security Act which was passed in June last year.

It was not established late last night who else had been rebanned.

LARGE ELECTRIC
9
PARAFFIN HE
17
YOUNG
PARAFFIN
7

Mayor freed — PAGE 3

INSIDE TODAY
133 years of suffering — PAGE 10

Racing results — PAGE 30

...bour...lation meet management

Mining union to

THE NATIONAL Union of Mineworkers is to meet senior executives of the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg today to discuss vital

but has agreed to meet the union to discuss the matter today.

Mr Ramaphosa said that if

In terms of the agreement the two parties had also agreed to start talks on other demands which were raised

...industry.

Mr Malan said achievements resulting from ...ended labour legislation included.

• The agreement reached

Detainee's party 'became brawl'

CAPE TIMES 14/6/83 338 1/7/83

By MARIANNE THAMM

A PARTY turned into a brawl when security police burst into the offices of banned black-consciousness leader Peter Jones, took photographs of the party and tried to arrest him for attending a social gathering, a Strand Regional magistrate heard yesterday.

Mr Jones, 32, of Macassar, pleaded guilty to attending a social gathering in contravention of his banning order. He pleaded not guilty to further charges of resisting arrest and assault.

In a statement handed to court, Mr Jones said he had arranged the party on April 11 after moving into a new office in Somerset West. He wanted to treat workmen who had renovated the office and introduce the staff of his firm to those of a firm of neighbouring attorneys. He was to complete his legal articles with the attorneys.

He had remained in his office working while the quests sat in another office. His wife Amelia arrived later with hot food for them.

A senior partner with the firm of attorneys arrived and Mr Jones left his office to speak to the man.

"I had intended returning to my office and not to join in the inaugural party but I found it impossible not to partake in the food and drink. My natural instinct to join in the celebration was more than I could resist."

He denied resisting arrest and assaulting Captain Marius Gerhard Retief by punching him in the face. He said he had slapped the captain's hand off his shoulder when told he was being arrested. He did not know why the captain was touching him.

Captain Retief said he and other policemen had gone to Mr Jones's office at 9pm after watching the building.

A police photographer had been instructed to take photographs of the party while Captain Retief arrested Mr Jones.

Captain Retief said he placed his hand on Mr Jones's shoulder to arrest him after hearing that he did not have "permission" to attend a social gathering. He was obliged to touch him to make a proper arrest.

Mr Jones had been aggressive but had later accompanied him to the police station without further incident.

The hearing was adjourned to August 26 for verdict.

Mr J G Vermeulen was the magistrate. Mr J Bezuidenhout appeared for the State. Mr J Whitehead, instructed by Omar Vassen and Company, appeared for Mr Jones.

Dozens of anxious people wait for banning decision before midnight deadline

Seven served with the rest on the way

Tension mounted after noon today for several dozen banned people and their families and friends as the midnight deadline for a mass expiry of banning orders approaches.

An official source said 11 banning orders would be renewed before the deadline at midnight. At least seven new orders are known to have been served in the last 24 hours.

The regular Friday Government Gazette, normally published before midday, was delayed today and was eagerly awaited in case it contained the names of those to be re-banned. Whether the names are gazetted or not (it can be legally done in retrospect), banning orders need to be delivered before midnight if they are not to lapse in terms of new legislation. However, this may prove only a technicality, for belated re-banning can still be done.

The seven so far re-banned are Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, former Post journalist Mr Mthatha Tsedu, Mr Moki Cekisani, a former associate of late Black Consciousness leader, Steve Biko, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi of Port Elizabeth, Mr Dumile Makhanda, also of Port Elizabeth, Mrs Florence Mkhize of Durban and Mr Roly Arenstein of Durban.

Have not heard

Others who have not yet heard anything include Dr Mamphele Ramphele, former associate of Steve Biko banished to Lenyenye outside Tzaneen, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, secretary of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference the Cachalia brothers of Actonville, Firoz and Azhar, and Mrs Albertinah Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC man Wlater Sisulu.

Also waiting are former student leader of Wits University Sammy Adelman, Keith Coleman, a student leader of Johannesburg, Sheila Weinberg, Clive van Heerden, also a former Wits student leader, Mrs Fatima Meer the Durban lecturer, student leader Andrew Boraine of Cape Town, the Pityana family of Port Elizabeth, Lizo, Barney (fled South Africa) and Sipho who were all active in BC circles, Fanyana Mazibuko and Aubrey Mokoena, two Soweto community leaders, Kenneth Rachidi, former Black Peoples' Convention leader, and Johannesburg journalists, Joe Thloloe, Juby Mayet and Phil Mtimkulu.

A close friend of Mrs Mandela said she would not appeal against the renewal of her five-year-old banning order which restricts her to the Brandfort magisterial district.

Police drove from Johannesburg to Brandfort on Wednesday night to serve her with the renewal of the order.

Her case will automatically be reviewed 12 months after the renewal of her ban.

Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, also did not appeal when his banning order was renewed in November last year.

In Washington a spokesman for the US State Department said the Reagan administration was opposed to the extemtion of the banning order on Mrs Mandela.

Mr Alan Romberg said the United States was committed to freedom of political expression in a non-violent context, adding that US opposition to the South African practice of banning was a matter of record.

Yesterday the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, refused to comment on reports from diplomatic and Government sources that his department would allow most of the banning orders due to expire today to lapse.

The Minister said he was still considering the position and could not say how many of the people would be re-banned.

Suspense over fate of banned

LONG WAIT

328 Sowetan 1/7/83



BANNED: Tsedu.

THE SITUATION was tense in the homes of banned people throughout the country yesterday after the shock renewal of Mrs Winnie Mandela's five-year banning and banishment order.

By last night those who were known to have been banned again included Mrs Mandela, Mrs Florence Mkhize and Mr Rolly Arenstein, both of Durban.

Mr Dumile Makanda, former chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), his trade union colleague, Maxwell Madlingozi, the former chairman of the banned Black Peoples Convention, Mr Moki Cekisani, all from Port Elizabeth, and Mathata Tsedu, a former Post journalist from Pietersburg.

Last night in Durban, Cape Town, the Northern Transvaal and on the Reef, some of the 60-odd people who are still on the list were anxiously awaiting news of their fate.

By SAM MABE and MONO BADELA

Earlier the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had said he was still considering the position of the 65 people whose banning orders were due to expire this weekend. In an interview the Minister said he could not say how many of the people would be rebanned.

Asked whether a report quoting Government and diplomatic sources as saying that only 12 would be rebanned was correct, Mr le Grange said the statement was "made without authority and without my permission. I am investigating that report".

Meanwhile leaders throughout the country have strongly condemned the recent spate of banning orders, particularly in view of Government declared proposed reforms and new political dispensations.

Dr Nthato Motlana said: "It is absolutely incomprehensible to us that a modern police state like ours, armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated electronic devices, armed to the teeth by a mighty economy with an army of informers throughout the country, could find a lonely and isolated woman a danger to State security."

The Detainees Parents Support Committee asked when the Government would realise that the silencing of its critics by bannings and detentions was a formula for disaster. It said peace and progress in South Africa could be assured by "consulting with its true leaders, not by stifling them".

Love chain — PAGE 17

INSIDE TODAY
R1 800 Soccerpot — PAGE 23

New Chief — PAGE 28

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Entry No Inskrywing No	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P83/3/174	***Wanderers, The***	Ezekiel Mphahlele.

No. 1397 **1 July 1983**

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 22 June 1983 the Directorate of Publications in terms of section 25 (2) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, appealed against the approval on review by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) as applied by section 25 (2) (b), of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 1397 **1 Julie 1983**

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Junie 1983 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op hersiening deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R83/5/115	***Annie Hall***	WEA Records (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk

No. 1398 **1 July 1983**

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 1398 **1 Julie 1983**

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2
P83/4/39	***Sechaba*** — January 1983	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P83/4/40	***Sechaba*** — February 1983	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1365 **1 July 1983**

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. 1365 **1 Julie 1983**

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van artikel 56 (1) (p) van genoemde Wet van toepassing ten opsigte van die persone in die Bylae hiervan genoem.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister van Wet en Orde.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts Huidige verblyfplek
Pityana, Nyameko Barney	7/8/1945	44 Sandia Street/Sandiastraat 44, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	Articled clerk/Prokureurs-klerk	London, United Kingdom/Londen, Verenigde Koninkryk
Moroe, Kgophu Isaac	29/12/1955	418 Sekonyela Street Sekonyelastraat 418, Theronville, Bethlehem	Journalist/Joernalis	Kingdom of Lesotho Koninkryk van Lesotho
Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac.....	22/5/1946	6456 Mooki Street/Mookistraat 6456, Orlando East/-Oos, Johannesburg	Clergyman/Predikant	Glasgow, United Kingdom/Glasgow, Verenigde Koninkryk

No. 1366 **1 July 1983**

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

No. 1366 **1 Julie 1983**

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van artikel 56 (1) (p) van genoemde Wet van toepassing ten opsigte van die persoon in die Bylae hiervan genoem.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister van Wet en Orde.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts Huidige verblyfplek
Maphumulo, Msizeni.....	14/4/1938	Inanda	Social researcher/Maatskaplike navorser	Mozambique Mosambiek.

No. 1367 **1 July 1983**

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

No. 1367 **1 Julie 1983**

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van artikel 56 (1) (p) van genoemde Wet van toepassing ten opsigte van die persoon in die Bylae hiervan genoem.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister van Wet en Orde.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts Huidige verblyfplek
Payana, Sipho Mila.....	21/8/1959	65 Skefile Street/Skefilestraat 65, Zwide, Port Elizabeth	Unemployed/Werkloos.....	Kingdom of Lesotho/ Koninkryk van Lesotho.

No. 1371 1 July 1983

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), I hereby declare the provisions of section 56 (1) (p) of the said Act applicable in respect of the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Law and Order.

No. 1371 1 Julie 1983

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van artikel 56 (1) (p) van genoemde Wet van toepassing ten opsigte van die persoon in die Bylae hiervan genoem.

L. LE GRANGE, Minister van Wet en Orde.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts Huidige verblyfplek
Adelman, Samuel Elias	17/4/1956	5a Quince Street/Quincestraat 5a, Sunnyside, Johannesburg	Student	Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika.

No. 1445 1 July 1983

LIST IN TERMS OF SECTION 16 (6) (a) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

In terms of section 16 (6) (a) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), the names of the persons who have already been entered by the Director of Security Legislation in the consolidated list referred to in section 16 (1) of the said Act, are published in the Schedule hereto.

No. 1445 1 Julie 1983

LYS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 16 (6) (a) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens artikel 16 (6) (a) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), word die name van persone wat reeds deur die Direkteur van Veiligheidswetgewing in die gekonsolideerde lys soos bedoel in artikel 16 (1) van genoemde Wet opgeneem is, in die Bylae hiervan gepubliseer.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

A. NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 16 (1) (b) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982

A. NAME VAN PERSONE WAT AAN MISDRYWE SOOS BEDOEL IN ARTIKEL 16 (1) (b) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982, SKULDIG BEVIND IS

Names of persons Name van persone	Offence convicted of Misdryf waaraan skuldig bevind	Date of conviction Datum van skuldigbevinding
Hogan, Barbara Anne	Treason/Hoogverraad	21/10/1982
Mogoerane, Thelle Simon	Treason/Hoogverraad	4/8/1982
Mokoena, Suzman Nkopane	Treason/Hoogverraad	22/10/1982
Mosololi, Jerry Semano.....	Treason/Hoogverraad	4/8/1982
Motaung, Marcus Thabo.....	Treason/Hoogverraad	4/8/1982
Phantsie, Thembile John.....	Contravention of section 56 (1) (a) read with section 13 (1) (a) (ii) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982)/Oortreding van artikel 56 (1) (a) gelees met artikel 13 (1) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982)	9/11/1982

B. NAME OF PERSON IN RESPECT OF WHOM A PROHIBITION IMPOSED UNDER SECTION 19 (1) (a) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982, IS IN FORCE

B. NAAM VAN PERSOON TEN OPSIGTE VAN WIE 'N VERBOD OPGELÊ KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 19 (1) (a) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982, VAN KRAG IS

Name of person Naam van persoon	Present whereabouts Huidige woonplek
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers.....	26 Hoylake Avenue/Hoylakelaan 26, Greenside, Johannesburg.

C NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ARE DETAINED IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 28 OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982

C. NAME VAN PERSONE WAT INGEVOLGE DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 28 VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982, AANGEHOU WORD

Names of persons Name van persone	Date of commencement of detention Datum van aanvang van aanhouding
Dube, Abel Sgubhu	13/11/1982
Mtobela, David	27/4/1982
Tatsa, Mordecai Mothibi	22/3/1982

D PERSONS WHOSE NAMES APPEARED, ON THE DATE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982, ON A LIST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE OFFICER REFERRED TO IN SECTION 8 OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950), WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN ENTERED IN THE CONSOLIDATED LIST

D. PERSONE WIE SE NAME OP DIE DATUM ONMIDDELLIK VOOR DIE DATUM VAN DIE INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982, VOORGEKOM HET OP 'N LYS IN DIE BEWARING VAN DIE BEAMPTE BEDOEL IN ARTIKEL 8 VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950), WAT REEDS IN DIE GEKONSOLIDEERDE LYS OPGENEEM IS

Names of persons Name van persone	Present whereabouts (as far as is known) Huidige woonplek (sover bekend)
Arenstein, Jacqueline	42 Gillats Crescent/Gillats-singel 42, Westridge, Durban.
Arenstein, Rowley Israel	42 Gillats Crescent/Gillats-singel 42, Westridge, Durban.
Barenblatt, Yettah (*née* Melamed)	10 Seventh Avenue/Sewende Laan 10, Highlands North/-Noord.
Barsel, Esther (*née* Levin)	39 Regent Street/Regentstraat 39, Yeoville, Johannesburg.
Bopape, David W	Stands 2943–2944/Standplase 2943–2944/c/o Mbelle and Ndabe-Zitha Streets/h/v Mbelle- en Ndabe-Zithastraat, Tsakane, Brakpan.
Dhlamini, Stephen, Alias Joseph	Maputo.
Duncan, Florence Lucella	309B Oaklands Place/Oaklands Place 309B, Orchards, Johannesburg
Heppie, Bob Alexander	6 Vale Rise/Vale Rise 6, Golden Green, London/Londen, England/Engeland
Heymann, Anne	156 Henrietta Avenue/Henriettalaan 156, Norwood, Johannesburg.
Huna, Bernard Mandla	91-33 NY/NY 91-33 Guguletu, Cape Town/Kaapstad.
Joseph, Helen Beatrice May	35 Fanny Road/Fannyweg 35, Norwood, Johannesburg.
La Guma, Justin Alexander	21-A 20617 Calle/Calle 21-A 20617, E214 Attabey/Attabey E214, Havana.
Lee-Warden, Leonard Bert	The Old Spot/"The Old Spot", The Ridge, Clifton, Cape Town/Kaapstad.
Mahlangu, Alfred	1433 Orlando East/Orlando-Oos 1433, Soweto.
Malindi, Zollie	15-21 NY/NY 15-21, Guguletu, Cape Town/Kaapstad.
Matthews, John Edward	67 Kitchener Avenue/Kitchenerlaan 67, Bezuidenhout Valley/Bezuidenhoutsvallei, Johannesburg.
Naidoo, Mithrasagran, alias Murthie, alias Marthie	8190 Adonis Street/Adonisstraat 8190, Extension 9/Uitbreiding 9, Lenasia.
Naidoo, Ramsamy, Doorsamy	73 Mullien Resort/Mullien-oord 73, Asherville, Durban.
Neame, Sylvia Brereton	60 Baker Street/Bakerstraat 60, Burtonstone Lane/Burtonstonelaan, York, United Kingdom/Verenigde Koninkryk.
Schlachter, Rose (née Behr)	142 St George's Road/St Georgesweg 142, Observatory, Johannesburg.
Schoon, Louis Marius	Gabarone, Botswana.
Strachan, Jean Clarice (née Middelton)	205 Lower Clapton Road/Lower Claptonweg 205, London/Londen, England/Engeland
Tamana, Dora	89-146 NY/NY 89-146, Guguletu, Cape Town/Kaapstad.
Weinberg, Violet May	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania/Tanzanië.

No. 1446 **1 July 1983**

LISTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 (3) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

In terms of section 27 (3) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), the names of persons in respect of whom a prohibition under section 20 or a notice referred to in section 23 (1) of the said Act is in force, are published in the Schedule hereto.

No. 1446 **1 Julie 1983**

LYSTE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 27 (3) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 27 (3) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), word die name van persone ten opsigte van wie 'n verbod kragtens artikel 20 of 'n kennisgewing kragtens artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Wet van krag is in die Bylae hiervan gepubliseer.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE

A. PERSON IN RESPECT OF WHOM A PROHIBITION UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 IS IN FORCE

A. PERSOON TEN OPSIGTE VAN WIE 'N VERBOD KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 20 VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 VAN KRAG IS

Name of person Naam van persoon	Address Adres	Date from which notice is in force Datum met ingang waarvan kenisgewing van krag is	Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk
Naudé, Christiaan Frederick Beyers	26 Hoylake Avenue/Hoylakelaan 26, Greenside, Johannesburg	31/10/1982	31/10/1985

B. NAMES OF PERSONS IN RESPECT OF WHOM A NOTICE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 23 (1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982, IS IN FORCE

B PERSONE TEN OPSIGTE VAN WIE 'N KENNISGEWING BEDOEL IN ARTIKEL 23 (1) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982, VAN KRAG IS

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts (as far as is known) Huidige woonplek (sover bekend)
Adams, Dorothy Sophie	15/1/1928	5 Kloof Street/Kloofstraat 5, Wellington	Unemployed/Werkloos	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Adler, Frank	25/11/1936	80 Jan Smuts Avenue/Jan Smutslaan 80, Saxonwold, Johannesburg	Student	England/Engeland.
Ainsley, Jennifer Rosalynde, alias Roselynde de Lanciole	22/1/1932	Dalverton, Pitlock Driveway, Rondebosch, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Secretary/Sekretaresse	England/Engeland.
Alexander, Dorothy Hazel	7/8/1938	Marais Road/-weg, Midros, Middelburg, Cape/Kaap	Unemployed/Werkloos..	West Germany/Wes-Duitsland.
Baker, Julius.....	9/8/1907	31 Fourth Avenue/Vierde Laan 31, Lower Houghton, Johannesburg	Partner in the Johannesburg—Kimberley Coal Syndicate at Johannesburg/Vennoot in die Johannesburg—Kimberley Coal Syndicate te Johannesburg	England/Engeland.
Beck, Godfrey Kenneth, alias Ottie Beck, alias Berg	18/10/1925	735 Arum Street/Arumstraat 735, Noordgesig, Johannesburg	General Secretary and Organiser/Algemene Sekretaris en Organiseerder	Denmark/Denemarke.
Bell, Terence Albert.....	12/9/1942	204 Moonlight Heights/Moonlight Heights 204, Soper Road/Soperweg, Berea, Johannesburg	Journalist/Journalis	Zambia/Zambië.
Botha, Tozamile	15/6/1950	33 Mankayi Street/Mankayistraat 33, Zwide, Port Elizabeth	Clerk/Klerk	Maseru, Lesotho.
Brecker, Karl Thomas....	12/8/1936	338 Ascot Road/Ascotweg 338, Nancefield, Johannesburg	Clerk/Klerk	Stafford, England/England.
Brown, Brian Joseph	5/10/1938	133 Fourteenth Street/Veertiende Straat 133, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	Clergyman/Predikant..	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Brutus, Dennis Vincent ..	28/11/1924	20 Shell Street/Shellstraat 20, Port Elizabeth	Teacher/Onderwyser	Chicago, United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika
Brutus, Martha	14/8/1934	6 Roy's Mansions's/Roy's Mansion's 6, Burns Avenue/Burnslaan, Wynberg	Nurse/Verpleegster	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Brutus, Wilfred Cecil Joseph	14/10/1926	6 Roy's Mansion's/Roy's Mansion's 6, Burns Avenue/Burnslaan, Wynberg	Unemployed/Werkloos.....	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Christopher, dr Zuleikha Sarojina	24/11/1924	435 Park Station Road/Parkstasieweg 435, Greenwood Park, Durban	Medical Practitioner/Geneesheer	Toronto, Canada/Kanada.
Cohen, dr Percy	18/10/1921	105 Eighth Avenue/Agtste Laan 105, Highlands North/-Noord, Johannesburg	Dentist/Tandarts.....	England/Engeland.
Cole, Ernest, alias Kole, alias Levi	21/3/1940	427B Kubani Street/Kubanistraat 427B, Mamelodi, Pretoria	Reporter/Verslaggewer.....	New York, America/Amerika.
Conco, Wilson Zamindlela	1915	Umzimkulu	Medical Practitioner/Geneesheer	England/Engeland.
Desai, Barney, alias Rissik Hiribai	10/4/1932	7 Third Avenue/Derde Laan 7, Claremont, Cape/Kaap	Unemployed/Werkloos.....	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Eastwood, Anthony Nelson Hives	20/1/1940	360 Princess Alice Avenue/Princess Alicelaan 360, Glenwood, Durban	Student	Zimbabwe.
Exra, Vivian, alias Erzachovicious	13/11/1924	60 Eleventh Avenue/Elfde Laan 60, Orange Grove, Johannesburg	Director/Direkteur	England/Engeland.
Francis, Dasingee, alias Desmond	2/5/1939	Livingstone, Zambia/Zambië (No fixed address in South Africa (Geen vaste adres in Suid-Afrika nie)	Teacher/Onderwyser	Zambia/Zambië.
Gaetsewe, John Taelo	1916	296 Maroka/Maroka 296, Johannesburg	Clerk/Klerk	Botswana.
Gawe, Stephen Pandule, alias Popsie	1937	1 Scanlan Street/Scanlanstraat 1, Queenstown	Student	Unknown/Onbekend.
Goldberg, Esme.....	6/7/1929	Rose-Mary, Carbrook Avenue/-laan Claremont, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Housewife/Huisvrou.....	England/Engeland.
Goldreich, Arthur Joseph	25/12/1929	Lilies Leaf Farm/Lilies Leaf Plaas, Rivonia, Johannesburg	Architect and artist/Argitek en kunstenaar	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Halpern, Jack Hanns Heinz	20/7/1927	91 North Avenue, Northlaan 91, Observatory, Johannesburg	Journalist/Joernalis	England/Engeland.
Hassan, Shaik, alias Hassen Shaick	1934	9 Polurar Road/Polurarweg 9, Northdale, Pietermaritzburg	Clerk/Klerk	Leicester, England/Engeland.
Hassim, Enver.....	8/5/1922	435 Park Station Road/Parkstasieweg 435, Greenwood Park, Durban	Attorney/Prokureur	Middlesex, England/Engeland.
Hendricks, Ronald, alias Ronald Hendrickse	22/3/1930	49 Da Gama Village/Da Gama Village 49, Klip Road/-weg, Grassy Park, Cape/Kaap	Motor mechanic/Motorwerktuigkundige	Middlesex, England/Engeland.
Hepple, Bob Alexander	11/8/1934	17 Ocean Street/Oceanstraat 17, Johannesburg	Advocate/Advokaat.....	Cambridge, England/Engeland.
Higgs, Dennis Arthur.....	6/5/1932	12 Illovo Road/Illovoweg 12, Emmerantia, Johannesburg	Lecturer/Lektor.	England/Engeland.

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts (as far as is known) Huidige woonplek (sover bekend)
Joffe, dr Max	22/6/1907	96 Lily Lane/Lillylaan 96, Berea, Johannesburg	Medical Practitioner/Geneesheer	England/Engeland.
Kgokong, Alfred	Unknown/Onbekend	Unknown/Onbekend.....	Unknown/Onbekend.....	England/Engeland.
Kuching, Sydney	24/9/1915	76 Fifteenth Avenue/Vyftiende Laan 76, Bellville, Cape/Kaap	Farmer and building contractor/Boer en boukontrakteur	England/Engeland
Kotze, Theodore	19/5/1920	1 Tasman Road/Tasmanweg 1, Claremont	Clergyman/Predikant.....	Birmingham, England/Engeland.
Kunene, Raymond Fakaza, alias Mazizi James Desiree	12/5/1930	Amahlongwa Missionary/Amahlongwasendingstasie, P O./Pk Umkomaas, Natal	Journalist/Joernalis	England/Engeland.
Lamb, Geoffrey Boyd....	11/2/1944	Minita Mansions, 21 Yeo Street/Yeostraat 21, Johannesburg	Journalist/Joernalis	England/Engeland.
Lang, John George Fraser	23/9/1922	Koppies End, 1 Woolston Road/Woolstonweg 1, Johannesburg	Attorney/Prokureur	England/Engeland
Leballo, Kitchener Eneah Solomon, alias Potlako, alias P.K., alias John Papa, alias Rasebabi, alias Kotola	19/12/1920	AME School/AME-skool/Riverside, District of Pretoria/distrik Pretoria	Teacher/Onderwyser	Dar-es-Salaam Tansania/Tansanie
Leinaeng, Benjamin Pule	1939	5180 Bochobella Location/Bochobella-lokasie 5180, Bloemfontein	Trainee Journalist/Leerlingjoernalis	United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika
Madiba, Moses, alias Mbeki	14/10/1923	151 May Street/Maystraat 151, Durban	Labourer/Arbeider	Zambia/Zambië.
Mahomo, Nelson Hana, alias Ken Hamilton	6/8/1927	Cape Town University/Universiteit van Kaapstad	Student	United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika
Makhatini, Johnstone Fanafuti, alias Johnstone Fanafuti	8/2/1930	91 North Street/Noordstraat 91, Durban	Clerk/Klerk	United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika.
Makiwane, Ambrose Mzimkulu	29/11/1921	University College of Fort Hare Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, Alice	Student	Deceased/Oorlede
Makiwane, Tennyson, alias Xola, alias Denison, alias Gambu, alias Juma Rashid Said	1933	88 Third Avenue/Derde Laan 88, Alexandra, Johannesburg	Clerk and agent/Klerk en agent	Zambia/Zambië
Makoti, Edwin, alias Letsolo, alias Tom Tsekie	1932	c/o/p/a Hotel Tourist Guides, Loveday Street/Lovedaystraat, Johannesburg	Clerk/Klerk	Ghana
Marney, Cardiff Marmaduke	4/4/1934	4 Mathew Road/Mathewweg 4, Claremont, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Welfare officer/Welsyn werker	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Matlou, Jonas, alias Joseph, alias Mashlovo, alias Ahmed Abdul	2/6/1920	29 Morrison Street/Morrisonstraat 29, Kimberley	Bookkeeper/Boekhouer	England/Engeland
Matshikiza, Todd Tozama	1921	9280B Orlando/Orlando 9280B, Johannesburg	Reporter/Verslaggewer.....	Deceased/Oorlede.
Mbeki, Thabo	18/6/1942	1695 Dube/Dube 1695, Johannesburg	Scholar/Skolier.....	England/Engeland.
Meissenheimer, Joyce Sophia	24/11/1922	119 Rochester Road/Rochesterweg 119, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Editress/Redaktrise	Canada/Kanada.
Mhlambiso, Thamsanqa Winnard, alias Chummy	25/3/1936	18 Dora Street/Dorastraat 18, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth	Student	United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika
Mngqikana, Mncedisi Lyttleton, alias Ndlomo	26/8/1938	7 Bono Street/Bonostraat 7, Duncan Village, East London/Oos-Londen	Clerk/Klerk	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Modisane, William, alias Bloke	28/8/1923	101 Victoria Road/Victoriaweg 101, Sophiatown, Johannesburg	Reporter/Verslaggewer.....	England/Engeland.
Modise, Johannes, alias Simile Snodise	8/8/1929	1702 Dube/Dube 1702, Johannesburg	Lorry driver/Vragmotorbestuurder	Zambia/Zambië.
Mohamed, Amien, alias Zool	±1923	1 Chatham Street/Chathamstraat 1, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Hawker/Smous	Francistown, Botswana.
Moiete, Zachius Boltboka, alias Zedbee	1930	"Vanguard Booksellers", Johannesburg	Clerk/Klerk	Tanzania/Tanzanië.
Mohlte, Joseph Saliah, alias Joe Thito, alias H. Mackintosch, alias Sally, alias Poonyane	29/3/1930	University of the Witwatersrand/Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	Student	Lesotho.
Moposho, Florence Gladys, alias Flora Mphosho	1926	50 Third Avenue/Derde Laan 50, Alexandra, Johannesburg	Housewife/Huisvrou.....	Unknown/Onbekend.
Morrison, Lionel Edmund	13/10/1935	30 Hamilton Road/Hamiltonweg 30, Coronationville, Johannesburg	Student	England/Engeland.
Motsoeane, Ruth, alias Matsoeane	1918	182 Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 182, Johannesburg	Secretary/Sekretaresse	England/Engeland.
Mpehle, Mtukuzela.....	1929	25 Joubert Street/Joubertstraat 25, Johannesburg	Salesman/Verkoopsagent	Ghana.
Mvuetyana, Livingstone Mahlubandile	19/4/1941	Welcome Valley, Macibini Location/Macibini-lokasie, Glen Grey	Student	Birmingham, England/Engeland.

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts (as far as is known) Huidige woonplek (sover bekend)
Msimang, Meinrad Themba Bony, alias Mandy, alias Msimanga	8 12 1928	Western Black Township/Westelike Swart dorp, Johannesburg	Clerk/Klerk	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania/Tanzanië.
Nathie, Sulliman Mohamed	16/10/1918	Norman's Trading Store, Residensia	Shopkeeper/Winkelier.....	Deceased/Oorlede.
Ngcobo, Abednego Bhekabantu, alias Abelson, alias Cole, alias Sidney, alias Peterson	1930	Consolidated Textile Mills, Durban	General labourer/Algemene arbeider	Tanzania/Tanzanië.
Nkoana, Matthew	1933	7079 Orlando West/Orlando-Wes 7079, Johannesburg	Journalist/Joernalis	England/Engeland.
Nkobi, Thomas Titus, alias Nkobo	1922	191A Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 191A, Johannesburg	Organiser/Organiseerder.....	Zambia/Zambië.
Nkosi, Lewis Phenduke, alias Louis	1932	580 Mhlongo Street/Mhlongostraat 580, Western Black Township/Westelike Swart dorp, Johannesburg	Reporter/Verslaggewer.....	England/Engeland
Nokwe, Philemon Pearce Duma	13/5/1927	1695 Dube/Dube 1695, Johannesburg	Advocate/Advokaat.....	Deceased/Oorlede.
Ntlabati, Gladstone Mxolisi	14/10/1935	34 Location/Lokasie 34, Memel	Clergyman/Predikant.....	Massachussets, United States of America/Verenigde State van Amerika.
Nyaose, Jacob Dumdum, alias Ready Jacobs	1/4/1912	1650 Jabavo/Jabavo 1650, Johannesburg	Secretary/Sekretaris	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania/Tanzanië.
Nzo, Bathetuxolo, Alfred	1923	182 Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 182, Johannesburg	Photographer/Fotograaf.....	Tanzania/Tanzanië.
Oldham, David Anthony	17/12/1921	Willowgrove Resort/Willowgroveoord, Johannesburg	Reporter/Verslaggewer.....	England/Engeland.
Peake, George Edward...	28/7/1922	Flat 1/Woonstel 1, corner of Pendoorn Street and Bonteheuwel Avenue/hoek van Pendoornstraat en Bonteheuwellaan, Bonteheuwel	Shopkeeper/Winkelier.....	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Petersen, Count Perey .	5/3/1926	108 Third Street/Derde Straat 108, Benoni	Student	England/Engeland.
Pieterse, Cosmo George Leopold	1931	Hazendal, Athlone.....	Teacher/Onderwyser	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Piloso, Mzwandile, alias Macpherson, alias Langweni, alias Mzwai	18/11/1923	Butterworth	Medical Practitioner/Geneesheer	England/Engeland.
Radebe, Jobe James, alias Jimmy, alias J. J. Grootboom, alias T. Gambu, alias J. J. Mtimkulu, alias Seifi Alli Abdalan, alias Mzandi Luthimaso	29/3/1923	7162 Simelane Street/Simelanestraat 7162, Daveyton, Benoni	Labourer/Arbeider	Tanzania/Tanzanië.
Resha, Robert, alias Robbie, alias Res, alias Mabiwane	1928	420 Mofolo South/Mofolo-Suid 420, Johannesburg	Trade Union Officer/Vakverenigingbeampte	Deceased/Oorlede.
Rubin, Neville Nordan ..	3/12/1935	Idoville, Durban Road/Durbanweg, Wynberg, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Editor/Redakteur.....	England/Engeland.
Scott, Michael Guthrie .	30/7/1907	St Alban's Coloured Mission, Johannesburg	Clergyman/Predikant.....	England/Engeland.
Segal, Ronald Michael . .	14/7/1932	18 Trianon Flats/Trianonwoonstelle 18, Marsailles Avenue/Marsailleslaan, Fresnaye, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Writer/Skrywer.....	England/Engeland.
Shope, Marks William . .	1921	600 Central Western/Central Western 600, Jabavu, Johannesburg	Clerk/Klerk	Nigeria/Nigerië.
Stein, Isaiah..... .	26/10/1931	13 Third Avenue/Derde Laan 13, Belgravia Estate/Belgravialandgoed, Athlone	Unemployed/Werkloos.....	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Tabata, Isaac Bangani....	1919	8 Milan Street/Milanstraat 8, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Hawker/Smous	Lusaka, Zambia/Zambië.
Tambo, Oliver R.	27/10/1917	2883 Maseko Street/Masekostraat 2883, Wattville, Benoni	Attorney/Prokureur	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Temba, Daniel Canadoce, alias Temba Dan Can, alias Themba-Dorsay Can, alias Mevelase	21/6/1924	59 Morris Street/Morrisstraat 59, Sophiatown, Johannesburg	Journalist/Joernalis	Swaziland.

Name Naam	Date of birth Datum van geboorte	Address at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Occupation at time of leaving the Republic of South Africa Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika	Present whereabouts (as far as is known) Huidige woonplek (sover bekend)
Tsotsi, Wycliffe Mlungisi	9/7/1914	Lady Frere	Attorney/Prokureur	Lesotho
Vakaliza, Memory, alias Miya	1917	55 Camp 2/Kamp 2 55, New Clare, Cato Manor	Labourer/Arbeider	Zambia/Zambië.
Van Gelderen, Charles ..	14/8/1913	65 Hofmeyer Street/Hofmeyerstraat 65, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Journalist/Joernalis	England/Engeland.
Watson, Robert Kennith	8/1/1935	2 Klipper Road/Klipperweg 2, Rondebosch, Cape Town/Kaapstad	Student	England/Engeland
Wessels, Dennis Ernest Mario Moses	27/5/1937	Rompe Street/Rompestraat, Landsdowne, Cape/Kaap	Clerk/Klerk	London/Londen, England/Engeland.
Woods, Donald James....	15/12/1933	61 Chamberlain Road/Chamberlainweg 61, East London/Oos-Londen	Newspaper Editor/Koerantredakteur	Surrey, England/Engeland.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 478 OF 1983

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY BOARD.—APPOINTMENT OF A RETURNING OFFICER

Notice is hereby given, in terms of regulation 1 of the Regulations relating to the Election of Members of the Board published under Government Notice R. 1478 of 1 August 1975, that I have appointed Dennis Arthur Duggan, 36 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, to be the returning officer for the election of members of the South African Pharmacy Board for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1988.

G. G. CLARK, President: South African Pharmacy Board.

Pretoria, 1 July 1983.

(1 July 1983)

NOTICE 479 OF 1983

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

STATE-OWNED LAND OFFERED FOR PURCHASE BY PUBLIC TENDER

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned Department offers for purchase by public tender the undermentioned State-owned land and invites tenders for its purchase in terms of the provisions of the State Land Disposal Act, 1961:

1. Erf 9, situate in the Township of Newmarket Park, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 992 m^2.

2. Erf 60, situate in the Township of Alrode, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 1 593 m^2.

3. Erf 61, situate in the Township of Alrode, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 1 768 m^2.

4. Erf 256, situate in the Township of Alberante Extension 1, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 2 032 m^2.

5. Erf 245, situate in the Township of Brackenhurst, Municipality of Alberton, Registration Division IR, Transvaal, measuring 2 231 m^2.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 478 VAN 1983

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSRAAD

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSRAAD.—BENOEMING VAN KIESBEAMPTE

Hierby word, ingevolge regulasie 1 van die Regulasie betreffende die Verkiesing van Lede van die Raad, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1478 van 1 Augustus 1975, bekendgemaak dat ek Dennis Arthur Duggan, Hamiltonstraat 36, Arcadia, Pretoria, tot kiesbeampte benoem het vir die verkiesing van lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekersraad vir die tydperk 1 Januarie 1984 tot 31 Desember 1988.

G. G. CLARK, President: Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekersraad.

Pretoria, 1 Julie 1983.

(1 Julie 1983)

KENNISGEWING 479 VAN 1983

DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE

STAATSGROND PER OPENBARE TENDER TE KOOP AANGEBIED

Hiermee word kennis gegee dat bogenoemde Departement ondergenoemde Staatsgrond per openbare tender te koop aanbied en tenders vir die koop daarvan vra kragtens die bepalings van die Wet op Beskikking oor Staatsgrond, 1961:

1. Erf 9, geleë in die dorp Newmarket Park, Munisipaliteit van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 992 m^2.

2. Erf 60, geleë in die dorp Alrode, Munisipaliteit van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 1 593 m^2.

3. Erf 61, geleë in die dorp Alrode, Munisipaliteit van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 1 768 m^2.

4. Erf 256, geleë in die dorp Alberante-uitbreiding 1, Munisipaliteit van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 2 032 m^2.

5. Erf 245, geleë in die dorp Brackenhurst, Munisipaliteit van Alberton, Registrasieafdeling IR, Transvaal, groot 2 231 m^2.

Joy, disbelief over withdrawal of bans

328 Star 2/7/83

Staff Reporters

The single biggest withdrawal of banning orders occurred at midnight last night when 55 people were freed from their restrictions. But 10 people had banning orders reimposed under the new Internal Security Act.

For some of the lucky 55 this meant their "banned" period was virtually halved. In terms of the old security legislation, many orders were only due to expire towards the end of 1986.

The 10 people who were served with notice of their banning under the new Internal Security Act (74 of 1982) were; Roly I Arenstein of Durban, Johnny Issel of Cape Town, Achmed Cassiem of Cape Town, Jacob Cekisani of Port Elizabeth, Dumile Makhanda of Port Elizabeth, Maxwell Madlingozi of Port Elizabeth, Mrs Winnie Mandela of Brandfort, Mrs Florence Mswane of Durban, Immanuel Nathaniel of Walvis Bay and Mathatha Tsedu of Seshego.

Mr Arenstein is one of the longest-suffering in the history of the banned in South Africa — he was first banned in the late 1960's.

The 11th person who remains banned is Dr Beyers Naude of Johannesburg who had his banning order reimposed late last year in terms of the new legislation.

Many of those banned were not aware that there was a clause in the new legislation which provided for the effective withdrawal of the orders against them.

Section 73 (2) of the ISA specifies that unless the banned person is served with a new banning notice, his previous order, imposed under the old legislation, will lapse exactly 12 months after promulgation. Yesterday's Government Gazette contained lists of people prohibited from publishing, printing, disseminating material or being quoted. Featured on the lists are the names of many people who have fled South Africa. Altogether 134 people are listed and may not be quoted.

The news of the lifting of the bannings spread quickly around the country yesterday and people exulted, cheered — or sighed. The rumours had, after all, been true. For the first time since the security laws ripped through the ranks of anti-Government forces two decades ago, large numbers of banned people had their burdens lifted.

Many of those whose banning orders expired greeted the news first with disbelief and then with general rejoicing.

"Is it really true?" said Mrs Priscilla Jana, a Johannesburg lawyer whose ban was not renewed. "I'm so very, very relieved. It's like finding my own voice again."

Dr Alex Boraine, father of unbanned student leader Andrew Boraine, was also disbieliving. But he added: "This is thrilling news."

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, will be reporting for work on Monday at the The Sowetan for the first time in three years.

When asked if he had expected the order to be lifted, he replied: "In the type of situation I have been in I have learned not to speculate and to expect the worst."

Mr Hlaku Rachidi, former leader of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, was almost non-committal. "I was expecting the worst but not being banned again doesn't really make any difference. I'm sorry about those who have been rebanned but then this is part of the Government's divide-and-rule tactics."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, community leader and wife of jailed ANC executive member Walter Sisulu, was overjoyed but said she had expected not to be banned again.

Dr Ismail Cachalia of Actonville, Benoni, father of Feroz and Azhar Cachalia, was "overjoyed" at the news. He said the banning of his two sons had seriously disrupted their lives.

A spokesman for the Detainees Parents' Support Committee castigated the Government for rebanning the others.

ose

ARTMAN

ibledon dream was shat-
roversial umpiring deci-
ow's men's singles final

etres in it. The
early states that
only over-rule a
n if the ball is
out

e complained to
quite a few occa-
bout line deci-
that I thought
have been over-
ut he constantly
them until four
nto the match at
vital stage.

e was no need
to overturn the
an's decision.
hat you have got
n for, but I guess
t's officiating for

a deserved 6-7,
6-7, 8-6 winner



semifinal yes-
whom he beat
lay Chris Lew-
rrow.

to become the first New Zealander since 1914 to reach the final, agreed with Curren at the after-match press conference.

'Close ball'

"It was a very close ball for the umpire to over-rule at such a critical point of the match. I was definitely surprised that he stepped in at that point."

The 63-game cliff-hanger lasted three hours, 45 minutes and had the huge centre-court crowd screaming its approval in the closing stages.

A match that must rate as the best singles contest of this year's championship ended in a standing ovation for both players

It was watched by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and ex-King Constantine of Greece and provided thrills and spills as both players threw themselves to retrieve impossible shots

Ginger's anguish

Curren's beautiful American girlfriend Ginger Mauney was in anguish in the VIP box as he slid towards defeat.

"I was sore coming into the match," said

To page 2 (A)

Banning orders on 10 renewed

CAPE TIMES 2/7/83 328

PRETORIA — Ten people whose banning orders expired at midnight last night will be rebanned in terms of the new Internal Security Act, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

The list of people who will be rebanned as from today excludes the former director of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude, who has already been rebanned.

Colonel Mellet confirmed that the following people would be rebanned: J J Issel, D D Makanda, M K Madlingozi, I G Nathaniel, J B Cekisani, A Cassim, R I Arenstein, F G Mswane, M G Tsedu and Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Each case was investigated by the Directorate for Security Legislation before being considered for rebanning by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In terms of the new



An early picture of Winnie Mandela

Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982), they will have 14 days within which to make written representations to the Minister of Law and Order as to why they should not be rebanned

Their cases will automatically be reviewed within a year, whether or not they appeal against the rebanning.

According to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette, it will also be an offence from today to quote the following people, all of whom no longer live in South Africa, who have been restricted in terms of Section 56(1)(p) of the Internal Security Act:

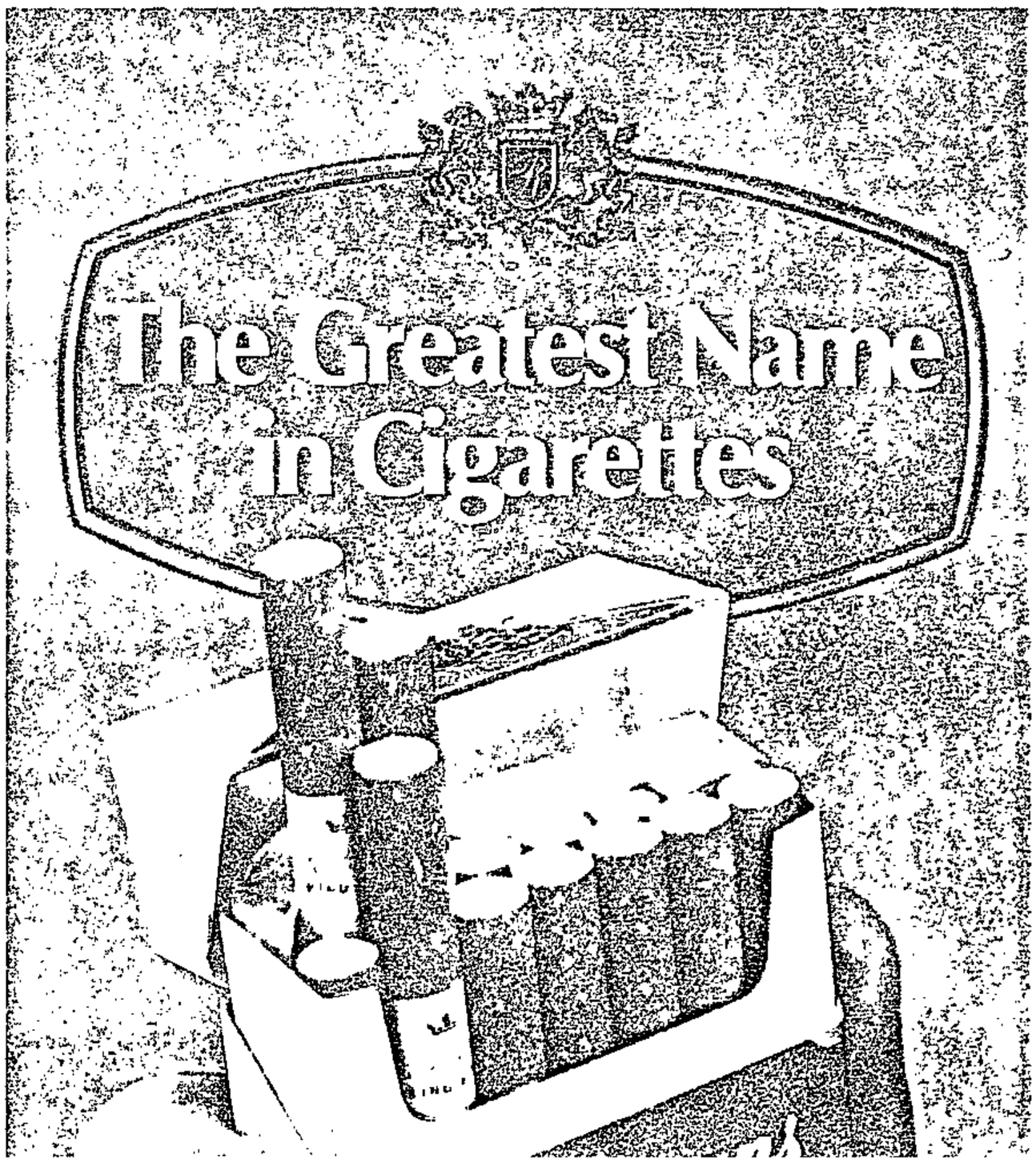
Nyameko Barney Pityana
Kgophu Isaac Moroe
Pule Isaac Tshenkeng
Msizeni Maphumulo
Sipho Mila Pityana
Samuel Elias Adelman

A list of 95 banned people on whom new banning orders cannot be served as their present whereabouts are unknown, or they are presently living overseas, but who nevertheless may not be quoted in terms of the new Internal Security Act, also appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette.

They are:

Dorothy Sophie Adams
Frank Adler
Jennifer Rosalynde Ainslev (alias Roselynde de Lanciolel
Dorothy Hazel Alexander
Julius Baker
Godfrey Kenneth Beck (alias Ottie Beck or Berg)
Terence Albert Bell
Tozamile Botha
Karl Thomas Brecker
Brian Joseph Brown
Dennis Vincent Brutus
Martha Brutus
Wilfred Cecil Joseph Brutus

To page 6 (B)



...o sought after
...i to free Hogan

ARG TIMES 27/7/83 327

...Correspondent

...NESBURG. — A couple yesterday a desperate at- to free 30-year-old ...ra Hogan — the ...hite woman to be ...ted of high trea-

She was attacked by the woman who emptied an aerosol can into her face.

The blinded wardress was then attacked from behind by the man. Struggling with him as

New orders served on 11 as . . .

Govt lifts bans on nearly 100 restricted

328 R04 2/7/83

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Nearly 100 people had their banning orders lifted at midnight last night — some after having been restricted for more than 15 years — following the enactment of a new law passed by Parliament in terms of the Internal Security Act.

And banning orders under the new legislation were reimposed at midnight on 11 people, who were previously banned.

They are Dr C F Beyers Naude, Mrs Winnie Mandela, former Durban attorney Mr Rowley Arenstein, Mr J Issel, Mr D D Makanda, Mr M K Madlingozi, Mr I G Nathaniel, Mr J B Cekisani, Mr A Cassiem, Mr F G Mawane and Mr M G Tsedu.

This was confirmed last night by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, media liaison officer to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Among those whose orders were lifted are Durban sociologist and author Mrs Fatima Meer, five former leaders of the Natal Indian Congress and a Durban journalist, Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney.

The NIC leaders are Mr M J Naidoo, Mr George Sewpersad, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, and executive members Mr Pravin Gordhan and Mr A S Chetty.

According to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette, it will also be an offence as from yesterday to quote the following people, who have been restricted in terms of Section 56 (1)(p) of the Internal Security Act:

Nyameko Barney Pityana, Kgophu Isaac Moroe, Pule Isaac Tshenkeng, Msizeni Maphumulo, Sipho Mila Pityana and Samuel Elias Adelman, all of whom no longer live in South Africa.

A list of 95 banned people on whom new banning orders cannot be served as their present whereabouts are unknown, or they are presently living overseas, but who nevertheless may not be quoted in terms of the new Internal Security Act, also appeared in the gazette.

They are:

Dorothy Sophie Adams, Frank Adler, Jennifer Rosalynde Ainsley (alias Roselynde de Lencicle), Dorothy Hazel Alexander, Julius Baker, Godfrey Kenneth Beck (alias Ottie Beck or Berg), Terence Albert Bell, Thozamile Botha, Karl Thomas Brecker, Brian Joseph Brown, Dennis Vincent Brutus, Martha Brutus, Wilfred Cecil Joseph Brutus.

Dr Zuleikha Sarojina Christopher, Dr Percy Cohen, Ernest (alias Ernest Cole (alias Kole or Levi), Wilson Zamindela Conco, Barney Desai (alias Risik Hiribai).

Anthony Nelson Hives Eastwood, Vivian Exre (alias Erza Chovicious), Dasingee Francis (alias Desmond), John Taelo Gaetsewe, Stephen Pandule Gawe (alias Popsie), Esme Goldberg, Arthur Joseph Goldreich, Jack Hanns Heinz Halpern.

Shaik Hassan (alias Hassen Shaick), Enver Hassim, Ronald Hendricks (alias Ronald Hendrickse), Bob Alexander Hepple, Dennis Arthur Higgs, Dr Max Joffe, Alfred Kgokong.

Sydney Kitching, Theodore Kotze, Raymond Fakaza Kunene (alias Mazizi James Desiree), Geoffrey Boyd Lamb, John George Fraser Lang, Kitchener Eneah Solomon Lebello (alias Potlako, P.K. John Papa, Rasebabi or Kotole), Benjamin Pule Leinaeng, Moses Madiba (alias Mbeki), Nelson Hane Mahomo (alias Ken Hamilton), Johnstone Fanafuti Makhatini (alias Johnstone Fanafuti), Ambrose Mzimkulu Makiwane, Tennyson Makiwane (alias Xola, Denison, Gambu or Juma Rashid Said), Edwin Makoti (alias Letsolo or Tom Tsekie), Cardiff Marmaduke Marney, Jonas Matlou (alias Joseph, Mashlovo or Ahmed Abdul), Todd Tozama Matshikiza, Thabo Mbeki, Joyce Sophia Meissenheimer, Thamsanqa Winnard Mhlambiso (alias Chummy), Mncedisi Lyttleton Mngqikana (alias Ndlomo), William Modisane (alias Bloke).

Johannes Modise (alias Skmife Snodise), Amien Mohamed (alias Zoot), Zachius Bolthoka Molete (alias Zedbee), Joseph Saliah Molife (alias Joe Thito, H Mackintosch, Sally or Poonyane, Forence Gladys Moposho (alias Flora Mphosho), Lionel Edmund Morrison, Ruth Motsoeane (alias Matsoeane), Mtukuzela Mpehle, Livingstone Mahlubandile Mrwetyana, Meinrad Themba Bony Msimang (alias Mandy, or Msimanga), Sulliman Mohamed Nathie.

Abednego Bhekabantu Ngcobo (alias Abelson, Cole, Sidney or Peterson), Matthew Nkoana, Thomas Titus Nkobi (alias Nkobo).

Lewis Phenduke Nkosi (alias Louis), Philemon Pearce Duma Nokwe, Gladstone Mxolisi Ntlabati, Jacob Dumdum Nyaose (alias (ready Jacobs), Bathetuxolo Alfred Nzo, David Anthony Oldham, George Edward Peake.

Count Percy Petersen, Cosmo George Leopold Pieterse, Mzwandile Piliso (alias Macpherson, Langweni or Mzwai), Jobe James Radebe (alias Jimmy, J J Grootboom, T Gambu, J J Mtimkulu, Seifi Alli Abdalan or Mzandi Luthimaso, Mzandi Luthimaso), Robert Resha (alias Robbie, Res or Mabiwane), Neville Nordan Rubin, Michael Guthrie Scott, Ronald Michael Segal, Marks William Shope, Isaiah Stein, Isaac Bangani Tabata, Oliver R Tambo, Daniel Canadoce Temba (alias Temba Dan Can, Themba-Dorsay Can or Mevelase, Wycliffe Mlungisi Tsotsi, Memory Vakaliza (alias Miya), Charles van Gelderen, Robert Kennith Watson, Dennis Ernest Mario Moses Wessels and Donald James Woods.

Five people included in the list were listed as "deceased" under a column entitled "present whereabouts (as far as is known)". These were T T Matshikiza, A M Makiwane, S M Nathie, P P D Nokwe and R Resha.

The names of three people who are at present in preventive custody in terms of the Internal Security Act, were also listed in the gazette. They are Abel Sgubhu Dube, David Mtobela and Mordecai Mothibi Tatsa.

The following — who may also not be quoted — were listed as people who have been convicted in terms of Section 16 (1) of the Internal Security Act, and whose names have been "entered by the Director of Security legislation in the consolidated list":

Barabara Anne Hogan, Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Suzman Nkopane Mokoena, Jerry Semano Mosololi, Marcus Thabo Motaung (all for high treason) and Thembile John Phantsie (contravention of Section 56(1)(a) read with Section 13 (1)(a)(ii) of the Internal Security Act of 1982).

Mogoerane, Mosololi and Motaung were executed in Pretoria on June 9 this year.

Freedom starts with a hiking trip

w/c ARGUS 2/7/83

328

By BARRY SMIT and HENRY LUDSKI
Weekend Argus Reporters

MR Eddie Daniels starts his first week of freedom with a week's hiking trip in the Fish River Canyon and student leader Mr Andrew Boraine is attending a Nusas congress at the University of Cape Town.

On the Cape Flats life for community leaders Mr Achmat Cassiem and Mr John Issel remains unchanged.

They have been rebanned in terms of the new Internal Security Act and are still restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

A clause in the new Act, passed in June last year, makes provision for the effective withdrawal of banning orders 12 months later.

In terms of this the banning orders of 55 people, including five Cape Town people — among them Mr Daniels and Mr Boraine — were allowed to lapse.

In court

The banning orders of Mr Jumaludien Hamulay, a former president of the Students' Association of South Africa, Mr Peter Jones, a Somerset West chartered accountant and Mr Sedick Isaacs, a Salt River academic, also lapsed.

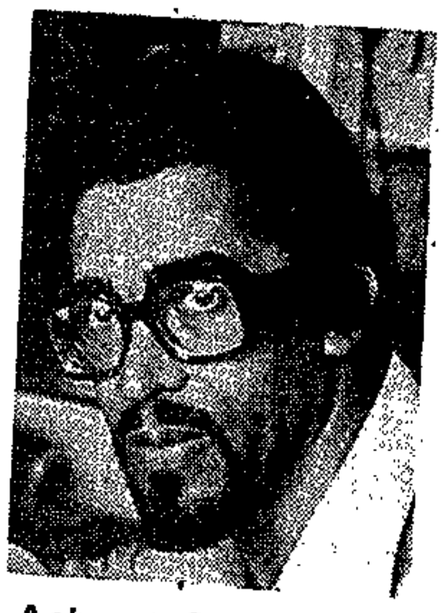
Mr Jones this week appeared in court charged with breaking his banning order by attending a social gathering. He pleaded guilty.

Mr Daniels, who served 15 years on Robben Island and was served with a five-year banning order on his release, said he had been feeling hopeful that his ban would not be renewed.

He said: "I took a shot in the dark earlier this week and asked the security police for permission to go to the Fish River Canyon for a hiking trip and, to my surprise, they said 'Yes'."



MR Andrew Boraine



Achmat Cassiem — ban stays

With eight

Mr Daniels leaves on Tuesday — not with one person, which would have been the condition had he still been banned, but with eight.

For Mr Boraine, his first day without banning restrictions meant back to work.

He opened the three-day Nusas July Festival at UCT today. It was the first time he had been able to attend a gathering in two years.

With him were colleagues Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Clive van Heerden, both former Transvaal student leaders, whose bannings also lapsed.

In terms of their orders they were restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district.

Eight hours after the orders expired at midnight they were on an aircraft bound for Cape Town.

Mr Boraine said in an interview today that it was "hard to start commenting again after two years".

He said: "Obviously on a personal level this is great news, but it does not ultimately alter much. It just makes things a little easier for people like me."

"Great"

Later, addressing 200 students at the opening of the congress, Mr Boraine said it was "great to be back".

"Nothing gives me more joy than to see the student movement in action. But this joy is tempered by the fact that many people are still in prison or in detention for their beliefs."

Mr Jumaludien Hamdulay, also unbanned, said: "This doesn't mean a restructuring of my and my family's lives, it means a new order."

He will continue his studies overseas.

Repeal

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, today called on the Government to repeal laws which made it possible for arbitary restrictions to take place.

Dr Boraine said he was thrilled and delighted that his son's banning order had been lifted. But he felt a deep sorrow that not everyone's banning order had been lifted.

He said his son should not have been banned in the first place.

"I call on the Minister to repeal those laws which make arbiatry restrictions possible," he said.

Banning

w/c ARGUS 2/7/83

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From page 1

Port Elizabeth; Winnie Mandela of Brandfort; Immanuel Nathaniel of Walvis Bay and Mathatha Tsedu of Seshego.

The lapsing of the orders of several prominent national civil rights figures, including journalists — all executive members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — means that many of their banning orders were virtually halved. Many orders were due to expire only towards the end of 1986 in terms of the old security legislation.

ANC leader

The journalists who are now unbanned are: Mr Marimuthu Subramoney; Mr Philip Mtimkulu; Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the son of the imprisoned ANC leader, Walter Sisulu; Mr Joe Thloeloe, in jail facing charges under the Internal Security Act.

The journalists still banned are: Mr Mathatha Tsedu and exiled Mr Isaac Moroe.

Also among those now unbanned are: Durban sociologist and author Mrs Fatima Meer; five members of the Natal Indian Congress — Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr M J Naidoo, Mr G Sewpersad, Mr Pravin Gordham, and Mr A S Chetty.

Mr Arenstein, a former Durban attorney and one of the people banned under the new order, is one of the longest-suffering in the history of the banned in South Africa. He was first banned in the late 1960s.

The 11th person who remains banned is Dr Beyers Naude of Johannesburg, who had his banning order reimposed late last year in terms of the new legislation.

Many of those banned were not aware that there was a clause in the new legislation which provided for the effective withdrawal of their banning orders.

Section 73 (2) of the Internal Security Act specifies that unless the banned person is served with a new banning notice, his previous order, imposed under the old legislation, will lapse exactly 12 months after promulgation.

Many of those whose banning orders expired greeted the news first with disbelief and then with rejoicing.

Woods

Yesterday's Government Gazette listed 23 people who are prohibited from publishing, printing, disseminating material or being quoted.

Featured are many who have fled South Africa — people like Donald Woods. Altogether 134 people are listed and may not be quoted.

55 banning orders lifted

w/e Argus 2/7/83 328

By HENRY LUDSKI
Weekend Argus
Reporter

THE biggest single withdrawal of banning orders occurred at midnight yesterday when 55 people were freed from their restrictions.

Ten people, however, including two Cape Town community leaders, had new banning orders imposed under the new Internal Security Act.

Mr Johnny Issel, a Mitchell's Plain community leader, and Mr Achmat Cassiem, the former president of the Students' Association of South Africa, are now banned under the new Act. This is Mr Issel's fourth banning order.

Local

The five local people who effectively became unbanned when their orders were allowed to lapse at midnight are: student leader Mr Andrew Boraine, son of Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Alex Boraine; Somerset West chartered accountant and associate of the late Steve Biko, Mr Peter Jones; Mr Jamaludien Hamdulay, also a former president of Sasa; Mr Sedick Isaacs, a Salt River academic; and Mr Eddie Daniels, who served a 15-year sentence on Robben Island until 1979, but was banned for five years when he was released.

The 10 people who were served with notice of their banning under the new Internal Security Act (74 of 1982) were: Johnny Issel and Achmat Cassiem of Cape Town; Roly I Arenstein and Florence Mswane of Durban; Jacob Cekisani, Dumile Makhanda and Maxwell Madlingozi of

Turn to page 10 col 7

DOZENS ARE UNBANNED IN 'REFORM' MOVE

'I was banished and now I won't leave'

A YOUNG black doctor and mother-of-two who was unbanned this week has no intention of leaving the clinic she established in a remote Northern Transvaal township after she was banished six years ago.

Dr Mamphela Ramphele, one of dozens of people unbanned by the Government this week, is now free to leave Lenyenye township, near Tzaneen.

But she says she is quite happy to stay where she is — continuing to serve 50 000 people at her clinic in the bushveld.

"I have a lot of work to do," she said. "I planned the clinic and I run it — and I'm doing it my way."

Dr Ramphele, an associate of the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko, established the Ithuseng Clinic when she was banned and banished to Lenyenye from King William's Town in May, 1977.

She also started a self-help programme of community projects after receiving financial aid from the Canadian and Australian embassies, big business and churches.

She said her unbanning was no surprise "because they (the Government) know banning doesn't work".

"All they did was to make me do at one end of the country what I was doing at the other end anyway."

Dr Ramphele, Biko and others ran clinics and self-help projects as part of the Black Community Programmes in the Eastern Cape until the BCP was banned in the 1977 Government crackdown on black consciousness organisations and leaders.

Only 11 people are now on the banned list under the new Internal Security Act. This week's unbanning of an estimated 40 people was first predicted by the Sunday Express in May this year.

Among those who remain banned are Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela; Mr Rowley Arenstein, the former Durban attorney who was first banned in 1952; two members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Mathata Tsedu and Mr Johnny Issel and Mr Achmat Cassiem, of the SA Students' Association in Cape Town.



● Mrs Winnie Mandela ...banned again



● Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu ...unbanned

They join the Rev C F Beyers Naude, former director of the banned Christian Institute, who was rebanned in October.

The others are Mr D D Makanda; Mr M K Madlingozi; Mr I Nathaniel; Mr J B Cekisani and Mrs F G Mswane.

They have 14 days in which to make representations to Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange to say why they shouldn't be banned. Even if they don't appeal, their cases will be reviewed automatically after a year.

Mrs Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said she would not, "for obvious reasons", appeal against either her rebanning or continued banishment to Brandfort in the Free State.

Last year, Dr Naude also refused to appeal, on principle.

Among those unbanned are Mwasa leaders Mr Phil Mtimkulu; Mr Marimuthu Subramoney; Mr Joe Thloloe (who is serving a jail sentence); Ms Juby Mayet and Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, son of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu. His mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, has also been unbanned.

Among other prominent people unbanned are Mr Hlaku Kenny Rachidi, president of the Black People's Convention when it was banned in 1977; Mr Mewa Ramgobin, a relative of Gandhi and former president of the Natal Indian Congress; Mr Andrew Boraine, former Nusas leader and son of Progressive Federal Party MP Dr Alex Boraine; Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer; Mr Peter Jones, who was detained with Biko before the black consciousness leader's death in detention in 1977 and Mrs Priscilla Jana, a Johannesburg attorney who has often appeared in political trials.

Mrs Jana said she was relieved to have been unbanned, but expressed anger at the continued restrictions on Mrs Mandela and others.

"This doesn't represent change. It's for the benefit of a few, but the Nationalists are going full steam ahead with their repressive measures like mass removals and resettlements."

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former president of Mwasa who was banned with several colleagues after a strike by black workers at major English-language newspapers in 1980, also criticised the rebannings.

In May, when the Sunday Express reported that there were several pointers to a more relaxed banning policy, Mr le Grange, declined to comment.

The Sunday Express was told by a highly-placed diplomatic source at the time that a new policy might show Western countries, critical of the Government's human rights record, that the National Party was serious about "reform".

However, he said this week the fact that so many orders had been relaxed would be welcomed, but that the re-banning of the 11 would not help stifle Western criticism.

Meanwhile, acting United States Consul-General in Johannesburg, Mr Charles Daris, asked if the Reagan Administration had put pressure on Pretoria as part of its 'constructive engagement' policy, replied:

"The South African Government is aware of our opposition to banning."



● Dr Mamphela Ramphele — she will continue to do it her way in the Northern Transvaal bushveld

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

Cape Times 4/7/83 328

From page 1

"I was amazed last week when my application to go hiking in the Fish River Canyon was granted. Now that my banning order has expired, I'll be hiking with a bigger party of friends."

Mr Daniels, 54, who can't wait to don his mountain boots and haversack for tomorrow's hike, says he feels as though a huge weight has been lifted off his shoulders.

"When I heard that my ban was lifted, I felt mentally elevated. Since my arrest, I have been confined indoors over weekends and on all public holidays. During the week I had to be home from work by 7pm."

When Mr Daniels told his 90-year-old mother the good news, she told him her prayers had been answered.

"I also telephoned the news to close friends in England who have fled the country," he said.

He said that although many years of his life had been spent in prison and under house arrest, it was a price he and many others had been prepared to pay.

"Others have paid bigger prices. My friends Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisuli have spent many years in jail. They have hardly experienced family life and and have been denied the joy of seeing their children grow up because they believe man should be freed from the shackles of oppression."

Mr Daniels said he wished to salute all those still banned and imprisoned, for their courage and their sacrifice.

"I know history will prove their sacrifices have not been in vain."

July.

Leave to go hiking, then banning lifted

Cape Times 4/7/83 328

By CLARE STERN

FORMER Robben Island prisoner and banned Cape Town man Mr Eddie Daniels was granted special permission to go hiking in the Fish River Canyon last week, shortly before his banning order expired at midnight last Friday.

"In terms of my banning order, I could not walk beyond my garden wall at weekends except to go to church," said Mr Daniels, who was banned on his release from Robben Island in November 1979 after serving a 15-year sentence for sabotage.

Mr Daniels was invited to go hiking tomorrow by a friend and his son.

To page 2



All set to go hiking is Mr Eddie Daniels of Kensington in the Cape, whose banning order expired at midnight on Friday.

les boat: 5 resc

radio before the boat capsized, plunging the two women and three men into the icy False Bay waters about two miles north of Wale Rock off Kogel Baai. The crew, clinging to the hull between the two pontoons, shot off their distress flares, which were seen by a Rooi Els resident.

On board were the owner-skipper, Mr Keith Newell, 32, and his companions Mr Peter Grobler, 29, Miss Jean van Beest, 26, Miss Judy Brooke, 19, and Mr Graham French, 17. They were suffering from hypothermia when the NSRI boat reached them.

The position of the upturned boat was confirmed by a Stellenbosch motorist, Mr Danie Esterhuize, who also spotted them.

"After a call from the Port Captain of Cape Town, we sent out a rescue boat," said an NSRI spokesman at Station 9, Gordon's Bay.

"When we brought them in they were in an advanced state of hypothermia. We called a doctor and they were admitted to the sick bay at the SA Naval College, Gordon's Bay. All four survivors were well

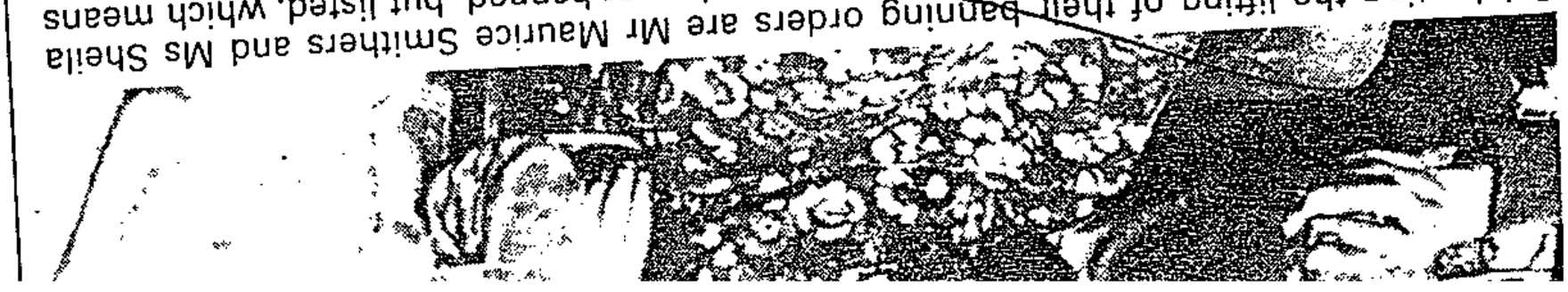
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Unbanned attend a party

Cape Times 4/7/83 328

Celebrating the lifting of their banning orders are Mr Maurice Smithers and Ms Sheila Weinberg, centre. Mrs Helen Joseph, right, is no longer banned, but listed, which means that she may not be quoted.



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Fischer's daughter, Mrs Ilse Wilson.

Neighbours had sent Ms Weinberg cakes and good wishes for achieving her freedom of movement.

She was prohibited from attending gather-

But neither Mr Smithers nor Ms Weinberg saw the lifting of the banning orders as "a victory".

"If we had been un-



WELCOME: Journalist Phil Mthimkulu.



FREE: Former Mwasa President, Zwelakhe Sisulu, at home yesterday.



COURAGE: Mrs Albertina Sisulu still has same convictions.

Eleven still banned

By SELLO RABOTHATA

ALUTA CONTINUA — the struggle continues. This was the view of most of the people who were unbanned last week.

Most of those who had their banning orders lifted were yesterday not home in their first weekend of "freedom." For them it was time to see relatives and old friends.

Only 11 remain banned, including Mrs Winnie Mandela, Dr Beyers Naude and journalist Mathatha Tsedu.

Among those who were not home yesterday, celebrating their unbanning, were Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a top educationist, ex-Saso leader Tizzah Mazibuko, Mr Aubrey Mokoena and Mr Kenneth Rachidi.

Journalist Phil Mthimkulu whose banning order was also lifted, said: "I am naturally happy to be 'free' but cannot be overjoyed because not all of us have had our banning orders lifted, especially colleague, Mathatha Tsedu whose banning smacks of revenge and vindictiveness. We also have no guarantee that people will no longer be banned and the threat still looms for all, so one cannot really be excited that the orders have been lifted.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who was banned for the last 20 years, said: "We are happy for this relief. I call it a relief because we think it is only temporary. If we were banned because of our convictions, we are going to be banned again. I am only sorry that there are still some who are banned because we thought we were toeing the same line. I think especially of Winnie Mandela who is a mother and should be looking after her children.

Zwelakhe Sisulu, former president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), said: "The struggle continues as we have not attained what we set out to do. The expiry of the ban means we will be able to make an open contribution to the struggle. I had not expected that the ban would not be renewed, precisely because I did not know and still do not know why I was banned.

"The banning order has served to harden my attitude and to strengthen my resolve. That is the effect a banning order has on anybody."

Others whose banning orders have been lifted are Juby Mayet, Marimuthoo Subramoney, lawyer Priscilla Jana, Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa of the Catholic Church, lawyer Peter Jones, Dr Ramphele Mamphele, Sibongile Mkhabela and trade unionist Lizo Pityana.

Some of the names in the banned list include Mr Oliver Tambo, Alfred Nzo, Dennis Brutus, Thozamile Botha, Johnny Makhathini, Thamsanqa Mbeki and dead personalities such as Robert Resha, Todd Matshikiza, Can Themba and Bloke Modisane.

(328) RDM 4/2/83

Caution and cake to mark lifting of ban

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

SHEILA WEINBERG celebrated the lifting of her banning order by throwing a party yesterday — the first time she had socialised legally with more than one person in more than seven years.

The friends celebrating quietly at her Oaklands home yesterday included Mr Maurice Smithers, whose banning order was also lifted at the weekend, Mrs Helen Joseph and Mrs Ilse Wilson, who are both listed.

Neighbours had sent cakes and good wishes to her on achieving her freedom, but Ms Weinberg said she had not achieved anything to be congratulated on.

"I feel that although more than 60 people have been affected by the lifting of these banning orders, this doesn't mean South Africa is a freer place.

"There are still facilities in the Internal Security Act of 1982 for banning individuals although the Government appears not to be using them, whether to impress overseas audiences or for some other reason," she said.

Ms Weinberg was placed under house arrest in 1976 for five years. From 1981 her banning order was renewed, prohibiting her from attending gatherings.

She was confined to Johannesburg, prevented from entering townships designated for other race groups or from entering buildings accommodating factories or printing presses.

And although the mother of a nine-year-old son Mark, she was prevented from entering schools.

"Each time I went to see Mark's teacher, I was infringing my banning order," she said.

"It's a great relief to entertain at home with the garden gates flung wide open and the knowledge that there is nothing to hide," she said, adding that she was now able to speak to banned and listed friends for the first time in many years.

Both Ms Weinberg and Mr Smithers said they intended to carry on life as they had led it while they were banned.

"The main thing is that I can now relax with people and not feel as if I am my own jailer," said Mr Smithers. He was banned on the day the inquest began on Dr Neil Agget, who died in detention.

But neither he nor Ms Weinberg saw the lifting of the banning orders as "a victory".

"If we had been unbanned as a result of struggle, it would have been a cause for celebration. But this has nothing to do with reforms on the part of the Government," said Mr Smithers.

"It is a statutory decision which has changed nothing. Otherwise, why are the others still banned?" he asked.

From now on he could broaden his horizons, attend meetings and become involved in other activities.

"Sure, it's a relief for all of us, but in no way is this a cause for jubilation," Mr Smithers said.

Govt must tell why it bans MP

Cape Times 4/7/83

328

Staff Reporter

IT was the government's responsibility to inform the people it banned why the action had been taken, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the new Internal Security Act (Act 74 of 1982), in terms of which 10 people whose banning orders expired at midnight on Friday were rebanned on Saturday. The Act allows them 14 days in which to make written representations to the minister.

"This places the minister above the courts. It is the minister who should inform the banned people why he is acting in this harsh and unjust way," Dr Boraine said.

He was "surprised and filled with relief" to hear of the lifting of the ban on his son, former Nusas president Andrew Boraine. He found it "tragic" that the government had not repealed laws which arbitrarily banned and detained people without any recourse to the courts.

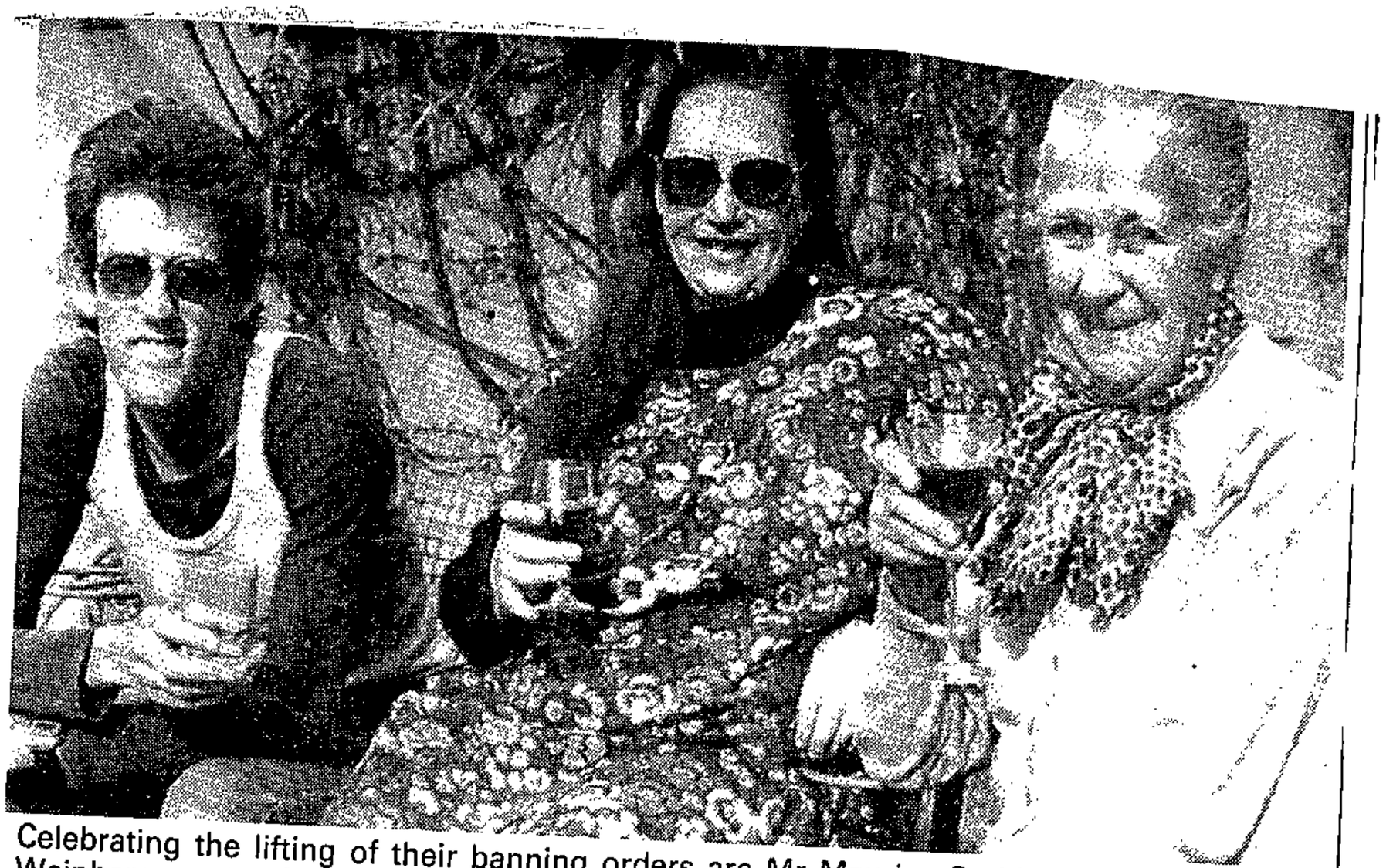
"I feel deeply for those who have been banned for so long, but I am also convinced that, despite this punishment, they will not lose their commitment and determination to work for a new South Africa.

"The news that my son's banning order has been lifted comes as a great surprise. It is tragic, however, that one should regard the return to normality as such good news."

Dr Boraine said his son and so many others had been living "a twilight existence", with severe restrictions on their movements and on whom they could meet. Perhaps the hardest thing to bear, he said, was the constant awareness of being watched, and the denial of normal social life.

"I have been enormously impressed by his spirit, by his commitment to his studies and his even deeper commitment to working for change in South Africa," Dr Boraine said.

"In this regard, I am sure he is no different to so many others who have shared his faith."



Celebrating the lifting of their banning orders are Mr Maurice Smithers and Ms Sheila Weinberg, centre. Mrs Helen Joseph, right, is no longer banned, but listed, which means that she may not be quoted.

CAPE TIMES 4/7/83 328

Unbanned attend a party

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sheila Weinberg celebrated the lifting of her banning order by throwing a party yesterday, the first occasion in more than seven years on which she was legally with more than one person at a time.

The friends celebrating at her Oaklands home yesterday included Mr Maurice Smithers, whose banning order was lifted at the same time, Mrs Helen Joseph, and Braam Fischer's daughter, Mrs Ilse Wilson.

Neighbours had sent Ms Weinberg cakes and good wishes for achieving her freedom of movement.

But she denied she had achieved anything for which to be congratulated.

"Although more than 60 people have been affected by the lifting of these banning orders, this doesn't mean South Africa is more free."

Ms Weinberg was placed under house arrest in 1976 for five years, and in 1981 she was issued with a fresh banning order.

She was prohibited from attending gatherings, confined to Johannesburg, prevented from entering townships, factories, schools, or printing establishments.

"Its a great relief to entertain at home," she said, adding that she was now able to speak to banned and listed friends.

But neither Mr Smithers nor Ms Weinberg saw the lifting of the banning orders as "a victory".

"If we had been unbanned as a result of struggle, it would have been a cause for celebration. But this has nothing to do with reforms on the part of the government.

"It was a statutory decision which has changed nothing. Otherwise, why are the others still banned?" he asked.

Tutu needs passport to fetch prestige medal

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been awarded the 1983 gold medal of the Society for the Family of Man.

He becomes only the second South African to be honoured by the society which is linked to the Council of Churches of the City of New York. In 1964 Chief Albert Luthuli, a founder member of the now-banned African National Congress, was also honoured by the society.

Other recipients have been former presidents of the United States John Kennedy, Dwight Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson. The medal also went to Mr John Rockefeller, Dr Henry Kissinger, President Anwar Sadat, Mr Menachem Begin, Mr Helmut Schmidt, Mr Pierre Trudeau, Mr Adlai Stevenson and the Rev Jesse Jackson.

The president of the Society for the Family of Man, Mr Ronald Kreisman, said in a letter to Bishop Tutu the gold medal represented the society's highest award, honouring "those who have displayed outstanding examples of excellence in our society and has come to symbolise and recognise the efforts of persons whose lives have contributed substantially to the Family of Man".

Bishop Tutu said he was humbled.

"But prominence such as this is due to the efforts of others also. If one stands out in a crowd, it is because one stands on the shoulders of many others engaged in the same efforts," he said.

Bishop Tutu was also invited to receive the award in person at a ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on November 1 this year.

It is uncertain whether he will be able to go, however, as his passport has been withdrawn and he has not yet received a reply after recent applications to the Department of Internal Affairs for travel documents.

● See Page 11, World section.

...rates



President Reagan
... policies raise fears.



Mr Watt
.. hots dogs and hamburgers.



Wayne Newton
... wholesome Americana.

Relief and sadness as restrictions are lifted

328 Star 4/7/83

Many people enjoyed their first outing in five years at the weekend when banning orders and other restrictions were lifted. There was joy for some and sadness for others and most expressed their sorrow at the renewal of Mrs Winnie Mandela's banning order. JON QWELANE asked them how they felt about being free again.



Mrs Jana
... couldn't believe it.



Mrs Sisulu
... welcomed friends.

It was relief for some and sadness for others as several Soweto households celebrated the end of restrictions at the weekend.

For the first time in three years, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and her son Zwelakhe welcomed many friends and well-wishers at their Orlando West home.

Mrs Sisulu and her son were under banning orders. It was also the first time in three years that Mr Sisulu had been able to move around Soweto unhindered. Before his banning order lapsed he was under house arrest at night, on public holidays and at weekends.

Mrs Sisulu, whose husband Walter is serving a life sentence at Pollsmoor maximum security prison in Cape Town, attacked the authorities for renewing the orders on Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, who was banned and banished to the sleepy Free State dorp of Brandfort several years ago.

Nelson Mandela is also serving life at Pollsmoor with Walter Sisulu. The two were among the leaders of the outlawed African National Congress who were convicted during the Rivonia Trial.

Mr Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi, last president of the outlawed Black People's Convention (BPC), sat relaxed with his family at their Orlando East home. They had just returned from his first social gathering in five years.

Mr Rachidi was banned immediately after his release from Modder Bee Prison near Benoni, where he was held without trial under the "preventive" detention clauses of the Internal Security Act for some months.

Mr Rachidi said by unbanning some people and rebanning others, it was part of the Government's divide-and-rule tactics which were calculated to sow suspicion among black ranks. He said it was even more surprising that the Government should unban everyone in Johannesburg.

A former teacher and active member of the outlawed South African Students Association (Saso) and later member of the BPC, Mr Sadeque Variava said it was "fantastic" to be free once more, but it is bad that others still have to stay banned."

Mr Variava was among those charged with terrorism in the marathon Saso-BPC trial which ended in 1976. During the trial charges against him were dropped and he was banned.

Johannesburg attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, could not believe it when she heard her orders had expired.

She said she was excited and felt as though "I have found my voice again. But I am unhappy about those who are still banned."

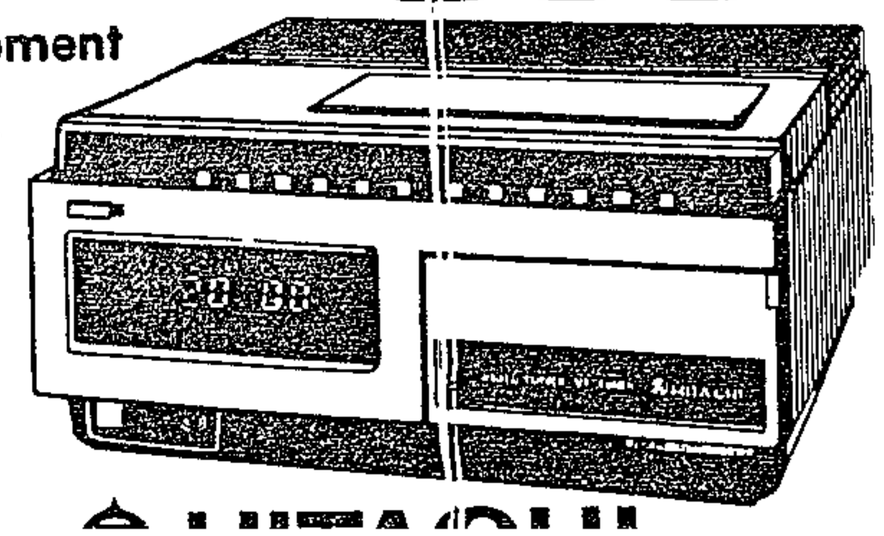
Mrs Joe Thloloe cut a lonely figure as she sat in the lounge of her home in Pimville, Soweto. Though banning orders on her journalist husband Joe lapsed, he is in prison awaiting the outcome of an appeal against a sentence of 2½years for possessing banned literature.

Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who was banned and banished to the Northern Transvaal township of Lenyenye near Tzaneen six years ago, said though her banning had lapsed she would not be leaving her new community of more than 50 000 people for whom she built a health centre with donations. She is the only medical officer in Lenyenye.

Today in history

1528 — England experiences its first serious outbreak of the plague.
1700 — Truce is signed in war between Russia and Turkey.
1776 — American Declaration of Independence is passed by Congress.
1779 — French force takes Grenada in West Indies.
1795 — Napoleon Bonaparte occupies Alexandria, Egypt.
1824 — Turkey captures island of Ispara in war

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The Star Tuesday Jul

'De-listed' silenced by time clause

328

Star

5/7/87

Pretoria Correspondent

Hundreds of people "de-listed" in terms of the new Internal Security Act remain effectively silenced for another four years.

This results from the inclusion of a time provision clause in the new Act.

The clause, section 16 (2), states that anyone previously listed under the old Internal Security Act of 1950 and whose name does not not appear on a consolidated list published within 12 months of the commencement of the new Act, will only be deemed to have been removed from the list after a period of five years.

This means that about 330 people who were previously listed as communists will be in limbo for the next four years.

If, after four years, their names have not been listed again under section 23 (1) and section 16 (6), they may be quoted.

In the lists published in the Government Gazette on Friday, 120 people were named, including ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, anti-apartheid campaigner Miss Helen Joseph, Barbara Hogan (sentenced to 10 years' jail last year for high treason), and Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Marcus ThaboMotaung and Jerry Semano Mosololi, the three ANC men hanged in Pretoria last month.

For the first time, deceased people have been listed. Known high ranking members of the Communist Party, including Joe Slovo and his wife Ruth First do not appear on any of the lists.

Dr C F Beyers Naude has been listed for the first time.

He was the first person to be rebanned under the new Act.

BANNING

ARGUS 5/7/83 328

Marathon runner's solitude ends

Frans Esterhuyse, Political Staff, reviews the existence of a restricted person

ANDREW Boraine has emerged from the twilight world of the banned with a new zest for life and a determination to pick up the threads of his former normal existence.

For two years he has been cut off from virtually everything an ordinary free person takes for granted — from social life, from unrestricted communication, from participation in public affairs and from travel outside his home city.

Mr Boraine, former president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the eldest son of Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, is one of 55 people whose banning orders were lifted at the weekend.

For him and other members of the Boraine family this meant a sudden return to normality and the removal of a great burden from their everyday lives.

More determined

In one of his first Press interviews since he was unbanned, he indicated that the experience had made him more determined than ever to stand by his belief in democratic values and to continue working for peaceful change in South Africa.

His father commented: "The lifting of Andrew's banning order is a clear vindication of his innocence and demonstrates that he should not have been banned in the first place."

It is almost exactly two years ago that Andrew Boraine, by the stroke of an official pen, was condemned to the life of a leper. A five-year banning order was then imposed on him.

The order restricted him to the magisterial districts of Cape Town and Wynberg.

Permission to study

He was not allowed to visit a harbour or airport, or to address any meeting or be quoted. He was not allowed to leave the prescribed area, to visit any factory or any office containing a printing press, or any black or coloured township.

A restriction which affected his daily life most of all was one which forbade him to be in the company of more than one person at a time.

He was not allowed at any educational institution and had to obtain special permission to register at the University of Cape Town where he is now studying for an honours degree. During the period of his banning order he completed a B A degree.

He was also not allowed to attend any social or political gathering.



Mr Andrew Boraine



Dr Alex Boraine

"This cut me off from virtually the whole of my daily existence," Mr Boraine said.

When he ran in the Comrades Marathon at the end of May this year, he had to obtain special permission to travel to Natal. He had to report to the police before leaving, on arrival in Natal and before and after his return to Cape Town.

While in Natal he could not attend any social functions or meet friends, except one by one.

The Boraines found that some aspects of the banning order were almost farcical. For example, the restriction on being with more than one person at a time would have made normal communication within the family impossible if the letter of the law had to be adhered to.

Proposed toast

This was where Dr Boraine put his foot down at an early stage when he said: "We absolutely refuse to consider leaving Andrew in another room while we are having dinner with our other children. We will not allow anything to destroy our family life — if it means breaking the law by including our son in the family group, then we will break the law."

At a recent celebration of Dr and Mrs Boraine's silver wedding anniversary, attended by about 150 guests, Andrew was present and he proposed a toast in spite of his banning order.

During most of the two years of the ban Mr Boraine led a relatively lonely and isolated life. But friends and family stood by him and helped to make his unfree existence tolerable.

He said he was happy and surprised when he heard that his banning order had been lifted. He was particularly pleased about others who had been unbanned, but was sad about those who remained under the restrictions.

Exciting

Soon after the lifting of the order, Mr Boraine attended a Nusas conference now being held at the University of Cape Town.

"It was exciting to be back with my former student colleagues and to see the many new students attending," he said.

He had a reunion with two friends from the University of the Witwatersrand who had also been unbanned and with whom he had not communicated for two years.

Asked about his plans, he said he had not yet decided what he would do, but he would like to travel in South Africa to see the country and to visit old friends.

And he added: "The most important aspect of our lives is challenging the realities of apartheid in all its forms, whether on a student level, on a community level or in women's organisations and trade unions.

Work for change

"For me the most important aspect of being unbanned is to be able to work within the broad democratic movement for change."

Dr Boraine said: "Despite Andrew's two periods of detention and two years under a banning order he has never been charged in a court of law and has clearly been punished because of his political stance which is strongly opposed to the apartheid policies of the Government.

"I am confident that his ordeal will add to his determination to work for a South Africa where arbitrary detention and banning orders will be a thing of the past."

Unbanned leaders call for one man, one vote

Mercury Reporter

LEADERS of the Natal Indian Congress who have been just unbanned, yesterday rejected outright the Government's constitutional proposals and called for one man, one vote in South Africa.

Mr George Sewpersadh, NIC president, and Mr M J Naidoo, senior vice-president, who returned to the congress leadership after their banning orders had been lifted, said the NIC was committed to the 'freedom charter' in which the constitutional proposals were out of place.

'In no ways can the Indian community accept them,' they said.

Mr Sewpersadh and Mr Naidoo, both lawyers, said the NIC would decide soon if the Indian community would take part in any referendum on the promised political dispensation.

They also rejected as 'completely unacceptable' a recent survey by Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, which found that more Chatsworth residents favoured the South African Indian Council than the NIC.

Govt trims list of 'communists'

Cape Times 5/7/83 32

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's new roll of "listed communists" who may not be quoted has been trimmed from more than 450 people to 129.

The new list was published in Friday's Government Gazette. In terms of the 1982 Internal Security Act, a consolidated list will be published every three years.

It names 34 living people, plus 95 who have died or left the country.

In terms of a clause in the new Act, people removed from the list may still not be quoted for another four years.

Joe Slovo, the exiled African National Congress and Communist Party leader described as the government's most wanted man, and Bram Fischer, the Communist Party leader who died in prison in the early 1970s, are among those excluded.

But a number of dead people, such as the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently and journalist Mr Can Temba, have been included for the first time.

A former Commmunist Party member, Mr Issy Heymann, who served a six-year sentence, is no longer listed but his wife Anne is.

Friday's list includes many on the earlier list, such as Mrs Helen Joseph, the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who recently completed a banning order, and Mr Marius Schoon, an ANC member who served 15 years for sabotage and now lives in Botswana

Author Alex la Guma, whose address is given in the Government Gazette as Havana, Cuba, is included, as are a number of people not previously listed, such as Barbara Hogan, an ANC member serving a 10-year sentence for treason, and the three ANC members hanged recently.

Also included for the first time are Mr Abel Dube, Mr David Mtobela and Mr Mordecai Tsatsa, all in preventive detention.

New list

The list of 34 is:
Jacky Arenstein, Rowley Arenstein, Yettah Barenblatt, Esther Barsel, David Bopape, Stephen Dhlamini, Florence Duncan, Bob Hepple, Helen Joseph, Alex La Guma, Leonard Lee-Warden, Alfred Mahlangu, Zollie Malindi, John Matthews, Mithrasagran Naidoo, Ramsamy Naidoo, Sylvia Neame, Rose Shlachter, Marius Schoon, Jean Strachan, Dora Tamana, Violet Weinberg, Barbara Hogan, Simon Moegerane, Barbara Hogan, Simon Mogoerane, Suzman Mokoena, Jerry Mosololi, Marcus Motaung, Thembile Phantsie, Beyers Naude, Abel Dube, David Mtobela and Mordecai Tsatsa.

The list of 95 people who are dead or in exile includes ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, ANC general secretary Mr Alfred Nzo, poet Mr Dennis Brutus, journalist Mr Donald Woods and ANC member Mr Arthur Goldreich, who escaped from custody.

'Listed communists' now reduced by 330

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Government's new list of "listed communists", who may not be quoted, has been trimmed from more than 450 people to about 120, but contains a number of surprising anomalies.

In terms of a clause in the new Internal Security Act, the hundreds of people removed from the list may still not be quoted for another four years.

Joe Slovo, exiled ANC and Communist Party leader often described as the Government's most wanted man, and Bram Fisher, Communist Party leader who died in prison in the early 1970's, are among those left off the list.

A number of dead people, such as the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently and Mr Can Temba, a journalist, have been included for the first time.

A former Commmunist Party member, Mr Issy Heymann, who served a six-year sentence in Pretoria, is no longer listed, but his wife, Anne, is on the list.

A new consolidated official list of "communists" was published on Friday in the Government Gazette terms of the 1982 Act.

The list of 34 people — plus 95 who are now overseas or dead — was significantly shorter than previous lists which included over 450.

Friday's new list included many who had been on the earlier list, such as Mrs Helen Joseph, the veteran anti-apartheid camapaigner who recently completed a banning order, and Mr Marius Schoon, an ANC member who served 15 years for sabotage and now lives in Botswana.

Alex la Guma, the author, whose address is given in the Government Gazette as Havana, Cuba, is also there.

It also includes a number of people not previously listed, such as Barbara Hogan, an ANC member who is serving a 10-year sentence for treason, and the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently.

This is the first time people have been "listed" after their deaths.

Also included for the first time are three men in preventative detention, Mr Abel Dube, Mr David Mtobela and Mr Mordecai Tsatsa.

Hundreds of others have been left off the new list, including Bram Fisher and Joe Slovo, but the new Act includes a clause that deems them only to be removed from the list four years after they are actually removed.

This means that the hundreds of people no longer on the list will still have to wait another four years before they can be quoted — provided they are not added to the list before then.

A consolidated list will be published every three years, in terms of the 1982 Act.

The new list is: Jacky Arenstein, Rowley Arenstein, Yettah Barenblatt, Esther Barsel, David Bopape, Stephen Dhlamini, Florence Duncan, Bob Hepple, Helen Joseph, Alex La Guma, Leonard Lee-Warden, Alfred Mahlangu, Zollie Malindi, John Matthews, Mithrasagran Naidoo, Ramsamy Naidoo, Sylvia Neame, Rose Shlachter, Marius Schoon, Jean Strachan, Dora Tamana, Violet Weinberg, Barbara Hogan, Simon Moegerane, Barbara Hogan, Simon Mogoerane, Suzman Mokoena, Jerry Mosololi, Marcus Motaung, Thembile Phantsie, Beyers Naude, Abel Dube, David Mtobela and Mordecai Tsatsa.

Andrew Boraine back from the twilight life

328
Star
6/7/83

The former students leader talks to The Star's political staff in Cape Town about life as a banned person

Andrew Boraine has emerged from the twilight world of the banned with a new zest for life and a determination to pick up the threads of his former normal existence.

For two years he has been cut off from virtually everything an ordinary free person takes for granted — from social life, from unrestricted communication, from participation in public affairs and from travel outside his home city.

Mr Boraine, former president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the eldest son of Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, is one of 55 people whose banning orders were lifted at the weekend.

For Andrew and other members of the Boraine family this meant a sudden return to normality and the removal of a great burden from their everyday lives.

In one of his first interviews since he was unbanned, Andrew indicated that the experience had made him more determined than ever to stand by his belief in democratic values and to continue working for peaceful change in South Africa.

His father, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "The lifting of Andrew's banning order is a clear vindication of his innocence and demonstrates that he should never have been banned in the first place."

It is almost exactly two years ago that Andrew, by the stroke of an official pen, was condemned to the life of a leper. A five-year banning order was then imposed on him. The order restricted him to the magisterial districts of Cape Town and Wynberg.

He was not allowed to visit a harbour or airport, or to address any meeting or be quoted. He was not allowed to leave the prescribed area, to visit any factory or any office containing a printing press, or any black or coloured township.

A restriction which affected his daily life most of all was one which forbade him to be in the company of more than one person at a time. He was not allowed at any educational institution and had to obtain special permission to register at the University of Cape Town, where he is now studying for an honours degree. During the period of his banning order he completed a BA degree.

He was also not allowed to attend any social gathering or political gatherings.

When he ran in the Comrades Marathon at the end of May this year, he had to obtain special permission to travel to Natal. He had to report to the police before leaving, on arrival in Natal, and before and after his return to Cape Town. While in Natal he could not attend any social functions or meet friends, except one by one.

The Boraines found that some aspects of the banning order were almost farcical. For example, the restriction on being with more than one person at a time would have made normal communication within the family impossible if the letter of the law had to be adhered to.

This was where Dr Alex Boraine put his foot down at an early stage when he said: "We absolutely refuse to consider leaving Andrew in another room while we are having dinner with our other children. We will not allow anything to destroy our family life — if it means breaking the law by including our son in the family group, then we will break the law."

At a recent celebration of Dr and Mrs Boraine's Silver Wedding anniversary, attended by about 150 guests, Andrew was present and he proposed a toast in spite of his banning order.

During most of the two years of the ban Andrew led a relatively lonely and isolated life. But friends and family stood by him and helped to make his unfree existence tolerable.

Andrew said he was happy and surprised when he heard that his banning order had been lifted. He was particularly pleased about others who had been unbanned, but was sad about those who remained under the restrictions.

Soon after the lifting of the order, Andrew attended a Nusas conference now being held at the University of Cape Town.

"It was exciting to be back with my former student colleagues and to see the many new students attending."

Asked about his plans, Andrew said he had not yet decided what he would do, but he would like to travel in South Africa to see the country and to visit old friends.

"The most important aspect of our lives is challenging the realities of apartheid in all its forms, whether on a student level, on a community level or in women's organisations and trade unions.

"For me the most important aspect of being unbanned is to be able to work within the broad democratic movement for change."

Banning cut welcomed ir

Tim Patt Foreign N reports fr reaction t Governme reduce the people ba Africa

While warmly welcoming the reduction in the number of banning orders in South Africa there is a general belief here that the move will have minimal impact on the country's image abroad.

There is a strong feeling that the reduction will concentrate attention on those who have remained banned.

Both Britain and America are known to have pressed hard for several years for the banning system to be abolished, and failing this, that the harsh restrictions on large numbers of the "innocent victims" should be lifted.

Although officials are not admitting to pressure, there is telling satisfaction in the welcome given to the move, which indicates that it was not without prior knowledge.

But pressure for the abolition of the banning system is not likely to abate. Even Mr Nicholas Winterton, a rightwing Conservative MP, says he would like to see the system abolished, but adds that this is a "huge step forward" which should be welcomed by all South Africa's friends.

Mr Winterton believes that the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha "should be given credit for honouring his pledges" and says bannings could be abolished if all the people were prepare a solution.

Amnesty human rights welcomed the but a spokes "tinged with ernment did n ghastly systen

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Silent protest

MRS WINNIE Mandela will not appeal against the renewal of her five-year banning order which restricts her to the Brandfort magisterial district, a friend said.

Her friend said an appeal to the review board would lend legitimacy to the system of banning. —Sapa.

Three will not protest bannings

By MONO BADELA

THREE more people will definitely not appeal against the renewal of their banning orders which were slapped on them by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, last week.

They are the former chairman of the Eastern Cape-based Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makhanda, and another former union official, Maxwell Madlingozi.

Both have been served with fresh two year banning orders. Their current two year banning orders imposed last year would have expired in March, 1984.

The third Port Elizabeth man to have taken the same stand is the former chairman of the now banned Black Peoples Convention (BPC) in Port Elizabeth, Mr Moki Jacob Cekisani.

Last week he was served with a three year order.

His brother, Mr Ranxothi Cekisani, told **The SOWETAN** in an interview that his brother would not appeal against the banning order. He said: "Appealing against the order will render credibility to the Review Board."

Mr Cekisane was first slapped with a five-year "house arrest" banning order in December 1979.

The case of the two trade unionists, Mr Makhanda and Mr Madlingozi, was made clear to **The SOWETAN** by the secretary-general of Macwusa, Mr Dennis Nyeri, in an interview. Their stance is in line with that taken by Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Sources close to Mrs Florence Mkhize, the Durban official of the Federation of South African Women (Fedswa), indicated yesterday that she would not be appealing against the renewal of her banning order. This is the third banning order she has been slapped with.

Man tells why he hid from police

By CHRIS RENNIE

THE banned former president of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, told the Port Elizabeth Regonal Court today that he hid from the security police because they had threatened to extend his restriction order to house arrest.

Mr Makanda, 32, is facing charges of contravening his banning order by being at his brother's house in Zwide on October 8 last year. He is also charged with being in possession of prohibited literature on October 8 and 12 last year. He pleaded not guilty on both counts.

When the State closed its case today Mr P Langa, appearing for the defence, applied for Mr Makanda's discharge on the first count.

He submitted that in order to prove Mr Makanda had contravened his restriction order by leaving Kwazakele, the State first had to prove what constituted Kwazakele.

None of the maps or documents before court defined Kwazakele.

Mr Langa said the map defining Zwide that was before court had also not been proved as an official map.

The application for discharge was refused.

Giving evidence, Mr Makanda said on October 8 he went to his brother's house to fetch some planks to build a shed.

His brother was not there, but he saw a youth named Msisi. He went into the house to telephone his brother.

While he was busy, Msisi came and told him that the police were outside.

Mr Makanda said he did not want the police to find him there because they had threatened to extend his restriction order to house arrest. He hid under a bed where he was later found by Lieutenant W S Dennis.

He agreed a book and pamphlets were taken from a bookshelf in the room. He denied he had said they belonged to him.

He agreed that Lt Dennis had searched his house on October 12 and more articles were taken.

He denied the stickers before court were among the items taken or that they belonged to him.

The photographs before court were his property. He denied the colours bordering the photographs were those of the ANC.

(Proceeding)

Mr J B Robinson was on the Bench. Mr H S Goosen appeared for the State. Mr Langa was instructed by S Nkanunu and Co.

Ciskei teacher is on SA Security Act list

(328) D. Dispatch 8/7/83

EAST LONDON — The name of a Ciskei high school teacher, Dr Mxolisi Gladstone Ntlabati, 47, is on the list of 95 people who may not be quoted, according to a Government Gazette notice issued last Friday.

The notice states that the whereabouts of the people listed are unknown and as such banning orders could not be served on them.

It states further that in terms of the Internal Security Act the 95 people may not be quoted.

Dr Ntlabati, a former minister of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, is employed by the Ciskei Education Department at Siseko High School, Middledrift.

After an acquittal on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act while serving as a minister of the Methodist Church in Natal in 1964, he went into self-exile in the United States.

He returned to Transkei in 1979 but was deported after spending 77 days there while serving as assistant to the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Transkei wing of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa which was formed when the mother church was outlawed in 1977.

He was then moved between Umtata and the Kei Bridge border post twice before being deported to South Africa and settling in Ciskei where his father, also a former Methodist minister, served for many years. — DDR

(338) C. Herald 9/7/83

Rebanning 'no surprise'

MRS Fatiema Cassiem, wife of Mr Achmat Cassim, the former president of the South African Students' Association, said that her husband's rebanning under the new Internal Security Act was not unexpected.

Mr Cassim, of Hanover Park, is one of ten people who were banned under the new Act at midnight on Friday. Fifty-five others had their banning orders lifted on Friday.

Those on the banned list include Mitchells Plain community leader Mr Johnny Issel, Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and a Transvaal journalist, Mr Mathatha Tsedu.

Those unbanned are prominent in political, educational and media circles. They include Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Professor Fatiema Meer of the University of Natal, and five members of the Natal Indian Congress — Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr M J Naidoo, Mr George Sewpersad, Mr Pravin Gordhan and Mr A S Chetty.

Mrs Fatiema Cassim said of her husband's banning:

"If he was a free man, his banning would have been a shock, but he was restricted and the situation has not changed now. The only difference is that his new banning order expires in March 1986 and the old one was supposed to end in December 1985.

"Achmat is allowed to appeal against his banning order but I don't think we will do so. It is unfair to place him under so many restrictions.

"We are grateful for those who are unbanned. At least they can continue the work that needs to be done.

"People like Eddie Daniels, who have been in jail for 15 years and then restricted. They deserve a little bit of freedom, if one can call it freedom," she said.

Mr Daniels, of Kensington, who was banned on his release after 15 years on Robben Island in 1979, said others had paid bigger prices.

"My friends, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, who have spent many years in jail and have hardly experienced family life because of their belief in freedom"

He saluted all those still banned and imprisoned.

"History will prove that their sacrifices have not been in vain," he said.

Court told of brawl at party

PETER Jones, 32, of Macassar, pleaded guilty in the Strand Regional Court last week of breaking his banning order by attending a party in his office earlier this year.

In a statement handed to court Mr Jones, a former black consciousness leader, said the party had been raided by security police who took photographs and tried to arrest him.

The party had turned into a brawl when the police burst in, Mr Jones said.

He has pleaded not guilty to charges of assault and resisting arrest.

Mr Jones said he had moved into a new office in Somerset West earlier this year.

He wanted to treat the people who renovated the office and introduce his staff to the staff of a neighbouring firm of attorneys where he was to complete his legal articles.

WORKING

On the night of the party, he was working in his office while the guests were in another office.

He had left his office to speak to a senior partner in the firm of attorneys and decided to join in the party.

"I wanted to return to my office and did not intend joining the party, but I found it impossible not to partake in the food and drink," he said.

He was surprised when security police, led by Captain Marius Gerhard Retief, burst into the office, took photographs of the party and tried to arrest him.

SLAPPED

Mr Jones said he did not resist arrest and denied assaulting Captain Retief by punching him in the face. He said he only slapped the Captain's hand off his shoulder because he did not know why the policeman was touching him.

Captain Retief said he was obliged to touch Mr Jones to make a proper arrest. He said Mr Jones had been aggressive, but later willingly accompanied him to the police station.

Captain Retief said he and other policemen, including a police photographer, had watched Mr Jones's office before going there at about 9 pm.

The hearing was adjourned to August 26.

UNBANNED PETER JONES HAS HIS FIRST PARTY

328

S. Times 10/7/83

By NORMAN WEST

Former black consciousness leader, Mr Peter Jones, who was unbanned last Friday, was this week found guilty in the Strand Regional Court on two counts of having contravened his banning order, earlier this year.

Mr Jones pleaded not guilty before Mr J M Lemmer.

He was found guilty on both counts and, although a suspended sentence was hanging over his head, Mr Lemmer said he took Mr Jones' personal circumstances into account, including the fact that his banning order had been lifted last Friday.

He postponed sentence for three years, and released Mr Jones unconditionally.

Mr Jones, who had been detained with the late black-consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, was convicted of having left the magisterial district of Somerset West and The Strand, without prior permission.

He was also found guilty of having entered a proclaimed coloured area, Pineview, in Grabouw, on January 18, this year, without the permission of the Somerset West magistrate.

Mr Jones, who was also banned from attending social gatherings without permission, held a lively "gathering" for close friends and supporters at his Macassar (Somerset West) home after the case.

In his first interview since he was detained six years ago — and then banned for five years — Mr Jones said: "It is naturally better to be unbanned than to be restricted.

"However, it does not alter my stand or views on the principles in which I had believed.

"It is not, however, possible to restict one's thought processes and, in mind, I was always free."

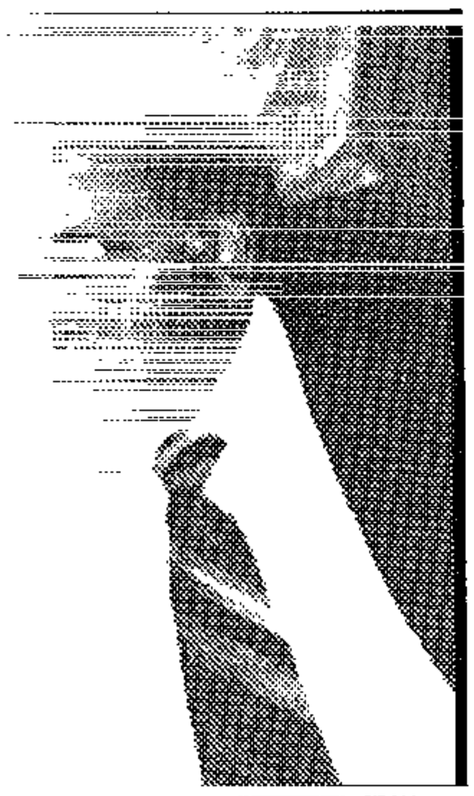
Mr A M Omar, instructed by Omar, Vassen and Co, appeared for Mr Jones. Mr J Vermaak appeared for the State.



Former detainee Mr Peter Jones, "unbanned" a week ago and found guilty this week of breaking his banning order in January.

FROM HELL

have lived in the twilight world of the banned



□ LAST weekend the authorities released more than 100 people they had banned as 'a threat to the security of the State'. Most have never been told why they were banned, deprived of freedom of public speech, movement and association. Those interviewed this week had received no direct official notification that their invisible bonds had been removed. Here three talk to ANTHONY SWIFT of their very different experiences and how they coped with them.



□ MEER: A sense of insult

'If they want to kill you, they will kill you'

"The banning order also emphasises that this fear-ridden, short-lived, prejudiced-riddled regime will some day have to negotiate with the likes of us and the people on Robben Island for a new dispensation."

Now that he was unbanned he would continue where he had left off in the conviction that those who worked towards the ideals enshrined in the Freedom Charter would be the boast of generations to come.

"We must re-affirm ourselves and commit all South Africans to the realisation of a more tolerant and just society. We have to work together because our destinies are linked together. The oppressed peoples must engage in struggle in the full knowledge that the powers opposed to us are stronger. But history is replete with examples where those who stand on the side of justice win."

"NO BANNED person is so lacking in personal integrity as to deliberately co-operate with the Government and restrict his own freedom. The restrictions are so inhuman and counter to human nature — to survive you have to break them."

It is very hard to imagine the diminutive Fatima Meer, author and sociology lecturer, sitting elegantly and speaking eloquently in her own sitting room, as a threat to any State.

It is also hard to think of her as a tenacious fighter, yet twice she was arrested for breaking her banning order and fought the charges. She has also survived a vicious assassination attempt without any physical or psychological scars.

"Three men came in two cars," she said. "As the door opened they started swearing at me in Afrikaans and began shooting wildly into the house. They had a shotgun and a pistol."

Unusually, a visitor answered the door and was hit in the shoulder. "Had it been me I would have been shot in the head. Three weeks later they shot and killed Ric Turner."

Mrs Meer dismissed friendly suggestions that she fortify her home. "It made no sense. If they want to kill you, they will kill you."

But she criticises bannings as singling people out for the attention of right-wing fanatics. "Ric's murder is directly attributable to his being banned."

She also welcomed the prosecutions by the State for infringements of her order. An aim of banning is to put you out of circulation and destroy you as a public figure.

Her banning was subsequently renewed for a further five years.

It did not surprise her — but her unbanning last Friday did.

"You are going to pick up exactly where you left off. How will they respond, if they banned you for what you said in the past and now you are not saying anything different? You get the feeling it is probably a temporary thing.

"There is also a feeling of insult. They have given you a certain status and now they have removed it. Are they suggesting you believe less in the things

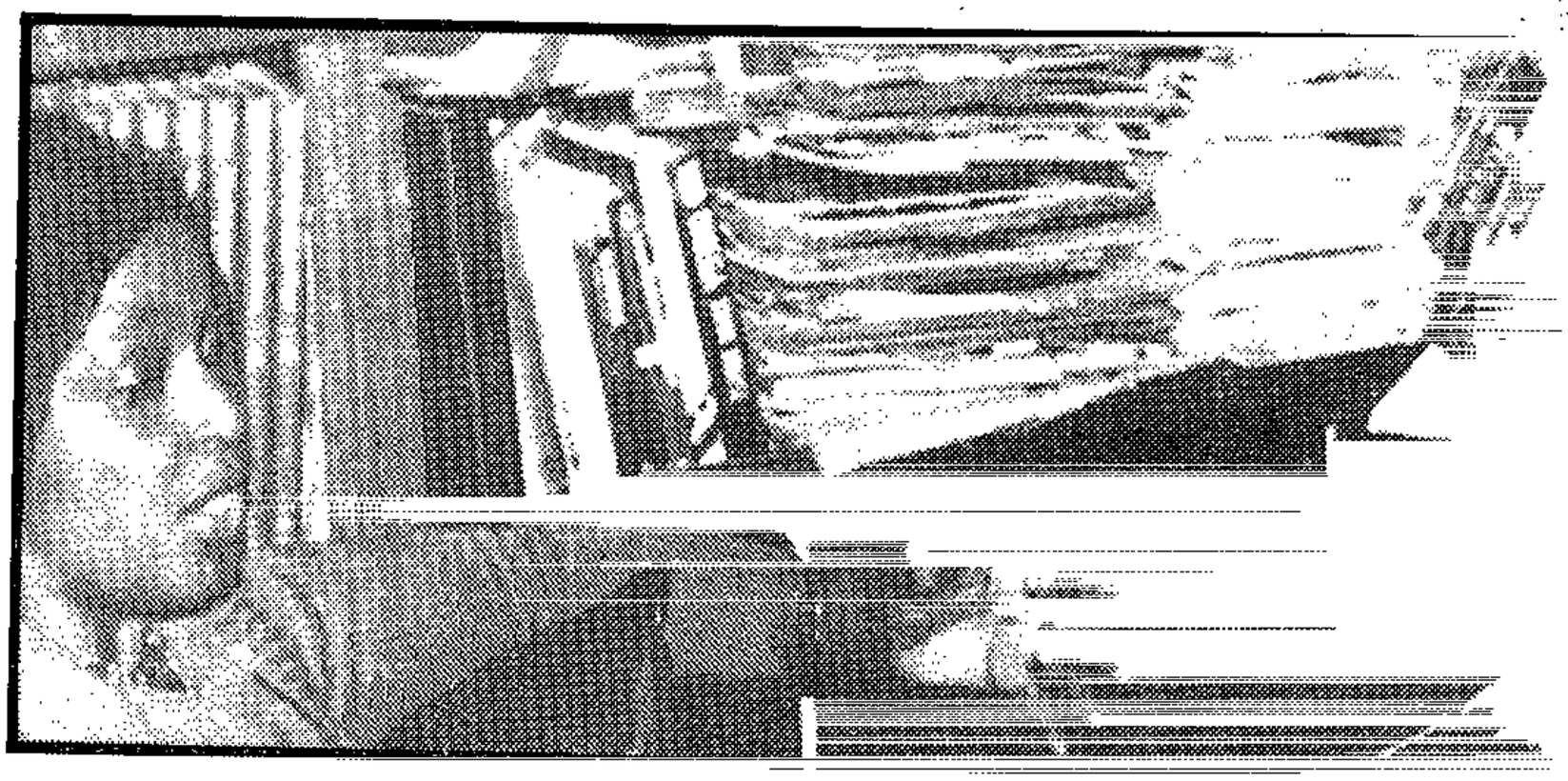
QUOTE

□ How will they respond, if they banned you for what you said in the past and now you are not saying anything different? You get the feeling it is probably a temporary thing. There is also a feeling of insult. They have given you a certain status and now they have removed it. Are they suggesting you believe less in the things they banned you for, that you are somehow a less worthy person? But in the end you don't care what they think."

'ears! And Gladys doesn't know why

RELEASED

☐ WALKING FREE AT LAST: Three who



☐ RAMGOBIN: A symbolic visit to Winnie Mandela who remains

'I defy them to charge me and find me guilty

WORDS poured this week from Mewa Ramgobin, as he sprinted from public platform to public platform and squeezed in time for Press interviews.

He has had 13 consecutive years of enforced silence to rehearse his speech and seemed determined to get as much of it out as possible in case the Nationalist muzzle is strapped on again.

In all, the reviver and erstwhile president-elect of the Natal Indian Congress and the grandson-in-law of Gandhi, has been silenced by banning orders for 17 years of his life, house arrested for 12 and was nearly silenced permanently when South Africa's first letter bomb went off in his office in 1973.

But he remains a fearless champion of a free, non-racial South Africa.

He spoke in fluent, measured tones pausing to ensure that no word slipped through the gap between his fine delivery and my hasty scrawl.

"I defy the South African Government and its authorities — no matter how repugnant its laws — I defy them to charge me and find me guilty of any offence which justified their banning me. I defy them to say they have the capacity to charge me, while I regret that I have not been guilty of offences to realise a just social order.

"I should have been guilty. It is inherent in man to say whenever he sees evil, 'I will not abide by this — I will defy evil.' I regret I did not have the guts and strength of character to say, 'So much and no more'.

QUOTE

☐ I defy the South African Government and its authorities to charge me and find me guilty of any offence which justified their banning me. I defy them to say they have the capacity to charge me, while I regret that I have not been guilty of offences to realise a just social order. I should have been guilty. I regret I did not have the guts and strength of character to say: 'So much and no more.'

"I regret the fact that in this regard I was a letdown to my comrades in the struggle. I regret the fact I acquiesced to this unjust banning order. I should have kept on telling myself the price of freedom is life itself."

Within hours of learning that he was unbanned — from a radio report — he drove to pay his respects to Winnie Mandela. "We left at 5 am," he told me. "We wondered how best we could express our solidarity with those who remained banned, so we did it symbolically by going to our first lady.

"It was an affirmation that the struggle for freedom and a just social order will neither be dampened or withdrawn by their remaining banned but will be strengthened."

There was no great consolation to his being unbanned. It was naive to imagine that the unbanning of some 50 people represented reform. "It is a formidable number of people but there equally formidable provisions in the new Internal Security Act, which are far more severe and ruthless than before.

"Also they can still reban me tomorrow. While they can still people, they are now banning meetings and free movement of pe South Africa is bec more ruthless in its pression."

The unbannings, he lieved, resulted f pressure on the Go ment to give cr to Reagan's constr engagement progra

The vulgarity of nings, with their Sp Branch visits, was in datory and an admi of weakness. Bann revealed the State's of individuals who for justice.

They affirm that "never-dying concep freedom and just were on the side of banned.

THE DIPLOMA

Six still

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Let our past take care of your future
THE DMS DIPLOMA IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

...Manzi went to town for the first time in six years this week and got lost in part of the Durban she once knew like the back of her hand.

"I felt such a fool. I cried so much," she said with a rich laugh.

When she says "Leopold Street" there is a tenderness in her voice that tells you she is talking of one of her life's famliar places.

But this week she found a new Berea Station, new one-way streets with their threatening avalanches of cars and "freeways everywhere".

"I told people I was from Johannesburg and didn't know the town," she said. "I felt so stupid. I met one friend who offered to drive me but I said I'd have to walk it to put it together for myself."

Gladys is the stuff Brecht's heroines are made of. She is a woman of the people, with an open, honest face. She is courageous, generous and, despite one of the severest of banning orders and a period in detention that left her barely able to walk or hold a pen for some time, she still has a laugh that can catch up the hearts of her listeners with the reminder that life is still after all a celebration.

She was detained in Durban on July 9, 1977. After eight months she was released for eight days and then redetained under Section 10.

She was taken to Fort Prison in Johannesburg and later transferred to Potchefstroom under Section 6 where she was the only woman detainee.

On her release on March 7, 1979, she was served with a banning order that confined her to the area of Umlazi.

She was never charged or told why she should have received such heavy punishment.

"I don't understand the people who did this to me or what they wanted to achieve," she said. "I was banned for 10 years from 1964. Then I was Natal secretary of the Women's Federation and I assumed they wanted to quieten me. But this time I wasn't active with anything."

Her detention and confinement took her like a disease emanating incomprehensibly from remote corridors of power again as incomprehensibly at the end of last week.

It's a disease that may leave you alone but also can recur so in one sense you never can be unbanned until the statute books are changed.

"They can always reban you at any time, even though you are doing nothing," she told her how she felt to be unbanned.

Her banning order was particularly severe; by confining her to a township it deprived her of work. She was offered and applied to be allowed to take a job as a nurse in a Durban clinic, but the application was refused.

She and her three children have had to survive on [illegible] tions.

Sometimes they went hungry. Twice there was not enough money for schooling and her son Zami missed out for two years.

Then there was the continuous anxiety of security branch visits. "They would just walk in at any time. If I had visitors I would stay alone in my bedroom, because I could only see one person at a time."

"I would hear the SB men come in and ask who my friends were. I don't know why they came so often — perhaps they were looking for someone they couldn't find (again the rich laugh)."

Towards the end the visits tailed off — "perhaps they were getting tired too."

"The worst thing about being banned is that you can't meet people and some are afraid to associate with you, so you find yourself lonely all the time. My only concession was that I was allowed to go to church between 9 and 11 on Sundays."

When she had prayer meeting in her house she would stay alone in the hall and take part in the singing. For once the thin walls of her township house had some value.

"But you had a funny feeling of being left out all the time."

It was after one such prayer meeting that an Anglican minister, the Rev Thokozani Bophela, was shot dead by an unknown gunman while he was singing prayers outside her home.

Left to her own devices on most evenings and confined to her home from 6 pm to 6 am, as well as weekends and holidays, she has the habit of going to bed at six and if she is alone in her house during the day she sleeps. "It is like sleeping time away," she admitted.

So cut off has she become that she didn't even know she was unbanned until a friend told her, four days after the news was carried in the press.

This week she still didn't quite believe it. She was saving telling her neighbours for a party on Saturday.

"Can I really go out at night?" she asked, as though feeling her pulse to make sure the disease [illegible] her

I don't understand the people who did this to me or what they wanted to achieve. . .They can always reban you at any time, even though you are doing nothing.



MANZI: One of the harshest banning orders

"If you are a banned person it is better to have a case going so you are not quite so lost and buried."

Her first arrest came when the Special Branch found her at a pre-Christmas party. "Eleven of them watched the guests arrive and then came into the house and started taking pictures when we were at the height of our conviviality. One guest thought they were from a newspaper."

She fought the charge on the grounds that the banning order did not define what a group was and that association was so essential to a human being the Minister could not have intended a dinner party to be a group.

She won on appeal and then lost again on a further appeal by the State when a group was defined as more than two people.

Her second arrest came when police found her outside of the magisterial area she was restricted to — in a classroom of children. It was a community school she had helped start.

"They surprised us by deciding there was not enough evidence. Among other things, my attorney had said he wanted the Minister to appear to validate his signature on my banning order to establish it was a valid order. He also wanted to cross-examine the Minister because the order said he was satisfied that I was a threat to the State.

"We wanted to know how he had come to that conclusion."

The case was dropped.

Fatima Meer was among the first people to be banned, back in 1954 when they still gave reasons.

"One was that I had addressed a meeting in the company of listed communists, one of whom was my husband. Another was that I had said that freedom would come to South Africa, slowly but surely." The order lasted two years.

She was detained for four months and banned again in the country-wide security swoop of 1976. No reasons were given but she had addressed a black studies conference attended by black Americans. The theme of the conference was "25 years of apartheid".

[illegible] you are somehow a less worthy person? But in the end you don't care what they think."

She realises she was better off than some banned people because she was able to continue to lecture, enjoyed considerable status both locally and internationally and had a "brilliant counsel" willing to give his services free of charge.

"They would ride roughshod over people with less access to power and fewer resources."

An active community worker, she said the worst thing about being banned was the withdrawal of people who became afraid or uncertain of whether they should visit you and of being barred from going into the townships.

She was also unable to supervise her students' work in the townships.

"As a public figure it is quite nice to be able to withdraw and have time to reflect and read and write. You would never normally get that chance. But the alienation can be so complete. Banning is totally unjust and no government has the right to do it.

"Both my son and son-in-law were banned and my husband is listed. We first knew my son was to be banned when they sent a letter to say I had been given permission to speak to him. (Banned people are normally barred from communicating with each other.)

"One of the prices we have paid is that we have lost our son to Britain. As a banned person he was denied entrance to any university and so took the option of escaping. That loss to our family cannot be made good."

All the same she blamed no individuals for her banning. "It is the system — the Nationalist mentality and Government that has done it. Who are the people who took the decision to unban us?

"When they ban you there is a ceremony. Three or four of them come round and hand you the order. They ask you to read it and make sure you understand it — even the second time round. Now the ban is lifted we have no official notification, as though nothing has happened. It is left to the Press to tell us."

Woods doing nicely in London

By BRIAN BASSANO

DONALD WOODS, the former East London newspaper editor, who left South Africa in a much-publicised dash for freedom in 1977 after being banned, is doing very nicely in London.

I decided to look him up on a visit to England to see the World Cup cricket tournament last month.

It was a pleasant walk from the Surbiton railway station in South London to his house, after a 20-minute ride from Waterloo.

The house itself — an impressive three-storeyed home in a quiet street — was an indication that my former colleague, whose banning order was recently renewed although it could not be served on him, was thriving.

With royalties on his book about the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko — translated into several languages, including Japanese — fees from radio interviews, TV appearances and lectures, as well as earnings from freelance journalism, Woods has been able to maintain a high standard of living.

Twenty-five trips across the Atlantic to talk on South Africa have proved profitable — at $3 000 a time.

However, his main occupation now is running the Lincoln Foundation — an organisation which, according to the handbook, was set up "to support the international campaign for the abolition of apartheid in South Africa by monitoring and counteracting South African Government misinformation abroad; to establish common cause between the present administrators of the West and the future administrators of South Africa; to promote inter-racial reconciliation among all South Africans".

Woods is director of the foundation, which lists Labour Party leader Michael Foot, Liberal Party leader David Steel, Social Democrat leader David Owen and other prominent British and Americans, like Denis Healey, Roy Jenkins, Merlyn Rees, Shirley Williams, Andrew Young, Senator Edward Kennedy, Walter Mondale, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston and many others as members of its International Support Committee.

Woods's wife, Wendy, and their five children joined him in England shortly after his escape and all seem fully adjusted to their new life style.

The ex-editor of the Daily Dispatch has change little since leaving the country of his birth. (Technically, he could be regarded as a citizen of Transkei, having been born there.)

His accent has withstood the effects of international jet-setting and his outfit of checked shirt, khaki shorts, long socks and *veldskoene* must be unique in southern England, if not the British Isles.

Woods has retained his interest in sport and is well informed on the results of matches played in South Africa.

His main sporting interest remains cricket and although he was unable to find time to attend any of the World Cup matches, he kept up to date by watching on TV.

Always an admirer of the original and unusual, he at once felt an affinity for Pakistani leg-spinner Abdul Quadir and wrote an amusing and penetrating study of him for the Observer.

Talk of the old days watching Border — almost invariably struggling — on the Jan Smuts Ground in East London brought a wistful look to his eye.

A better-than-average player, he represented Griqualand West in the Nuffield Week and had days of triumph in club cricket with his medium-paced outswingers.

Because he is banned in South Africa, nothing Woods said on cricket, the English weather — or politics — can be quoted. Suffice to say that his views are unaltered. Those who admired him for his stand can continue to do, just as those who hated him have no reason to change their opinion.



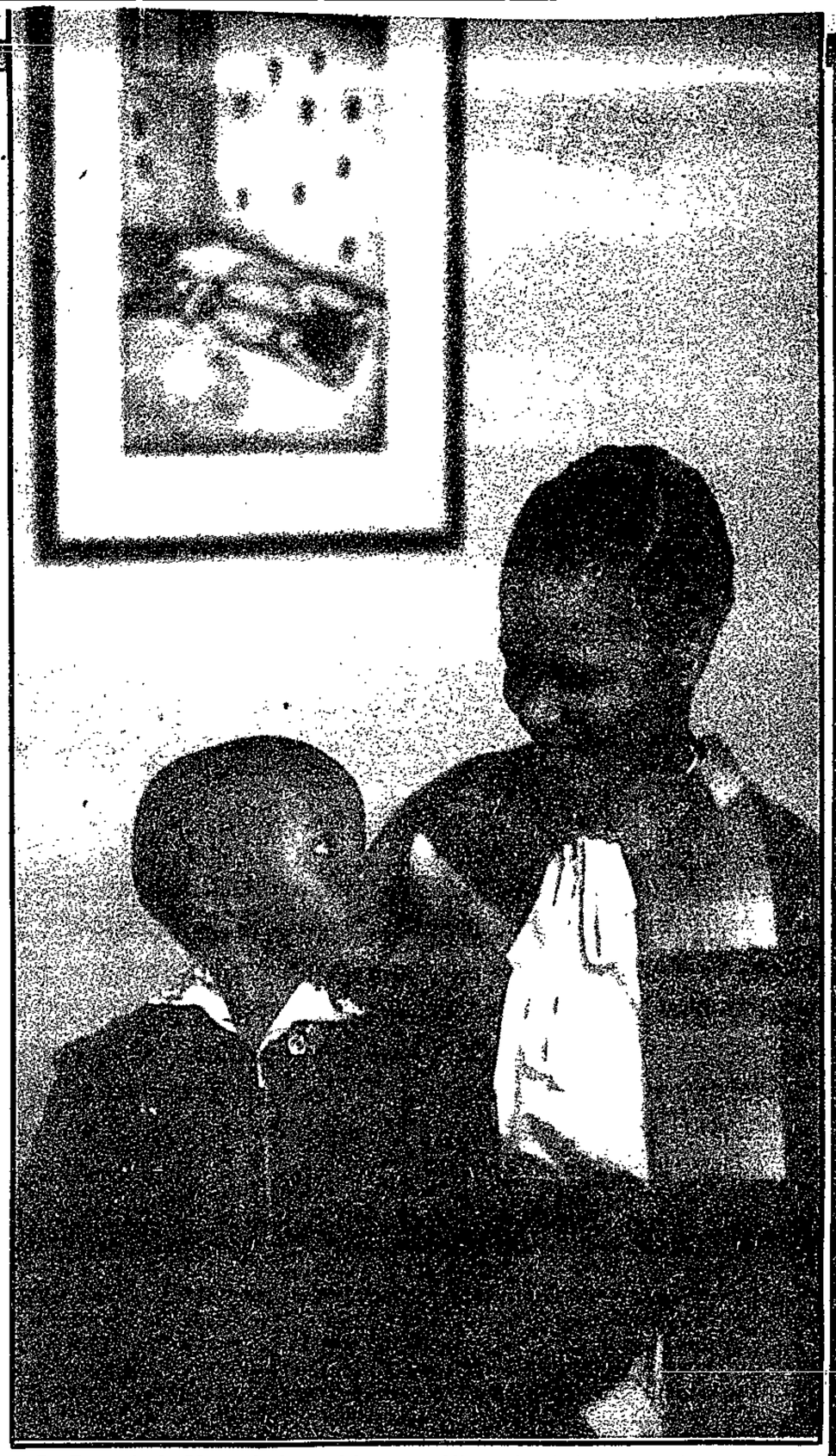
DONALD WOODS
. . . busy man

Caged doctor finds new freedom in her prison

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S. Express 17/7/83

FOR the first time since her banning and banishment order expired two weeks ago, Dr Mamphela Ramphele talks to CHARLOTTE BAUER about how she survived six years of isolation and intrigue to emerge a powerful figure in her adopted community, adored by 50 000 people. DENIS FARRELL took the picture.



Dr Ramphela Mamphele and her son Hlumelo sit beneath the painting that dominates the lounge of her home — artist Tshetlo Moleya's impression of his own detention in a police cell.

IN APRIL 1977 Dr Mamphela Ramphele was a happy woman. Her career was thriving, the Black Community Programme with which she was closely connected had curried massive support and she was making plans to marry her lover at the end of the year.

A month later her life was turned upside down. On a mild, May afternoon at the Black Community Programme office in King William's Town, Mamphela Ramphele was served with a banning order and the news that she was being banished to Lenyenye — a remote rural settlement she'd never heard of, near Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal.

Her banishment was immediate. The doctor was driven through the night from one end of the country to the other under police escort, arriving in Tzaneen angry and unwashed with R2 in her handbag, the clothes on her back and her life in tatters.

And in September that year she received the heaviest blow of all — her lover was dead. He had died in detention at a Pretoria police station. He was Steve Biko.

By the time the news of his death filtered through to Mamphela she knew she was pregnant with his child.

Alone in a strange settlement of watchful strangers, grief-stricken and prohibited by her banning order from sharing her grief with family or friends and suddenly confined to hospital with a threatened miscarriage, Mamphela sunk into a hopeless, helpless depression.

It was the worst time of her life. The only thing she lived for was to deliver Biko's child. Mamphela's determination paid off, her baby survived — and so did she.

Mamphela called her son Hlumelo, which means 'a new seed growing from one that is dead', and had his surname officially changed to Biko.

Hlumelo Biko is now a talkative, dimpled five-year-old who has already been told by his mother who his father was and how he died.

Today the bad memories have faded and Mamphela Ramphele is free. Free to leave the dust and squalor of Lenyenye and head back to the bright lights of city civilisation, friends and freeways.

But she hasn't packed her bags yet and doesn't intend to — at least for a while. Her prison has become her home and there is still work to be done.

"I am committed to this area and to these people and I'm not walking out now," she will tell you simply. The dedication of this statement takes on an irrefutable hue when you learn that Sipho Magele, Mamphela's husband of a year, lives more than 1 000km away in Port Elizabeth.

Sipho, a friend of Steve Biko's, is the father of Mamphela's second son, three-month-old Malusi, who's gusty yells for his mother's milk regularly cause the doctor to excuse herself from a patient and dash across the untarred street to feed him at her brick house a stone's-throw from the white-washed clinic.

Ithuseng Clinic was built in 1981 with money appropriated by Mamphela from, among others, the South African Council of Churches, Anglo-American and the Australian Government. Before that, she worked from a makeshift clinic she set up in two dingy, converted shops.

Ituseng serves the health needs of about 50 000 scattered, poverty-stricken South Africans but there is no local Government subsidy. Mamphela laughs: "I'm doing their job for them free of charge."

It isn't really funny. The clinic, served by six medical and three maintenance staff, does not break even. It runs at a R2 400 a month deficit.

It can't charge patients much because the residents of the villages dotted about Lebowa — mostly labourers — earn barely enough to stay alive — and those are the ones who work.

Old age pensioners, who draw a R60 State pension every second month, are classed as destitutes and receive all medical attention free.

There is a huge pit of unemployment in the area and all its attendant social problems. The liquor trade is the most popular business. For every 60km or so there is one dairy — and 15 bottle stores.

There are only two hospitals in the vast, arid area: Letaba, modern and staffed by army doctors and dilapidated Shiluvane which doesn't inspire much confidence in the community and, according to Mamphela, should have been bulldozed years ago.

Most people though, prefer to take their ailments and their children to the kindly doctor Ramphele of the booming laugh and direct manner who materialised among them from the darkness of one cold night in 1977.

Apart from the health programme involving in-the-field lectures on sanitation, hygiene and dental care, Mamphela has also established an education project (including a bursary fund), a library at the clinic, a crèche and a thriving brick co-operative run by women.

Mamphela's main medical interests are paediatrics and tropical diseases — two subjects she intends to study further next year. Too many children are brought to her suffering from pellagra and kwashiokor.

The name of Mamphela Ramphele is legendary in the Northern Transvaal now and on the night we took her to Tzaneen for her second meal at a restaurant in six years, she was treated with a respect that was almost reverent — by the waiters, that is.

Few of the town's white stalwarts of the Soutpansberg constituency have heard of her. "Dr Ramphele?" a white doctor at the Tzaneen Hospital pondered. "Isn't she some sort of official with the Lebowan Government?"

Black feelings towards her have not always been so affable though. When she settled in Lenyenye, she was given a police house within spitting distance of the local station. All but one of her neighbours were police officers who issued veiled warnings to the people about her "dangerousness" and laboriously took down the numbers of cars arriving at or leaving her house.

"At least," hooted Mamphela, "I was free from burglaries — I had a whole streetful of free nightwatchmen."

The laughter trickled away as she remembered her first few months in the township: "I hated this place ... but when I started working I decided I'd better channel my anger into positive action and get involved with the community at every level and today I feel this is home."

Everything Mamphela Ramphele has achieved has been in spite of a banning order which, by its very nature, was designed to keep her as isolated from other human beings as possible. It didn't work and that, thinks Mamphela, is why she was unbanned.

She maintains that the reason she was banned in the first place was because of her association with Steve Biko. "Alone I was not a threat."

The banning order didn't work, she says, because she didn't strictly adhere to it.

"I contravened my banning order every other minute of my life. I absolutely refused to police myself. If the authorities had wanted to make sure I didn't socialise, they would have had to put a 24-hour guard on me.

"My *modus operandi* was, because it had to be, do what you want to do — and try not to get caught. The threat of arrest was part of the game. I accepted the risks as part of my being and I took those risks."

When Mamphela was unbanned two weeks ago, she didn't hear about it from the police. She heard it from New York Times reporter, Joseph Lelyveld. It didn't surprise her. "When the police have finished with you, they simply cease to relate to you. I really don't think they care that you might like to know when you're being unbanned, unbanished or whatever."

During her six, banished years, Mamphela must have often been disillusioned, but despite the close proximity of three neighbouring borders, she never considered the moonlight flit to freedom and the sure sympathy of Zimbabwe, Swaziland or Botswana.

"I had already made up my mind that if a pain in the neck was what the system wanted, it was what it would get."

They got it all right. Mamphela was a thorn that pricked the flesh of the Security Police more times than they probably care to remember.

Her banning order had only been in effect for six days when Mamphela, on the advice of her lawyer, Raymond Tucker, hired a rickety Volkswagen beetle and drove through the night back to King William's Town. Tucker had discovered that, because Mamphela's name had been spelt incorrectly on

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Let's close our ranks, say three of the unbanned

By ANTON HARBER and HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

THE first group of recently unbanned people to address a public meeting have called on black opposition organisations to put aside their differences and form "the broadest possible alliance".

Mr Feroz Cachalia, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and Mr David Johnson, who were all unbanned early this month, received standing ovations when they addressed 400 students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Mr Cachalia, a former member of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee and president of the Black Students' Society (BSS) at Wits, said the State had adopted a new policy of trying to co-opt Indians and coloureds.

"We must close ranks. There is an urgent need for unity. We must find common ground and form the broadest possible alliances.

"For only in this way can we prevent the fragmentation of our nation. Only in this way can we prevent the isolation of the proletariat..."

He called on people opposed to the political order to "harness a new morality, a self-denying devotion to the cause and be conscious of ourselves as builders of a new social order".

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, former leader of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee who led the mass resignation of teachers in 1976, said it was necessary to do away with "minor contentions about who is to be included and not included in the struggle".

There were many political forces at work in South Africa and it was necessary to separate those in conflict from those not in conflict.

Those not in conflict had to be identified, marshalled and made to work together, he said.

Mr Johnson, former president of the BSS, said the aim of education was to teach youth to "love their people", but in South Africa it was used to divide people and facilitate the domination of one class by another.

There was no need for splits in the student ranks.

(328)

3 weeks of 'freedom' for Johnny

C-Herald 30/7/83

COMMUNITY leader, Johnny Issel enjoyed a brief three weeks of "freedom" between banning orders this month.

Mr Issel's banning was announced by the police on July 2, but he was only served with the order, last Friday. An order has to be personally served to come into effect, unless the address of the person is unknown.

In terms of the order, which is for three years, he may not be with more than one person at a time, he cannot attend meetings, enter educational institutions or African and Indian areas outside of the Wynberg magisterial district, be involved with publications or enter a printing works.

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Ten are again on banned list

THE list of people who were rebanned in terms of the new Internal Security Act earlier this month were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The 10 listed people, whose names were announced earlier, include Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

According to the notice in today's Government Gazette, the 10 people, who have been rebanned for periods ranging from two to five years, are prohibited in terms of Section 20 of the Internal Security Act from attending any gatherings.

They are:

Mr Israel Rowley Arenstein, of Gillats Crescent, Westridge, Durban; Mr Achmad Cassiem, of Soetwaterhof, Downwood Road, Hanover Park, Wynberg; Mr Bonisile Jacob Cekisani, of Wesleyan Street, Walmer, Port Elizabeth; Mr John James Issel, of Olifants Road, Primrose Park, Athlone; Mr Maxwell Khululekile Madlingozi, of Site and Service, Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth; Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, of Site and Service, Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth; Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, of Black Village, Brandfort; Mrs Florence Grace Mswane (nee Mkhize); Mr Immanuel Gottlieb Nathaniel, of 12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay; and Mr Mathatha Godfrey Tsedu, of Zone 11, Seshego.

The banning notices of Mr Cekisani, Mr Nathaniel and Mr Tsedu, which came into effect on July 2, expire on June 30, 1986.

Those of Mr Madlingozi, Mr Cassiem and Mr Makanda, which came into effect on the same date, expire on March 31, 1986.

Mr Issel has been rebanned from July 21 this year until July 31, 1986; Mrs Mswane from July 2 this year until June 30, 1985; and Mr Arenstein from July 2 this year until June 30, 1988.

Mrs Mandela's new banning order came into effect on July 2 and will expire on June 30, 1988. — Sapa.

Leaders banned: Protests lodged

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The organizing secretary of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Government Zini, said last week that Amnesty International branches from all over the world had lodged their protest with the South African Government over the banning of the union's leadership.

Those banned were Macwusa's president, Mr Dumile Makanda, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi (an executive member), Mr Zamile Mjuza (a branch committee member) and Mr Sipho Pityana (an organizer).

The four Macwusa officials had been detained for 271 days without trial, and were banned for two years six weeks after their release, said Mr Zini.

"Mr Pityana has since left the country and we believe he has headed for London," said Mr Zini.

"I have now received more than 4 000 letters and telegrams of sympathy from all over the world and have sent copies to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice."

Mr Zini said he had replied to all the letters from the Amnesty International groups and had informed them Mr Makanda and Mr Madlingozi had been rebanned for another two years.

He said Macwusa felt this was a "cowardly and inhuman exercise".

'ANC link' to new bans

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has told two Port Elizabeth trade unionists he was "induced" to ban them because of information that they had carried out instructions from an African National Congress representative in Lesotho.

He said he could not disclose further information which had led him to ban the two men, Mr Dumile Makhanda, former chairman of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (MACWUSA), and Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, former executive member of the union, "without detriment to the public interest".

The men, who are both banned for 32 months, were told this week the Banning Board of Review saw no reason why they should be unbanned.

Yesterday the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent was shown letters telling them of the reasons for their banning.

It was also learnt yesterday the men had not applied for their orders to be reviewed.

In letters to Mr Makhanda and Mr Madlingozi Mr Le Grange said the review board had "investigated and considered" the action he had taken against them.

But "the board found that no grounds exist for the amendment of the provisions of, or the withdrawal of, the notices concerned", Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Makhanda and Mr Madlingozi were among 10 South Africans banned again in July this year when the orders of scores of other people automatically expired at midnight on July 1 with the introduction of a new Internal Security Act.

Mr Makhanda and Mr Madlingozi were first banned for two years in March last year with two other MACWUSA officials after spending about eight months in detention.

The banning orders expire on March 31, 1986.

Anniversary of 1977 detentions, bannings

Cape Times 19/10/83

Chief Reporter

THE Black Sash is to hold one-member placard "stands" at selected places in the Peninsula today to draw attention to the anniversary of the dawn-raid bannings and detentions of October 19, 1977, and "to demonstrate our opposition to banning and detention".

Six years ago today — one month after the death in detention of the black-consciousness leader Steve Biko — the government declared 18 organizations and three publications "unlawful", detained 50 individuals and served banning orders on seven people.

Those detained included Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, which before it was silenced had the second-largest daily newspaper circulation in South Africa, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.



Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Western Cape Region of the Black Sash, with one of the posters that will be displayed in Black Sash "stands" throughout the Peninsula today.

They were subsequently released without being charged.

Among those banned was Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was declared unlawful. The five-year banning order on Dr Naude, a former minister of the Ned Geref Kerk in the Transvaal, was renewed in October last year, for three years.

● In a statement yesterday, Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash, said:

"October 19, 1977 was a dark day in South Africa's history, when a large number of organizations and individuals were banned.

"South Africa is the sufferer when the wide powers available to State officials are used to silence opposition.

"Many noted citizens have been thus stifled and confined, and many more who may be less well-known. Some — and even one would have been too many — have died while in detention.

"In recent times, arbitrary action of this kind has been taken against trade-unionists, contrasting strangely with the expressed intentions of allowing workers greater freedom of association and organization.

"Such tactics for control and elimination of opposition are also being employed in the so-called 'independent States', for which we hold this government politically and morally responsible.

"We continue to demand a commitment to the rule of law, to the right of all South Africans to protection against unjust punishment and incarceration."

(Report by R D Williams, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● **Black Wednesday that ended a strategy, page 12**

Ex-union leader broke order

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E. Post
16/10/83

By CHRIS RENNIE

A FORMER trade unionist, Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, was convicted in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court today of contravening an order preventing him from visiting any black residential area except Kwazakele.

He was acquitted on a second charge of being in possession of prohibited publications.

Evidence was that he had been found hiding under a bed in his brother's house in First Street, Zwide, on November 8 last year.

In mitigation, Mr P N Langa, who appeared for the defence, submitted that the restriction order was very stringent and caused hardship to Makanda and his family. Makanda had been unable to find work as a result.

He argued that although the Minister might be satisfied that Makanda may have committed some offence, Makanda had never had the benefit of recourse to the courts.

The magistrate, Mr J B Robinson, took into consideration Makanda's personal circumstances, clean record and the fact that nothing sinister had been proved about the visit. He imposed a sentence of 14 days, suspended for three years on certain conditions.

Mr H Goosen appeared for the State. Mr Langa was instructed by S Nkanunu and Co.

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, October 28, 1983

UDF open letter to PM seeks to end bannings

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE United Democratic Front has sent an open letter to the Prime Minister appealing to him to stop banning meetings as the first step away from the Government's "dangerous path of confrontation and conflict".

The letter challenged the professed motive for the bannings, saying the suggestion that the meetings threatened law and order was "devoid of truth' and "far-fetched".

It went on to say that the UDF believed a speedy and harmonious solution to the country's problems could be found and called on the Government to "heed this voice of reason, respond to the urgency of this moment in our country's history, and abandon its present disastrous course".

It called on the Prime Minister to release all political prisoners unconditionally, to lift individual banning orders and to recall those who had been forced into exile.

"The chosen leaders of our country can then sit together in an atmosphere free of fear and suspicion to work out a constitution based on the will of the people — a constitution acceptable to us all," it said.

The UDF publicity secretary, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, released the letter at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, on the eve of the UDF "People's Weekend".

Mr Lekota said that taking court action against the bannings was a stop-gap and the UDF had decided to take direct political action, beginning with this form of diplomatic action. He declined to give details of any further plans for action on the bannings.

The letter, posted on Tuesday, said the UDF was a front that represented 530 organisations and more than 2 000 000 people. It had been formed to oppose the Constition Act and the "Koornhof Bills".

Since the UDF was launched in August, almost every meeting planned by it or its affiliates had been banned.

"In the context of growing opposition to your Government's proposals, it is impossible to escape the obvious conclusion that these bannings are calculated to create a false impressison both externally and internally — an illusion of acquiescence in and support for apartheid as enshrined in the Constitution Act and related legislation," it said.

The letter was signed by two UDF presidents, Mr Archie Gumede and Mr Oscar Mpetha.

● The Transvaal UDF is gearing up for its "People's Weekend", which starts tomorrow and climaxes with a major rally at the Nur-Ul Islamic Mosque in Lenasia on Saturday.

The rally, which coincides with rallies in all the other major centres of South Africa, will be addressed by Dr Nthatho Motlana, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Frank Chikane, Dr David Webster, Dr Ismail Mohammed, Dr Essop Jassat and others.

There will also be vigils in Fosmont, Ennerdale and Alexandra on Saturday night and a series of placard demonstrations in a number of places.

(Report by Anton Harber, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

MACWUSA HEAD JAILED

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City Press 30/10/83

PROMINENT trade unionist, Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, 32, was sentenced to 14 days in jail by a Port Elizabeth magistrate this week for breaking his banning order which restricts him to Kwazakhele township.

Mr Makanda, the president of both Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union (MACWUSA) and its sister union, General Workers' Union of South Africa (GWUSA), was acquitted on the second charge of being in possession of a banned publication.

According to evidence, Mr Makanda had been found in his brother's house in Zwide township on November 8, last year.

D. Dispatch 18/11/83

Ciskei ban on meeting denied

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The organisers of a prayer meeting held at the University of Fort Hare on October 30 have denied they were served with a notice banning the meeting.

They have also denied that the general secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops conference, the Rev Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, who was detained by Ciskei police that day, held another meeting on the university campus.

The organisers were Mr S. S. Mahlabe, Mr A. B. Kunene, Mr B. G. Mlangeni, Mr F. J. T. Khumalo and Mr E. M. Mtstontshi.

Their statement was issued in reaction to President Lennox Sebe's explanation that Mr Mkhatshwa had been arrested for ignoring a magistrate's banning order on public meetings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

President Sebe has been reported to have said that Mr Mkhatshwa had called a meeting in defiance of the order after attending the prayers at the university.

The organisers of the prayer meeting said it was held with the permission of the rector, Professor J. A. Lampbrecht. Mr Mkhatshwa had been asked to assist a Rev Williams who was conducting a "normal church service".

The organisers said they had been taken aback by a report in the Daily Dispatch quoting the President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, as saying:

- That "high ranking policemen served a banning notice on the organisers of the Fort Hare meeting" addressed by Father Mkhatshwa.
- That in fact Father Mkhatshwa called the meeting himself.

"We regard Father Mkhatshwa as a responsible minister while President Sebe doubts his credibility. In fact we invited Father Mkhatshwa because of our complete faith in him.

"It is our conviction that there is no case against Father Mkhatshwa".

The letter giving the rector's permission to hold the prayer meeting had said he had sympathy with the students' intention to remember people in distress and felt they could do this by attending a normal church service when the minister could pray for the people affected and the situation generally. He had said the service shokld not be turned into a students' meeting. — DDC

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BEYERS NAUDE

AGUS 21/11/83 328

'The finest man I've met...

Author James Michener talks to New York writer MIRIAM LACOB about the Rev Beyers Naude

JAMES Michener's fabulously successful writing career spans five continents and more than four decades. Seeking insight into lands and topics as diverse as Poland, space travel, Hawaii and South Africa, Michener travels widely, meeting and interviewing scores of people in all walks of life.

Yet the 76-year-old author, named last week one of America's "National Treasures," has chosen only once to take up the cause of a person who he considers unfairly persecuted. That person is the Rev C F Beyers Naude, the eminent Afrikaner churchman and former head of the Christian Institute, who, with the organisation, has been banned and effectively banished from South African public life since 1977.

PRAISE

Michener met Dr Naude five years ago, for two hours, one morning in 1978. The author was in South Africa researching material for **The Covenant**, has massive historical work on South Africa, that has sold almost three million copies since its publication in 1980. The meeting between the author and the churchman took place hours after unknown hoodlums had bombed Dr Naude's house, and it appears to have been engraved on Mr Michener's memory.

"He talked about the bombing. Evidence of it was all over the place, but he didn't crybaby about it," the author said in an interview in a Washington hotel suite. The author, widely respected himself for his social concern and integrity, had deep words of praise for Dr Naude.

"I believe Beyers is the finest man I have met in the past 20 years," he said. "To be the chosen instrument of a major religion; to be active in the most powerful organisation in a state (the Broederbond, of which Dr Naude was a member for 23 years); to represent all these ideas and then to find himself for moral reasons athwart the general purpose of the state. This is a tragedy of great proportions."

When Michener learned that Dr Naude had been especially singled out for the renewal of his ban under the revised Internal Security Act in October last year, and that the churchman remained one of the reduced number of people still banned in the country, the author formed a committee to campaign on his behalf. Among those who have joined Michener are eminent authors like Kurt Vonnegut Jr., and William Styron, author of **Sophie's Choice**. The parent organisation of the committee is the Fund for Free Expression, a group that campaigns worldwide for freedom of speech.

INJUSTICES

Michener's novels chronicle in often graphic detail the injustices and atrocities of history, but to the author, whose book on South Africa was itself briefly banned in South Africa before its international publication, the action taken against Dr Naude was one of great cruelty.

"The brutality of it consists of having a leader in your society banned for five years, which is a very severe penalty, and then in the week it ends, banning him for five more. This is just not acceptable. You cut criminals off from social intercourse; you do it with people who are beyond the pale. You don't do it with those members of your society who disagree with you on a matter of national interest," Michener said.

The Covenant, which has had "extraordinary sales" in the United States, according to its publishers, is certainly, with Alan Paton's **Cry the Beloved Country**, most Americans' sole source of information about South African history. Over a period of hundreds of years, Michener chronicles the history of three groups in South Africa — the Afrikaners, the English, and the blacks. But it is clear to the reader, and acknowledged by Michener, that his main focus of interest was the Afrikaners. He was fascinated, he said, by the Afrikaner's ascent to power after the devastation of the Boer war.

AFRIKANER

"I never intended, from the moment I started, writing about anybody but the Afrikaner," he said. "They were the interesting problem, the one with the moral overtones. How they got that power, from 1905 on, with that steady pressure, that relentless drive, is fascinating."

Seeking to understand the issues at stake in South Africa, and the group of people who he saw as the nexus of power, Michener sought out all shades of opinion. Among those he met were the then State President, John Vorster. At the time, the confrontation between the Crossroads squatters and the authorities was reaching boiling point. Michener, warning of negative world opinion, attempted to plead the case of the squatters. Vorster, he recalled, impressed him with his immobility. The evictions, he was told, had to take place.

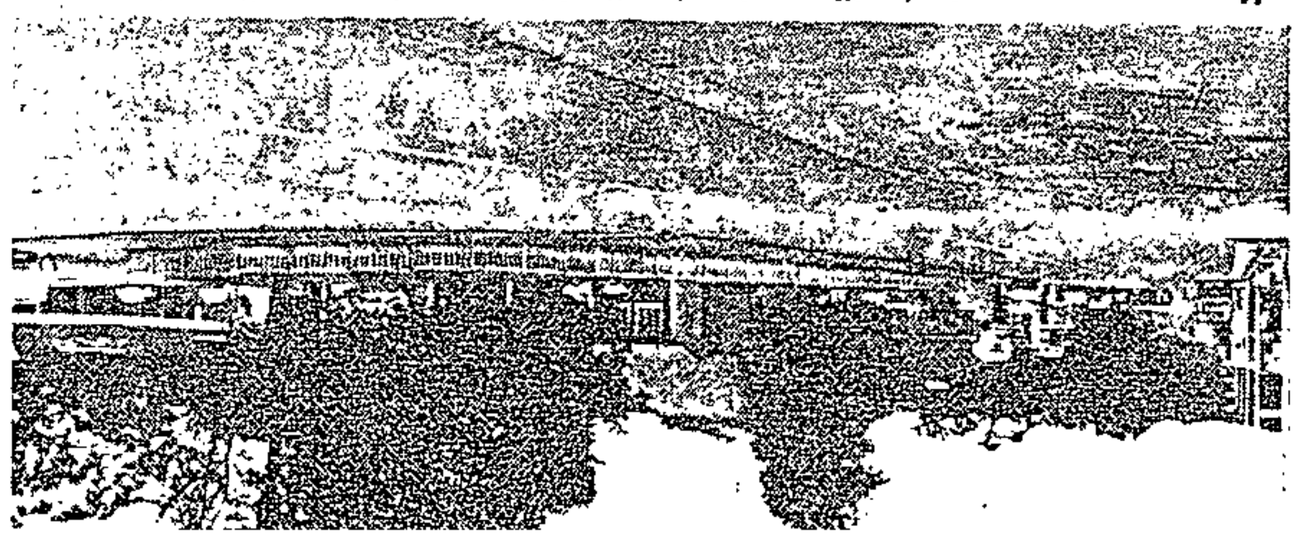
In the context, Michener recalled his meeting with Dr Naude. That the churchman, growing up in such an implacable tradition, took the stand he did was deeply impressive. "I asked Dr Naude specifically about how the church of which he was a member interpreted the New Testament, the testament of brotherhood and love. I think it was because Beyers adopted certain attitudes towards the New Testament that he got into trouble," he said.

Michener, a slight, serious man, apparently weighs the judgments he puts in his books very carefully. The 27 books he has written have probably sold over 30 million copies worldwide, yet he is unassuming and humble, continually weighing his own moral worth against that of the people he meets.

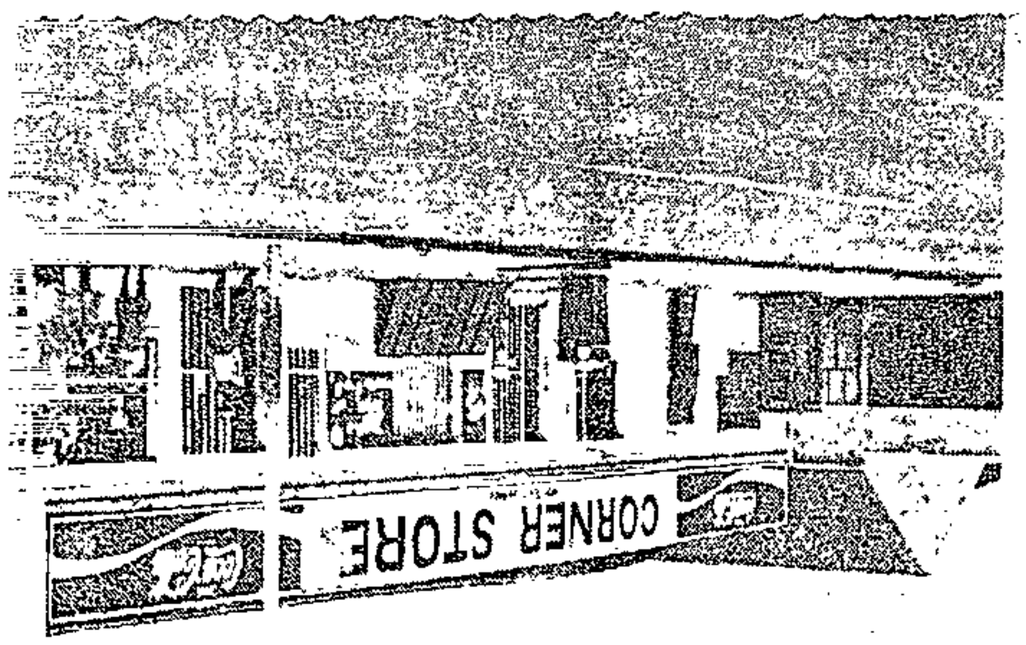
AT VARIANCE

In his encounter with Dr Naude, he said, he placed himself mentally in the same position as the Afrikaner churchman who had taken a path so much at variance with the community he grew up in.

"A man like me has to ask himself who he would behave under those circumstances, and this is a profound question. One can only hope that one would behave as well as Naude. Men who bear public testimony in spite of great odds are a special breed.



Komga — a typical village in the "white corridor", with only one tarred road and a school and general dealers' stores lining the main street.



Ten banished — on a new order

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Transkei Government issued new banishment orders on 10 people after it had conceded that the old banishment orders were invalid, according to legal documents released to the Rand Daily Mail this week.

One of the banished people is Mr Anderson Joyi, former parliamentary representative of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, a political opponent of President Kaiser Matanzima until he fled Transkei in 1980.

Lawyers acting for the banished people decided to test the validity of the orders by challenging the restriction order issued against one of them, Mr Xakalegusha Bisiwe.

The grounds on which they contested the legality of the order was that it had not been submitted to the Transkei National Assembly for review a year after it was served, as required by the Transkei Public Security Act.

Papers were accordingly served requesting that the order on Mr Bisiwe be set aside.

A letter to Umtata lawyers acting for the banished people from the government attorney conceded that the order was no longer lawful.

The Umtata lawyers then planned to submit similar applications on behalf of the nine remaining people, including Mr Anderson Joyi and his wife Ntemba. Before the papers were served, however, new banishment orders were issued.

The new orders are not due for review until deep into next year and have thus effectively closed the loophole left by the failure to submit the old ones to the National Assembly for review a year after they were issued.

In an affadavit prepared for submission to court before the new orders were issued, Mr Joyi and his wife told how their house was "set alight by police" and they were given "two dilapidated huts" in a "squalid and filthy condition" at their place of banishment at Banzi Poort in Cofimvaba.

SAAWU FILES PAPERS CHALLENGING CISKEI BAN

Banning: Saawu in court

328 Lafsa 1105

City Press 4/12/83

THE SA Allied Worker's Union (Saawu) has filed papers with the Ciskei Supreme Court demanding an end to its three-month-old ban in the homeland.

Johannesbsurg lawyer Ms Priscilla Jana, acting on behalf of the trade union, said the co-respondents in the litigation are Ciskei Justice Minister David Takane, homeland Security Chief Brigadier Lulama Madolo, and Mr Ian Melville, a liquidator. Saawu and its president, Thozamile Gqweta, are cited as applicants.

In the applications Saawu calls on the Ciskei Supreme Court to set aside the order outlawing the union in the Ciskei from September 1.

The ban was published in the Ciskei Government Gazette in terms of Ciskei's National Security Act, and the homeland's acting head of state security, Brigadier Lulama Madolo, said at the time the ban was imposed because Saawu "endangered national security and public peace".

The ban prohibits membership of Saawu, possession of union documents — including membership cards — or wearing Saawu t-shirts or emblems.

Saawu has more than 100 000 members, a large number of whom live in Mdantsane and work in the East London area.

The ban came soon after the start of the boycott of buses owned by the Ciskei Transport Corporation and the subsequent arrest of many union officials.

Many of the officials — including vice-president Sisa Njikelana — spent as long as three months in detention.



THOZAMILE GQWETA . . . one of the applicants.

Gqweta went into hiding for several weeks, and emerged last month after the union officials had been released.

By MONO BADELA

The decision to challenge the ban in court was taken at Saawu's annual congress in Durban on September 18.

There was an international outcry against the ban and human rights organisations like Amnesty International made urgent pleas to both the South African Government and the Ciskei to lift the ban.

South Africa's emerging trade unions, representing more than 400 000 workers, lodged an official complaint with Pretoria about Ciskei's ban on Saawu.

A memorandum was sent to the then Manpower Minister, Fanie Botha, after a meeting in Johannesburg on October.

COUNCILLORS QUIT

THE DRAKENSBERG Administration Board (DAB) has had to take over Sobantu near Pietermaritzburg, because of the resignation of the last remaining members of the one month old local Community Council.

Last week Israel Mngadi resigned – leaving the Council with the problem of no quorum.

'Kei snubs 'Kei

THE CISKEI Government has invited all the homelands to its third independence anniversary celebrations – except the Transkei.

This follows a recent clash between the two governments during the referendum for whites in South Africa.

Transkei President K D Matanzima criticised the referendum while Ciskei Foreign Affairs Minister B N Pityi responded by accusing him of having "old" ideas.

Sparks trial postponed

CAPE TIMES 30/11/83

328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A large crowd gathered in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to hear the case against Allister Sparks, a foreign correspondent and former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, be postponed to allow for "further negotiations with higher authorities".

As the trial opened, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, appearing for Mr Sparks, rose to say that because the case involved an important principle, "certain discussions with higher authorities" had been taking place.

The principle involved was whether correspondents writing in South Africa for publications abroad were subject to the provisions of the Internal Security and Police Acts under which Mr Sparks had been charged.

The magistrate, Mr A le Grange, postponed the case till April 25 and set aside five days for the trial.

Mr Sparks is facing charges under Section 11(g) of the Internal Security Act with quoting a banned person, Mrs Winnie Mandela, in four separate reports in The Observer and the NRC Handelsblad.

He is also charged under Section 27b(i) of the Police Act with publishing alleged untruths in The Observer.

According to the charge sheet, this involved a report that a Washington lobby group claimed that the security police had formed an assassination squad aimed at ANC leaders.

Mr Kentridge is assisted by Mr Brian Doctor and instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker.

TOTALITARIANISM – PASSPORTS & VISAS

1983 – 1984



Marlene Volkmer

Fighter for the oppressed is fo

S. Tribune 9/1/83 330

By INGRID STEWART

EXPLOITATION and oppression are not just words in Marlene Volkmer's vocabulary.

When she was young her father was a farm labourer in Germany and she knows what it's like to be a worker. And it's that experience coupled with a firm commitment to the teachings of the Bible that led to her coming to South Africa eight years ago — and which forced her to leave the country at the end of last month.

Ms Volkmer was the organiser for the Church and Industry Project of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical church agency. That was until the Department of Internal Affairs decided that her "*direct and indirect involvement with various aspects of industrial relations in South Africa cannot be reconciled with her defined frame of religious duties*".

That's the reason they gave to the Evangelical Lutheran Mission for refusing to extend her work permit beyond December 31.

They argue that a work permit was issued to Ms Volkmer on the basis that she confine her role to "*the guidance of Sunday school teachers, youth leaders and care for girl's groups, women's group activities and special courses of religious and social character as well as assistance in parish work*".

Ms Volkmer and the patrons of Diakonia dispute this reasoning. The patrons are the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Presbyterian Church of Africa and the Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

In a statement the patrons point out: "It is precisely such 'courses of a religious and social character as well as assistance in parish work' which Ms Volkmer has undertaken as part-time organiser of Diakonia's Church and Industry Programme. We fail to see any conflict between her job description as submitted to the Department and the work she has actually done for Diakonia and for the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

"It is necessary for the Church to be involved in industrial relations. That is the promotion of Christian values and attitudes in the world of work. Such industrial mission is a profoundly religious task, and has regrettably been long neglected by the Church.

"This religious task is a duty God has given to the Church to educate its members about the problems workers experience and about their rights. The Church has a prophetic duty to defend workers when their rights are flouted. Ms valuable part in assisting Diak to exercise such a ministry.

"The refusal to extend Ms V another instance of serious inte the Church's work of proclaimir

"The reasons given for this r attempt by the State to define w work. We find it disturbing th itself Christian should try to work of the Church in this way.'

Ms Volkmer puts it another teaches us to side with the opp Gospel is full of it and Jesus Hir and was concerned to set th Gospel cannot be preached in th into practise."

This is what Ms Volkmer att eight-year stay in the country.

She was sent to South Afr burg Mission Society, a branch theran Church.

At first she worked with the Wentworth and Chatsworth run discussion groups, handcraft w and Sunday school teachers' tra

OUR POLICY...

4 DAYS ONLY 10-13th JAN '83



BACK TO SCHOOL WITH

ghter for the oppressed is forced to quit SA

S. Tribune 9/1/83 (330)

By INGRID STEWART

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"This religious task is a duty God has given to the Church to educate its members about the problems workers experience and about their rights. The Church has a prophetic duty to defend workers when their rights are flouted. Ms Volkmer has played a valuable part in assisting Diakonia's member churches to exercise such a ministry.

"The refusal to extend Ms Volkmer's work permit is another instance of serious interference by the State in the Church's work of proclaiming the Gospel.

"The reasons given for this refusal indicate a further attempt by the State to define what constitutes religious work. We find it disturbing that a State which calls itself Christian should try to curtail and control the work of the Church in this way."

Ms Volkmer puts it another way. "I think the Bible teaches us to side with the oppressed and the poor. The Gospel is full of it and Jesus Himself sided with the poor and was concerned to set the oppressed free. The Gospel cannot be preached in theory. It needs to be put into practise."

This is what Ms Volkmer attempted to do during her eight-year stay in the country.

She was sent to South Africa by the Hermannsburg Mission Society, a branch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

At first she worked with the women and children of Wentworth and Chatsworth running leadership courses, discussion groups, handcraft workshops, Bible studies and Sunday school teachers' training courses.

The church then delegated her to work on the council and executive committee of Diakonia and, in this way, she became involved in the agency's projects

Coming from a working class family she naturally gravitated towards the Church and Industry Project which aims to educate the Church about the problems experienced by workers.

She was well qualified for the job.

During the nine months of her involvement with the Church and Industry Project, Ms Volkmer and her committee organised a workshop on industrial relations for various churches, more than 100 delegates heard workers and trade unionists talk about their problems.

"The delegates were amazed when they heard what workers experience in industry," she said.

The workshop resulted in a charter on workers' rights being drawn up.

The charter has been accepted by the Diakonia council and the Durban and District Council of Churches and Ms Volkmer believes it will provide a powerful basis from which to change attitudes about workers in the Church

She regrets not being able to continue the work she has started in the Church and Industry Project.

OLICY...

0-13th JAN '83

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COUNTER BOOKS

TEENAGER WHO FLED SOVIETS FACES DEPORTATION

AFGHAN REFUGEE HELD IN DURBAN

A CONFUSED 18-year-old, who fled Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, is in Durban Central Prison awaiting deportation.

Amin Ali Juma, with only the clothes he had on his back, a tattered identification document in Arabic, a pathetic handful of photographs of his family and R2, was found wandering the dockyard last week by sailors who took him to the Seafarers' Club in Point Road.

He could not speak English and was unable to communicate with anyone at the club.

This was on Friday, January 14, and two port chaplains working for the Sailors Society of South Africa were called in.

One of them, Chris Vermeulen, told the **Sunday Tribune** he contacted Ahmed Deedat, of the Islamic Propagation Centre and a leading Natal Muslim, who took Juma with him to spend the weekend with his community.

Bit by bit, Juma began to tell his confused story, not knowing that within hours he would be in jail as an illegal immigrant.

This weekend, the official stand was that he wanted to go home and had signed a statement saying this. But the chaplain and Mr Deedat said he sought political asylum and did not want to return to Afghanistan.

Mr Vermeulen said that from what he could gather, Juma's flight began in Kabul about two months ago.

He apparently gave the skipper of a South Korean vessel about R1 000 to get him out of Iran to where he had fled from Afghanistan.

Mr Vermeulen said what usually happened in such cases was that the unscrupulous skipper pushed his unfortunate passenger ashore just before the ship was due to sail. And this is what probably happened to Juma.

Last Monday morning Juma was handed over to the authorities and he was taken to prison.

On Friday, through an interpreter, Juma told his story to the Internal Affairs Department.

The department's regional represenative, Pieter de Bruyn, told the **Sunday Tribune**: "This man is illegally in the

By RON GOLDEN

country. He has requested to be returned to Afghanistan.

"I have a sworn statement from him saying: 'If I had to leave I would prefer to return to Afghanistan.'"

Asked if Juma had applied for political asylum, Mr de Bruyn said he had not.

"He did not mention he wanted to stay," he said.

He said that in his statement Juma said he arrived in South Africa aboard a ship but he did not know which one.

The **Sunday Tribune** could not photograph Juma because he is a detainee in jail.

Mr Deedat maintained Juma was seeking political asylum.

"Failing that, he would like to get back as close as possible to his parents but certainly not to Afghanistan. Possibly to neighbouring Pakistan."

He said the Islamic Propagation Centre was willing to put up the cash to get him out of jail until his fate was decided.

"This poor guy is in hell as far as he is concerned, so why keep him in prison," Mr Deedat asked.

Mr Vermeulen said: "As far as I am concerned he wants political asylum. I have a lot of sympathy with him and believe he should be allowed to remain.

"There are many sailors who jump ship because of bad conditions or because they fall foul of the captain. But this youth is not one of these. He is a refugee from a country at war and occupied by the Russians."

He was planning to contact the Lesotho representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for advice.

Bid to 'save' Hare Krishna swamis

(330)

Mercury 4/2/83

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Indian Council's Executive Committee will make a determined bid to get deportation orders served on eight Hare Krishna swamis withdrawn when they hold talks with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk in Cape Town today.

Executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said yesterday that Mr J N Reddy, former executive chairman of the Indian Council, Mr Gopi Munsook and Mr P D Persadh, the secretary of South African Hindu Maha Sabha had been invited to the talks.

After the meeting with Mr de Klerk a 32-man delegation from the Indian National Peoples' Party will meet the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, to discuss the Government's proposed consitutional plan.

Survey

Mr Rajbansi, leader of the party, said yesterday that the NPP had already laid down that it required the views of the community through a referendum or an in depth nationwide survey in connection with the guidelines.

'The party has also proposed an entrenched bill of rights, the removal of discriminatory legislation and practices or a declaration by the Government of its intention to do so.'

The question of the black exclusion from the new proposals would also be discussed at the meeting, he said.

Mr Rajbansi said that contrary to statements the Indian Council had not yet taken a decision on the new guidelines.

Meanwhile the Director General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr S F van der Merwe, has accepted an invitation to visit the Hare Krishna temple in Chatsworth and the Grey Street mosque on February 24.

Passport request refused

(330)
12/04
1/2/83

Political Editor

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner and prominent academic, Dr Neville Alexander, has been denied a passport to attend an education conference in Botswana.

Dr Alexander is now regional director of the South African Council of Higher Education (Sached) in Cape Town. He was one of several Sached members invited to attended the conference.

An application for a passport was made in writing to the Department of Internal Affairs, but turned down "with regret" by telephone. No reason was given for the decision.

Dr Alexander, who was banned for five years after his release from Robben Island in 1980, was granted a passport to attend a conference in Germany in 1980. He was intercepted at the airport and detained for four days.

But after the German Government reportedly intervened on his behalf he was released and allowed to travel to Germany on a restricted passport valid for one visit only.

Sfax 17/2/87

330

Passport problems hit black tourism

By Richard Paris

South Africa's travel industry is angry over the difficulties blacks have in getting passports and say this is discouraging the development of black tourism.

The president of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents, Mr Peter Botterill, said in Johannesburg last night that the Government seemed completely out of touch with the needs and aspirations of the growing black middle class.

Travel agents who have been anxious to break into the black market have been bogged down in a bureaucratic nightmare, largely due to the difficulty in getting passports for their passengers.

"Since October, delays of up to three months for passports for blacks are not uncommon and eight weeks is normal. Many applications for passports are unsuccessful and no reason is given by the Department of Internal Affairs," said Mr Botterill.

He pointed out that white South Africans can get a passport within a week.

The situation deteriorated further last year when the Department of Internal Affairs decreed that travel agents could no longer apply to Pretoria for passports on behalf of their clients.

320 ; Hansard Passports Q's w1.
2/3183 459-460

198. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1982 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 242 297 applications for passports and renewal of passports were received in 1982

(b) Coloureds 9.
Indians 33.
Blacks 37.
Whites 29.

Astiz: Tourist visa to visit SA refused

Cape Times 3/3/83 330

Political Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Captain Alfredo Astiz, known as "Captain Blood", because of his alleged role as a torturer in an Argentine detention camp, has been refused a tourist visa to visit South Africa because of "potential delicate international and local implications".

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, in reply to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

Mr De Klerk said a one-month tourist visa application by Captain Astiz had been referred to the head office of the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria by the South African Embassy in Buenos Aires on December 15 last year.

However, the application was not considered because "applications for visas involving potential delicate international and local implications cannot be processed adequately at short notice".

Captain Astiz, who served as Argentine naval attaché to South Africa for over a year, has been a focus of international controversy since the end of the Falklands war last year.

He was taken prisoner by British forces on the islands in May last year while commanding the island of South Georgia, and French and Swedish authorities immediately requested his extradition or access to him so they could question him.

They wished to question him in connection with the disappearance of two French nuns and an allegation that he shot an 18-year-old Swedish girl, Dagmar Hagelin, in Argentina in 1977.

Miss Hagelin was last seen alive in the notorious Lame Military Prison, handcuffed to a bed.



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bers, had fled to Botswa- accusing the Film Bill back

Probe into body in toilet

Staff Reporter

BOLAND police are investigating the death of a 22-year-old Worcester man who collapsed in his home on Thursday night with a stab wound in the chest.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the body of Mr Daniel Jacobus Fourie, of Oak Avenue, had been found by his wife in the toilet of their home about 9pm.

A bloodstained pocket knife was found in the garden near the toilet.

Police have not opened a murder docket but the spokesman said the incident was being investigated and that further particulars could not be made available "at this stage".

Mr Fourie, an apprentice fitter and turner, had been married for 10 months.

A member of his wife's family said yesterday that she was "too shocked" to speak about the incident, but that Mr Mr Fourie had been "a very depressed man".

Hassan Howa denied passport for 8th time

Staff Reporter

MR HASSAN HOWA, the chairman of the Western Province Cricket Board and former president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), was yesterday refused a passport for the eighth time.

Mr Howa was due to leave for England on Monday to attend a number of meetings and conferences with people concerned with cricket in England.

Mr Howa said he received a call from the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday afternoon and was told the minister had turned down his application.

Last night Mr Tian van der Merwe, the opposition spokesman on Internal Affairs, slammed the decision, saying a passport was a right of every citizen, to be withheld only when dealing with criminals or in "a small number of other possibilities".

Last year Mr Howa missed a six-week study tour of the United States because his application for a passport was refused.

Unionists face ANC charges

Labour Reporter

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES SEBE, head of Ciskei security, said the unionists detained in Ciskei this week would appear in court with three other detainees next week and would be charged with "ANC activities".

Unions have condemned the detentions.

Among the detainees are Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), who has been detained eight times by South African and Ciskeian security police, and Saawu's vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, who has been held six times. Neither has been convicted of an offence arising from their detentions.

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x2 9. Rat
x2 10. Rebel Revel x2 etc.

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Name and address to be written on the back. Entries are disqualified. Cheques and postal orders are to be made payable to St John.

Do not enclose coins or banknotes in postal entries. Do not staple or tape. All entries and sufficient fees must be in one envelope. Affixing a postal tax mark will not be accepted, but will be returned

Entries are irrevocable and treated as unconditional donations.

The decision is final, and no correspondence will be entered into. No employees of the staff, committee members of St John Ambulance and families or agents.

ACROSS

1. There are times when — could be forgiven for losing nerve BATTER/BETTER
4. — could be the source of much entertainment PAPER/PIPER
8. It's easy to understand why person described as a — could feel deeply wounded DOLL/DOLT
9. Orator's work is cut out to hold attention of crowd in a — mood FESTIVE/RESTIVE
10. — is naturally associated with making things secure CORD/CORK
11. Sometimes — are really punishing JABS/JOBS
13. Generally speaking, there's no further use for a broken — EAR/JAR
16. Persons who run — obviously have to plan for a long time ahead MINE/MINT
17. As debate proceeds, audience may get better understanding why one of the speakers is so — SORE/SURE
19. Much — about nothing ADO
20. It's natural enough for — to make friends with each other SINGERS/SINNERS

DOWN

1. — might continue active quite a long time BAND/BARD
2. — should be able to stand in for each other without much difficulty TELLERS/TILLERS
3. Hen lays it EGG
5. — is a term often applied to dress PLAID/PLAIN
6. — might well get lost in vast desert RIDER/RIVER
7. Bond or neckwear TIE
10. A number of — might be prelude to big battle CLASHES/CRASHES
12. One would surely be surprised if a — snaps BANKER/BANNER
14. Not all parts of — are likely to be of equal interest REPORT/RESORT
15. — should, of course, have a lot of equipment available JET/VET
16. — must know how to deal with subordinates MAJOR/MAYOR

Willmer must go

CMC Times 23/2/83 330

Political Staff

ULTRA-RIGHTWINGER Mr Brendan Willmer has been told he must leave South Africa in two months.

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, confirmed yesterday that Mr Willmer, who is a British citizen and played a leading role in the campaign against opening Durban's beaches to all races, had been granted a two-month temporary visitor's permit.

"We have given him time in which to settle his affairs and then he will have to find some other place to go," said Mr Badenhorst.

"His work permit has also been withdrawn."

Mr Badenhorst said Mr Willmer could apply for a permanent residence permit once he had left the country, but could not do so while here.

Mr Badenhorst did not say on what reasons the government had based its decision.

Mr Willmer's previous permit expired nearly two weeks ago.

No passport: Week in jail

CAPE TIMES 25/3/83

330

Staff Reporter

A GUGULETU man who left the Republic for Lesotho without valid travel documents, to "further his education", was yesterday sentenced by a Wynberg magistrate to an effective one week of imprisonment.

Mzlolisi Pasiya, 26, of NY 133, was sentenced to 13 weeks' imprisonment, but the magistrate, Mr G Hoffman, conditionaly suspended 12 weeks for three years.

In a statement handed to the court, Pasiya pleaded guilty to contravening Section 2 (a) of Act 34 of 1955 on May 24, 1980.

He was a Standard 8 pupil at the time when he left his home and went to Lesotho without valid travel documents.

In mitigation of sentence, Pasiya said he was from a large family and four brothers and sisters were at school at the time.

He said he had been told that the United Nations would provide him with a bursary with which to "further his education". He had been under the impression that things would improve for his family if he was better educated. He had been in a hurry to leave the country and could not wait a few weeks for his passport.

After two-and-a-half years in Lesotho he had gone to the United Nations office out of his own accord to ask for travel documents. He learnt there that "things were not going well" for his family.

He was arrested by police at Zeerust in Transvaal and given a train ticket on condition that he report to the police at Cape Town.

Miss S Chambers appeared for the State.

Church letters support Tutu

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Three letters from groups of leading clergymen and academics have been sent to the South African Ambassador in London this week — protesting at the travel restrictions placed on Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Bishop Tutu, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was invited to London recently by the dean of King's College and by the dean of St Paul's Cathedral, but the South African Government refused him travel documents.

Thirty bishops and priests, signed a letter to the South African Ambassador, written on their behalf by the dean of King's College, the Rev Richard Harries, expressing their "considerable disquiet".

"We consider that this unwarranted restriction on Bishop Tutu is a violation of the tradition of academic freedom stretching over many centuries, which encourages teachers ... to take part in free speech and reasoned argument," the letter said.

"It is also a direct denial of the values of Christian civilization which South Africa claims to uphold."

Lord Coggan, Lord Ramsey, Bishop Gerald Ellison, the Bishop of Chelmsford and Bishop Ambrose Weekes are among the signatories, with a number of cathedral deans and distinguished theologians.

A similar letter has been sent by the principal of King's College, Lord Cameron, and the vice-principal, Professor S R Sutherland.

The third letter was written by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, on behalf of the dean and chapter.

boon for Rightwing

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6 times 'no' for Tutu

Mail Reporter

THE Government has refused the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a passport six times since September last year.

During this period Bishop Tutu had been invited to give lectures and talks on South Africa in Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Canada.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday he had applied for a passport for the sixth time since September two weeks ago but had had no reply yet.

On the other applications he had received a "No".

"They are giving me more credibility than I really deserve by refusing me a passport," Bishop Tutu said.

By Gerald Reilly
Pretoria Bureau

Receiv tardy

THE Directorate of Inland Revenue is getting ready to prosecute thousands of taxpayers unless they quickly submit their IT 125 for the 1982-83 tax year.

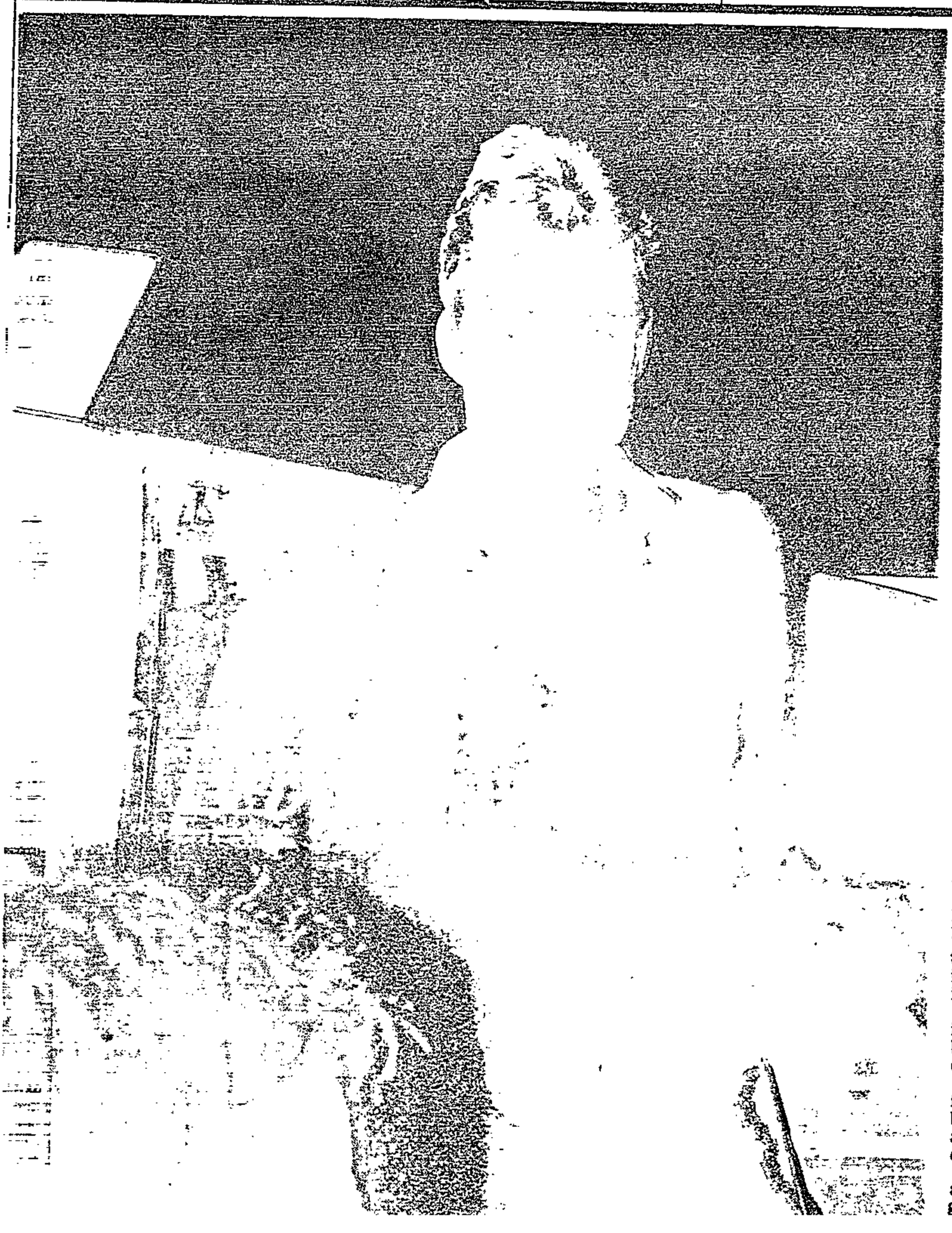
The returns should have been in by May 18, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria alone the number of salary earners who have not yet sent in their forms amounts to 151 000.

Economists says this is yet another symptom of how continued high inflation, and salary increases that fail to keep pace, is affecting the average salary and wage earners ability to pay.

And its not only his inability to pay taxes. The number of summonses issued for debt, and debt judgements granted in the past six months has reached record levels.

In Pretoria yesterday the Director of Systems of the Directorate of Inland Revenue, Mr S W Albertyn, said the directorate, because of great improvement in the staff position, was able to but into the backlog, and deal more swiftly with current assessments.

"So we are warning those who have not yet submitted their IT 125 that final demand letters will be going out, followed by summonses if they are ignored, to the



Lendl is at Sun City

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

THE CZECH tennis star, Ivan Lendl, made a hop-and-a-skip through South Africa last night on his way to the Sun City Million Dollar Tennis Challenge in the face of strong political objections.

To camouflage the fact that he had been obliged to land at South Africa's Jan Smuts international airport the Challenge sponsors arranged that he would be immediately ferried from there to the Bophuthatswana airstrip by private charter flight.

Mr Sam Feldman, the tournament director, said that in terms of Southern Suns' contract with Mr Lendl it had been arranged that he would remain in the international sections of the airport and not enter South Africa.

He would remain as an "in transit" passenger throughout his brief pause at the Johannesburg airport, an insistant Mr Feldman said.

When he arrived at the Pilansberg airstrip Lendl refused to say a word to waiting journalists and the tournament director, Mr Sam Feldman, told journalists, "No words. . .no interviews."

He was hustled into a waiting car parked on the runway before reporters had a chance to put any questions.

On the plane with him from Jan Smuts to Pilansberg were Mr Feldman and another famous South African tennis star, Ray Moore.

Tomorrow Lendl, Feldman and Moore have a game of golf scheduled at Sun City

No passport for Tutu

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, will probably not be able to make a planned visit to the United States next week as his application for a passport has been refused for the sixth time.

His secretary said yesterday that the bishop had not applied again after receiving an undated refusal for a passport from the Department of Internal Affairs earlier in the week.

Bishop Tutu was due to deliver two lectures on life in South Africa. — Sapa.



Bishop Tutu

Barred woman allowed in S Africa for seven days

w/Argus 16/7/83

Weekend Argus Reporter

MRS Kathy Luckett, wife of the chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, the Rev Syd Luckett, has been allowed to enter South Africa for seven days.

Last night Mrs Luckett was refused re-entry when she arrived at Jan Smuts Airport after a holiday in Zimbabwe.

A passport control official said she had not satisfied visa requirements.

Mrs Luckett, a Briton who has been living in Cape Town for several years, and her husband,



Mrs Kathy Luckett

spent the night at Jan Smuts Airport transit hotel.

Today Mrs Luckett was allowed to leave the hotel after being given permission to spend seven days in South Africa.

Speaking from Johannesburg, Mr Luckett said: "We'll use the time to try to clear things up with the Department of Internal Affairs in Cape Town.

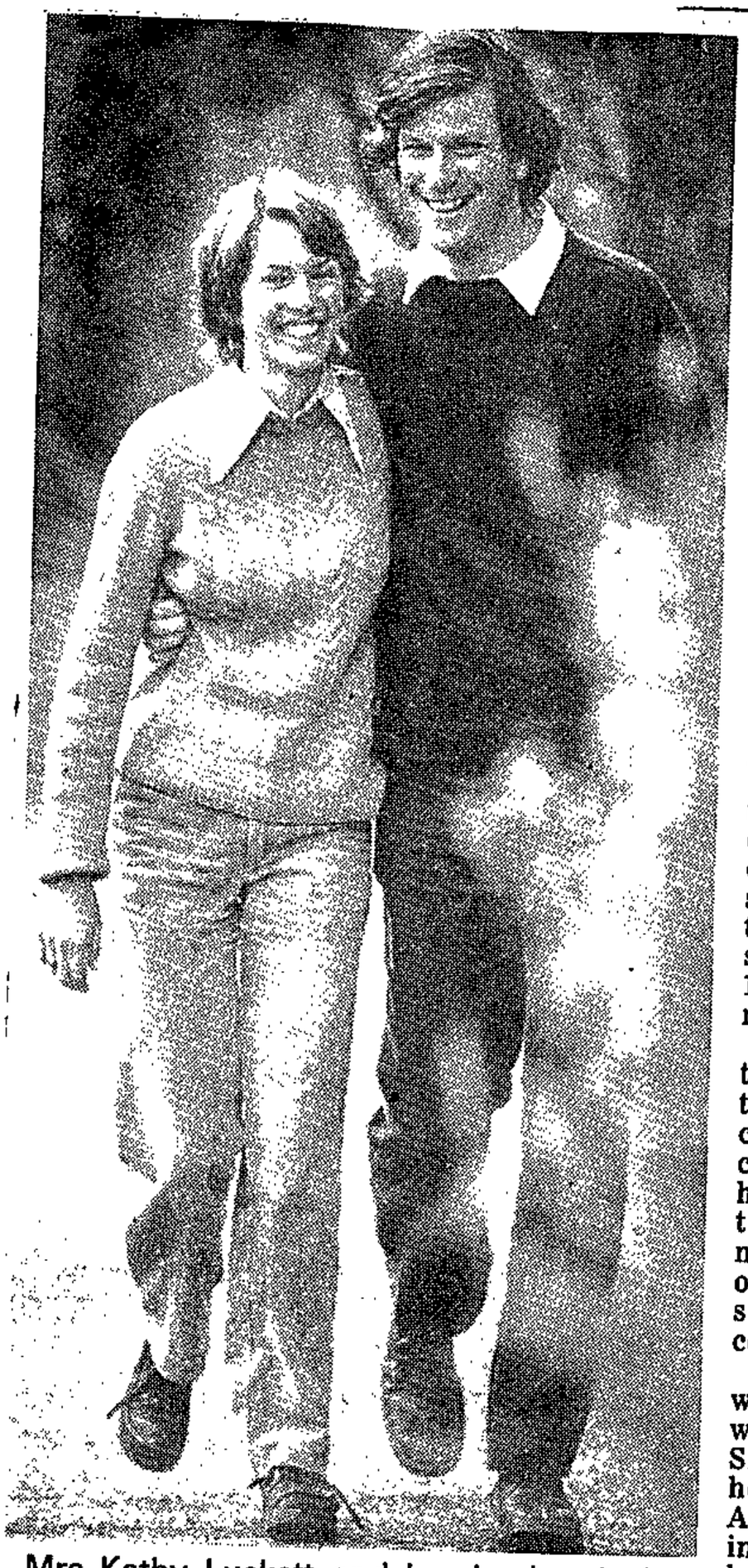
"We have been trying to get permanent residence for Kathy for some time, but in order to get it she has to have a valid temporary residence permit and a valid work permit."

Although no official reason was given, it was widely believed that Mrs Luckett's role in helping Nyanga squatters led to the initial refusal to renew her permit.

Mrs Luckett in new bid to remain in SA

Cape Times 19/7/83

330



Mrs Kathy Luckett and her husband, the Rev Syd Luckett, outside their Bishopscourt home yesterday.

Staff Reporter

MRS KATHY Luckett, the Cape Town teacher who was allowed to enter South Africa for seven days after being refused re-entry last Friday, will be trying again today to gain the right to stay in the country she has come to regard as home.

Mrs Luckett, wife of the Rev Syd Luckett, chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, has been trying unsuccessfully since the beginning of 1981 to gain permanent residence.

She has never been told why her applications have been unsuccessful, but believes it could be because of her husband's work in the townships, where he ministers to the people of Crossroads and the surrounding squatter communities.

Mrs Luckett, a Briton, was refused re-entry when she arrived at Jan Smuts Airport after a holiday in Zimbabwe. After spending the night in the airport's transit hotel she was granted permission to spend seven days in South Africa.

Today she will be going to the Department of Internal Affairs to see if her stay in the country will be extended.

"We're not too pessimistic," Mr Luckett said yesterday. "In fact, we're not sure if the whole situation is not an administrative bungle."

Mrs Luckett, who has been living in Cape Town since August 1980, first applied for permanent residence in 1981.

A few months later, during the Nyanga squatter crisis, she was questioned by the security police after catching a bus from Transkei to Cape Town along with returning squatters who had been deported.

Mr Luckett said: "In January 1982 she was told her application for residence had been refused and she had to leave the country by the end of February."

The decision was reversed by Mr Chris Heunis, then Minister of Internal Affairs, who granted her a year's temporary permit on condition she "behaved herself".

The permit expired this year and has not been renewed.

Cape Times 20/7/83

Temporary permit for Mrs Luckett

Staff Reporter

MRS KATHY LUCKETT, the Cape Town teacher who has applied unsuccessfully for permanent residence in South Africa since the beginning of 1981, has been granted a temporary permit to remain in the country for a month.

Mrs Luckett, who was initially refused re-entry to South Africa at the weekend after spending a holiday in Zimbabwe, entered the country on a seven-day visa.

She is the wife of the Rev Syd Luckett, chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, who is widely known for his ministering work among the squatter communities of the Peninsula.

Mrs Luckett went to the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday and was told that "Pretoria had not made up their minds" whether she should be allowed to stay.

Mrs Luckett was granted a month's permit and told to keep applying to Pretoria.

Luckett's wife may not work

Cape Times 19/8/83

Staff Reporter

MRS Kathy Luckett, the Cape Town teacher who has been battling for 2½ years to gain permanent residence in South Africa, has been granted a temporary residence permit for a year — provided she does not work.

Mrs Luckett, the wife of the Rev Syd Luckett who is chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, was refused re-entry to South Africa after a visit to Zimbabwe last month and later told that she could remain till a decision on her future was taken.

A Briton, she has been trying unsuccessfully since the beginning of 1981 to gain permanent residence in South Africa.

Mrs Luckett said yesterday that she felt "ambiguous" towards the decision. "It is a relief to know I can stay, but not being able to work is quite tough," she said.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, Se

Deported sister bids to visit jailed priest

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

MISS Hannah Stanton, who was deported from South Africa in 1960 for political reasons, has applied for permission to re-enter the country to visit her jailed brother, Father Timothy Stanton.

But there is confusion over whether or not the application has been refused.

While Miss Stanton believes permission has been refused, a Department of the Interior spokesman said the matter was still under consideration.

Miss Stanton, an Anglican missionary, was deported after seven-and-a-half weeks in detention without trial.

She was warden of Tumelong Mission at Lady Selborne, Pretoria, for three years. She is a British citizen.

Father Stanton was recently sentenced to six months' jail for refusing to answer questions to help a police investigation of Mr Carl Niehaus. Mr Niehaus has since been charged with high treason.

Father Stanton, sub-prior at St Peter's Priory in Rosettenville, is being held in the Pretoria Central Prison under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

According to Brother Barnabas, a friend of the family, Miss Stanton is on holiday in Zimbabwe and has already been refused permission to enter South Africa for the express purpose of visiting her brother.

Brother Barnabas, also of St Peter's Priory, said the British Embassy in Harare was attempting to have the decision reconsidered to allow her to visit her brother while she is in Southern Africa.

She had been told yesterday the original refusal would not be changed, he said.

But a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria said yesterday the matter was still being considered.

The application had only been received last week and the decision would take a few more days, the spokesman said.

● The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Robert Runcie, has written to Father Stanton expressing distress over his imprisonment.

"This little note is to assure you of my care, my love and my prayers, and that of many people in England and in the Anglican communion," the letter said.

330 2054 28/9/83

Lutheran leaders refused entry to SA

HELSINKI. — Finland's former Lutheran Archbishop, Mikko Juva, said yesterday he and other members of the Lutheran World Federation were refused a visa to enter South Africa last weekend.

"Among world events this is a little, but worrying, matter. Such a thing has never happened within the Lutheran World Federation before," he said.

Also turned down were the federation's general secretary, Mr Carl Mau, and a Norwegian churchman, Bishop Gunnar Liselerud.

The Lutheran Church has 25 missionary staff in South West Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

CAPE TIMES 3/10/83

330

'Trouble' for SA over Tutu

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — South Africa is likely to run into diplomatic trouble over its refusal to allow Bishop Desmond Tutu to attend a United Nations conference in Geneva.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez De Cuellar is being asked to intervene directly with the South African Government to let the bishop travel.

Bishop Tutu, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has one of the highest international profiles of opponents of apartheid living in the Republic.

The conference, on ways to improve the effectiveness of the UN, is being held under the auspices of the World Federation of UN Organizations (WFUNA).

There is also likely to be widespread condemnation of the South African move when the conference starts today.

The WFUNA secretary-general, Dr Marek Hagmajer, who asked Mr Perez de Cuellar to intervene, said he was "infuriated" when he received a telegram from the bishop saying his application for travel documents had been refused.

Dr Hagmajer described the South African action as "counter-productive".

"It shows they are not trying to improve their image," he said.

Bishop Tutu had been invited three months ago in his individual capacity.

"He is a man of great values," Dr Hagmajer said.

"He is a big father for the elimination of apartheid and I had expected a valuable contribution from him to the conference."

Bishop Tutu again refused travel document

330

4/10/1983 Mercury

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Bishop Desmond Tutu has again been refused permission to travel overseas — this time to attend a meeting sponsored by the United Nations.

Mr Marek Hagmajer, head of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, said Bishop Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, could not attend a Geneva symposium on the 'Role and Future of the UN'.

Mr Hagmajer said Bishop Tutu's application for travel documents had been rejected by the South African Government.

Reacting last night, Bishop Tutu said the refusal was 'the same old story. Sometimes they allow me out of the country, sometimes they don't.'

Bishop Tutu said he regarded it as a right for anyone to be able to travel in and out of his country.

But, like many other rights in South Africa, this right was being eroded.

He said the purpose of his participation was to make his own observations on the role and future of the UN.

Condemning

He was also to attend a meeting organised by the Africa America Institute involving political and business leaders. He would also miss this meeting.

Bishop Tutu said he was informed over the telephone last week that permission for the visit had been refused.

The symposium, which began on Monday, is being held under the aegis of the World Federation. Mr Hagmajer said the body had unanimously voted a resolution condemning the South African action.

Anglican priest is told to quit SA

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

A BRITISH-BORN Anglican priest of the Kimberley and Kuruman Diocese, Father Barry Matthews, has been given until tomorrow to leave South Africa after the Government's refusal to grant him permanent residence.

Father Matthews, 37, who came to SA from England in 1968 and was ordained the following year, leaves for home tonight.

And as he prepares to leave, the Anglican Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Rt Rev George Swartz, said yesterday the church would be left the poorer because of the Government action.

Bishop Swartz said the authorities were not prepared to renew Father Matthews' permit beyond October 5. They also said they were not obliged to give reasons for the refusal but instead told the priest to make the necessary arrangements to leave the country.

"We are distressed that Father Matthews has been added to the list of people who have not been allowed to exercise their God-given ministry. If Father Matthews has committed an offence, he ought to be charged," Bishop Swartz said.

He said the parishioners at St Augustine's, where Father Matthews served as priest, were "very upset".

"Not only is there a shortage of priests and his parish will be vacant for a long time after he leaves, because there is no prospect of filling it in the near future.

"But also he was a very good parish priest and greatly loved by his people", Bishop Swartz said.

Bishop Swartz said after Father Matthews was told he would not be allowed to remain in South Africa, he (Bishop Swartz) applied for an extension of his work permit, giving reasons why the church needed him in the diocese.

"But up to now I have had no reply to the letter."

Bishop Swartz said the matter was not taken further because of a similar incident involving the former bishop of the diocese, the Rt Rev Graham Chadwick.

Bishop Chadwick, who had headed the diocese since 1976, was refused permanent residence and ordered to leave the country by the end of March, last year. He went to Bophuthatswana, where he remained until he resigned his bishopric in December because Government restrictions made it impossible for him to carry out his duties.

ANOTHER PASSPORT VETO

CP Reporter

THE Black Allied Workers' Union has launched a stinging attack on the Government for its refusal to grant a passport to BAWU President Mr J Khumalo.

In a statement issued by the union, they said that the Government had twice refused Mr Khumalo a passport in the past six months.

He had thus been unable to attend the International Labour Organisation conference in June and a meeting last week of the American Labour Organisation in Hollywood.

FOOTNOTE: It is Government policy not to divulge reasons for the refusal of passports.

Top AZAPO man refused a passport

Political Editor

THE vice-president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Saths Cooper, has been refused a passport, Mr Ishmael Makhabela, publicity secretary of AZAPO, announced yesterday.

His application for a passport was turned down after a delay of five months, Mr Makhabela said. No reasons were given in the letter informing Mr Cooper that his application had been turned down.

Mr Makhabela said: "We are grossly concerned at the increasing number of our people who have had their rights of assembly, movement and expression whittled away at the stroke of a pen."

Security Police seized the passport of the AZAPO president, Mr Lybon Mabasa, on his return from an overseas tour about a month ago. It was subsequently returned.

Fatima Meer granted passport

330 Star

Own Correspondent

13/12/83

DURBAN — Natal university lecturer Professor Fatima Meer has been issued with a passport and is to take up a teaching post from January to May next year at Swarthmore College near Philadelphia in the United States.

The granting of a passport will also enable Professor Meer to travel to India and Saudia Arabia.

It comes after months of behind-the-scenes approaches by the University of Natal's principal, Professor Desmond Clarance, the head of the department of sociology, Dr Hilston Watts, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert.

CHARGES

"This is the best passport I ever got in my life," said Professor Meer. "I am greatful to Professor Clarance, Dr Watts, and especially Dr Van Zyl Slabbert who saw the Minister of Interior, Dr F W de Klerk, while securing me a passport."

Professor Meer might have to break her teaching spell in the US to return to South Africa to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The charges arise from a protest demonstration in front of the Durban City Hall minutes before Prime Minister Mr P W Botha was to address a selected audience of Indians on the new constitution.

...he merely said: "I want to do other things."

Argus 14/12/83 330

Fatima Meer gets passport for USA

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Natal University lecturer Professor Fatima Meer has been issued with a passport and is to take up a teaching post at Swarthmore College near Philadelphia in the United States.

Her passport will enable her to leave for the United States at the beginning of January and also allows her to travel to India and Saudia Arabia.

It came after months of behind-the-scenes approaches to the Government by the University of Natal's principal, Professor Desmond Clarance, the head of the department of sociology, Dr Hilston Watts, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert.

MANAGERS

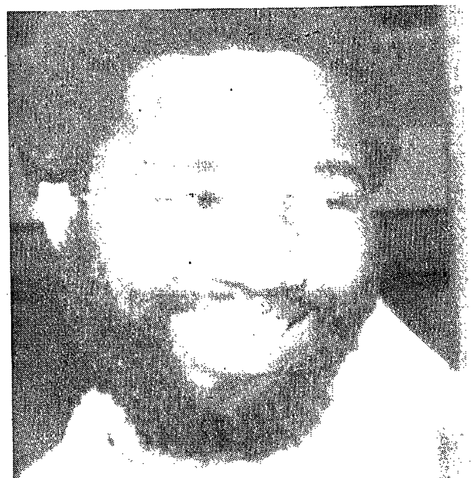
The board of managers of Swarthmore College wrote to Professor Meer and informed her that she had been chosen as the Julien and Virginia Cornell Visiting Professor of Sociology for the second semester of the 1983-84 academic year.

However, Professor Meer might have to break her teaching spell in the United States to return to South Africa to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The charge arises from a protest demonstration in front of the Durban City Hall minutes before the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was to address a selected audience of Indians on the new constitution.

Professor Meer has been asked to give an introductory course in some aspect of general sociology and an upper level course or seminar of her choosing.

Journalist caught in 'Catch-22'



CHARLES NQUKULA ... confined by configuration

By PATRICK LAURENCE Political Editor

CHARLES NQUKULA lives in Ciskei, is a Ciskei national in terms of the Status of Ciskei Act, but cannot visit the Ciskei capital of Bisho ... because of a South African order declaring him a prohibited immigrant.

A freelance journalist, Mr Nqukula should be free to move around his designated "homeland" of Ciskei, but the peculiarities of geography and the road system effectively confine him to the townships of Zwelitsha and Mount Coke.

To reach the Ciskei's emerging capital of Bisho by road from Zwelitsha, where he has his office, he must pass through King William's Town, an enclave of South African territory surrounded by Ciskei.

To enter King William's Town would be to contravene the order forbidding him from entering South Africa without a visa.

Thus — short of hiring a helicopter and flying to Bisho or of undertaking a cross-country hike of at least 20km — he must remain in Zwelitsha or Mount Coke.

The same configuration of boundaries and roads prevent him from visiting either Dimbasa, Ciskei's key industrial growth point, or, if he uses the main highway, from journeying to Mdantsane, Ciskei's largest urban area, without passing through South Africa.

Mr Nqukula, a former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — and perhaps South Africa's best informed journalist on Ciskei — has already been charged with contravening the order prohibiting him from entering South Africa.

One of the conditions of bail was that he does not set foot on South African soil without specific permission, although he was born a South African — and in the eyes of those opposed to Pretoria's "homeland" policy — to man South Africans remains one. He is scheduled to appear in court again this coming Friday.

Exclusion from Bisho means that he cannot report on the proceedings of the Ciskei National Assembly, cannot attend hearings of the Ciskei Supreme Court, cannot be present at news conferences held there by President Lennox Sebe and cannot inteview Cabinet Ministers who have offices there.

All of which make it very hard for Mr Nqakula and his Veritas Independent News Agency to operate effectively.

But if South Africa and geography have made it difficult for him to earn a living, the Ciskei regime has not made it easier.

Mr Nqakula — a confidante of leading members of the black consciousness movement in the Seventies, including Mr Steve Biko and Mr Mapetla Mohapi, both of whom died in detention — has twice been detained by the Ciskei Government.

The latest incarceration came on August 17, at the height of the crisis in Ciskei generated by the boycott by Mdantsane residents of buses of the partly Ciskei Government-owned Ciskei Transport Corporation.

For most of the time he was held in solitary confinment.

He was released on September 26 after going on a hunger strike for 10 days in protest against the failure of the authorities to inform him why he had been interned.

"It took some time before they told me why I had been detained," Mr Nqakula said in a recent interview.

"From August 17 to August 26 I was in solitary. On August 26 I was joined by six students and a man from Mdantsane. On August 30 we were separated and I was held in solitary again until my release.

"I was interrogated only once, when they told me I was detained because of a meeting I had addressed at Alice (a small town near the Univeristy of Fort Hare)."

Mr Nqakula added that Ciskei security police were present at the meeting and that had neither detained nor questioned any of the participants after the meeting (which was called to commemorate the anniversary of an anti-pass law campaign by women in South Africa in 1956).

During his 40 days in detention the rent on his telex machine and telephone in his Zwelitsha office was not paid.

On his release he found they that both his telex and telephone had been suspended. Later, both the telex machine and telephone were physically removed from his office.

Mr Nqakula today finds himself in a "Catch-22" situation: he needs to earn money to pay arrears and reconnection fees ... but to do so without telex and telephone facilities, and without freedom of movement even within the minuscule territory of Ciskei, is virtually impossible.

No passport for Chikane

330 Star 10/1/84

By Themba Molefe

A planned ecumenical trip to East Africa by Transvaal United Democratic Front vice-president the Rev Frank Chikane was cancelled at the last minute last week because the Department of Internal Affairs turned down his passport application — for the third time.

Mr Chikane had been invited by the Ecumenical Association of African Theologians for the Third World to attend a four-day ecumenical consultation beginning on January 24.

The consultation will be held at Yaounde, Cameroon. Ministers of religion from many parts of Africa are expected to attend.

There were no reasons given in a letter, dated January 3, he received regarding the refusal to grant him a passport. Mr Chikane made the application last October.

"This is an attempt by the Government to restrict me within the South African borders," he said yesterday.

"No problem will be resolved in South Africa by resorting to this type of measure."

Mr Chikane is also the general secretary of the Institute for Contextual Theology.

(330) Hansard Q.601.37
3/2/184

H Howa: passport

*2. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether Mr Hassan Howa recently applied for a passport; if so, when was the application received;

(2) whether a decision has been taken in respect of Mr Howa's application; if so,

(3) whether the application has been granted?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. On 7 December 1983 at the Department's regional office in Cape Town and on 15 December 1983 at its head office in Pretoria.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.

O. Dispatch 7/2/84
330 Q.61.65 Hansard

Passports

96. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1983 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 317 703 applications for passports and renewal of passports was received in 1983.

(b) Coloureds 6
Indians 20
Blacks 25
Whites 7

Passport refusal angers Umlazi

Mercury 9/12/84

African Affairs Reporter

330

THE refusal by Pretoria to grant a passport to Mr David Gasa to travel to Iran to attend the country's fifth annivesary has angered many Umlazi residents and they have written to the Government in protest.

The protest letter has been sent by the Umlazi Residents' Association of which Mr Gasa is the founder and president.

Mr Gasa is a former member of the banned African National Congress and a great friend of the late Chief Albert Luthuli, former ANC president and Nobel Prize winner.

Mr Gasa was imprisoned for two years for defying his banning order but was unbanned last year.

No passport

330 City Pers 12/2/84

★ DAVID Gasa, founder of the defunct Umlazi Residents' Association, has had his passport application turned down.

Mr Gasa was to have left the country on January 28 to attend the fifth anniversary celebrations of Iranian ruler Ayatollah Khomeni's rule.

Durr 'angry' at refusal of Aussie visa

Cape Times 3/3/84 330

Political Correspondent

A SENIOR Nationalist MP and the party's information officer, Mr Kent Durr, reacted angrily yesterday to the news that he had been refused a visa to visit Australia.

Mr Durr was additionally upset at having the news broken to him by an Australian journalist before he had heard it from the Australian Government or the South African Embassy there.

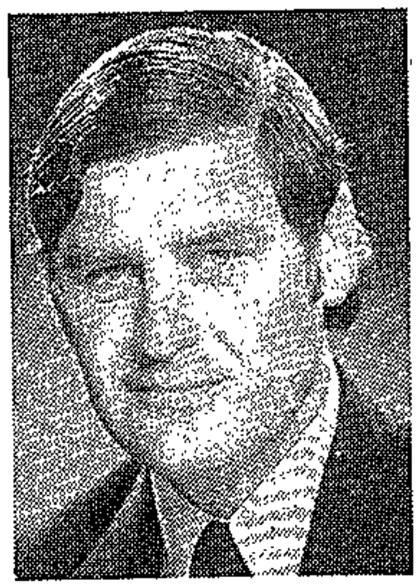
Mr Durr, MP for Maitland and chief Nationalist information officer in the Cape, said the news had subsequently been confirmed by the Australian Embassy in Cape Town.

Invited

Mr Durr said he and Mr M Rajab of the President's Council had been invited by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the South African embassy in Australia to address symposiums in Canberra, Perth and Sydney.

● The Australian Ambassador, Mr Malcolm Lyon, last night confirmed that a visa in respect of Mr Rajab had also been refused. Reasons for the refusal were contained in a statement in the Australian Parliament by the Minister for Immigration, he said.

Mr Durr said in a statement that Australians visited South Africa regularly, yet the



Mr Kent Durr

Australian Government was keeping its people insulated from profound developments towards peace in Southern Africa.

He found it even more strange that the Australian Government, which had recently granted visas to "the communist-inspired ANC terrorist group" and allowed the ANC to open an office there, should refuse a visa to an elected South African MP.

"I feel it is a pity that the Government of Australia should obstruct the Australian public that displays sufficient interest by accepting invitations to a symposium on South Africa from hearing first-hand of the exciting events which are taking place in the sub-continent.

Mr Durr found it strange that Australia, "a great democracy with a free press and with what one would have thought a developed sense of fair play", should have taken such a decision.

South Africa was playing its role as a catalyst for peace and development in the region.

"My visit had nothing whatever to do with 'apartheid' propaganda or the Australian Government's distorted perception of so-called 'apartheid'," he said.

● The Department of Foreign Afairs yesterday issued a strongly-worded comment on the refusal of Australian visas to a National Party MP and an Indian member of the President's Council, reports Sapa.

It said the denial of visas was not "reconcilable with a genuine interest in developments here, or with their own definition of a fair democratic society," a statement issued in Pretoria said.

Most misunderstood man in S Africa?

A BUILDING contractor who claims to be "the most misunderstood man in South Africa" has had another clash with the authorities.

Mr David Gasa has had to cancel a free trip to Iran because his application for a passport was turned down.

This is the latest development in an ongoing battle Mr Gasa claims to have had with the authorities since 1976 when he was detained.

He said this week he had no idea why he was considered "a threat".

"The Government thinks I'm something I am not.

"I must be the most misunderstood man in South Africa," Mr Gasa said at his Umlazi, Durban, home where he runs a modest building business.

His first clash with officialdom, he said, was in the wake of the countrywide riots and protests that rocked South Africa in 1976.

Banned

"At the time I was running a small but profitable business making school uniforms. I had also founded and was chairman of the Umlazi Residents Association, because of my intersest in the community," he said.

Mr Gasa was detained together with several other community leaders and kept in detention for nearly a year.

"There was very little trouble in Umlazi in 1976 but I was detained anyway. No reasons for my arrest were given and I was never charged."



MR DAVID GASA
Questions but no answers

By SHAUN HARRIS

Mr Gasa's school-uniform business folded while he was in detention.

When he was released in 1977 he was served with a five-year banning order.

He broke his banning order by making school uniforms. He was charged and a judge sentenced him to two years in prison.

"I have only been involved in issues which affect my township, but still the authorities seem to think I am subversive," he complained.

Mr Gasa's banning order was lifted last year and he began to work as a building contractor.

"I was happy to be living normally again and thought my running battle with the Government was over."

Early this year Mr Gasa received an invitation from the Iranian Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Johannesburg to attend the 5th anniversary celebrations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the Swiss Embassy's counsellor, Dr Marcus Kaiser, the Swiss Embassy took over the "maintenance and protection" of Iranian interests in South Africa in 1978.

Thrilled

Mr Gasa explained: "I received a phone call, followed by a written invitation, from a member of the Swiss Embassy saying they had heard about me and would like me to attend the celebrations.

"I was thrilled at the idea.

"I have never travelled before and this was a chance for a free trip to a foreign country," he said.

But Mr Gasa's application for a passport was turned down by the Department of Internal Affairs.

"Once again no reasons were given. They simply said my application had been unsuccessful and refunded the R10 I sent to them for passport fees."

Mr Gasa said he would keep applying for a passport because he had already been invited to next year's anniversary celebrations in Iran, although he had no idea why.

"I feel humiliated and confused — if only the Government would tell me what they have against me I might be able to do something about it."



REFUSED: Terror Lekota.

No passport for Lekota

330 City Pen 18/3/84

★ THE publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Terror Lekota, has been refused a passport to visit Holland.

He had been invited by the youth wing of the Christian Democratic Party of the Netherlands.

Although the application was made in November, Mr Lekota was only told of the decision on Wednesday this week. He said he's been given no reason for the decision.

Saawu leader refused passport

City Press 330
25/3/84

SA ALLIED Workers' Union secretary-general Sam Kikine has been refused a passport to attend an International Labour Organisation seminar in Geneva.

Kikine — who applied for the passport after two other Saawu officials were refused travel documents — told City Press:

"They refused to give me a passport because I'm not a CIA spy or a surrogate of the African-American Labour Organisation which is trying to talk to tame union leaders."

ATIONAL

ARGUS 29/3/84 330

Visa threat: BBC will not back down

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — In spite of a visa threat from the South African Ambassador in London, the British Broadcasting Corporation has refused to back down over a controversial television programme on South Africa.

Bitter critics

The programme was broadcast in prime time earlier this month as part of the BBC's Open Space series, which offers minority groups considerable freedom in putting across their views.

It featured three young South Africans who refused to "fight for apartheid" and who now live in Bournemouth. They were bitterly critical of the South African Government, its policies and South African society.

The Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, wrote to the BBC complaining that the programme was full of "glaring inaccuracies and untruths", that some of the scenes were faked and that the BBC had allowed itself to be cast as an agent for movements seeking the destruction of a friendly state.

Mr Alasdair Milne, the BBC Director-General, replied that the programme series was intended to provide access to television for people who believed that their opinions had not been given sufficient exposure in the media.

The programme in question "conformed rather well" to this format.

Way not clear

An angry Mr Steyn responded by saying that Mr Milne had either dismissed or glossed over his "very serious allegations" and he could only conclude that "certain individuals" in the BBC had "ulterior motives".

Mr Steyn referred to the question of visas for BBC personnel wanting to visit South Africa.

"Until I receive a satisfactory answer to my complaint and am advised what the BBC intends to do to redress the wrong they have committed against my country, I cannot see my way clear to making any recommendations to the South African authorities on this matter."

A spokesman for the BBC confirmed this week that the Director-General had replied to Mr Steyn's second letter but that the text of the letter was not available for publication.

"All I can say is that it reaffirms the points we have already made."

An Embassy spokesman said it was up to the BBC to comment on their latest letter.



Mr Marais Steyn — BBC cast as an agent for movements seeking the destruction of a friendly state.

Mercury 11/4/84

Durban journalist refused a passport

330

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN journalist and managing editor of the Independent Press Trust of South Africa, Mr Marimuthoo Subramoney, has been refused a passport to visit West Germany from April 22 to May 6.

Mr Subramoney, 37, was invited by the West German Government to join other editors and journalists from Africa to visit newspaper offices, radio stations and Government departments in West Germany for two weeks.

But yesterday he was informed by the Department of Internal Affairs that his passport application had been turned down by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Mr Subramoney's wife, Thyna, said yesterday that her husband's application for a passport had been taken up by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert. Reasons for the refusal were not given.

The Department of Foreign Affairs supported Mr Subramoney's application after representations had been made by the West German Ambassador in Pretoria, said Mrs Subramoney.

330 Star 17/4/84

Azapo president's passport withdrawn

The passport of the president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Lybon Tiyani Mabasa, has been withdrawn by the authorities.

Mr Mabasa, who had a few overseas trips lined up for later this year, said a police officer came to deliver the withdrawal notice at his home last week.

The order advised Mr Mabasa that the validity of his passport for departure from South Africa had ceased, and ordered him to surrender the document.

Mr Mabasa had planned to travel to Zimbabwe and the United States. Later, he would have gone on a tour of Australia and New Zealand.

In July last year the passport was withdrawn soon after he returned from a trip abroad.

It was reissued immediately after pressure was exerted on the Government by local and overseas political groups.

Azapo's projects co-ordinator, Mr Zithulele Cindi, said it was not surprising that the Government had revoked Mr Mabasa's passport because Security Policemen had been concentrating their attention on the organisation and its members.

Mr Cindi said the withdrawal of Mr Mabasa's passport was a "unilateral and arbitrary action characteristic of the South African Government".

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said the issue and withdrawal of passports was a confidential matter between the individual concerned and the department.

The reasons for the withdrawal of passports, the spokesman added, were not furnished. Affected individuals could, however, reapply later.

Mr Mabasa has been at the helm of Azapo for the last two years.

He was re-elected unopposed for a second term at the annual congress of Azapo at Lenasia in January.

ARGUS 22/5/84 350

European and US honours for Beyers Naude

Religion Reporter

GERMAN, American and Dutch organisations have invited Dr C F Beyers Naude, the banned former Ned Geref Kerk theologian, to visit Europe this month — on the eve of the European tour by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He has been invited to be a guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration.

It was at Barmen, near Wuppertal, in 1934 that the Confessing Churches came together to declare their opposition to the racist policies of Adolph Hitler and to oppose political interference in matters of theology.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of a Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984.

The foundation said its medals honoured those who lives gave meaning to Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech in 1941: "Freedom of speech and expression ... freedom of every person to worship God in his own way ... freedom from want ... freedom from fear ... everywhere in the world."

The foundation wrote: "The trustees of this award believe that your integrity, courage and total life example reflect the true definition of those objectives which President Roosevelt described in seeking freedom of worship.

"Recipients of the award include Harry Truman, John F Kennedy, General George Marshall, Adlai Stevenson and Eleanor Roosevelt."

The first non-American recipient was Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Other Freedom of Religion awards will be made to Lutheran Bishop Werner Leich, who organised a programme commemorating the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth; Norwegian actress Liv Ulman, for her work among children in refugee camps (Freedom from Want); Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary general of the United Nations (Freedom from Fear); and Amnesty International for its programme to abolish torture (Freedom of Speech).

y," Father Hickley explained.

A 40-year-old woman has een arrested and is expected o appear in court tomorrow.

Four smuggling ıccused in hiding

Argus Correspondent

OHANNESBURG. — Four outh Africans charged with muggling strategic equipment rom England to South Africa rrived in Johannesburg today nd immediately went into iding.

The four, Mr S de Jager, Mr le Grange, Mr H Botha and Mr W Metelerkamp, avoided ressmen at the airport by oming out of the customs area eparately.

Their families were not waitng for them.

powered attack submarine was manoeuvring with the force to protect the carrier from enemy submarines.

Mr Reagan told a Washington Press conference yesterday he did not envisage US military involvement in the Gulf because he thought Gulf states wanted to take care of their own interests.

The navy sources said the Soviet Navy had 21 warships — fewer than normal — in the Indian Ocean. Most were oilers and stores ships.

They said the US Navy had a 14-ship ships at Diego Garcia carried sufficient supplies to equip an 11 000-man division for more than a month. — Sapa-Reuter.

● Saudi defence alert — Page 27.

ARGUS 23/5/84 330

Suzman criticises ban on Naude's overseas trip

Political Staff

MRS Helen Suzman said today that the Government might clip banned former NGK theologian Dr C F Beyers Naude's wings, but could not keep his ideas from flying around abroad.

Reacting to the refusal by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to allow Dr Naude to visit Europe and the United States, Mrs Suzman, official Opposition spokesman on law and order, said:

"Restricting the movement of one of South Africa's best-known dissidents puts South Africa in the worst possible light in Western democracies, which have no experience of this sort of spiteful action."

She added: "The minister does not understand Dr Naude too well if he thinks he can tempt him into giving recognition to the Government's right to ban him by making representations to the review board. Dr Naude long ago saw through this ruse."

In his letter to Dr Naude the minister said that after careful consideration he could not grant permission for Dr Naude to go abroad.

He said, however, that the review board had recommended last year that Dr Naude's restriction provisions be eased and that he had accepted this.

The review board was totally independent of the executive authority, consisting of an experienced Supreme Court judge, as chairman, a retired regional court president and a senior practising attorney.

In his letter Mr le Grange urged Dr Naude to make representations to the board of review stating reasons why his banning order should be eased or lifted.

"If you feel burdened in any way by your current restriction notices, I seriously request you to lay before the board of review any facts or circumstances which you believe would justify the withdrawal or easing of the restrictions," Mr le Grange said.

Mrs Ilsa Naude said today that her husband would not appeal against his restriction order "because he does not know why he was banned".

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district in terms of the Internal Security Act.

YOU PAY LESS AT CLICKS

SAFEWAY 8103
ELECTRONIC 2 SLICE
POP-UP TOASTER

● WIDE ENOUGH ALSO TO TOAST ROLLS

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Naude not allowed European, US trip

CAPE TIMES 23/5/84

330

THE banned former Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk theologian, Dr C F Beyers Naude, has been refused permission to visit Europe and the United States.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in a statement in Cape Town in which he released the contents of a letter sent by him to Dr Naude recently.

The minister said he was compelled to release this correspondence in view of reports in afternoon newspapers yesterday that Dr Naude had been invited overseas and the fact that correspondence to the theologian relating to this had been released to the media.

Theologian

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district in terms of provisions of the Internal Security Act.

In his letter to Dr Naude, the minister said that after careful consideration of his application, he could not see his way clear to grant permission for the theologian to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district to go abroad.

He pointed out, however, that the Review Board had recommended last year that Dr Naude's restriction provisions be eased and that he had accepted this.

The Review Board was totally independent of the Executive Authority, consisting of an experienced Supreme Court judge, as chairman, a retired regional court president and a senior practising attorney.

"I want to give you the assurance that in your case I will be prepared to implement any recommendation the Review Board may make regarding you," Mr Le Grange wrote.

Invitations

Dr Naude had refused to make submissions to the Review Board when it last reviewed his case, but the minister urged him in the letter to do so at present if he should feel the board would justify the withdrawal or easing of the present restrictions on him.

According to reports, German, Unitewd States and Dutch organisations have invited Dr Naude to visit them later this month.

He was to have been guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration against the racist policies of Adolf Hitler and political interference in theology matters.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of the Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984. — Sapa

Kitson permit not a one-way ticket

Star 26/5/84

330

By Trevor Jones

The exit permit given to David Kitson (64) is not the well-known "one-way ticket" often given to departing political activists and it will not prevent him from returning to South Africa.

Mr Kitson was released from prison two weeks ago after serving 19 years and five months of a 20-year sentence for sabotage. Mr Kitson said he had been advised to apply for an exit permit, although he could not understand why he needed one as he is travelling on a British passport.

Mr Kitson said he had suspected that the permit was not the kind that would prevent him from returning to South Africa because a department official had told him it was valid for five years.

Mr Kitson plans to collect the document on Monday.

Brother, sister on trial

By Joe Openshaw

The 19-year-old Randburg girl and her 23-year-old brother who are charged with armed robbery of a Northcliff building society involving R3 438, will be tried in a Johannesburg Regional Court on July 13.

It is alleged the pair, Miss Wendy Paula Matthews and Mr Adrian Mellon Matthews, both of Little John Street, Robindale, Randburg, robbed Saambou Building Society's Northcliff branch at gunpoint on January 25.

Both have pleaded not guilty and were granted R500 bail.

Yesterday The Star reported that thousands of householders were being overcharged because their meters did not work.

One irate ratepayer, Mrs June Shave of Lower Houghton, said she was charged R416,69 for 796,4 kilolitres of water over three months.

"I could not possibly have used this much water," she said. "I have written to the council demanding an explanation."

Mrs Shave said her meter had been out of order for a year.

If a meter was out of order, the householder would be charged an "average" rate based on his consumption over the previous quarter, said Mr Olivier.

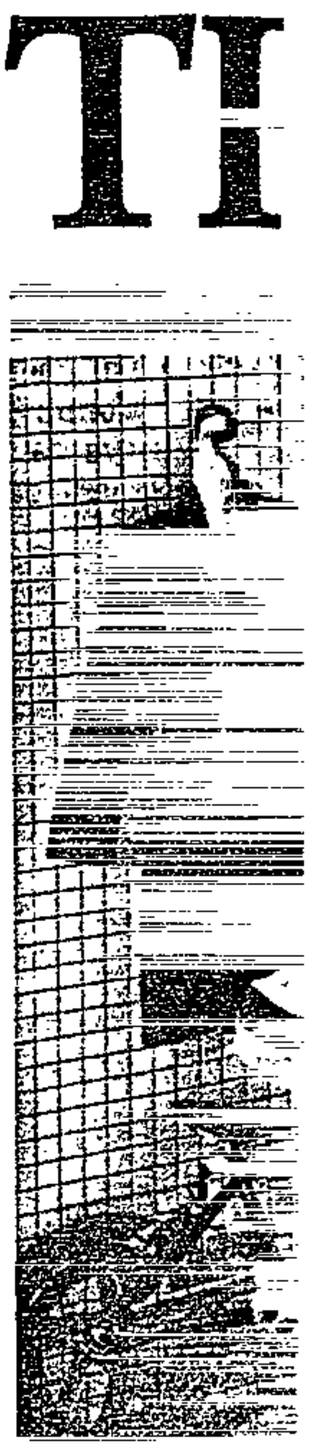
"Once a meter is repaired and we find we have overcharged, the account will be adjusted," he said.

He agreed that Mrs Shave's account was "excessive" and said the case would be investigated when received.









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there will affect the response of the affiliate organisations to the mounting crisis.

Meanwhile, public servants have been granted pay increases which in some instances have doubled the salary bills of government departments, while they also receive fringe benefits which put them at a massive advantage over the man-in-the-street.

Static rate

While the housing bond rate has gone up for everyone else, public servants still have a static rate of 4,5 percent.

The Commission for Administration, which monitors the position, said recently that Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's promise to rationalize the public sector did not imply that there would be salary cuts or static salary levels.

The commission said he had merely promised to make the service more efficient.

crack of dawn



"A late Parow Afro-Gothic museum would look more in place in Bellville Wood."

CAPE TIMES 13/6/84.

Cheap, nutritious and taxed

Staff Reporter

KUPUGANI, a non-profit national distributor of cheap but nutritious foods, said yesterday that only three of the 84 lines of foodstuffs they stocked were on the list of items exempt from sales tax.

The firm is a major distributor of baby foods, powdered milk, dehydrated vegetables, soup and other high protein foods. The three lines exempted were margarine, milk powder and mealie (maize) meal.

A spokesman for the organization said Kupugani supplied creches, old-age homes, nurseries, day-schools and some day-hospitals. Some 40 percent of these institutions were exempted from sales tax, because they were registered as charities.

However, the vast number of unregistered institutions in the Cape Flats area did make their purchases from the firm and would have to pay the increased 10 percent GST effective from July 1.

Kupugani director Mr Gerry Henderson said canned meats, soya products and high protein dehydrated vegetables were the only types of food the poor had access to in many cases because of distance from markets in rural areas and absence of facilities such as refrigerators in most cases.

● **Leading article, page 10**

● **Quick guide to the new GST, page 11**

GS BRIEF

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Correspondent

SBURG. — Afri- Breyten Breyten- was sentenced to imprisonment on a terrorism, has dis- friendship — and nt to escape from prison — with the ng bank robber Pat- McCall.

ies of articles to be in Scope magazine, jail-breaker Alan Heyl — only surviving member of the trio of robbers — has claimed McCall was responsible for the death of the gang leader, former policeman Andre Stander.

But according to Breytenbach in his recently-published book "True Confessions of an Albino Terrorist", McCall, "a humorous person not given to violence", had been "put up for death".

McCall was shot by police in the Stander gang's hide-out in Houghton in January.

Police also found documents in the house which assisted them in tracing Stander to Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

"At the time of confessing this (December 1983), Mac, who had broken out on several previous occasions, by absconding from the dentist or diving, handcuffed, through a train window, was on the loose again.

"This time he escaped in the company of an ex-policeman (presumably Captain Andre Stander).

"Mac is a gentle, humorous bloke, not given to violence — but the newspapers (and the police informing them) are creating an atmosphere of terror which would provoke and justify the shooting to death of the escapees if ever they are cornered. As far as I know they are still free ...

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SIDE

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Mr Antonio ... the former F... colony's Secr... State, who led ... powered Mo... delegation to ... stated howev... initial influx ... from South ... would be "cle...

D. Rapatis 26/6/84

Passport withheld

330

JOHANNESBURG — The passport of the general organiser of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Mr Sipho Radebe, has been withheld pending the outcome of his appearance on a charge of possession of banned literature.

Mr Radebe, a former Robben Island inmate, was to have left for the United States on Sunday after being nominated for the South Africa — United States Leadership Exchange Programme (Ussalep).

According to Mr Radebe, when his passport was delayed, Ussalep approached the Department of the Interior who said they had been instructed by the Minister of Police not to grant a passport to him.

"On further inquiry Ussalep was told that I cannot be granted a passport because I am to face charges of possession of banned literature and there is no guarantee that I will return after my three year stay in America," Mr Radebe said last night.

Mr Radebe spent 6 years on Robben Island after being found guilty and sentenced for sabotage and incitement in 1976.

Passports to travel overseas have recently been granted to two former top officials of the now banned Black People's Convention (BPC).

Dr Mamphele Ramphele, formerly banished to the remote Northern Transvaal town of Lenyenye, recently went to New York to receive an honorary PhD degree from Hunter College.

Mr Fanyána Mazibuko, a former official of BCP and the Teacher's Action Committee is still abroad. Mr Mazibuko was also banned for five years after the 1977 clampdown on black consciousness organisations. — DDC.

(4) No, the inhabitants are to be settled in Naledi Extension.

Hansard Q.Col. 1807 27/6/84

Teachers: salaries

*23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

With reference to the recently announced increases in salaries and other benefits for teachers with effect from 1 December 1984, what will be the estimated total cost to the State in the current financial year of implementing these increases in (a) October and (b) November 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

(a) R337 million.

(b) R281 million.

Teachers: salaries

*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

With reference to the recently announced salary improvements for teachers with effect from 1 December 1984, what is the anticipated cost in respect of a full financial year of the (a) increased promotion possibilities and (b) move towards parity for male and female teachers at post level 2?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

(a) R94 million.

(b) R15 million.

Oil procurement

*25. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 22 June 1984, the officer concerned has compiled any reports for the South African Police which are connected with oil procurement matters; if so, (a) on what specified dates were these reports compiled and (b) to which persons and/or bodies were the reports submitted;

(2) whether these reports recommended that any action be taken; is so, what action;

(3) whether any action was taken as a result of these reports; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of the action taken?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he tell the House whether the particular officer has compiled any reports for any other department or agency of the State in connection with oil procurement matters?

The MINISTER: No.

330 Hansard Q. Col. 1808 27/6/84

Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act

*26. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many appeals were heard in terms of section 6 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) what amount was collected in deposits made in respect of these appeals in terms of section 6 (4) of the said Act in each of these years;

(2) how many (a) persons were declared prohibited persons and (b) appellants were (i) present at their hearing in terms of section 7 (2) and (ii) represented in terms of section 7 (3) of

the said Act in each of these five years?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) None, for the period 1 January 1979 until 31 December 1983.

(b) Falls away.

(2) (a) 1979: 3 397
1980: 4 436
1981: 5 490
1982: 3 248
1983: 2 840

(b) Falls away.

*27. Mr H H SCHWARZ—Finance—Reply standing over.

Pietermaritzburg: Deeds Office

*28. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether there is any delay in registering title deeds in the Deeds Office in Pietermaritzburg; if so, what is the extent of the delay in regestering land ownership;

(2) whether any steps are being taken or are to be taken in respect of the current delay; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether registration of land ownership in the Clermont area is handled in this Deeds Office in chronological order; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Yes.

Nicro: premises in Cape Town

*29. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department has taken any steps in respect of the (a) premises of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Harrington Street, Cape Town, and/or (b) the use of these premises as a night shelter; if so, (i) what steps, (ii) when and (iii) why;

(2) whether he has received any representations in this regard; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(3) whether his Department owns the Nicro premises in Harrington Street; if so,

(4) whether any changes are envisaged in the (a) continued existence of the building and (b) use thereof; if so; (i) what changes and (ii) why?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) At the beginning of 1984.

(b) From the management of Nicro.

(c) (i) That the agreement with regard to the lease of the building be extended.

(ii) The undertaking was given that Nicro will not be given notice to vacate before alternative accommodation has been found.

(3) Yes.

(4) (a) No.

Passport for Sisulu

JOHANNESBURG — Zwelakhe Sisulu, the president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, has been granted a passport to enable him to travel to the United States for the 1984/5 Niemann Fellowship.

Sisulu, who served 18 months under house arrest, will be leaving on August 31 to spend a year at Harvard University.

He was awarded the annual Niemann Fellowship a few months ago but had previously been refused a passport to travel overseas.

The passport was granted yesterday after representations had been made by the Niemann Foundation and the United States embassy.

Sisulu was served with a three-year house arrest order in December 1980 after playing a leading role in a lengthy journalists' strike.

The order was one of many lifted unexpectedly in July 1982 and Sisulu returned to work as a journalist in Soweto.

Sisulu is the son of Walter Sisulu, a jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, and Albertina Sisulu, a president of the United Democratic Front. — DDC.

330 D. Rikatla

31/7/84

UDF official in court on 2nd visa charge

EAST LONDON — Mr Charles Nqakula, the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front (Border), was granted R200 bail in the magistrate's court here yesterday after his arrest at the weekend on a charge of illegal entry into South Africa.

The case was postponed until September 27.

Mr Nqakula, 41, appeared in court here last week on a similar charge of entering South Africa illegally on October 30 last year without the necessary visa. The court found him not guilty.

Last week the court found that the state had failed to prove he had received notice withdrawing his exemption from visa requirements.

The court found that Mr Nqakula could travel freely between Ciskei and South Africa without a visa unless he was served with an order withdrawing his exemption from visa requirements.

The order declaring Mr Nqakula a prohibited immigrant was issued in 1982, two months after a banning order he was serving was lifted. — DDR

The presideng magistrate was Mr P. Sauerman, the prosecutor Mr Esterhuyse.

RDM 10/8/84

Attorney refused passport

330

Mail Reporter

THE Government has refused a Johannesburg attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, a passport to travel to Lagos, Nigeria, to attend an international seminar at the invitation of the United Nations (UN) Special Committee Against Apartheid.

The seminar will be attended by jurists and lawyers from all over the world. It has been organised with the co-operation of the Nigerian government.

This is the fourth time that Mrs Jana, who specialises in the defence of political charges, has been refused a passport since her five-year banning order was lifted in July last year. No reasons have been given.

Mrs Jana received the UN invitation to participate in May. She applied immediately and only received a reply on Wednesday. The four-day event begins on Monday.

The purpose of the seminar is "to examine the international and national legal implications of the situation in South Africa as a result of the apartheid policies and actions of the South African regime".

Mrs Jana said yesterday she was scheduled to leave on Sunday and was "very disappointed".

"I view this as an obvious attempt by this government to suppress opposition views to their oppression and exploitation — particularly in the light of the new constitution, imposed unilaterally by them and which is founded on apartheid and entrenches apartheid."

Efforts to get a comment from the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria were unsuccessful.

sroads legals because Mr Andrew Can...

330 D. Ristatch

No passport for attorney Jana 10/8/84

JOHANNESBURG — The government has refused Johannesburg attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, a passport to travel to Lagos, Nigeria, to attend an international seminar at the invitation of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

The seminar will be attended by jurists and lawyers from all over the world in co-operation with the Nigerian government.

This is the fourth time that Mrs Jana — who specialises in political charge defences — has been refused a passport since her banning order was lifted in July last year. No reasons have been given.

Her passport was withdrawn in 1979 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebush, when she was issued with a five-year banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Jana received the UN invitation in May to participate in the four-day event which begins on Monday.

The purpose of the seminar is "to examine the international and national legal implications of the situation in South Africa as a result of the apartheid policies and actions of the South African government — particularly the legal status of the South African Government under international law and the need to develop strategies for concerted legal and political action against South Africa". — DDC



Picture: JAMES SOULLIER

Jackson visa application is a hot potato to handle

THE South African Government is in the hot seat over a visa application by the Rev Jesse Jackson to visit South Africa.

Grant the visa and it is likely to encounter a strong rightwing backlash in South Africa and risk further bad international publicity as the black American activist homes in on the country's race policies.

Refuse the visa and the Democrats have another stick to beat the Reagan Administration over its constructive engagement policy

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

in South Africa.

Indications are, however, that the South African Government will be disinclined to admit the lay preacher turned politician, who has made no secret of his strong opposition to apartheid.

The Government's official line is that it has not yet received the application from Washington. When it arrives it will be processed in the usual way.

The application is expected to reach Pretoria next week and a decision — possibly by the full Cabinet — could be made soon after.

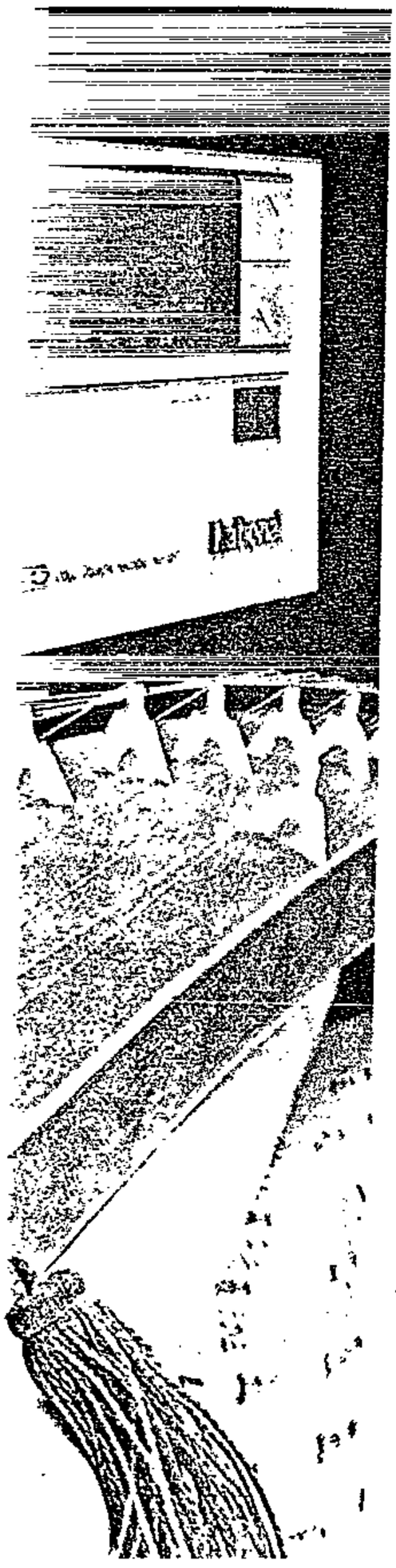
It is understood the 1981 visit by Mr Jackson to South Africa — in which he investigated American companies operating in South Africa and took some heavy sideswipes at apartheid — will weigh against him.

His stated intention of securing the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela has also not endeared him.

For Mr Jackson it will be his third "mission of mercy" since he began running seriously for the Democratic presidental ticket.

He visited Syria to secure the release of an American airman shot down over Lebanon and followed that up with a trip to Havana which saw the release of a number of American prisoners.

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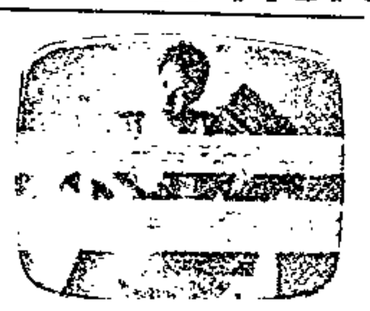
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PE man's passport entry queried in London

330 E'post 13/8/84

By JIMMY MATYU

A ZWIDE Anglican priest, who returned last week from travels overseas on an exchange programme, was refused an entry visa by immigration officials at London's Heathrow Airport.

This was because of an entry stamped in the Rev Welile Kani's South African passport describing his nationality as "undetermined".

However, after some arguing and explanations, the officials relented by giving him a 24-hour special permit specifying he was allowed to visit only the city.



The Rev WELILE KANI ... frustrated

Mr Kani, rector of St Peter's Church and a brother of film and stage actor John Kani, said it was a very frustrating experience, specially when he had planned to spend several days in Britain visiting some friends and his mother church.

"I merely toured London by train and took a flight back home in the evening."

Mr Kani had touched down in London on his way back to South Africa from America where he and 45 other people from all over the world had participated in a five-week Operation Crossroads Africa exchange programme.

"This was an unnecessary problem and I feel the blame lies with the South African Government for all my inconvenience," he said.

"It is time that when they speak of reforms they removed such pinpricks and gave us proper passports."

Mr Kani said that in America, where he was involved in a programme named Social Force of Religious Organisation in American Society, he had no problems with his travel documents.

"I was greatly impressed by the involvement of the black church socially, politically and economically in the community and in different uplifting programmes and, surprisingly, even with the election campaign of the Rev Jessie Jackson, something one never finds with our churches in South Africa," he said.

Mr Kani said the church in America was heavily involved in education.

"I was also involved in the programme of the League of Holmes County which is set up to fight racial discrimination in South America. It reminded me of my own country," he said.

Leading educationist is refused a passport

6/9/84
330 Stew

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Department of Internal Affairs has refused a passport to British Council travel award recipient Mrs Sheila Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu is a leading educationist in the field of part-time high school studies. She is projects director for the Sached Trust in Johannesburg and runs its Turret College, which has thousands of part-time students.

She is the daughter-in-law of jailed African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu and United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu said she was "extremely angry" at having her application turned down this week after more than two months' wait.

A spokesman for the department refused to comment on Mrs Sisulu's application. "Under no circumstances do we comment — and this has been made clear even in Parliament. We see the application as a personal matter and only the applicant can say whether he or she has been refused."

It's No again to union veteran

By SIPHO NGCOBO

A VETERAN trade union leader has been refused a passport by the Department of Internal Affairs for the third time.

Mr Philip Makhandamadoda Dlamini, secretary-general of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (SABMAWU) is well-known for his part in the historic strike of the then Black Municipal Workers Union (BMWU) in 1980.

Mr Dlamini said he was given no reason when his first application for a passport in August 1980 was turned down.

"I re-applied for this document in 1981, following an invitation by Public Service International (PSI) to attend its annual congress in Singapore that year. The State again decided not to give any reason for turning down this application," Mr Dlamini said.

This time Mr Dlamini was to have attended a three-day labour seminar in Harare, organised by the Africa region of PSI — a world federation of all trade unions organising in the public sectors.

SABMAWU, one of only three unions in South Africa affiliated to PSI, was going to deliver a paper on behalf of these trade unions.

Mr Dlamini could not say whether the stumbling block against him was his political record.

He was first detained in 1980 for his role in the MGWU strike, but was later acquitted in a court of law.

Mr Dlamini was again detained in 1982, for taking part in the activities of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, but acquitted.

In 1983, he refused to give evidence against Lilian Keagile in an ANC case and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

RDM 20/9/84 (330)

Passport for unionist

Mail Reporter

A TRADE union leader, Mr Philip Dlamini, the secretary-general of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (SABMAWU), has been granted a passport.

He received the document from the Johannesburg office of the Department of Home Affairs on Monday.

It is valid for six months and covers travel to Zimbabwe and the United States.

Mr Dlamini, who was to have attended a labour seminar in Zimbambwe last week, made several attempts to obtain a passport.

"I am happy that the authorities have finally decided to issue me with a passport, even though it is only valid for use in two countries and for a period of six months," he said.

A spokesman for the department said Mr Dlamini could apply to have the period extended.

Argus 27/9/84 (330)

COURTS

Community leader denies breaking 3-year ban order

Court Reporter

A HANDWRITING analyst has told Wynberg Regional Court that handwriting samples taken from community leader Mr John James Issel, corresponded with the handwriting on a form filled in at a Transkei border post.

This emerged in the trial of Mr Issel, 36, of Denchworth Street, Belgravia, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of breaking the three-year banning order served on him last July. The order restricts him to Wynberg magisterial district.

Lieutenant James Desmond Quinton said he had found 17 points of correspondence between the handwriting on the form filled in at the border post on December 26 last year and the handwriting samples taken from Mr Issel in May. He was satisfied that the writing from both sources was by the same hand.

Earlier a border official on duty recalled a man arriving at the post without travel documents.

Mr Edward James Turner issued an emergency travel form.

He said Mr Issel looked familiar, but he could not say with certainty that he had seen him before.

The hearing was postponed to October 22. Mr Issel's bail of R50 was extended.

Mr A P Kotze was on the Bench. Mr J Bezuidenhout appeared for the State. Mr Issel conducted his own defence.

UDF man told no visa no entry

28/9/84

Own Correspondent

The publicity secretary of the Border branch of the United Democratic Front, Mr Charles Nqakula, may not enter South Africa without a visa.

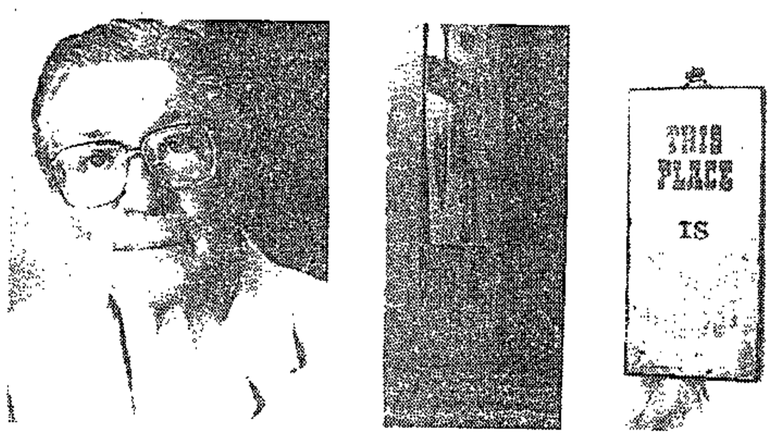
An order served on Mr Nqakula yesterday stated he may not leave Ciskei and enter South Africa without a visa.

Mr Nqakula, a former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, was declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa in 1982.

Yesterday he made a brief court appearance in East London on charges of entering South Africa illegally.

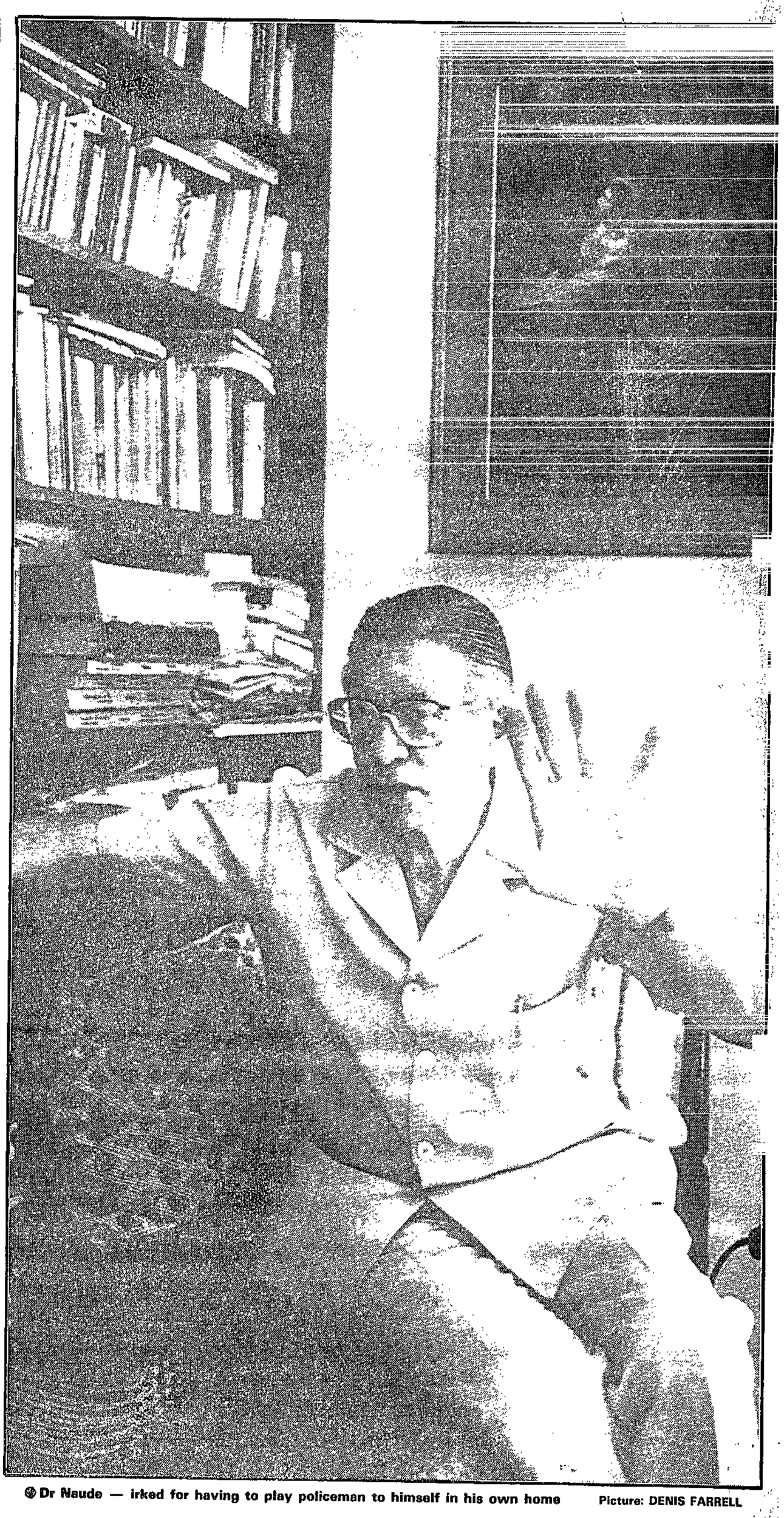
Sunday Express 330 30/9/84 SUNDAY EXP

What my banning taught me about justice



By BEYERS NAUDE

After seven years of enforced silence, an unbowed Dr Beyers Naude tells how his banning restrictions gave him insight into the feelings of those who suffer under other unjust laws



Dr Naude — irked for having to play policeman to himself in his own home Picture: DENIS FARRELL

HAT is life like under a banning order?

As many answers could be given to this question as there are people in South Africa. each banned person life is ent and the banning has a ent effect.

the case of my seven-year ban- I experienced a painfully trying where you disappear from public eye, where many people or shy away from your pres- where fear is read in the eyes of who pass you by — where, all, you are your own police- at all times.

times when I was driving Johannesburg I had to ask my- where is the boundary between g and Randburg, be- Johannesburg and Sandton, be- Johannesburg and Bedford- between Johannesburg and between Johannesburg Roodepoort?

to remember. If, inadvertent- I crossed the boundary and was doing so, I could be and imprisoned or fined.

many times I stood before a which, when I was free, I without hesitation, without to ask myself: do I have the to enter?

banning order clearly stated a banned person had no right to any educational institution, any y, any trade union office, any where material was being pre- with a view to publication, or court of law except as a person or as a witness.

what I found to be most frus- and irksome was playing to myself, at all times, in own home.

people came to visit us, when dropped in just to see how we to encourage us, to talk to my or to myself, I could never be with more than one person at in a social context. If I broke banning order and I were discov- doing so, I laid myself open to

was not only a matter of trying to within the bounds of a banning imposed by arbitary powers to the Minister. The real issue much deeper: it touched upon an sing disregard for a specific because you knew that law was and unjust. It also raised the ethical question of a grave spect for law as such, because starts setting one's foot on a slip- road.

his brought for me insight into the where unjust laws force mil- of otherwise innocent people to their respect for law because the affecting their lives are seen to lly unjust.

am referring here especially to laws controlling the influx of the members of our society, the laws with all their inhuman and demands, the hundreds of ds of innocent people who are into our jails just because they ble to obtain a little booklet or of paper.

are ordinary citizens of our y, people who do not want to any crime, people who abhor e and violence but people who rced by unjust laws to act in a which eventually makes them als

these and many other thoughts my mind during the seven of my banning.

first I had to contend with anger, ion, and even depression. It ult for my wife to live with a who at times gave vent to his ion on her, the innocent part- a loving relationship.

is another aspect which people never been banned may not stand how grateful I am that in our Christian faith was able in us to face the possibility of ment and bitterness growing in ris unconsciously.

ugh discussion, prayer and a response to a difficult situa- we were able to overcome the of an emotional force which ly would have corroded our relationship and left marks of anger and abiding resentment it impossible for us to re- open, free and loving persons.

effect which the banning me was to help me to gain a insight into the plight, the feel- experiences not only of other persons but all those who have detained and have experienced nces similar to those affect- life of a banned person.

challenged me to ask myself and again: what am I prepared or to do in order to assist them possible, to sustain them in difficulty and trial, to encour- where possible in times of frustration and depression?

also holds true for those im- prisoned for political offences and who, having served their sentences and been freed, have returned to a society where the possibility of being accepted and finding a meaningful job is a very difficult if not an impossible task.

During the years of my banning, I thought I had the duty as well as the privilege of assisting such persons wherever possible, by meeting with them one at a time, by listening to their experiences, their pains, their frustrations, their hopes for the future, their difficult relationships with people around them and in some small way to help them overcome negative emotions and reactions.

In this way my banning added an enrichment to my life. I gained an insight into the lives of other people whose feelings I never would have understood had I been a free person.

But I owe it to my wife and my children to state something of the effect a banning order has on a marriage relationship and a family. One simply cannot blame people who are ignorant of bannings for their inability to understand the effect it can have on the lives of a husband and wife when one of the partners is banned.

One should never forget that for all legal and practical purposes the unbanned partner is free to move around and to enjoy social intercourse, to travel, to speak and to live like an ordinary human being while the person to whom such a man or woman is attached through the bonds of marriage cannot participate or share in any meaningful way in that freedom.

How many times in the seven years of our banning did I request my wife to go out and meet with friends, to enjoy a cup of tea, or a lunch or a dinner together only to be answered by her: "But, Bey, don't you understand, I don't want to do this without you? I don't want to go anywhere without you, to enjoy this social intercourse knowing you are sitting at home."

During this period my wife refused several requests to go overseas on short holidays or to accompany our children or friends for a weekend of leisure, except once, because she simply could not enjoy these offers of hospitality and friendship while I was forced to remain at home.

This situation brought home to me forcibly one of the evil effects of a banning. The very foundation on which a marriage is built and the life which binds man and wife together in the promise they made before the sight of God, is seriously threatened and undermined by bannings.

How can a community claiming itself to be Christian or a church which claims to subscribe to the Christian demands of marriage, ever sanction or approve any system of banning?

Another aspect of family life we experienced very painfully was the effect banning has on the family and the children of a banned person.

In our case the children were old enough to understand. They had already left our home. They were aware of the difficulties we had faced in the past and to a large degree they were prepared to face the new situation of severe restrictions and to respond in a positive way.

But what about those banned persons with small children — children who have little or no understanding of what banning is all about? Could these children understand why a father or mother was moved suddenly from normal social intercourse, from the possibility of continuing his or her profession or job, from the company of their children at school or school functions?

How does one explain to children that suddenly it is no longer possible for either father or mother to communicate with friends of the family?

How does one explain to one's children that suddenly, through no responsibility of the breadwinner, there is no longer an assured income?

All these agonising experiences banned persons and banned families have gone through in South Africa.

Our period of banning also gave me the opportunity to consider more carefully the destructive effect which a system of banning has on members of a society which imposes such laws and approves or sanctions their implementation.

There is no doubt that any system of banning or detention without trial undermines the concept of justice in such a society. It seriously jeopardises one's concern for the well-being of a fellow person and eventually leads to the danger of oneself becoming either so indifferent, insensitive or even callous to the needs and sufferings of others that we end up becoming a community of the "don't knows, don't say, don't hear".

In fact we do not want to know, do not want to speak, and do not want to hear.

In the long run such a society destroys basic human values for the protection of the innocent, the upholding of the principles of justice and the offering of forgiveness (in case it may later be proved that the banned person concerned in fact was guilty of a criminal offence).

I think it is important I should try to answer the question: why, if this is the case, is it possible to maintain such a system for such a long period of time? It seems to me there are four basic reasons and explanations:

- Because the persons banned in South Africa have, with a few exceptions, been non-Afrikaners, so the Afrikaner community is largely uninvolved and therefore unaware of the nature and effects of bannings and detentions without trial.
- I am convinced that if a substantial number of banned people had been Afrikaners we would long ago have experienced a withdrawal of this system or have amended it in a way that in course of time it would have disappeared from our statute books.
- Because rank-and-file Afrikaners have an implicit belief that the government is always right, that there is no smoke without a fire, and that "they know best what is happening and we should trust them".

In Afrikaner society there is still to a large degree uncritical and unquestioned acceptance of certain forms of authority and this forms the basis and gives political support to the government to continue with such measures.

- Because the majority of whites in South Africa do not realise (or don't wish to face the unpalatable truth) that once society allows the principle of justice to be eroded on one level it ends up by destroying the very basis of an ordered, responsible and caring society.
- Because the white community in South Africa in general has till now refused to face the crucial question: if a society requires such draconian laws and measures to ensure security, stability and orderly government, is it not proof that the political system which such a government wishes to protect and maintain is, in fact, the root cause of the dissension and illegal action people undertake to be rid of such a system?

It is only when all citizens of South Africa — especially those who vote any government into power — are prepared to ask why we have to accept and implement such laws and place so much arbitrary power in the hands of one individual (in this case the Minister of Law and Order) — that we will begin to find a solution to a system which is deeply unjust and which has been rejected by the vast majority of the people of our land.

"It was not only a matter of trying to live within the bounds of a banning order . . . the issue went deeper: it touched upon an increasing disregard for a specific law because you knew that law was unfair . . ."

UDF doesn't fear being banned

THE UNITED Democratic Front does not fear being banned, the anti-apartheid organisation declared in a Press statement yesterday.

"There are indications that the Government intends to declare the UDF an unlawful organisation. We place on record that this action will contribute nothing towards alleviating the present crisis and will in fact exacerbate it," said the statement, read at a Johannesburg Press conference by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the UDF and wife of imprisoned former African National Congress leader, Walter Sisulu.

"Any banning of the UDF will show the Government's determination to stifle all legitimate and peaceful opposition," she told the gathering of about 50 reporters, mainly from foreign media.

"We are not afraid of the UDF being declared an unlawful organisation."

Peaceful struggle

The statement said the UDF is "committed to struggle peacefully for a non-racial, democratic, unitary South Africa in the belief that this is the only means of achieving long-term justice, peace and security."

The acting general-secretary of the UDF, Mr Trevor Manuel, asked whether the organisation was issuing a challenge to the Government, said: "Let them ban the UDF. What they are facing is the voice of the people and that can't be banned."

Mr Zac Jacoob, a legal representative of the UDF, who recently returned from visits to Britain, Europe and the United Nations to seek support for the UDF and Natal Indian Congress members who sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban last month, stressed that the UDF had no link with the ANC.

The UDF was committed to achieving change by lawful, peaceful means and while the ANC was committed to the achievement of democracy, it made it quite clear it felt this could be brought about only by violent methods, he said.

Repression

Yesterday's Press conference followed an emergency meeting of the UDF's National Executive Committee, called in the light of recent statements by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, linking the UDF with the banned ANC "and subsequent TV programmes" which the organisation believes "have grave implications for the progressive movement in South Africa and in particular for the UDF."

Mr Jacoob said he believed the "indications are there" that the UDF was about to be banned. "I think it will happen but I'm not sure when," he said, adding it was "impossible to predict" South African Government actions.



BAN: Mrs Sisulu, does not fear the banning of the UDF.

The UDF expected "some form of repression," such as banning or detention and harassment of leaders, an executive member said, but was not sure whether the organisation itself would be banned.

One of the executive members answering questions said that while the UDF had been formed to contest implementation of the country's new constitution, its role now that the constitution was in effect would be to "fight its implications."

It would concern itself with such issues as military conscription, forced removals, rent increases and education — "issues directly affecting the people and therefore directly connected with the UDF."

The organiation expected the "worst excesses" of the "new deal" to be manifested in the months to come and, assuming the UDF was not banned, he said, it would continue to give guidance to affiliated organisations in the "fight" against the new dispensation — Sapa.

Mercury 19/10/84 (330)

Govt won't give Meer a passport

Mercury Reporter

DR FAROUK Meer, a senior vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, has been refused a passport for the fifth time, it was disclosed yesterday.

He said he had applied for a passport to attend a medical conference in Ireland, but he now had to cancel his trip.

He had recently applied for a passport to go to London as a representative of the NIC leaders taking refuge in the British Consulate in Durban to seek support for them and the campaign against detention without trial, but he had also been refused on that occasion, he claimed.

NIC executive member Thumba Pillay said the refusal was another example of 'the apartheid government's absolute fear' of its opponents.

'This should be an indicator to the world, particularly the United Nations and Britain, that the key spokesman of the NIC and UDF on the consulate sit-in is being deliberately hamstrung from travelling abroad and putting across the case of the six and other detainees.'

This was also an indication of the uselessness of the presence of the Hendrickses and Rajbansis on the Cabinet. They must now take joint responsibility with the white Government for denying Dr Meer the freedom to travel, he said.

KOM 22/10/84

Unionist refused passport for Egypt

330

Mail Reporter

VETERAN trade unionist, Mr Philip Dlamini, has been prevented from attending an international labour meeting in Cairo after the Department of Internal Affairs refused him the neccessary endorsement on his passport.

Mr Dlamini, who is Secretary-General of the internationally recognised and accredited South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (SABMAWU) is allowed to travel only to Zimbabwe and the United States.

He was to have left for Cairo on Saturday to deliver a paper at a seminar organised by the Africa Region of the Post Telecommunications and Telegraphs International (PTTI) which begins today.

Another union official, Miss Cathy Monyane, will deliver the paper on his behalf.

Mr Dlamini, whose name came under international spotlight in 1983 when he led over 10 000 Johannesburg City Council employees to a strike, was first refused a passport in August that year. He was given no reason for the refusal.

He reapplied for a passport in 1981 to attend the annual congress of the Public Service International (PSI) in Singapore. His request was again refused without reason.

The departement also refused him a passport to attend a three-day seminar of the Africa Region of PSI in Zimbabwe last month.

However, a few days later, he was granted an international passport which was valid for six months.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs was not available for comment.

Argus 23/10/84 (330)

Issel jailed for breaking banning order

Court Reporter

JOHNNY Issel, jailed for breaking his banning order by visiting Transkei without permission, told Wynberg Magistrate's Court that no argument or jail sentence would convince him he had committed a crime.

Issel, 36, of Denchworth Street, Belgravia, was yesterday sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, half of which was conditionally suspended for two years, for visiting the Transkei last December without the permission of the chief magistrate of Wynberg, so violating one of the terms of the order.

Addressing the court in mitigation Issel said: "My decision was that in no way could I be an accomplice to my own degradation. To adhere to these prohibitions would have made me sub-human.

"NOT AN OFFENCE"

"When I left I did not think of it as an offence".

He added: "My question is: Who must I turn to when the minister cannot be compelled to give reasons; when there is no possibility that any court can set aside the banning order?"

Issel said he had been under banning orders for eight years and eight months and had spent 19 months in detention.

"The curtailment of one's right to life and liberty in such a harsh form should surely be explained in no unclear terms," he said.

DISPUTED BANNING ORDER

Issel did not dispute that he left the Wynberg magisterial district. He pleaded not guilty because he "placed the banning order itself in dispute".

In cross-examination he conceded that in a few cases he had been granted exemption to the order. He cited instances when he was not allowed to visit his sick mother in Worcester.

"The most painful experience was when she eventually died," he said." Representations were made on my behalf to be allowed to bury my mother, but I was once again confronted with an arbitrary refusal."

Sentencing Issel, the magistrate, Mr A P Kotze said: "You have shown no remorse here, but one can understand that in the light of your encounters with the South African security police.

"But the offence is a serious one and you will have to realise you simply have to obey the laws of the country whether you agree with them or not."

RDM 29/10/84 (330)

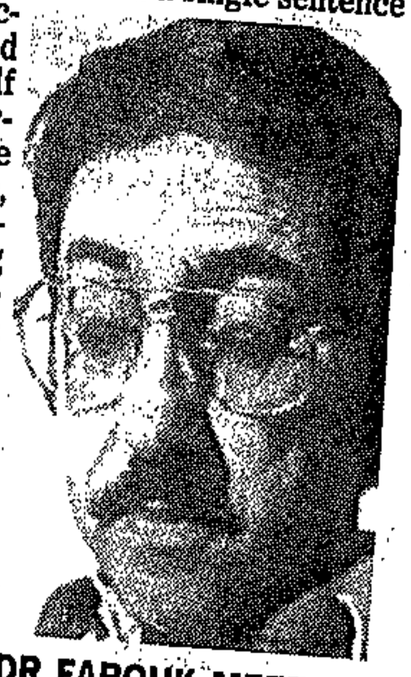
Meer told no passport to Dublin

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The administration for Indian Own Affairs has refused Dr Farouk Meer, acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, a passport to travel to Dublin.

Dr Meer applied 'several' months ago for a passport to attend the mid-August bicentenary celebrations of the medical school at which he studied, the Royal College of Surgeons.

Last week he received a single sentence letter, dated October 12 and signed on behalf of the Director-General of the administration, Dr James Gilliland, telling him his passport had been refused.



DR FAROUK MEER
No passport.

Meanwhile Dr Farouk revealed yesterday that the NIC was working on several new initiatives to end the sit-in stalemate of the three fugitives who have spent nearly seven weeks in the British consulate in Durban.

But he did not want to give details of these initiatives yesterday.

Since a British Government directive seven days ago forbidding the three men — Mr Billy Nair, Mr Paul David and Mr Archie Gumede — access to their lawyers and families, Dr Meer has been the only person to have regular access to them in his capacity as their personal doctor.

Meer slates Rajbansi over passport refusal

29/10/84 330 Star

DURBAN — Dr Farook Meer, acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, has been refused a passport to travel to Dublin by the Administration for Indian Own Affairs. He applied several months ago for a passport to attend the celebrations of the Royal College of Surgeons, where he studied.

Last week, he received a single sentence letter, dated October 12 and signed on behalf of the director-general of the administration, Dr James Gilliland, telling him his passport had been refused.

The letter read: "I regret to inform you that your travel application has been unsuccessful."

On receipt of the letter, he had challenged Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, on the decision and had asked for reasons. Mr Rajbansi's reply had been that it was not his decision.

"This is hardly a reply one expects from a Cabinet Minister. It means he is quite happy with the decision," Dr Meer said. — Sapa.

Passports not own affair

Political Correspondent

THE granting or refusal of passports remained the prerogative of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and was not an "own affair", the Chief Director of Citizen Matters, Mr J L Pretorius, confirmed yesterday.

Confusion was created by reports yesterday stating that Dr Farouk Meer, acting-president of the Natal Indian Congress, had been refused a passport to travel to Dublin by the Administration for Indian Own Affairs.

Last week Dr Meer received notification signed on behalf of the director-general of the administration.

Mr Pretorius said yesterday that the notification had come on "own affairs" office paper merely because the passport had been handed in at the old Indian Affairs office, which now fell under own affairs.

The change was merely one of administrative procedure and the office of the Minister of Home Affairs continued to be responsible for any decision on the granting or withholding of passports, he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs confirmed yesterday that "the granting of passports could never be an own affair".

Tshwete not a prohibited immigrant

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Border branch of the United Democratic Front, Mr Steve Tshwete, has not been declared a prohibited immigrant.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria, Mr Wessels Marais, said yesterday that Mr Tshwete's visa exemption had been withdrawn.

"His exemption from obtaining a visa to enter South Africa and his exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary resident permit have been withdrawn."

Mr Marais said the effect of this would be that Mr Tshwete would have to obtain the prior approval of the department before he could enter the Republic.

"Mr Tshwete can make an application through the embassy at Bisho if he wishes to enter South Africa."

Asked if Mr Tshwete would be prevented from working in the Republic, Mr Marais said that "any application would be considered on merit and in the light of the motivation for it".

Mr Tshwete is employed by a firm of attorneys in King William's Town. He commutes from his home at Peelton in Ciskei.

A spokesman for the firm of attorneys said Mr Tshwete had been deprived of his livelihood.

"As matters are now Mr Tshwete must languish at Peelton — far from his place of work."

He said he would try everything in his power to "get Mr Tshwete back to work".

The spokesman, who may not be identified for professional reasons, said Mr Tshwete was diligent and always prepared to work. The vacancy would be difficult to fill, he said.

He added that Mr Tshwete was still employed by his firm, but was unable to go to work.

Mr Tshwete is the third person in the area to be prohibited from entering South Africa without a visa. The others are Mr Charles Nqakula, of Mount Coke, and Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, of Zwelitsha. — DDR

'TSHWETE'S BANISHMENT WILL NOT BREAK HIM!'

330 C. Press 18/11/84

FORMER Robben Island prisoner and UDF Border chairperson Steve Tshwete has been banished to the Ciskei and declared a prohibited immigrant in South Africa.

CP Reporter

Mr Tshwete, from Peelton near King William's Town, received a registered letter on his 46th birthday telling him about his banishment.

The letter, signed by Director-General M J Green, stated that Mr Tshwete needed a visa before he could enter South Africa.

"I have to inform you that your exemption from the visa requirements as laid down in Section 40 (1) (E) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act of 1972 has been withdrawn," the letter said.

Speaking from his home soon after receiving the letter, Mr Tshwete said nothing — even the order — would stop him from his commitment to liberation.

He said: "The order itself is a clear indication that the so-called new deal is a farce.

"South Africa is my country. I cannot be declared an immigrant in the country of my birth."

Mr Tshwete was jailed for 15 years on Robben Island in 1964 for his political activities. When he was released in 1979, he was elected Border Rugby Union secretary.

He was a teacher from 1980 to 1983 and was detained for four months by Ciskei cops.

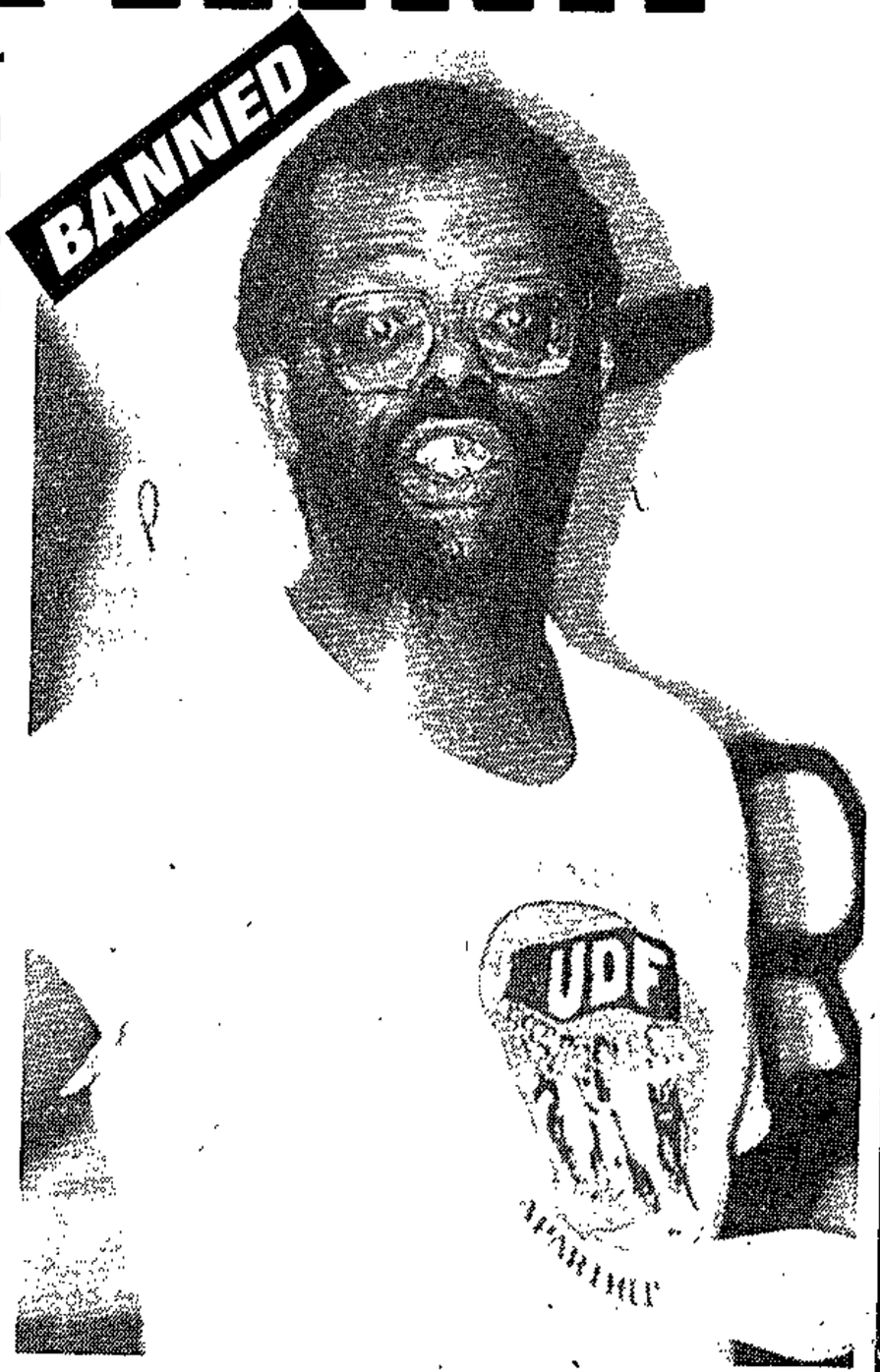
Last week, security cops searched his house for more than an hour before they took him away for questioning.

UDF publicity secretary Trevor Manuel said he was deeply disturbed by Mr Tshwete's banishment because it would deny him the right to earn a livelihood and would place him at the "mercy of the Sebes".

"Steve is a person of indominable worth. His banishment will not break him, nor will it deter the Border region from fighting the injustices of the South African Government," he said.

He said banishment, detentions and bannings would not bring peace to the country.

"These acts only serve to anger our people and take South Africa on a collision course," said Mr Manuel.



STEVE TSHWETE: "I can't be an immigrant in the country of my birth."

UDF man seeks interdict

PORT ELIZABETH — The Border chairman of the United Democratic Front, Mr Stephen Vukile Tshwete, has applied for an interdict against the Minister of Home Affairs following an order which had effectively precluded his right to live in South Africa.

Judgment was reserved by Mr Justice Jones, in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown.

Mr Ian Farlam, SC, appearing for Mr Tshwete, said it was clear that the matter was of "extreme urgency" as Mr Tshwete could not travel from his home to work without leaving and re-entering the Republic.

Mr Tshwete had been ordered by the minister to apply for a visa if he wished to enter the country.

Mr Farlam further argued that since Mr Tshwete had been living in South Africa before Ciskei was granted independence, he had not lost his South African nationality.

He conceded that Mr Tshwete had lost his South African citizenship.

A control industrial technician in the service of the Department of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure of the Republic of Ciskei, Mr Johann Baard, said in an affidavit that the area in which Mr Tshwete resided was part of South Africa. — DDC

Govt withdraws Seoka's passport

Sowetan 5/12/84 (330)

THE PASSPORT of the Reverend Joe Seoka, president of the Insurance Assurance and Allied Workers' Union, has been withdrawn by the Government.

Rev Seoka, who is also in the Azanian People's Organisation Labour Secretariat, was due to travel to New Zealand and Australia next month at the invitation of labour movements.

He told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that he received a letter from the Department of Home Affairs informing him that his application for the renewal of his passport had been rejected.

No reasons for the rejection were stated.

'STOP THIS PARTY!'



STEVE TSHWETE

A house-warming party by UDF Border chairman Steve Tshwete, who has been banished to the Ciskei, was banned by the Zwelitsha magistrate last weekend.

By MKUSELI MANI

The banning order was served on the Tswete family a day after he had been visited by Ciskei security police.

The order prohibited a house-warming party at Mr Tshwete's new R250 000 house in Peelton near King William's Town — because it would "endanger" public peace and national security.

Friends who came from as far as Cape Town to celebrate with the former Robben Island prisoner were forced to return home without a party.

An angry Mr Tshwete said: "I told everybody that I would have a house-warming party — I never thought it could be deemed a security risk.

Mr Tshwete served 15 years on Robben Island for his political activities. He is presently appealing against his banishment to the Ciskei.

He had been employed as a clerk for a firm of attorneys in King William's Town when he was banished.

He resigned a day after he was served with restriction orders.

Arrest of reporter ordered

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — An arrest warrant was issued by Mr P S Sauerman in the Magistrate's Court here today after a freelance journalist, Mr Charles Ngakula, failed to appear.

Return date was set as December 12.

Mr Ngakula, a Ciskeian citizen, was to appear on a charge of being a prohibited immigrant. He appeared first on September 27.

His bail of R200 was provisionally estreated today.

His attorney, Mr Hingsa Siwisa, said he had received a message that Mr Ngakula was indisposed, but later visited his home to find nobody knew his whereabouts.

TOTALITARIANISM — BANNING

1983 - 1984

Dr Naude is still on Government's list of banned

328
20/10/83

Today it will be a year since Dr Beyers Naude, the former director of the banned Christian Institute, started his second term under banning orders. Banned for a five-year term six years ago, it was generally believed his banning orders would not be renewed last year.

But Dr Naude, a former Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) member who later joined the (black) NGK in Afrika, was served with a further three-year banning order on October 28 last year.

Following widespread petitions at the time, the terms of Dr Naude's banning orders were eased somewhat in December last year and amended to allow him, among other things, to attend social gatherings of more than one person.

In July this year, when the Minister of Law and Order lifted banning orders on scores of people, Dr Naude remained on the list of 10 people still restricted. He has repeatedly turned down the opportunity to give evidence in front of the board of review into bannings.

Much diplomatic representation took place on his behalf, as well as from churches, political and other organisations within South Africa. Most recently, at the instigation of author James Michener, other prominent American writers and publishers appealed against Dr Naude's constinued banning.

"In this context, it is important to highlight the support of so many South Africans who were prepared to voice their shame that a man of the calibre of Dr Naude should remain on the banned list in South Africa," says Professor Albert Geyser.

Together with Mrs Evelyn Cresswell, Professor Geyser organised a petition to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange earlier this year, collecting almost 10 000 signatures. Mr Le Grange aknowledged receipt of the petition in April this year, promising his "neccessary attention in due course".

But more than six months have passed and they have not received any reponse from the Minister, Professor Geyser and Mrs Cresswell say this week in a letter to The Star.

Star editor tells court of 'maze of statutes'

CAPE TIMES 24/11/84 328

JOHANNESBURG. — Newsmen had to keep abreast of a veritable maze of statutes prohibiting the publication of classified information, the Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Mr Tyson, who is charged in terms of the Internal Security Act, is alleged to have quoted the president of the African National Congress, a banned person, on September 6 without the permission of the Minister.

Mr Tyson is charged in three capacities: As a representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company; as Editor of The Star, and in his personal capacity.

He pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, was handed a statement by Mr Tyson in which he admitted Mr Oliver Tambo was quoted in The Star on September 6.

Banned person

Mr Tyson also admitted he was aware Mr Tambo was a banned person and could not be quoted.

He told the court he did not know of the report before it came in and before it appeared in the newspaper.

The report in The Star emanated from Amsterdam and was sent to The Star from its London bureau.

The volume of news received by The Star from its news services and its bureaux was amongst the largest in the world.

"The Star has the largest newsroom in the country, a number of foreign bureaux that must be among the largest in the world and lifting rights from 14 major international publications.

"In addition to this, in this country there was a news service from the Argus newspapers in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, Kimberley and Bloemfontein as well as a Sapa news service," he said.

An average of three-quarters of a million words were processed daily, which amounted to ten average novels.

Although The Star had an elaborate system of checks to see that nothing illegal was published, it was impossible for the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and the editor to read every bit of news that went into the newspaper.

"We do not require our reporters in the field to censor themselves and to make judgments which should be made by the newspaper in regard to prohibited material," said Mr Tyson.

"We don't see how any newspaper can operate without being able to select its news.

"We don't see how we can oblige the code of conduct as stipulated by the Media Council to publish fair and balanced news without having access to all the news.

"The Star specifically requires all news, whether censored or not, be sent," he said.

Ethics

Mr Tyson said The Star's code of ethics to its readers was that it would publish all the news and notify the reader whether it had to censor any item of news because of the statutes.

There were over 100 laws prohibiting publication of classified information and journalists on The Star were constantly instructed about these laws.

A handbook containing all the major laws affecting journalists was circulated and extraordinary measures were taken to keep the list of persons who could not be quoted up to date.

A report considered sensitive was usually marked for the "editor's attention".

The route such a report would take was that it would first go to the copytaster, then to the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and then the editor.

"It would be exceptional to refer sensitive material to myself. This report was not referred to me and I would not have expected it to be referred to me."

Mr Tyson said he was proud to admit that it was the first time in his knowledge that The Star was charged with contravening the Internal Security Act, but he was "surprised at this clean record because the law is so difficult."

He had not requested the article and only became aware that it was published when somebody mentioned it at a meeting that afternoon.

"There was nothing I could have done to prevent publication of that article in the first edition.

"There was an extraordinary shortage of production staff that day, with seven people either ill or on leave, and we were under extreme pressure to produce the newspaper," he said.

Mr Tyson said that he had subsequently seen an SATV programme in which the same subject was covered at great length. Various ANC representatives were quoted in the programme and the pictures of some of their leaders, including Mr Tambo, were shown.

Cross-examined by Mr B D Groen, Mr Tyson said the report published that day was withdrawn because it broke the law.

"No one person could check everything that goes into a newspaper. We do not have time," he said.

Re-examined by Mr Cilliers, Mr Tyson said the people in the line from the copytaster to himself on that day, were competent to do the job.

As Editor he was reponsible for the newspaper as a whole. It was not possible for him to edit the whole newspaper. He was responsible for the quality and standard of the newspaper and its direction.

"There are no grounds for believing it was a deliberate mistake."

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mr Tyson said had he seen the story there would have been no direct quotes by Oliver Tambo and nothing attributed to a banned person.

"The information in the report could have been published without quoting Oliver Tambo."

The case was adjourned to January 31. — Sapa

Two SWA detainees are freed, then restricted

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Two employees of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) were released from 119 days in Security Police detention this week — and immediately placed under limited house arrest.

Mr Gregor Makgone and Mr Rahimise Wa Kahimise were detained on September 29 last year at the CCN's offices, where they are employed as community workers of the churches' English Language Project.

The two men, who are both members of Swapo's Windhoek branch, staged a one-week hunger strike while in detention in protest against their incarceration.

On their release on Wednesday, restriction orders in terms of security Proclamation AG 26 were imposed on them.

This means they may not travel beyond the confines of the Windhoek magisterial district and may not leave their homes between 8pm and 6am.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Security Police on homes of restricted people.

In a statement yesterday, the two men said: "This whole country is in the grip of South Africa. You come out of a small cell to find yourself inside a bigger one."

South West Africa had become a police state and was under occupation by a foreign country, and their release made little difference.

They said they did not know why they were detained, and "we found incarceration for days on end to be satanic solitary confinement".

Two other Swapo members, Mr Marco Hausiku and Mr Josephat Ujaha, were also released from detention recently.

Mr Hausiku alleged in an interview this week with the Windhoek Advertiser that he was assaulted by the Security Police when he was detained on November 18 last year.

The chief of Security Police in SWA, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said he had no knowlegde of the incident, and if it had happened, it was contrary to standing instructions issued to policemen.

CAPE TIMES 1/2/84

The Cape Time

Judgment on 'slip up' soon

JOHANNESBURG. — The State did not press in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday for the conviction of the editor of the Star newspaper in his personal capacity for quoting the leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The prosecutor, Mr B Groen, said this in an address during the resumed trial in which Mr Harvey Tyson is charged in three capacities under a law which allows no option of a fine.

He is charged under the Internal Security Act in his capacity as representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, as Editor of the Star, and in his personal capacity, for quoting Mr Tambo, president of the ANC, on September 6.

Mr Groen said Mr Tyson had discharged the onus of proving he had not been negligent.

The prosecutor told the court he would press for a conviction of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company which had published, or helped publish, the article.

Mr Groen said Mr Tyson had admitted there had been a "slip-up" in publishing the report, which indicated that there had been negligence on the part of a person "unknown to the State".

"The unknown persons referred to in the charge sheet are merely puppets of the company," said Mr Groen.

The hearing was adjourned to February 13 for judgment by Mr Justice F Strydom on all three issues. — Sapa

328 Hansard Q.601.16 1/2/84

Restrictions

*12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons have left the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Twelve persons.

(b) None.

MRGW 13/2/84

Press requests to quote Mrs Mandela refused

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has turned down all requests from newspapers and the SABC to quote the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela on her recent meeting with British film-maker Sir Richard Attenborough.

The SABC has alleged that Sir Richard discussed with her the making of a film to bolster the image of the African National Congress.

He, in turn, accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting.

"OVERHEARD"

In terms of her banning order, Mrs Mandela is confined to the black township at Brandfort and may not meet more than one person at a time. She may not be quoted by newspapers.

The SABC allegations were based on what was said to have been overheard from outside her house.

When The Argus approached the Minister today for permission to quote Mrs Mandela, this was refused.

Argus Co fined R100 for quoting Tambo

Cape Times 14/2/84 328

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was acquitted in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act by publishing a statement by the banned ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, on September 6.

He was fined R100 as a representative of the Argus Company which was found vicariously responsible for the illegally published report.

The law allows only a jail sentence, but as a company cannot be jailed, a fine becomes permissible.

'Wide net'

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, said in his judgment that the Internal Security Act cast "a very wide net" and was difficult to comply with in the running of a daily newspaper.

He said Mr Tyson had shown the court he had not been negligent.

"Mr Tyson, on the available evidence, did not take part in the offence. It was a workshop situation where responsible people had to edit a large volume of overnight articles."

Mr Strydom said Mr Tyson had given evidence that there had been a shortage of staff on that day because of illness and leave.

Mr Tyson had replaced the absentee staff with people who were responsible and qualified and had recalled a senior staff member from leave. He had said in evidence that these people had brought out a good paper.

"The court agrees the report was not of an inflammatory nature," Mr Strydom said.

'Minefield'

Arguing in mitigation, Mr S A Cillier, SC, for the Argus Company, said the newspaper worked in a "veritable minefield" to stay within the provisions of the act. There were about 100 other laws affecting publication.

The newspaper knew the law extremely well. The question was: What was within the law? It had to be on guard against so many kinds of transgressions, that in producing three editions daily, the task of staying within all these laws bordered on the impossible.

The newspaper's record was extremely good and it was almost unbelievable there had not been a single previous conviction against it in this regard.

Mr Cillier said there was "nothing in the report that could in any way endanger the security of the State".

"It appeared in the first edition but was taken out of two later editions and this reflected on the diligence of the staff," he said.

Mr Cillier said the background to the publication of the report was a suggestion over the radio that the SABC was trying to interview Mr Tambo, obviously with permission.

The reporter must have anticipated permission would be granted by the Minister to quote Mr Tambo.

SATV

"What fortified his report was that it was subsequently published with permission of the Minister in a screened interview with Mr Tambo by SATV and thus given the widest possible exposure."

Mr Cillier suggested the company be cautioned and discharged.

Mr B Groen, the prosecutor, said he could not agree the report was trivial.

"Mr Tambo has a following and if a report of this type appears in a daily newspaper, they would say 'poor Mr Tambo, he cannot be quoted'."

"This could create a lot of difficulty," he said. "This report was despicable." — Sapa

"RELEASE"

Argus 16/2/84 (328)

The gag is off, but still I am not free



A poignant article by Johannesburg journalist Joe Thloloe, recently released by the Appeal Court after serving more than a year of a 2½-year sentence resulting from possession of a booklet

IT is a little painful, but oh, the relief of getting the gag yanked off my face. Relief and a flood of thoughts: backwards, forwards, a jumble, forward, backwards, a whirl ...

The night of Janaury 27—28, 1981. There is a violent knock at the door of my home in Pimville. It must be the security police. I know. These knocks have punctuated my life since I was a teenager. What is it this time?

They were delivering a banning order — the sticking plaster that was to seal my lips for 36 months.

Somewhere, some faceless people had held a trial in which I was accused, in my absence, and they had found me guilty and the two white young men in my living room were delivering a copy of the judgment.

I had been found guilty of "engaging in actiivities that endanger the maintenance of law and order."

Did *they* know what they were doing when they robbed me of my voice? Did they know the effect it would have on me, the damned frustration?

Silence in court. If you will not respect this court, you will get into serious trouble already. Silence. What for? An eternity of questions.

The frequent knocks. At night. Weekends. Weekdays. Who is this man? Don't you know you are not supposed to get visitors? He has come to visit my wife and children, not me. We came to see if you are still okay. Where is your friend Phil? When last did you see him ...?

More than a year later, the night of June 23—24. That knock again, dammit. This time all my doors and windows are rapped. I open one door and before I know what is happening there is a crowd streaming in through both the front and back doors.

They take me away and this time they take me to court. They believe they have, at last, found evidence to convict me in court on four charges of terrorism, alternatively of furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the Pan Africanist Congress, and of possession of a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

But I have to wait in solitary confinement for five months before I am brought to court.

In the end I am found guilty of furthering the aims of the PAC by collecting literature published by them. The literature I was supposed to have collected was one booklet. Four of us are found guilty: Supho Mzolo and Nhlanganiso Sibanda are sent to jail for three years, Sipho Ngcobo and I for two and a half years.

Those responsible for putting us in court claim to believe certain things:

- That justice must be seen to be done.
- That a man is innocent until he is proved guilty in a court of law.
- That a man cannot be punished by the law until he has been proved guilty.

The 36 months that have gone by have been, for me, a mockery of these beliefs. They also mocked generations of their ancestors who fought for a simple principle — that no man is obliged to obey a law he did not make.

On a technicality I am now free. The Appeal Court found that the law under which I was convicted had not yet become law when I was supposed to have committed the "crime".

I have had a steady stream of journalists coming to see me since I was released on Friday, January 13 — irony — and they have all asked one question: How were you treated?

How do you answer a question that should not have been asked in the first place?

It is as incredible as asking two children how they felt when they woke and found that their father was gone, for reasons they still cannot understand; as ridiculous as asking my wife how she felt without her husband, or how my parents felt with their son behind bars.

A legitimate question will be about the hundreds of friends here and abroad who expressed their sympathy, who suported my family and the Argus Company which kept me on the payroll throughout the ordeal.

To these I say thank you. If I were to write a book, it would not express my gratitude, so the two words is all.

Back to the pain of tearing the gag away. It might be off me, but I cannot forget the Mthata Tsedus, out there, frustrated by their gags, dying to make their contribution to our society.

I cannot forget the wealth of talent that is rotting away on Robben Island and other jails when it should be productively employed out here helping us transform our present society to one that is free of oppression and exploitation.

I feel the pain of tearing the gag away when I realise that fate is playing a sadistic trick on me: I am still not free — THEY have merely lengthened the chain, not removed it. THEY can pull it in again any time they feel like doing it.

And the future? I will continue in the roll to which I have dedicated myself: showing up and fighting injustice and exploitation wherever I see them. Victims have no other choice.

(328) Hansard Q. Col. 315
23/2/84

Internal Security Act

123. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18(1) and (b) section 20(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) 11.

(ii) and (iii) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Section 18(1)—None.
Section 20(1)—12.

Official visits

139. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Defence:†

drawn and (iii) expired in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) No, this section had been repealed with effect from 2 July 1982.

(ii) No, but in the instance of two persons the notices are by virtue of the provisions of section 73(2) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, deemed to be withdrawn with effect from 2 July 1983.

(iii) No.

(b) (i) No, this section had been repealed with effect from 2 July 1982.

(ii) No, but in the instance of 63 persons the notices are by virtue of the provisions of section 73(2) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, deemed to be withdrawn with effect from 2 July 1983.

(iii) Yes, thirteen.

(2) No.

For written reply:
(328) Hansard Q.61.349
24/2/84

Internal Security Act

122. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 5(1)(e) and (b) section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 44 of 1950, (i) were issued, (ii) were with-

→

Official visits

130. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether he paid any official visits abroad in 1983; if so, what (a) were the

Mr J R Dendy Young

Advocate brutally beaten and robbed

Staff Reporter

MR J R DENDY Young, SC, a Cape Town advocate and former Chief Justice of Botswana, was found unconscious in a ditch after being brutally assaulted and robbed by two men metres from his Kenilworth home.

Mrs Patricia Dendy Young said today her husband, 76, who has served as a judge in Rhodesia, was found by a neighbour minutes after he was attacked in Greenfield Road, opposite a block of flats at 6.30pm on Tuesday while walking from Harfield Road station to his home.

She said he was now in a "satisfactory condition" in Groote Schuur Hospital and would have surgery soon to reconstruct his face.

BROKEN NOSE

"His nose is broken, his right eyelid is cut and his skull is fractured. His face is twice its normal size. He is totally unrecognisable.

"Doctors are to operate on his right eyelid and wire his face together," a distraught Mrs Dendy Young said.

Her husband was found by a neighbour, Mr Ian Vivian, who brought him to the house before he was taken by ambulance to Groote Schuur Hospital, where he was admitted to the intensive-care unit.

"I can't thank him enough. He really saved my husband's

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. -- The skeleton of a past vote against the United States ban on Rhodesian chrome imports was hauled out of Senator Gary Hart's cupboard by Walter Mondale today as the two stepped up their slugging match for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Desperately seeking something to counter Hart's stunning succession of victories in three New England primaries, Mondale flourished the fact that while he had supported the reimposition of the Rhodesian chrome embargo in Congress Hart had voted against it.

As the candidates intensified their campaigning for what could be crucial primaries in the southern states, where black votes will be important, Mondale depicted Hart's vote on the Rhodesian issue as a blemish on his civil rights record.

Big boost

Mondale's bid for the southern votes was given a big boost today when he was endorsed by Coretta Scott King, who as widow of the assassinated civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King, has great influence among blacks.

Hart is expected to score another victory on Saturday in the Wyoming Democratic Party caucuses. But the southern states could be a different story.

Three important southern states — Florida, Georgia and Alabama — will be among the six states holding primaries on Tuesday, March 13.

Because of the large number of delegates the three send to the national convention at which the party's presidential candidate will be chosen, the contestants are taking the primaries there very seriously.

Bitter attack

Meanwhile the Rev Jesse Jackson has launched a bitter attack on Mr Mondale, noting



Mrs Winnie Mandela in Cape Town today.

Mrs Mandela visits husband in Pollsmoor

Staff Reporter

MRS Winnie Mandela, wife o the jailed African Nationa Congress leader, Nelson Man dela, visited her husband a Pollsmoor Prison today ami new hopes that he might be re leased after more than 2 years' imprisonment.

Hopes of an early release fo Mr Mandela have been raise by the release of Swapo leade Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and b the recent offer of Chief Kaize Matanzima, President o Transkei, of conditional free dom.

It is believed the offer wa conveyed to Mandela at Polls moor today and, through him to fellow ANC leader Walte Sisulu.

There is no news yet of ho the offer has been received b the two men.

Mrs Mandela was not al lowed to get out of her car ou side Pollsmoor today. An afterwards, in terms of he permit, she had to driv straight to the house where sh has been staying in Cape Tow

Security policeman followe her from the prison to th house on the Cape Flats.

Forces kill two Swapo

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Security force units have killed two more Swapo guerrillas in eastern SWA/Namibia's Rietfontein farming bloc, bringing the insurgent death toll to five.

It is "practically certain" that the group of 14 armed guerrillas infiltrated the territory from Botswana.

But a police spokesman has dismissed speculation that this could be the beginning of a "second front" in Swapo's bush war.

Security force trackers have found tracks leading back into Botswana, indicating that some of the surviving insurgents have already left the territory.

Police say the insurgents were first spotted on Tuesday night.

Counter-insurgency units were rushed to the Rietfontein Herero farming bloc on Tuesday. It is about 300km due east of Windhoek.

They killed three of the insurgents on that same day in three separate contacts.

Yesterday two more shot dead in one contact.

Asked about a possible second front in the war, a police spokesman said it was clear the incident was an isolated one.

First Nationalist in 25 years

Staff Reporter

Blind singer Clarence Carter arrives in city

Staff Reporter

BLIND American soul singer Clarence Carter arrived in Cape Town today on the last leg of his phenomenally successful South African tour.

Carter, 48, played to a capacity house in the 50th performance of the tour in Port Elizabeth last night.

"The crowds have been tremendous. In Durban we had to do three shows in a row to meet the demand. Two shows in East London were a bad mistake because we couldn't reach all the people who wanted to see the performance," he said.

In a jovial mood, he told reporters that the format of his show which carries a 4-21 a e

6-m strikers cripple France

PARIS. — Six-million Frenc State employees responded to day to a call for a 24-hou strike, disrupting air, rail, un derground and bus transport i the biggest labour protest sinc the Socialists came to power i May 1981.

11/3/84 S. Times

Most misunderstood man in S Africa?

328

A BUILDING contractor who claims to be "the most misunderstood man in South Africa" has had another clash with the authorities.

Mr David Gasa has had to cancel a free trip to Iran because his application for a passport was turned down.

This is the latest development in an ongoing battle Mr Gasa claims to have had with the authorities since 1976 when he was detained.

He said this week he had no idea why he was considered "a threat".

"The Government thinks I'm something I am not.

"I must be the most misunderstood man in South Africa," Mr Gasa said at his Umlazi, Durban, home where he runs a modest building business.

His first clash with officialdom, he said, was in the wake of the countrywide riots and protests that rocked South Africa in 1976.

Banned

"At the time I was running a small but profitable business making school uniforms. I had also founded and was chairman of the Umlazi Residents Association, because of my intersest in the community," he said.

Mr Gasa was detained together with several other community leaders and kept in detention for nearly a year.

"There was very little trouble in Umlazi in 1976 but I was detained anyway. No reasons for my arrest were given and I was never charged."



MR DAVID GASA
Questions but no answers

By SHAUN HARRIS

Mr Gasa's school-uniform business folded while he was in detention.

When he was released in 1977 he was served with a five-year banning order.

He broke his banning order by making school uniforms. He was charged and a judge sentenced him to two years in prison.

"I have only been involved in issues which affect my township, but still the authorities seem to think I am subversive," he complained.

Mr Gasa's banning order was lifted last year and he began to work as a building contractor.

"I was happy to be living normally again and thought my running battle with the Government was over."

Early this year Mr Gasa received an invitation from the Iranian Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Johannesburg to attend the 5th anniversary celebrations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the Swiss Embassy's counsellor, Dr Marcus Kaiser, the Swiss Embassy took over the "maintenance and protection" of Iranian interests in South Africa in 1978.

Thrilled

Mr Gasa explained: "I received a phone call, followed by a written invitation, from a member of the Swiss Embassy saying they had heard about me and would like me to attend the celebrations.

"I was thrilled at the idea.

"I have never travelled before and this was a chance for a free trip to a foreign country," he said.

But Mr Gasa's application for a passport was turned down by the Department of Internal Affairs.

"Once again no reasons were given. They simply said my application had been unsuccessful and refunded the R10 I sent to them for passport fees."

Mr Gasa said he would keep applying for a passport because he had already been invited to next year's anniversary celebrations in Iran, although he had no idea why.

"I feel humiliated and confused — if only the Government would tell me what they have against me I might be able to do something about it."

Cape Times 23/3/84 (328)

11 704 black people banished since 1927

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, — A total of 11 704 black people have been banished under the Black Administration Act since its inception in 1927.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that orders had been served on 194 individuals and four groups — comprising 11 508 people — in terms of the law.

Dr Koornhof said that on March 19 this year three individuals and two groups — comprising 1 110 and 2 982 people — were still subject to these orders.

Mrs Suzman explained afterwards that banishment orders were authorized by the State President and were not subject to any review by the courts, although they had to be reported to Parliament.

"This used to be a weapon frequently used by the government to remove so-called trouble-makers," she said.

Argus 4/4/86

PARLIAMENT 328 60

'Halt removals and release detainees'

Parliamentary Staff

A FREEZE on all removals, the release of detainees and the removal of banning orders on people like Beyers Naude would help to re-admit South Africa into the Western community of nations, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) told the Assembly.

Speaking during the Budget debate, she said the disinvestment campaign abroad benefited greatly from announcements of mass removals.

Referring to punitive measures against South Africa which are under consideration in the United States, she said they would certainly be approved if the Government announced schemes like the one made last week about shifting about 200 000 people from Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa to Khayelitsha.

If these punitive measures were passed, life



Mrs Helen Suzman

would be made even more difficult for American firms operating plants here and for companies and banks already under pressure for doing business in or with South Africa, she said.

Very often the "hassle factor" associated with economic engagement with South Africa was enough to discourage firms or banks from doing business with South Africa.

Profitability was weighted against the harassment experienced at annual general meetings and with unfavourable publicity it was found not worth the risk.

"It is not possible to know just how much new investment has been diverted from South Africa because of this hassle factor, but I have no doubt it is considerable and has had a telling effect on our economic growth rate," she said.

"I cannot emphasise enough that nothing is more conducive to further isolation as forced removals, denationalisation of homelands citizens, arbitrary arrests, bannings and detentions without trial.

"And nothing would be more effective in blunting the cutting edge of all those organisations working for punitive measures against the Republic than a freeze on all removals, release of detainees and removal of the banning orders on Beyers Naude, Winnie Mandela and others."

*13. Mr B B GOODALL (p 438)—Health and Welfare.—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q.61.955

South African Police: identification

13/4/84

*14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether members of the South African Police are required to display their names or numbers while on duty; if not, (a) why not and (b) what official identification are they required to carry; if so, (i) what identification are they required to display and (ii) in what manner is it to be displayed;

(2) whether policemen are required to produce such name, number or other identification on demand by any member of the public; if not, why not; if so, (a) under what circumstances are they expected to produce the required identification and (b) what action is taken against policemen failing to do so?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(i) Name-plates and name-strips must be displayed by all members up to and including the rank of captain when in uniform.

(ii) Directly above the right breast pocket.

(2) Yes.

(a) Whenever his official position is questioned, a member of the Force shall immediately produce his appointment certificate to identify himself.

(b) Depending on the circumstances of the case, disciplinary action can be taken against a member who fails to do so.

(328) 13/4/84

Bonisile Moki Cekisani

Hansard Q.61.956

*15. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a banning or restriction order has been imposed on one Bonisile Moki Cekisani; if so; (a) when, (b) in terms of what statutory provision, (c) what are the terms of the order and (d) when does the order expire;

(2) whether this case has been reviewed by the Board of Review; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;

(3) whether this person has been convicted of any offence; if so, (a) when and (b) of what offence?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d).

A report containing *inter alia* the required information, was laid upon the table in terms of section 72 of the Internal Security Act, 1982, on 17 August 1983.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 19 July 1983.

(b) The Board of Review found that no grounds exists for the amendment of the provisions or the withdrawal of the notice issued in terms of sections 19 and 20 of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

(3) Yes.

(a) On 1 February 1982.

(b) For contravention of the provisions of his previous restriction notices.

Hansard Q.61.956

Motlatla: residents

13/4/84

*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 17 February 1984, a decision has been reached on when the residents of Motlatla in the Transvaal will be moved; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, when will they be moved;

(2) whether the residents of Motlatla have agreed to this date; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken as a result;

(3) whether the investigation into the possibility of adding 800 hectares to the compensatory land has been concluded; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be concluded; if so, (i) what were the findings and (ii) what total area of land will be given in compensation?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when a date will be decided on.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(a) Investigations of this nature demand consultation with various bodies and careful consideration and these matters are time consuming.

(b) At this stage this cannot be determined.

(303) Hansard Q.61.957

Tembisa: rubbish dump

13/4/84

*17. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the East Rand Development Board has received any complaints or representations concerning persons allegedly scavenging for food and clothing at a rubbish dump near Tembisa; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) whether the Development Board intends to take any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether the Development Board have taken any steps to establish the nature of the problem causing the scavenging in question; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps have been taken in this regard and (b) what steps are being or will be taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No. The Tembisa City Council in whose area the rubbish dump is situated is a local authority in its own right. The Development Board therefore has no say in the matter.

The Mayor of Tembisa indicated that the rubbish dump would be fenced.

Concession areas Nos 1 and 2, West Coast

*18. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether a claim was lodged against the Government concerning concession area No 1 or 2 situated on the West Coast of the Republic; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom, (c) what was the nature of the claim and (d) what was the response of the Government;

(2) whether any legal proceedings were instituted against the Government in connection with the claim; if so, with what result;

(3) what is the present position in regard to any claim or allegations concerning

Doctor Ramphela going home



★ DR MAMPHELE Ramphele (right), close friend of former black consciousness leader Steve Biko, whose six year banning order was lifted in June last year, has been offered a post at a Port Elizabeth hospital.

Dr J Clark, Senior Superintendent of the Livingstone Hospital, announced this week that Dr Ramphele had been accepted for an appointment at the hospital, writes MONO BADELA.

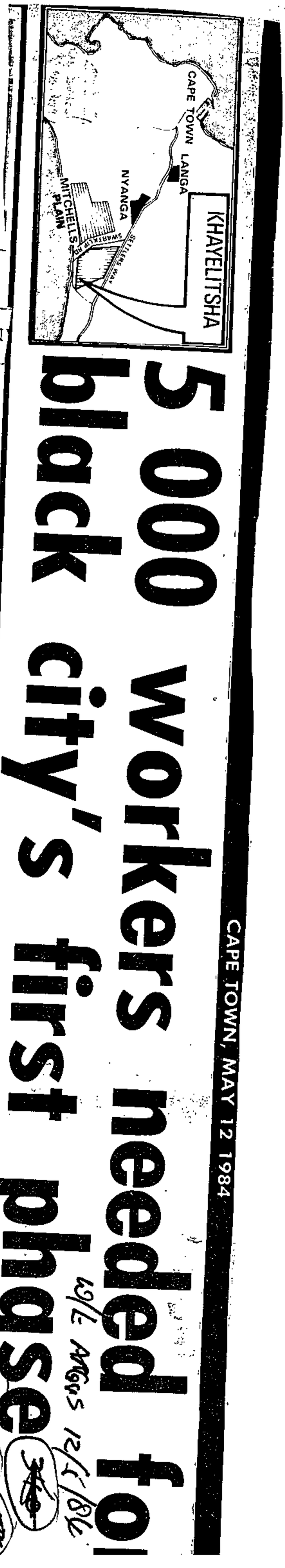
Dr Clark said the Livingstone Hospital was awaiting acceptance from her. If she did accept the offer, she would probably start work from July 1.

Dr Ramphele, a founder of the black consciousness movement with Steve Biko, ran a self-help project with Biko and others as part of the Black Community Programmes until the programme was banned in the 1977 Government crackdown on black consciousness organisation leaders.

Dr Ramphele was voted the 1983 Woman of the Year for organising the building of a clinic for 50 000 people at Lenyenye in the Northern Transvaal, while she was banned.

5 000 workers needed for city's first phase

CAPE TOWN, MAY 12 1984



5 000 workers needed

By AUDREY d'ANGELO

ABOUT 5 000 jobs will be provided within a few weeks when a start is made on building Khayelitsha, says Mr Franko Maritz, chairman of the Western Cape Development Board.

Khayelitsha is the township planned to house 250 000 black people on the False Bay coast — a project which will give a steady supply of work to the construction industry in the Western Cape for the next 12 or 13 years.

Mr Maritz, who pointed out that the industry was now entering a downturn, said in an interview this week about 5 000 artisans and labourers would be employed on the site within a few weeks on the first phase of building 5 000 houses and installing services.

Many of them would be black people, including members of the 300 families already living on the site in temporary huts.

Construction was due to start at the beginning of this month but at the beginning of this week tenders had still not been awarded.

Higher tenders

Officials admitted the reason was that tenders submitted by contracting firms were much higher than they had expected.

They were "of the order of R69-million or R70-million."

Project director Mr L A Rault said: "We want the work done in a hurry and, unfortunately, if you ask firms to do something in a short time the price you are asked to pay goes up."

Mr Maritz, who took over as chairman of the board last year, said the reason for haste in building the first phase was that "homes are urgently needed for the black people legally in the Western Cape who are living in temporary accommodation.

"You cannot provide homes without services. I could not live with a situation in which people were asked to move into houses without shops, schools and a clinic.

"Two schools have already been completed and more than 300 children are going to them.

"Schools are essential because the first phase of Khayelitsha, due to be completed by the end of this year, will accommodate 5 000 families and that could easily mean 15 000 children."

Steady work

After the first phase Khayelitsha would provide a steady supply of work for the construction industry with 3 000 homes to be built every year, with neighbourhood shopping centres and other amenities.

There would eventually be a city centre, similar to that in Mitchells Plain, with supermarkets and cinemas, and beach facilities were planned.

The first 5 000 houses would have three rooms, one with a flush toilet and taps and another with a sink.

These "core houses" with 27 sq m of floor space were designed so that more rooms could be added by tenants as they could afford them, built with concrete blocks and other materials obtainable from a resources centre on the site, where technical advice on building would also be available.

Each plot would include space for parking a car and, although the first houses would be built without electricity because they would be occupied by people in the subeconomic group, cables would be laid in readiness for installing it later when tenants became more affluent.

To Page 18.

Market stalls

But another official of the board said he thought three or four years "an optimistic estimate."

The present City Tramways 10-ride clipcard fares between Khayelitsha and places of employment are: Bellville South R2,80, Parow Industria R2,80, Epping R2,70, Mowbray R3,20.

Market stalls would be available at the neighbourhood shopping centres and it was hoped residents would set up business in these in addition to the mini-market, hardware stores and post office each centre would have.

Mr Maritz said he hoped there would be a railway "in three or four years."

Distances to travel

Discussing the distances residents of Khayelitsha would have to travel to work, Mr Maritz said that although the centre of Cape Town was 25 km away, there were nearer centres of employment at Philippi 7 km away and at Epping.

Buses "with heavily subsidised clip-card fares" were already available.

There would also be jobs in service industries in Khayelitsha itself.

The "informal sector" of business, which was flourishing at Crossroads, would be encouraged to develop at Khayelitsha with help from the Small Business Development Corporation if required.

European and US honours for Beyers Naude

Religion Reporter

GERMAN, American and Dutch organisations have invited Dr C F Beyers Naude, the banned former Ned Geref Kerk theologian, to visit Europe this month — on the eve of the European tour by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He has been invited to be a guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration.

It was at Barmen, near Wuppertal, in 1934 that the Confessing Churches came together to declare their opposition to the racist policies of Adolph Hitler and to oppose political interference in matters of theology.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of a Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984.

The foundation said its medals honoured those who lives gave meaning to Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech in 1941: "Freedom of speech and expression ... freedom of every person to worship God in his own way ... freedom from want ... freedom from fear ... everywhere in the world."

The foundation wrote: "The trustees of this award believe that your integrity, courage and total life example reflect the true definition of those objectives which President Roosevelt described in seeking freedom of worship.

"Recipients of the award include Harry Truman, John F Kennedy, General George Marshall, Adlai Stevenson and Eleanor Roosevelt."

The first non-American recipient was Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Other Freedom of Religion awards will be made to Lutheran Bishop Werner Leich, who organised a programme commemorating the 500th annivesary of Martin Luther's birth; Norwegian actress Liv Ulman, for her work among children in refugee camps (Freedom from Want); Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary general of the United Nations (Freedom from Fear); and Amnesty International for its programme to abolish torture (Freedom of Speech).

Naude not allowed European, US trip

CAPE TIMES 23/5/84

328

THE banned former Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk theologian, Dr C F Beyers Naude, has been refused permission to visit Europe and the United States.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in a statement in Cape Town in which he released the contents of a letter sent by him to Dr Naude recently.

The minister said he was compelled to release this correspondence in view of reports in afternoon newspapers yesterday that Dr Naude had been invited overseas and the fact that correspondence to the theologian relating to this had been released to the media.

Theologian

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district in terms of provisions of the Internal Security Act.

In his letter to Dr Naude, the minister said that after careful consideration of his application, he could not see his way clear to grant permission for the theologian to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district to go abroad.

He pointed out, however, that the Review Board had recommended last year that Dr Naude's restriction provisions be eased and that he had accepted this.

The Review Board was totally independent of the Executive Authority, consisting of an experienced Supreme Court judge, as chairman, a retired regional court president and a senior practising attorney.

"I want to give you the assurance that in your case I will be prepared to implement any recommendation the Review Board may make regarding you," Mr Le Grange wrote.

Invitations

Dr Naude had refused to make submissions to the Review Board when it last reviewed his case, but the minister urged him in the letter to do so at present if he should feel the board would justify the withdrawal or easing of the present restrictions on him.

According to reports, German, Unitewd States and Dutch organisations have invited Dr Naude to visit them later this month.

He was to have been guest of honour in Germany on May 31 at an inter-church fellowship to mark the 50th anniversary of the Barmen Declaration against the racist policies of Adolf Hitler and political interference in theology matters.

Meanwhile, the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation in New York has named Dr Naude as a recipient of the Freedom of Religion Medal for 1984. — Sapa

y," Father Hickley explained.

A 40-year-old woman has een arrested and is expected o appear in court tomorrow.

Four smuggling ıccused in hiding

Argus Correspondent

'OHANNESBURG. — Four louth Africans charged with muggling strategic equipment rom England to South Africa rrived in Johannesburg today nd immediately went into iding.

The four, Mr S de Jager, Mr le Grange, Mr H Botha and Ir W Metelerkamp, avoided ressmen at the airport by oming out of the customs area eparately.

Their families were not wait- ıg for them.

powered attack submarine was manoeuvring with the force to protect the carrier from enemy submarines.

Mr Reagan told a Washington Press conference yesterday he did not envisage US military involvement in the Gulf because he thought Gulf states wanted to take care of their own interests.

The navy sources said the Soviet Navy had 21 warships — fewer than normal — in the Indian Ocean. Most were oilers and stores ships.

They said the US Navy had a 14-ship ships at Diego Garcia carried sufficient supplies to equip an 11 000-man division for more than a month. — Sapa-Reuter.

● **Saudi defence alert — Page 27.**

ARGUS 23/5/84 328 330

Suzman criticises ban on Naude's overseas trip

Political Staff

MRS Helen Suzman said today that the Government might clip banned former NGK theologian Dr C F Beyers Naude's wings, but could not keep his ideas from flying around abroad.

Reacting to the refusal by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to allow Dr Naude to visit Europe and the United States, Mrs Suzman, official Opposition spokesman on law and order, said:

"Restricting the movement of one of South Africa's best-known dissidents puts South Africa in the worst possible light in Western democracies, which have no experience of this sort of spiteful action."

She added: "The minister does not understand Dr Naude too well if he thinks he can tempt him into giving recognition to the Government's right to ban him by making representations to the review board. Dr Naude long ago saw through this ruse."

In his letter to Dr Naude the minister said that after careful consideration he could not grant permission for Dr Naude to go abroad.

He said, however, that the review board had recommended last year that Dr Naude's restriction provisions be eased and that he had accepted this.

The review board was totally independent of the executive authority, consisting of an experienced Supreme Court judge, as chairman, a retired regional court president and a senior practising attorney.

In his letter Mr le Grange urged Dr Naude to make representations to the board of review stating reasons why his banning order should be eased or lifted.

"If you feel burdened in any way by your current restriction notices, I seriously request you to lay before the board of review any facts or circumstances which you believe would justify the withdrawal or easing of the restrictions," Mr le Grange said.

Mrs Ilsa Naude said today that her husband would not appeal against his restriction order "because he does not know why he was banned".

Dr Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, is restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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CAPE TIMES 12/6/84 328

Mrs Mandela can visit injured daughter

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the life-long imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was granted a special permit yesterday to leave her Brandfort home in the Free State and to travel to Soweto to visit their seriously injured daughter Zinzi.

Zinzi Mandela was injured in a car accident in Zone 10, Meadowlands in Soweto, just after midnight yesterday and was taken with five other people to the Baragwanath Hospital.

Mrs Mandela, who is banned in terms of the Internal Security Act and confined to Brandfort, at first received a permit from the Brandfort magistrate, Mr J H Meyer, stipulating that she would have to live in the R99-a-night Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg, in spite of the fact that she owns a house in Soweto.



Zinzi Mandela

Zinzi Mandela, who works at the Institute of Race Relations on the Operation Hunger project, lives in the house with her two small children — a seven-month-old baby son and a three-year-old daughter — who are in need of care.

The Carlton Hotel provision was opposed by her attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, and later yesterday afternoon Mr Meyer said Mrs Mandela would be allowed to stay in her house in Orlando West.

Mr Meyer said the conditions of her permit were that she could stay at the house and visit her daughter in hospital and travel between these two destinations. He said she would be able to stay in Soweto until June 14 and that she would not be allowed visitors.

However, Mr Ayob said yesterday that in terms of her most recent banning order she could receive visitors. He had not yet seen her permit and did not know what conditions had been attached.

Mamphela Ramphele: it's now back to Eastern Cape

D. Asfalat 12/6/84 328

Dr Mamphela Ramphele will soon leave Lenyenye in the Northern Transvaal to take up a post at the Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth. NEIL LEWIS writes about the woman who bore Steve Biko's son.

By all accounts, Mamphela Ramphele has suffered greatly at the hands of the South African Government.

In April, 1977, security police seized her from the community health clinic she directed in the Eastern Cape and drove her 1 200 km to Lenyenye in the north of the country.

As well as being exiled to this remote village away from friends and family, she was "banned" which meant she could not be quoted or be in the presence of more than one person at a time.

When she arrived in Lenyenye she was pregnant with a child fathered by black consciousness leader, Steve Biko. Biko's death caused a world outcry.

Her banishment evidently was meant to neutralise her as a political figure. Instead, she has revitalised the Lenyenye community with a health centre, literacy programme, brick-making factory and vegetable co-operative.

Her efforts in the face of adversity have made her perhaps the woman most admired by blacks, and several whites, in South Africa.

Last year she was selected as woman of the year by the country's largest daily newspaper, the Star, after a reader survey.

"The whole purpose of them bringing me here was to frustrate what I wanted to do," she said in an interview in her home at the clinic. "So you see I'm not going to let them frustrate me."

Ramphele recalled her horror when she arrived in Lenyenye — a total stranger, in the middle of the night, with only the clothes she was wearing. When she learned of Steve Biko's death five months later, she was in the midst of a difficult pregnancy.

"At that time I really hit rock bottom," she recalled; and she stayed despondent until her child was born. "I spent a lot of time feeling sorry for myself."

She named the boy Hlumelo, which means "shoot from a dead tree" in the Xhosa language. From the time of his birth she began working vigorously in the community.

"I realised that life goes on whatever happens," she said. "Steve (Biko) represented strength and determination. It would be a disservice to his memory if I were to sit and brood."



Dr Ramphele — refused to be frustrated.

In the end, she said, she came to believe the government had done her a great favour by putting her under stress.

She credits her profession with making it easier for her to bounce back. "As a medical person, you have skills that are always needed," she said. "Even if they put you in a cave you'll find a sick baboon."

When she came to Lenyenye, a community of some 4 000 blacks, most people were reluctant to come to see her, apparently for fear of attracting the attention of the security police.

"It was the women who came first though, the women with sick children," she said. "They were not going to be scared off getting help for their children."

The Ithuseng clinic (meaning "help yourselves" in the Sotho language) was formally opened in mid-1981. She had to seek special permission to attend the inauguration because it would have violated the terms of her banning.

With the clinic came a rudimentary literacy programme and a brickworks alongside the township. "So the mothers would not be far from home", she explained.

When South Africa let banning orders expire last year on all but a handful of government opponents, Ramphele was free to leave Lenyenye. She chose, however, to stay on for a time to ensure that everything ran well in preparation for her eventual departure.

When she returns from a trip to the United States this month as the guest of several organisations, she will leave Lenyenye and its people to move back to the Eastern Cape with her husband, a pharmacist, and a second son.

Her approval is eagerly sought by black political groups and there are many in South Africa who are curious about what political stance she will take. She herself is unsure what she will do, but intends to stay in community medicine.

She said she hopes to mobilise black women as a political force. "Most black women are concerned with survival," she said.

"They are usually the ones holding families together and that takes a hell of a lot of energy. But once you've got these women going in a political direction, I think you've got an unstoppable force." — SAPA-RNS.

can only be taken when the investigation in respect of the proposed council for standards, evaluation and certification referred to in paragraph 4.5.5 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA, has been completed.

328 Hansard Q. Col. 1635 15/6/84

Certain person declared a listed communist

*15. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, has been declared a listed cummunist; if so, when;

(2) whether this person is still a listed communist; if not, when was his name removed from the list;

(3) whether this person is resident in the Republic at present; if not, (a) what are his whereabouts at present and (b) when did he leave the Republic if so,

(4) whether he will furnish any further particulars in regard to this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) where is this person resident at present and (b) by whom or what concern is he employed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2)–(4) Fall away.

Hansard Q. Col. 1635

Westfort Hospital, Pretoria

15/6/84

*16. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:†

(1) Whether (a) White and (b) non-White patients are treated at the Westfort Hospital in Pretoria; if so, what categories of (i) White and (ii) non-White patients;

(2) whether any patients are treated in this hospital by order of Attorney-General; if so, what categories of (a) White and (b) non-White patients;

(3) whether any security measures are taken at this hospital in regard to such patients; if not, why not; if so, what security measures?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes;

(b) yes;

(i) leprosy

(ii) leprosy and psychiatric;

(2) no;

(3) falls away.

Westfort Hospital, Pretoria

*17. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether any (a) complaints were lodged and/or (b) charges were laid with the South African Police recently in connection with alleged theft at the Westfort Hospital in Pretoria; if so, (i) what was the nature of the alleged offences and (ii) on what dates did these offences occur;

(2) whether the South African Police has investigated these complaints and/or charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) Complaints of the alleged theft of a television set, a firearm, cooking oil and a motorcar battery were lodged with the Police on 1, 5 and 15 January and on 15 April 1984 respectively.

(2) Yes. The investigations have not yet been completed.

Westfort Hospital, Pretoria

*18. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether any (a) complaints have been lodged and/or (b) charges have been laid with the South African Police since 1 January 1984 in connection with alleged assaults of Whites by non-Whites in the vicinity of Westfort Hospital in Pretoria; if so, what are the particulars of each of the complaints and/or charges;

(2) whether the South African Police has investigated the complaints and/or charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes. Four complaints of alleged rape and one of alleged robbery in which cases the victims were threatened with knives were lodged with the South African Police.

(2) Yes. The investigations have not yet been completed.

Hansard Q. Col. 1637

Huhudi community

15/6/84

*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Huhudi are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether his Departement has held discussions with the Huhudi community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Huhudi community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) to (3) The matter will be discussed on 31 August 1984 with all the interested parties.

Hansard Q. Col. 1638

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

15/6/84

*20. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many persons resident within the prescribed area of Pietermaritzburg qualified for rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

11 844 as at 31 May 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 1638

Luckhoff: resettlement

15/6/84

*21. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether residents of the Black township at Luckhoff in the Orange Free State were resettled recently; if so, (a)(i) why, (ii) when, (iii) on whose authority and (iv) where were they resettled, (b) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals were involved, (c) how many of these residents are employed at Luckhoff and (d) what is the distance between this township and the resettlement area;

(2) whether facilities have been provided for them at the resettlement area; if not, why not; if so, what facilities;

(3) whether any compensation has been paid to them; if not, why not; if so, what compensation;

SA medicine's loss is UK's gain

New knight: I'd still be there but for the govt

328
S Star
21/6/84

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There is a special irony involved in the knighthood with which Britain has seen fit to reward Professor Raymond Hoffenberg in the 1984 Queen's birthday honours list.

Had the South African Government not forced him into exile because of his implacable stand on apartheid, he would almost certainly still be offering to medicine there the services which have made him one of the most respected members of the medical establishment in Britain.

Although the South African Government has always refused to give him an official reason for imposing a banning order 16 years ago, he still believes it was because he "simply spoke out against apartheid".The banning order prevented him from entering any academic institution, thus effectively ending his career.

He was allowed to see only one person at a time and was confined to the Cape Town suburb where he lived.



Professor Raymond Hoffenberg . . . his banning led to his leaving.

After nine months, the British Medical Research Council offered him a job at its Harrow research centre.

He left South Africa with his family and later became a consultant at the New End and Royal Free hospitals in London, and has been professor of medicine at Birmingham University since 1972. Last year he became president of the Royal College of Physicians, one of the most senior medical positions in Britain.

None of this has prevented him from making stands on matters of conscience in his adopted country.

Most recently he has mounted vigorous attacks on the lack of a sound policy to discourage smoking, and on the Thatcher Government's widespread health cuts.

Nor has it in any way injured his standing with the Government here. A spokesman for No 10 Downing Street — on whose advice honours lists are drawn — said Sir Raymond received his knighthood in recognition of his "considerable contribution to medicine and to the Royal College of Physicians".

Sir Raymond said: "Naturally, I'm pleased andhonoured. But it's perfectly true that, but for the South African Government, I would still be there.

"I would never have left that country if I hadn't been forced to."

328 C. Twins

Issel case adjourned 4/7/84

Staff Reporter

MRS Shahieda Issel appeared briefly in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with attending an illegal gathering.

The appearance of Mrs Issel, 28, of Kraai Street, Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, is a sequel to an incident in Mitchells Plain on Monday morning when residents protested against the increase in General Sales Tax and higher rents.

She was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The State alleges in the charge sheet that she had contravened section 57 (1) (c) of the Internal Security Act. No other details were available.

The hearing was adjourned for further investigation to July 31 and Mrs Issel's bail of R100 was extended.

Mrs P C Sickle was the magistrate. Mr J F Riley appeared for the State. Mr E Mohamed appeared for Mrs Issel.

Banning order means financial ruin for family

By JIMMY MATYU

A KWAZAKHELE woman, Mrs Caroline Madlingozi, has had to abandon her university studies this year because her banned husband, Maxwell, a former active trade unionist, could no longer help her financially.

Mr Madlingozi is a former executive member of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

The plight of Mr Madlingozi and his family has been taken up by the human rights organisation, Amnesty International.

Members in many parts of the world are writing to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and South African newspapers, expressing concern about his welfare.

The Amnesty members appeal to the Prime Minister to "support the universal principle of justice" by using his influence to have Mr Madlingozi's banning order lifted.

Mr Madlingozi was first banned for two years in 1982, six weeks after his release from a 270-day security police detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The banning occured after he and three others had been detained by Transkei security police for allegedly travelling without valid documents.

Detained with him at the time were other trade unionists, Mr Dumile Makanda, former chairman of Macwusa, Mr Mxolisi Didiza and Mr Zamile Mjuza. All were subsequently handed to the South African security police.

Mr Makanda and Mr Mjuza were also banned.

In June last year, before his banning order expired, Mr Madlingozi was rebanned for another three years in terms of the new Internal Security Act, restricting him to the Kwazakele area.

According to a close relative, Mrs Madlingozi, who has two children, was in her second year at the University of Fort Hare last year, studying for a degree in computer science.

"She depended on her husband's earnings at General Motors and later on what he had saved. But now they have nothing left.

"She would be happy to go back if she could receive financial assistance or a scholarship," she said.

The relative said Mr Madlingozi and his family were now dependent on the support of his brother, Mr Garlik Madlingozi, who also had a wife and three children to support on his R600 a month salary.

In one of the Amnesty letters to Mr Botha, written by Roberta Martini and signed by 11 other people, the Italian section of the organisation says: "We are bringing to your attention our concern at the use of banning orders outside the judicial system, which is a violation of the fundamental human right to freedom of association, expression and movement.

"We understand that you have no direct responsibility for bannings, but we appeal to you to use all your influence to bring an end to their use. In particular we want to draw your attention to the case of Mr Maxwell Madlingozi who has been banned since 1982."

The letters also express the hope that any persons under a banning order suspected of endangering State security or law and order should be charged and brought to trial in an open court.

● Mr Makanda has also been rebanned in terms of the new legislation.

80 more on 'may not be quoted' list

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has added about 80 people to its latest list of people who may not be quoted and removed many of the anomalies that appeared in last year's list.

The names added to the list include Mr Joe Slovo, a leading member of the African National Congress and the Communist Party in exile, his late wife, Ms Ruth First, and Mr Braam Fischer, the late Communist Party leader.

The 1982 Internal Security Act obliged the government to publish regular consolidated lists of those who may not be quoted.

Last year's consolidated list, the first in terms of the new Act, had 130 names on it.

This was a significant drop from the 450 people listed in terms of the old Act.

It was pointed out at the time that there were a number of anomalies in the 1983 list.

Jail sentence

For example, it excluded Mr Slovo and Mr Fischer, but included a number of dead people such as Mr Can Temba, a journalist.

It excluded Mr Issy Heymann, who served a jail sentence for Communist Party activities, but included his wife, Anne.

This year's list has about 200 names.

More than 100 people — including five new names — are listed because the Minister of Law and Order is satisfied that they had engaged in, advocated, advised, defended or encouraged activities which endangered law and order or the security of the State.

These include many exiles, such as ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, former student leader Mr Sammy Adelman, former trade union leader Mr Thozamile Botha, PAC leader Mr Potlaka Leballo and ANC leader Mr Alfred Nzo.

It also includes a number of dead people.

Most of the names added to this year's list are people who were on the pre-1982 list and who the Minister has decided should remain on the list.

They include Mr Lionel Bernstein, Mrs Hilda Bernstein, Mr Issy Heymann, Mr Moses Kotane, Mr J B Marks, Mr Eli Weinberg, Mrs Violet Weinberg, Mr Reg September, Mr Ben Turok, Mr Harry Simons, Mrs Ray Simons and a number of Robben Island prisoners such as Govan Mbeki and Raymond Mhlaba.

People previously listed and not on the new list will still have to wait some time before they can be quoted.

september 14 1984

Financial Mail

SECURITY

Why the bludgeon?

328

Until the end of the month, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange has made it illegal to criticise the government in certain areas. That, at any rate, is if we are to take seriously his gagging proclamation — under Section 46(3) of the Internal Security Act — affecting 22 magisterial districts.

As Le Grange would have it, any gathering of two or more people in these regions (mainly in the Vaal Triangle) which criticises or even *discusses* "any actions of the government" has been prohibited until September 30. Outdoor gatherings which engage in such activities have been illegal for some time; the latest move extends the ban to indoor meetings.

The measure seems excessive in any terms. While it is clearly aimed at clamping down on township unrest, its sweeping nature is bizarre. The only parallel in our history dates back to the State of Emergency proclaimed after Sharpeville in the early Sixties (still in force in the Transkei). Any number of situations come to mind as being in contravention of the letter of the law.

Among them: analysis of fiscal measures introduced by government; the joint decision of a husband and wife, after talking it over, to vote for the National Party; any editorial meeting in the media which touches on politics; a round-table television panel on the new constitution; a business chat over lunch on protectionism; and so on.

Of course, the law does not concern itself with trifles; and if prosecutions were to arise from meetings of this kind the law would be an ass. Obviously Section 46(3) has been invoked to prevent uprisings, arson, intimidation and the like. Surely, however, such actions are illegal anyway?

The relevant section gives the Minister the power to prohibit gatherings "if he deems it necessary or expedient in the interest of the State or for the maintenance of public peace or in order to prevent the causing, encouraging or fomenting of feelings of hostility between different population groups or parts of populations of the Republic."

Le Grange's prohibition, therefore, is so wide that it amounts to placing entire sections of SA, once more, in a state of emergency — although meetings in terms of the Electoral Act and the Black Local Authorities Act are apparently exempt. The measure seems out of all proportion to the prevailing situation of unrest — grim as it is — and the fear must be that it will be selectively used to bludgeon opponents of the government, who nonetheless operated within the law until Section 46(3) was extended, into submission.

If so, the primary target is likely to be the United Democratic Front and its affiliates. The new constitution will therefore be implemented in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion and be accordingly tarnished in the eyes of the world. Those who are really determined to overthrow the State are hardly going to be deterred by yet another penalty for their ambitions.

Or does the Minister know something that we don't — perhaps about the real degree of opposition and anger in the townships? If so, perhaps he should consider taking the rest of us into his confidence.

Issel pleads not guilty

Times Staff Reporter

COMMUNITY leader John James Issel, 36, yesterday pleaded not guilty in Wynberg Regional Court to breaking the conditions of his banning order — restricting him to the Wynberg magisterial district — by leaving the area without magisterial permission.

The State alleges that Mr Issel, of Belgravia, Athlone, left Wynberg between December 26 last year and January 1, 1984 without permission. Mr Issel declined to disclose the basis of his defence.

The hearing was adjourned to October 22 and Mr Issel's bail of R50 was extended.

Mr A P Kotze was the magistrate. Mr J Bezuidenhout appeared for the State. Mr Issel was not represented.

Freed political detainees vow to continue their struggle

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

Political detainees released yesterday after weeks in detention said they would be prepared to go back to jail again and again if that was the price demanded for a "true democracy" in South Africa.

At a gathering to celebrate their release in Johannesburg yesterday, three former detainees spoke to *The Star* of their determination to continue the "peaceful struggle against apartheid".

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had released them only hours earlier.

He had also lifted the banning order on Dr Beyers Naude, former head of the Christian Institute, after seven years.

The ex-detainees proposed a silent toast to the men still in detention, including the president and vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Essop Jassat and Dr Ram Salojee.

"If the Government tomorrow held another round of elections like those for the so-called Indians and so-called coloureds, I and my organisation would campaign for the poll to be rejected," said Mr Moss Chikane, Transvaal secretary of the United Democratic Front.

SOLUTION

Mr Chikane was detained on August 26.

"I must stay with the path I have chosen — it is the only way a peaceful solution to the massive problems of this country can be found," he said.

Mr Chikane said the alternative to the struggle for freedom by peaceful means was the recent widespread unrest.

This had already cost too many lives, he said.

"We cannot afford to let the peaceful struggle come to an end and must never accept the alternative," he added.

The view was seconded by Azapo vice-president Mr Saths Cooper, who had spent 16 days in detention.

RACIST

He said that to lay the blame for the popular rejection of the new constitution at the doorstep of the detainees was "to give us an honour we do not deserve."

"The people of this country are not mindless sheep. They decided for themselves that the new system was racist and no solution to our problems.

"If credit is due to anyone for the failure of the elections, it must go to the people who did not vote," Mr Cooper said.

The Azapo leader added that if he had to go to jail again so that true democracy could become a reality, "then so be it".

A leading member of the Council of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Moruti Andries Mapetla, said that his four weeks in detention could have been better spent preparing for exams.

"The police accused me of contributing to a state of unrest in this country. I never have and never will become involved in violence," Mr Mapetla said.

"We are striving for a peaceful solution and will continue to do so."

Other detainees released yesterday were the Cape vice-president of Azapo, Mr Peter Jones, Azapo member Mr Moke Cekisane and Cosas member Mr Jerry Thlopane.

The released men said those still in detention were "fit and well" and in high spirits.

Beyers Naude, the brave Christian, can c

Seven years of enforc silence come to an en

The director of the now outlawed Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, despised by some for abandoning the Afrikaner laager and hailed by others as a prophet and saint, could not conceal his relief last night that he was a free man again — after seven long years of enforced silence.

His three-year banning order, which succeeded a five-year restriction imposed at the height of crises in South Africa in 1977, was ended prematurely yesterday by Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange.

It caught everyone by surprise. Not the least perplexed was Dr Naude himself.

He said it was totally unexpected. "I expected my order to run until next October, and maybe not be renewed.

"It is a tremendous relief to me, my wife and my children. But if it could happen to me,

By Sol Makgabutlane

what about the 11 other people who are still restricted? I did not deserve any more than they did."

Dr Naude was first served with a five-year banning order on October 19 1977. So were his colleagues, the Rev Brian Brown and Mr Cedric Mayson.

It was on that day the South Africa's leading black newspapers, *The World* and *The Weekend World*, 17 black organisations, and the multiracial Christian Institute were outlawed.

What were the seven years of silence like for Dr Naude?

"It was different from the life I had known before," he said. "I was restricted to Johannesburg, and could not go even to Randburg or Sandton.

"I was prohibited from entering any educational institution, court building except when giving evidence, premises of trade unions, premises where publications are printed.

"I was prohibited from entering coloured, Indian and African areas. I could not attend political gatherings. I could not communicate with other banned people.

"I could talk to only one person at a time. And I had to report my presence to a police station once a week."

RESENTFUL

Dr Naude said that from time to time he had felt resentful and angry about his banning order. "But after discussions with my wife we realised that if I allowed any feelings of bitterness and vindictiveness to take root, it would make me much less available to assist others who found themselves in a similar situation.

"Any hatred corrodes the inner being, the total being of a person, and I could not a... this to happen."

Dr Naude said he had t... rethink his whole life again a... the age of 69 "because I just assumed my life would remain restricted in a certain sense for a long period — so there was little opportunity really to think of what my future life would be like."

This deeply principled lay preacher once chose to go to jail rather than give evidence to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry.

He said that although he believed the intention of the Government should be recognised in the implementation of the "new deal", he was convinced that as long as the majority was excluded it was not possible for South Africa's problems to be solved satisfactorily.

"We should take note of the dissatisfaction of the black community and understand the

A President revisits the fountainhead

The first National Party provincial congress held under the new dispensation demonstrated that very little had changed in South Africa's political hierarchy.

True, the glossy programme booklet of the Cape Congress (held in Cape Town from Monday to Wednesday) featured pictures of the coloured and Indian Ministers.

It was also the first political party congress attended by a serving State President, though of course the presidency is no longer a figurehead post supposed to be above politics.

President P W Botha was in fact very much the superstar of the show.

He was unanimously re-elected Cape leader of the National Party and the city hall in which the congress was held was festooned with banners proclaiming his virtues.

Mr Botha opened the congress on Monday night at a public meeting attended by about 1 200 people.

Most of the Cabinet and ministers' wives were in attendance ... but not the

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

coloured or Indian ministers because they are not members of the NP.

The President's speech was a variation of the theme he has been expounding at his other recent public appearances: South Africans must keep their appointment with the future, and the country must remain strong and secure.

For as long as he was the head of the country, the President pledged, the SA Defence Force would be modern and strong.

USUAL TOPICS

He warned overseas powers, notably Britain, that South Africa was not a colony.

The 47 resolutions discussed at the congress dealt with the usual range of topics, with many of them concerned with the economy and various taxation issues.

In the absence of Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of the Budget for white affairs, Mr Eli Louw handled the discussion.

The Government had called for an inquiry into the country's entire taxation system, he said, and it would look at all the points raised.

One resolution, introduced by Stellenbosch and Tygervallei, requested the Government to consider the extension of 99-year leasehold rights to blacks in the Western Cape.

Delegates were clearly divided on the matter.

The Western Cape has traditionally been closed to permanent settlement of blacks, and coloured people are given labour preference in the area.

Several delegates argued that it would be wrong to extend 99-year leasehold rights to blacks because this would lead inexorably to permanent property rights.

The President rose to give the congress "guidance".

Fixing delegates with a look that dared them to defy him, he said the State could no longer cope alone with the problem of urbanisation and provision of housing.

The private sector was needed to help out, but then the 99-year leasehold system had to be extended so that everyone who was legally accommodated in the Western Cape could be placed on an equal footing.

The chairman of the congress, Mr Chris Heunis, asked delegates if they were in agreement. A few voices said yes.

"Any dissension?" Mr Heunis asked and, when no-one moved, declared that the matter was approved.

Later, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, emphasised that the extension of 99-year leasehold rights to the Western Cape did not mean that the doors had been opened to black migration to the area.

FIRM POLICY

Many people had asked about this, he said, but the Government's policy remained firm.

President Botha sat through most of the discussions.

He clearly enjoyed himself, a man with his friends and supporters, the grassroots of the National Party and, in the final analysis, the fountainhead of all his power.

e again savour the feeling of freedom

328

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...essage that is being conveyed ...y the present unrest. We should try to build a sound ...oundation in this country."

An active, outgoing and involved man, he is the son of one of the founders of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Armed with intellectual gifts and charisma, he began his life as one of Afrikanerdom's elite.

He rose rapidly in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk's hierarchy and was a Broederbond member for 22 years.

In the early 1966s he began questioning, and finally publicly attacking, racial discrimination.

He resigned from the Broederbond and helped to found the Christian Institute. His ...oves were characterised by ...ate letters, abusive telephone ...alls, social ostracism, mysterious damage to his car and ...eath threats.

Yesterday his house was ...abbling with activity ... news ...edia seeking interviews, well-...ishers and long-distance tele-...one callers offering congra-...lations.

Dr Naude is still an unwavering churchman, but now ...rships with the black NGK Afrika, led by the Rev Sam ...ti.

Once a Moderator of the ...uthern Transvaal Synod of white NGK, he lost his stabecause he accepted direcship of the Christian Insti-...e.

DIRECTION

...e said of the NGK: "I am ...ply concerned that the NGK ...tinues to support the policy ...partheid and tries to justify ... biblical grounds.

"As long as the church is not ...ng to admit that, however ... intentioned, this was a ...ake, it will not be able to the necessary direction for ...ningful and fundamental ...ge in South Africa — ...h is so urgently needed.

"...church conference in Ot... declared apartheid to be ...esy, and the church did ...cept it.

"...believe that until the ...ch takes a resolution ...usly in response to the ...ration, it will remain in a ... situation within the fam... Reformed Churches."



Unbanned . . . Dr Beyers Naude yesterday. ● Picture by Clive Lloyd.

'Freedom' song as man leaves court

328 E. Post 27/9/84

CAPE TOWN — Supporters quietly sang a "freedom" song while leaving Wynberg Regional Court yesterday after the appearance of community leader Mr John "Johnny" James Issel, 36, who appeared on a charge of breaking the conditions of his banning order.

Mr Issel, of Athlone, pleaded not guilty to a charge that he had left the Wynberg magisterial district — to which he was confined in terms of his banning order — between December 26 last year and January 1, 1984, without the permission of the Wynberg magistrate. He declined to disclose the basis of his defence.

Captain F M du Preez, of the Cape Town security police, said he had served the banning order on Mr Issel on July 21 last year and it was effective until July 31, 1986.

Captain du Preez, who on a question from Mr Issel had difficulty defining the borders of the Wynberg magisterial district, conceded that when applications were received from banned persons to leave their magisterial districts, the security police were sometimes consulted to assist the magistrates concerned in determining whether the application was warranted.

Mr Issel put it to Capt du Preez that security police were "not much loved" among members of the public and there was laughter in the public gallery when Capt Du Preez replied that he had a "good relationship" with the public.

Mr Edward Turner, a former passport control officer at Kei Bridge border post, said he had processed and issued an emergency travel document in the name of Mr Issel in the early hours of December 26 last year.

Lieutenant W R Liebenberg, of the security police, said he had collected specimen signatures from Mr Issel after he had appeared in court previously and had forwarded them to the South African Criminal Bureau in Pretoria for analysis.

The hearing was adjourned to October 22 and Mr Issel's bail of R50 was extended. — Sapa



Beyers Naude . . . I am seen as a traitor to the cause of the Afrikaner people, but that will not stop me from responding to a plea from that community.

by
Carolyn Dempster

Beyers Naude: Banning is not a successful weapon

(328) Slow 29/9/64

Thursday was one day in the life of the Rev Beyers Naude. But it was no ordinary day.

Summer sun streamed through the blinds of the small house in Hoylake Road, Greenside, beckoning a steady flow of visitors, friends and journalists across the threshold.

For the first time in seven years, the outcast of Afrikanerdom — confined, silenced and stripped of human rights for so long — could once again speak out and be heard.

UNDERSTAND

"I would be dishonest if I did not say that at times I felt deep anger and frustration.

"I love to associate with people, share their views, wishes and ideas — to try to understand what people are trying to portray and convey," said the soft-spoken minister who has twice suffered the blow of banning orders, the first time in 1977 when the Christian Institute was banned together with 11 other Black Consciousness organisations, *The World* newspaper and *Weekend World*.

"For the first five years it was tremendously frustrating. How I maintained interest in my life and complied with my banning order became a constant conflict."

To guard against the corroding of his views and inner re solve he appealed to his wife Ilsa.

"I said: 'Ilsa, you must be my watchdog. When you discover in any tone of my voice or attitude a reflection of vindictiveness or bitterness, you must tell me.' And make no mistake — she did," he laughed.

Fortified by an inner spiritual faith and the support of his family, church and friends, Dr Naude emerged from his seven-year ban this week relatively unscathed.

"Banning is effective in silencing people for a short period of time, but politically it is counter-productive.

"My convictions have grown and my depth in understanding. I have watched it in other people as well. Banning is not a successful weapon in silencing opposition or creating desired viewpoints."

The most painful facet of Dr Naude's banning order came when his children returned home with their friends and the process of explanation began.

"I would have to remove myself from their company and that hurt."

What also hurt was not being able to go out together with his wife in the company of other people, to travel and mingle with people, to share and interpret views.

His humanitarian trip to Durban to give support to the consulate six this week was in itself a novel experience.

"The Government may interpret my going down to Durban as a wish to embarrass or provoke the authorities, but they are very wrong. My first thought was humanitarian. I feel that I will never feel free in the real sense of the word until other banned or detained people also enjoy the same freedom."

Seemingly undaunted by his years of ostracism and exclusion, Dr Naude is fully prepared to take up where he left off.

"I don't see my contribution on a political level, but on the level of the church — the contribution the church has to make in order to make politics more just and more meaningful.

"I understand the feelings of the Afrikaner people and, although I am seen as a traitor to their cause, I must not let that prevent me from responding positively to any plea from the Afrikaner community."

Now in a position where he can fully reassert his rights to freedom of speech and association, not even the fear or possibility of re-banning mars the energy, optimism and enthusiasm of Dr Beyers Naude.

"I cannot allow this to force me to withdraw or stop me from expressing my convictions."

d luck, er happy

mentators to have backfired, but Kuiper steadfastly defended his decision. "It's the only thing to do. A bit of luck went against us, but once you've won the toss, you simply have to bat."

Kuiper, in sharp contrast to his team-mates, played a superbly attacking innings, with six sixes and one four in his innings of 55. "If the ball is bad, I simply hit it," he said.

Transvaal captain Jimmy Cook said he had been most impressed by the bowling of new boy Dave Norman, as well as the pace and aggression shown by Garth le Roux.

Western Province next meet Eastern Province in the annual Firestone Cup match in Port Elizabeth on Saturday.

● Full report, back page

Cradock leaders freed but listed

Own Correspondent

CRADOCK. — After more than six months in detention, Cradock community leaders Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata and Mr Mbulelo Goniwe were released and returned home early yesterday morning.

The men cannot be quoted because they are listed persons.

Friends said that while the men were extremely happy to be free again, their joy was marred by the knowledge that others were still in detention.

Public violence

Mr Matthew Goniwe, chairman of the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora), Mr Mbulelo Goniwe, a Cradora organizer and publicity secretary of the Cradock Youth Association (Cradoya), Mr Calata, chairman of Cradoya and Cradora's treasurer, and the head boy of the Ilingelihle High School, Madoda Jacobs, were detained under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act on March 30 this year.

Mr Jacobs, after being held for more than four months in Pollsmoor Prison, was recently acquitted on a charge of public violence in Somerset East.

Yesterday Cradora and students in the community welcomed the men's release, but said their demands would not have been met until Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata were reinstated as teachers.

Mr Goniwe, a mathematics and science teacher, effectively dismissed himself from the Department of Education and Training when he refused to accept a transfer to Graaff-Reinet at the end of last year.

The transfer came at the height of Cradora's negotiations on a rent increase. Mr Calata was informed of his dismissal while in detention.

Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, Mr Matthew Goniwe's wife, yesterday said her husband had arrived from Pollsmoor Prison, and the others from Johannesburg Prison, within minutes of each other about 3.30am yesterday.

"It came as a surprise. We were prepared for the worst and did not expect them to be released before March."

Mr Gladwell Makaula, vice-chairman of Cradora, said Mrs Calata had travelled to Johannesburg last Thursday and visited her husband on Saturday.

She had remained in Johannesburg to discuss an incident concerning a warden with Mr Calata's lawyer, but was hoping return as soon as possible.

Mr Makaula said: "The release of our leaders who have not been tried or convicted of anything only proves that the detentions were uncalled for.

"We welcome the release of the three but still call for the reinstatement of Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Calata as teachers," he said.

The Congress of South African Students' interim committee in Cradock welcomed the release of the men, but said the pupils would not return to school until the two were unconditionally reinstated as teachers in the township. The schools boycott in Cradock is now in its eighth month.

● Picture, page 2

tax down

ny's profits rose by 1 389 dropped by 3 100 percent. Properties, a new company evelopment, increased its 98 000 from R151 000. 000 — down from R62 000 in

that its tax bill has been ht forward. Allowable tax

arnings soar, page 15

ouse shapes up to fury

ed," it said in women's ion writers Americans mple of the at often ap- from the

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at all funny American one writer, identified.

Karl Lagerfeld, a German who lives in Paris and does collections for Chanel and in his own name as well as for Fendi, who came up with the phrase.

Lagerfeld wears his hair in a pigtail and is known as the *enfant terrible*, or bad boy, of the European fashion world.

"He likes to shock a little although he didn't mean to really offend anyone," Ms Fendi said.

The designer started with the perfectly respectable French phrase *formée pour être desirée*, (shaped to be desired).

"Then he said 'shaped to be raped' and it rhymed so well in English that we all laughed."

"And you see, in Italian men may say of a women 'she is so beautiful I want to *violentare* (rape) her' without any connotation of violence, only of Latin admiration," she said.

Ms Aniko Gall, fashion merchandising director for Garfinckel, said she was not disturbed because she believed most people in the fashion world would know what Lagerfeld meant.

Mr Daniel Moriarty, international vice-president of Revlon, laughed at the fuss.

"There's something to offend everyone here if you look for it.

"They played Ave Maria when the bride came out at one show and there are people who would interpret that as in bad taste because it's sacred music," said Mr Moriarty.

One of Italy's top fashion writers, Ms Pia Soli, of the Rome newspaper Il Tempo, sympathized with Lagerfeld.

"Languages can be so difficult," she said. "That's why we all have passports." — UPI

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11/10/84 (328) D. Rafuta

Madikizela banished

UMTATA — An Umtata lawyer, Mr General Prince Madikizela, has been banished to his family home in Bizana.

An order signed by the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, was served on Mr Madikizela by police yesterday morning.

His brother, Mr Msimango Madikizela, a practising attorney here, said Mr Madikizela was being held at the Ngangelizwe police station and would be escorted to Bizana today.

Mr Madikizela has been banished in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act. The order cannot be contested.

In the order President Matanzima said: "I am satisfied that your presence in the city of Umtata or at any other place in the district of Umtata is not in the general public interest."

On being served the notice, Mr Madikizela was ordered "immediately to withdraw from the said district and to proceed to Mbongweni administrative area in the district of Bizana, and to no other place, and there take up residence at your home."

Mr Madikizela was not allowed to return to the Umtata district without the written permission of the Transkei Police.

He is legally separated from his second wife, Mrs Camagwini Madikizela, who is the daughter of President Matanzima. — DDR.

Get out — and stay out

UMTATA attorney Prince Madikizela — the former son-in-law of President Kaizer Matanzima — has been banished from Umtata to Bizana.

By BENITO PHILLIPS

The banishment order was signed by Pres Matanzima and served on him by the Transkei police.

Mr Madikizela is now legally separated from his second wife Gamagwini Madikizela (nee Matazima).

His banishment is in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act, and cannot be contested.

In the order, Pres Matanzima said he was satisfied that Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata "is not in the general public interest".

He was instructed to immediately withdraw from Umtata and to go to the Mbogweni administration area in Bizana.

He is not allowed to return to Umtata without written permission from the Transkeian cops.

Earlier this year, Mr Madikizela was found guilty of assaulting his former wife after he claimed he found her kissing another man in a car.

Two months later, he appeared in court for assaulting her and their maid, Ms Tembeka Ngona.

Banned Johnny Issel jailed for six mo

Staff Reporter

COMMUNITY leader Johnny Issel, 36, was yesterday jailed for six months by a Wynberg regional magistrate for breaking the conditions of his banning order.

Issel pleaded not guilty to a charge of leaving the Wynberg magisterial district, to which he was confined in terms of his banning order, between December 26 last year and January 1 this year.

The magistrate, Mr A Kotze, sentenced Issel to a year, half of which was suspended for two years.

Mr H van Wyk, Acting Chief Magistrate of Wynberg at the time of the incident, said in evidence that no application for exemption from Issel's banning order had been received at the time.

Issel, conducting his own defence, admitted having entered Transkei on December 26 without permission to leave the Wynberg magisterial district.

Asked by the prosecutor, Mr J Bezuidenhoud, why he had pleaded not guilty, he replied: "I am not guilty of any offence. I went on holiday."

Citing an example, Issel said permission had in the past been refused when he had wanted to visit his late mother who had been ill at the time. He had therefore not seen that permission would have been granted for him to go on holiday, he said.

Asked whether he wanted peaceful change in this country, he said he had no record of being involved in violence.

He had "chosen my own path in the struggle for the liberation of South Africans" but police had prevented him from working in church organizations and on community newspapers.

He said his banning order, effective until July 31, 1986, was "the State's banning order, not mine. It is an erosion of my dignity. I believe that we must challenge the State. No person can live under a banning order."

Mr Bezuidenhoud: "Can I take it you will do it again?"

Issel: "I don't know. It is quite possible."

Issel said that even when he was not under a banning order, he had been harassed by the security police.

Banning orders were an integral part of the laws of oppression.

He had spent a total of 19½ months in detention — sometimes being subjected to electric shocks — without being brought to court.

When Issel, whose attorneys withdrew at a previous hearing at his request, told the magistrate that "we must fight this evil system", a cry of "Amandla Ngawethu" came from the public gallery.

In his judgment, Mr Kotze said that Issel had not only left the Wynberg r
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Minister rejects fugitives' terms

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, yesterday rejected the conditions laid down by the three fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban for their voluntary departure from the consulate offices.

The Natal Indian Congress attacked Mr Le Grange's decision as "ludicrous" and charged him with exacerbating the situation by his failure to "display a measure of reasonableness".

In a memorandum released last week the three fugitives agreed to leave the consulate if the government accepted any one of three pre-conditions. They were:

- The withdrawal of all detention orders under section 28 of the Internal Security Act.
- The exclusion of section 28 detainees' names from the consolidated list of people who may not be quoted and the suspension of the provision barring section 28 ex-detainees from practicising as lawyers.
- The granting of passports to the three — together with a guaranteed right to return to South Africa — to put their case before the Special Committee on Apartheid at

effect to the demands of the three".

The statement added: "The Minister of Law and Order can act only in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation. To do otherwise would be to act in *ultra vires* of the powers conferred on him by that legislation."

On the passport demand, Mr Le Grange said: "The issue of a passport cannot be considered until applications are received in the form prescribed by regulation."

The existence of detention orders against an applicant would "no doubt" be considered as a relevant circumstance,

EUROPA RESTAURANT



imes, Tuesday, October 23, 1984

anned Johnny Issel jailed for six months

aff Reporter

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Asked whether he wanted peaceful change in this country, he said he had no record of being involved in violence.

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Banning orders were an integral part of the laws of oppression.

He had spent a total of 19½ months in detention — sometimes being subjected to electric shocks — without being brought to court.

When Issel, whose attorneys withdrew at a previous hearing at his request, told the magistrate that "we must fight this evil system", a cry of "Amandla Ngawethu" came from the public gallery.

In his judgment, Mr Kotze said that Issel had not only left the Wynberg magisterial district, but had also "left the country". This was a serious offence for which no provision was made for a fine and for which the maximum sentence was three years.

The court did not know on the basis of which facts the banning order had been issued but there had to be "very good reasons" for such an order.

Mr Kotze said Issel had shown no remorse. "You have to realise that one simply has to obey the laws of the country whether you agree with them or not."

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Indian Con- cked Mr Le cision as "lu- nd charged xacerbating by his fail- play a mea- nableness".

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The existence of deten-



Black schools situation worsens

PRETORIA. — The situation at the six Atteridgeville/Saulsville black secondary schools which reopened on October 11 after being closed because of boycotts and unrest since May this year, deteriorated sharply again yesterday after a "very promising" improvement by last Friday.

"Schooling continued normally at three of the schools but education was disrupted at the other three, where low attendance was reduced to zero by outsiders," a spokesman for the Department of Education

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Appeal: Issel gets R100 bail

27/10/84

Staff Reporter

BANNED community leader Johnny Issel was granted R100 bail in the Wynberg Regional Court on Thursday after giving notice of appeal against his conviction and sentence for breaking the conditions of his banning order.

Issel, 36, previously pleaded not guilty to the charge on the grounds that he placed the banning order itself in contention. He was convicted on October 22 and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, of which six months were conditionally suspended for two years.

In documents handed to the court the grounds of appeal were:

- That the banning order served on him was invalid because the Minister of Law and Order "has failed to give reasons for having satisfied himself that Issel had engaged in activities which could endanger or be calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of law and order".
- That the Minister had failed to specify "those activities".
- That the magistrate had "erred" in finding that Issel had the necessary mens rea (intention to commit the offence).

Mr A P Kotze was the magistrate. Mr J Vermeulen appeared for the State. Mr E Moosa appeared for Issel.

Detainee freed, then banished

Mail Reporters

MR Abel "Sgubu" Dube, of Mofolo Village, Soweto, was released yesterday after 30 months in detention and was immediately sent to the Northern Transvaal town of Messina.

Mr Dube, who has never been tried , was taken to Messina, given a house and a job on a copper mine and served with a three-year order restricting him to the Messina district.

There are now 11 people serving banning orders. Mr Dube is only the second to be served with a banning order since most bannings were lifted in July last year.

Mr Dube was originally detained in April 1982. Seven months later he was served with a one-year preventive detention order under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act and was kept at Diepkloof Prison.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) issued a statement yesterday saying they were astounded and horrified by the length to which the authorities would go in hounding their opponents.

"It is cruel enough to incarcerate a man for 2½ years without giving him an opportunity to establish his innocence in a court of law.

"But then to banish him to a remote area is vindictive in the extreme," a DPSC spokesman said.

● A spokesman for the Security Police in Pietersburg yesterday confirmed and told Mr Dube's attorney — Mr Sello Monyatsi — that he had been restricted to Messina where he had been offered a job and a house on a copper mine.

Messina 'exile' Abel Dube is 12th restricted person

By Jon Qwelane

The banishment of Mr Abel Dube of Soweto last week brings to 12 the number of people restricted to fixed areas by the Government under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Dube, who had been in detention since April 1982, has been banished to the magisterial district of Messina where he must remain for at least three years — until the orders served on him lapse.

Among those banished is Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

BANISHED

She is restricted to Brandfort in the Free State, to which she was banished in 1977.

Journalist Mathatha Tsedu, formerly on the staff of the banned news papers *The World* and *Post (Transvaal)* , is banned and restricted to the township of Seshego in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Tsedu has been banned since January 1981.

Restrictions on the former head of the outlawed Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude, were lifted several weeks ago.

He was first banned during a crackdown on Government opponents on October 19 1977.

During the 30 months Mr Dube was in detention, no charges were brought against him.

He was first held in April 1982 for a few months under section 6 of the old Terrorism Act and later under the preventive detention clause of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention but no interrogation.

On his release a few days ago he was banned and banished to Messina, where he now works at the local copper mine.

Also still banned is Mr Mordecai Tatsa of Orlando East, Soweto, who was South Africa's longest-serving detainee of recent years.

He was first detained shortly before Christmas in 1979, and was held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He later faced terrorism charges, but these were dropped.

REFUSED

Shortly after he was pronounced a free man, the security police seized him again.

He was called to give evidence at the trial of two men in an Ermelo court, but he refused to comply.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for refusing to testify, but served only a year after appeal.

On his release the security police once more detained him and he remained a prisoner without trial until August last year. Then he was released and immediately placed under banning orders.

The man now holding the record for having been the longest-held detainee was the founding president of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, the late Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe.

He was jailed for three years for his part in the 1960 countrywide anti-pass demonstrations which resulted in the deaths of 69 people in Sharpeville.

When he completed his sentence in 1963, the Government invoked the Sobukwe Clause and he was held without trial on Robben Island for the next six years.

On release he was banned and banished to Kimberley.

Banished Umtata attorney appeals

UMTATA — An application to have an order by the Transkei State President, banishing an Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, to Bizana declared null and void, was filed in the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday.

The application which cites Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima as first respondent and the Transkei Government as second respondent, has been set down for hearing on November 29.

Mr Madikizela, who is President Matanzima's son-in-law, was detained by the Transkei security police last month before being escorted from Umtata to Bizana the following day.

An order banishing him to Bizana under Section 41 of the Public Security Act, signed by President Matanzima, said it was deemed in the general public interest that Mr Madikizela withdraw from the district of Umtata and go to Mbongweni administrative area in Bizana, which is Mr Madikizela's original home area.

Mr Madikizela argued in his affidavit that President Matanzima either acted beyond his powers or abused his powers by banishing him to Bizana. — SAPA.

103 328 O. Disputed 22/11/84

Attorney fights the ban

UMTATA — An Umtata attorney, who is the son-in-law of President Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday claimed his banishment order constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage.

Mr Prince Madikizela has applied in the Transkei Supreme Court to have the order declared null and void.

President Matanzima has been cited as the first respondent and the Transkei Government as the second. The return date is November 29.

Mr Madikizela was served with a banishment order on October 10 which restricts him to the Mbongweni administrative area of Bizana in Transkei. He must obtain permission from the Commissioner of Police to leave the area.

In the order, President Matanzima quoted Section 41 of the Public Security Act and said Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata was not in the general public interest.

In an affidavit yesterday, Mr Madikizela said his banishment constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage to the president's daughter, Camagwini.

"There is no doubt that had the first respondent's daughter and myself still been married and living as man and wife, I would never have been banished."

He "vehemently denied" he had been guilty of any actions "which would have entitled the President to exercise his formidable powers of removal against me".

Mr Madikizela said he married the President's daughter in 1969. The marriage had "never obtained the blessing of the President", he said.

Mr Madikizela argued the order had not been signed by a minister of state as was required in the Transkei Constitution Act.

He said President Matanzima had abused his powers, and used them for a purpose not intended by Parliament.

EAST L[illegible]

A serene campaigner recalls 17 long years of house arrest

Heroines of the campaign for justice are the subjects of an exhibition by artist Sue Williamson at a Cape Town gallery. Some of the women still live, others are dead, some are internationally known, others appreciated only in their own communities, but all are fighters who have suffered for their beliefs. ANNE TAYLOR spoke to one of them.

There are South Africans, the young and the recent arrivals, who have never read a report of a new banning order being served. But there are many who can never forget that it was once a common punishment for political opposition.

Mrs Amina Cachalia, whose life for 17 years had much in common with Kafka's nightmares, is unexpectedly serene.

"I was banned for five years, another five years, another five years, then two years. When I asked why I was banned I was told that I ought to know the reason."

In the 1950s she had been involved in Indian women's organisations and the Indian Youth Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Federation of South African Women.

"Banning was an effective method of making you your own jailer. My husband, who was also banned, was not allowed out of the house at night and weekends.

"I couldn't visit my children's school to talk to their teachers, they could have no birthday parties. We had to send the children to boarding school so that they could have a more normal life. It was an appalling choice to have to make."

She doesn't sound bitter, even when she says that she was deprived of the best years of her children's lives.

Prevented from working in educational establishments or law, Mrs Cachalia's husband, Yusuf, started a business in which she later joined him. It was successful, expanded and now they have been joined by their son.

But this was no compensation for a non-existent social life or being forbidden to see friends and relatives — even her sister and brother-in-law who lived on the same plot.

The ultimate absurdity was that their banning orders forbade Mr and Mrs Cachalia to talk to each other.

Police would call morning, noon or night, but Mrs Cachalia's poodle always gave them notice of their arrival. Without room to exercise at home, Mr Cachalia would walk the pavement in the evening, watching for the arrival of the police.



AMINA CACHALIA — not bitter about being deprived of the best years of her children's lives.

Thousands of taxpayers' rands were spent watching people, though this expense was avoided in some cases by banishing families to areas distant from their homes.

"Yusuf helped me a great deal, he is a very strong man," says Mrs Cachalia.

"When I wanted to leave the country and live somewhere else, he persuaded me that all this would pass and the children would come back. When my son finished school in Swaziland he went to London and was refused a passport for eight years."

In 1978 the Cachalias were freed of their restrictions. But this didn't mean that the world was instantly open to them. Living under such conditions affects one deeply. A prisoner doesn't give up his role and jailor overnight. For Mr Cachalia, the night has become too unfamiliar.

Mrs Cachalia likens the '80s to the '50s.

"The mid-50s were a very stimulating time for women. But after the leaders were removed there was a stagnant period in the 60s. Then the women's groups, which started with the pass protests, started growing again after 1976. Things are on the move and there is a great revival.

"The freed leaders have taken up where they left off. And Government action has politicised the people. When children are arrested and abused it affects every child, it politicises the children, their friends and families.

"In Lenasia thousands come to meetings. Women's groups have sprung up like the Federation in Soweto.

"In the '50s we tried to free Indian women of their dependence on their men. Today, because the Group Areas Act has moved people so far from the centres, it is impossible for a family to rely on one breadwinner.

On the election of the Indian House of Delegates she commented: "This is not what we want. The Government can talk to the people of Angola and Mozambique, but they can't talk to the people here."

She sounds a word of warning.

"Most of South Africa is basking in the sun, but at grassroots level people are gearing up for action."

Govt is urged to remove political bans

STAR 21/8/84

328

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A call to lift the ban on the African National Congress and other black political organisations has been made by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

The call is contained in an SAIRR council resolution copies of which were sent to President Botha and to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, this week together with a background paper explaining the initiative.

The SAIRR also calls for amnesty for leaders "serving prison sentences for essentially political offences" and freedom for political exiles to return home "subject to their renunciation of violence".

The resolution refers to the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress which were banned in 1960 after the Sharpeville shootings. Seventeen Black Consciousness organisations were also banned in 1977 after countrywide disturbances which started in June 1976.

The lifting of organisational bans and the freeing of leaders are seen by the SAIRR as the kind of "dramatic demonstration of good faith on the part of white people" needed to halt the deterioration in race relations.

"In the view of the institute the bannings were not only incompatible with democratic norms but have proved futile. Far from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid they have helped make violent a greater proportion of anti-apartheid action," says the background paper.

The SAIRR states clearly that a revocation of the bans would not, in itself, solve problems in education, local government and other areas of grievance.

"But it is an unavoidable prerequisite for creating a climate in which it might be possible to talk about solutions."

The institute insists that the ultimate cause of the current tension and unrest is the apartheid policy and that it is up to the Government to make the first move in defusing the situation.

The background paper states that South Africa is not on the brink of revolution and that the present unrest endangers racial goodwill rather than the security of the State.

But it adds: "No legitimate and lasting solution to South Africa's problems can be found outside structural political change or without some sort of national constitutional conference. Sooner or later the pressure for such a conference will no longer be avoidable."

JOHN KANE-BERMAN

Why the Institute spoke

328 305 FM 23/11/84



On September 8 the council of the SA Institute of Race Relations adopted a resolution calling on government to revoke banning orders served on black political organisations in 1960 and 1977. Institute director John Kane-Berman explains the background.

In the view of the institute, the bannings of the ANC and the PAC in 1960 and 17 "black consciousness" organisations in 1977 were not only incompatible with democratic norms, but have proved futile. Far from putting a stop to public demonstrations against apartheid, they have helped make a greater proportion of anti-apartheid action violent.

The bans should be lifted. At the same time, leaders serving prison sentences for essentially political offences should be granted an amnesty and political exiles should be allowed to return home, subject to their renunciation of violence. An imaginative demonstration of this kind by the government of good faith towards black South Africans is urgently necessary.

Revoking the bans would not on its own solve the problems SA faces in education, local government, and other fields. It is, however, an unavoidable prerequisite for creating a climate in which it might at least be possible to talk about solutions. Such a climate does not exist at present. Since the government holds power in SA, and since the ultimate cause of the current tension and violent disturbances in parts of the country is the policy of apartheid, it is up to the government to make the first move.

SA is not on the brink of revolution or black-white civil war. It is still possible for the country to extricate itself from its present political impasse, but only by devising, through negotiation, a political order acceptable to the majority of the population. Although the recent violence does not endanger the security of the State, it is a threat to racial goodwill and therefore to the chances of political negotiation.

It is of the utmost importance to arrest the structural deterioration in race relations that has been taking place over the past year. Whether from a political, social, or economic point of view, SA cannot afford this process. Probably the only way in which it can be arrested, and then reversed, is by a dramatic demonstration of good faith on the part of white people.

Revoking the bans is a logical next step to the formal recognition in 1979 of black trade union rights, which created a momentum of democratisation that cannot be stopped without damage to both race relations and the economy. Black trade unions have played a successful role in resolving conflicts in industrial relations, precisely because they are seen by workers and the community at large as legitimate institutions. Recognising that black people have a right to legitimate political institutions as well is probably the only way to avoid the politicisation of industrial relations.

Allowing the banned organisations openly to organise and recruit members and propagate their viewpoints would help overcome the present confusion arising from the endless disputes about which leaders are or are not representative of black people. This makes for a particularly acrimonious type of infighting in black politics. It also handicaps white organisations, including the government, because they do not really know whom they should be talking to as representative spokesmen of black people. Allowing full black participation in the political marketplace would resolve this question.

The institute holds no brief for any particular organisation. The key point is that black people should be able to make democratic choices. It is therefore imperative that they be accorded the legal right to do this through lawful organisations using lawful strategies.

The institute's call, made more than two months ago, is not merely a reaction to recent violence, but an attempt to point a way out of the political impasse in which SA finds itself as a result of increased polarisation and the absence of channels through which blacks can effectively and constructively participate in the political life of the country.

No legitimate and lasting solution to SA's problems can be found outside structural political change or without some sort of national constitutional conference or equivalent process. Sooner or later, the pressure for such a conference will no longer be avoidable. As a first step towards the negotiation on which structural political change must be based, democratic political opportunities within the country need to be widened. Revoking the bannings on political organisations created by black people is the single most effective step that can be taken to initiate this process.

People denied democratic opportunities today cannot be expected to cherish and protect those opportunities tomorrow.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Parties — Employer Organisation: Employer's Organisation of the Biscuit Manufacturing Industry of South Africa

Trade Union: National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers of South Africa

Area — Republic of South Africa excluding port and settlement of Walvis Bay

Funds

1. Sick Pay Benefit Fund - Rate of Sick benefit:
For the first 3 weeks = 45%
For the next 5 weeks = roughly 25%

FUNDS

1. Medical Benefit Fund

Coverage of workers	:	--
Coverage of dependents	:	--
Worker Contribution	:	--
Employer Contribution	:	--
Panel Doctor	:	--

2. Medical Aid Fund

Coverage of workers	:	--
Coverage of dependents	:	--
Worker Contribution	:	--
Employer Contribution	:	--
Panel Doctor	:	--

3. Provident Fund

Coverage	:	--
Worker Contribution	:	--
Employer Contribution	:	--

4. Pension Fund

Coverage	:	--
Worker Contribution	:	--
Employer Contribution	:	--

5. Leave Fund

Coverage	:	--
Worker Contribution	:	--
Employer Contribution	:	--
Annual leave covered	:	-- days

6. Sick Fund

Coverage	:	All workers
Worker Contribution	:	All workers
Employer Contribution	:	All workers
Annual payment for 5 day week	:	40 days
Annual payment for 6 day week	:	48 days
Qualifying period	:	6 months
Waiting period	:	0 days
Percentage of wage paid	:	45.0 %
Maternity days per pregnancy	:	--

TO THE TARIANI SM — BANKING

1985

[redacted]

A restricted day in the life of Mrs Mandela

The visit last week of America's Senator Edward Kennedy provided a welcome break in routine for Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.
The visit provided intellectual stimulation for a woman starved of contact with the outside world.
For her, the visit of Senator Kennedy and his party provided one short day of some normality.
In terms of South African security legislation, Mrs Mandela is listed as a banned person and may not be quoted in South Africa without permission of the Minister of Law and Order.
She was previously restricted to the Magisterial District of Soweto but on May 16 1977 she was banished to Brandfort and is now restricted to that Magisterial District.
She may not leave Brandfort without Ministerial permission.
Once a month with such permission she visits husband Nelson, who is serving life imprisonment in the Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town.
In terms of her banning order, which is renewed every five years, Mrs Mandela may not leave her home before 6am and must return to it by 7.30pm.
According to newspaper reports at the time she was moved to Brandfort, she was placed in an empty house in the local township.
The house was little more than a shell and she has done much over the years to improve the property.
After Senator Kennedy's visit, *The Star's* Political Reporter, Gary Van Staden, spoke to Mrs Mandela about her years in Brandfort, her husband and her struggle to raise a family with Nelson in jail and severe restrictions on herself.
The Star requested permission from Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange for the full text of the interview to be published.
The request was denied.
The report below is all of the original interview that *The Star* may publish in terms of the law ...

BRANDFORT — Senator Edward Kennedy came to Brandfort last week and in a whirl of red Free State dust was gone again.
Life for the residents of this tiny platteland dorp returned to normal ... and for one resident returned to abnormal.
For people to sit at home surrounded by friends when they want to be, visiting others when houses threaten to become prisons is normal.

But for Winnie Mandela that is exactly what her home is: a prison.

She may not leave it or go from it at certain hours of the day, and may never sit and talk to more than a single visitor at one time.

Report restricted

(Mrs Mandela told of her early days in Brandfort and some of the hardships).

Winnie Mandela is stunningly beautiful and she sits in a large armchair in the tiny lounge of the house she has done much to improve since that afternoon all those years ago.

It is warm and cosy, if a little dishevelled after the whirlwind Kennedy visit.

She stares into space, reliving those first moments in her new home, a home not of her choice.

Report restricted

(She told of her move to the Free State town.)
She offers a soft drink but because of her banning order must go and fetch it herself.

For anyone else to be in the room at the same time as we are is against the law.

She moves with ease and grace and speaks to her family with gentle authority.

It is on the subject of her family that she is most outspoken.

Report restricted

(Mrs Mandela told *The Star* about bringing up her family.)
She speaks with great fondness about husband Nelson, the man she married 23 years ago but has never lived with.

Report restricted

(She spoke of her visits to Nelson and discussed his health, both mental and physical.)
Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment at the end of the Rivonia Trial and is presently being held in the Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town after spending many years on Robben Island.

Report restricted

(Mrs Mandela discussed her relationship with her husband.)

†Mr S P BARNARD: This is not a secret organization. I want to have my question answered.

†The CHAIRMAN: The question is not permitted.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Chairman, may I address you? This is an important point. The hon the Deputy Minister is a member of this House, as well as of an organization which, as we now hear, uses installations of the Defence Force. I think it is of importance that the question should be answered.

†The CHAIRMAN: The hon member for Langlaagte asked about some post, and now he wants to address me as well. The question is nevertheless not permitted.

Personnel computers

*9. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has or had (a) indirect and (b) direct access to (i) classified and (ii) unclassified personnel computers at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria at any time; if so, (aa) on whose authority, (bb) over what period, (cc) for what purpose and (dd) what was the nature of the access obtained;

(2) whether any other organizations have or had similar access; if so, (a) which organizations, (b) on whose authority, (c) over what period, (d) for what purpose and (e) what was the nature of the access obtained?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) It will be determined by an investigation at present underway following a report in the *Sunday Times* of 27 January 1985.

(b) (i) and (ii) No. Remainder of question falls away.

(2) No, no organization had direct access to personnel records. If by indirect access is meant whether an organization had authority to utilize any personnel records, the reply in this regard is also no.

*10. Mr R W HARDINGHAM—Agricultural Economics. [Transferred—See *1 under Questions on Own Affairs for Oral Reply.] [Reply standing over.]

Dieldrin

*11. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether his Department is taking or has taken any action relating to the use of dieldrin as a pesticide in the Republic of South Africa; if so, what action;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) Yes. In terms of the provisions of section 7*bis* of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947) the Minister prohibited the acquisition, disposal and sale of dieldrin with effect from 1 May 1981 and also the use thereof with effect from 1 January 1982.

(2) I issued a press statement on the matter on 5 February 1985.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him how he relates his reply to the statement made in the Press that a certain co-operative in the Eastern Cape has had access to dieldrin for the purpose of the destruction of various termites, etcetera in the pineapple industry?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am aware of the facts stated by the hon member, but he can table the question and we will go into the matter.

(328) Hansard Q.61.57 12/2/85

Internal Security Act

*12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons left the republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Eleven persons.

(b) None.

Hansard Q.61.57 12/2/85

Security laws: deaths

*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons died in 1984 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Public relations consultancy

*14. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services employ the services of any public relations consultancy; if not, what procedure is followed in this regard; if so.

(2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No, S.A. Transport Services' communication actions are undertaken by its own public relations organization.

(2) Falls away.

Public relations consultancy

*15. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the Department of Transport employs the services of a public relations consultancy; if not, what procedure is followed in this regard; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) Forum 2000, Promotions specialists, Snelco Pro, KMP Compton, Young and Rubicam and The Agency.

(b) (i)(a) *Forum 2000*

(i) *On behalf of the Department of Transport:*

(aa) The design of brochures/ charts for display at State

†Mr S P BARNARD: This is not a secret organization. I want to have my question answered.

†The CHAIRMAN: The question is not permitted.

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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

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328 Hansard Q.61.57 12/2/85

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(b) None.

Hansard Q.61.57 12/2/85

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Whether any persons died in 1984 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

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(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

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(1) Whether the South African Transport Services employ the services of any public relations consultancy; if not, what procedure is followed in this regard; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No, S.A. Transport Services' communication actions are undertaken by its own public relations organization.

(2) Falls away.

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*15. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

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(b) (i)(a) *Forum 2000*

(i) *On behalf of the Department of Transport:*

(aa) The design of brochures/charts for display at State

Hansard Q. col. 315
26/2/85

Immorality Act

214. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many cases under section 16 of the Immorality Act were referred to each Attorney-General in the Republic in 1984;

(2) how many of the persons concerned (a) were (i) prosecuted and (ii) convicted and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Attorney-General	(1) Cases referred	(2)(a)(i) Persons prosecuted	(2)(a)(ii) Persons convicted	(2)(b) Persons still on trial or awaiting trial
Pretoria	53	78	58	9
Johannesburg	17	9	5	2
Bloemfontein	7	3	3	0
Kimberley	9	16	12	2
Cape Town	24	5	2	2
Grahamstown	27	45	32	12
Pietermaritzburg	7	4	2	2

(3) Section 18(1)—None.
Section 20(1)—Eleven.

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26/2/85

Internal Security Act

216. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18 (1) and (b) section 20 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1984; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

(b) (i) Yes, one.
(ii) Yes, two.
(iii) No.

(2) Falls away.

HoA

Internal Security Act

281. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act in 1984;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 59.

(2) (a) (i) None

(ii) Three

(iii) One

(b) 45.

(3) 2 for 25 days
4 for 30 days
1 for 34 days
1 for 35 days
1 for 36 days
1 for 38 days
1 for 40 days
4 for 42 days
2 for 49 days
1 for 59 days
1 for 70 days
1 for 71 days
1 for 77 days
1 for 80 days
4 for 81 days
1 for 83 days
4 for 98 days
1 for 104 days
2 for 105 days
1 for 106 days
1 for 113 days
1 for 115 days
1 for 128 days
1 for 129 days
1 for 132 days
3 for 133 days
3 for 134 days
1 for 138 days
1 for 140 days
1 for 147 days
1 for 151 days
2 for 175 days
2 for 178 days
3 for 179 days
1 for 183 days
1 for 185 days.

Internal Security Act

220. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 166 Persons.

(b) 17 for 1 day
9 for 2 days
65 for 3 days
13 for 4 days
24 for 8 days
1 for 11 days
4 for 13 days
33 for 14 days.

Detainees: hospitalized

223. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any detainees (a) were hospitalized in 1984 and (b) are hospitalized at present; if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons;

(2) whether hospitalized detainees may be visited by their relatives; if not, why not; if so how often;

(3) whether the relatives of detainees are informed when detainees are hospitalized; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) 15.

(ii)

Appendicitis	1
Haemorrhoid operation	1
Observation and treatment for depression	5
Malaria	2
Confinement	2
Hand operation	1
Gunshot wound	1
Asthma	1
Injuries sustained during sabotage incident	1

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Observation and treatment for depression.

(2) Yes, as often as is recommended by the district surgeon and depending on

HoA

the circumstances pertaining to each case.

(3) Yes, personally by the investigation officer.

Burglaries

229. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many burglaries were reported to the South African Police in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

156 289 Burglaries.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

236. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many employers were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10*bis* (1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in (i) each of the main urban areas and (ii) the Republic in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (b) (i) how many employers were convicted or admitted guilt and (ii) what total amount was collected in fines from them in each such year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Hansard Q.61.319
26/2/85

Reference books/influx control

255. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 276.

(b) 127.

Telephones

258. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the total number of (a) private and (b) public telephones in use in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many new telephones were installed in the 1983-84 financial year;

(3) how many telephone applications were outstanding (a) in the Republic, (b) on the Witwatersrand, (c) in Pretoria, (d) in Durban, (e) in Port Elizabeth and (f) in Cape Town as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) 3 804 672 and

(b) 33 939,

as at 31 December 1984;

(2) 176 176;

(3) (a) 225 858,

(b) 82 387,

(c) 21 513,

(d) 18 666,

(e) 7 982 and

(f) 16 610,

as at 31 December 1984

Note:
The figures furnished in respect of items (1)(a) and (b) reflect the total number of telephone instruments connected to the system, and those in respect of item (2) represents only net additions to the system.

Telephones

259. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

How many applications for telephones were ouutstanding in (a) each departmental region, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Cape Town, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Pretoria and (h) Soweto as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Western Cape 21 097,
Eastern Cape 14 377,
Northern Transvaal (previously Transvaal) ... 44 169,
Central Transvaal, including Soweto (previously Witwatersrand) 42 340,
South Eastern Transvaal (a new region which incorporates the East Rand and a portion of the Transvaal country area) 54 647,
Orange Free State 9 393,
Northern Cape 2 195,
Natal 37 640;

(b) Central Transvaal, excluding Soweto and the East Rand (separate statistics for Johannesburg are not available) 21 449,

(c) Cape Town (Peninsula) 16 610,

(d) Durban 18 666,

(e) Port Elizabeth 7 982,

(f) East London 1 300,

(g) Pretoria ..... 21 513 and

(h) Soweto ..... 20 891.

Vacant posts

260. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

How many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

2 136—based on the authorized establishment of the Department.

Hansard Q.61.3
26/2/85

Flats/housing units

262. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) How many (i) flats and (ii) housing units were owned by his Department and (b) how many such (i) flats and (ii) housing units had been allocated to non-White employees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) (i) 1 131,

(ii) 1 769, and

(b) (i) 53, and

(ii) 26,

as at 13 February 1985.

Hansard Q.61.322
26/2/85

Resignations/recruits/shortage

266. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many new recruits were there during the same period.

Hansard Q. 61. 315
26/2/85

Immorality Act

214. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many cases under section 16 of the Immorality Act were referred to each Attorney-General in the Republic in 1984;

(2) how many of the persons concerned (a) were (i) prosecuted and (ii) convicted and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Attorney-General	(1) Cases referred	(2)(a)(i) Persons prosecuted	(2)(a)(ii) Persons convicted	(2)(b) Persons still on trial or awaiting trial
Pretoria	53	78	58	9
Johannesburg	17	9	5	2
Bloemfontein	7	3	3	0
Kimberley	9	16	12	2
Cape Town	24	5	2	2
Grahamstown	27	45	32	12
Pietermaritzburg	7	4	2	2

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26/2/85

Internal Security Act

216. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18 (1) and (b) section 20 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1984; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

(b) (i) Yes, one.
(ii) Yes, two.
(iii) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Section 18(1)—None.
Section 20(1)—Eleven.

Internal Security Act

281. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act in 1984;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 59.

(2) (a) (i) None

(ii) Three

(iii) One

(b) 45.

(3) 2 for 25 days
4 for 30 days
1 for 34 days
1 for 35 days
1 for 36 days
1 for 38 days
1 for 40 days
4 for 42 days
2 for 49 days
1 for 59 days
1 for 70 days
1 for 71 days
1 for 77 days
1 for 80 days
4 for 81 days
1 for 83 days
4 for 98 days
1 for 104 days
2 for 105 days
1 for 106 days
1 for 113 days
1 for 115 days
1 for 128 days
1 for 129 days
1 for 132 days
3 for 133 days
3 for 134 days
1 for 138 days
1 for 140 days
1 for 147 days
1 for 151 days
2 for 175 days
2 for 178 days
3 for 179 days
1 for 183 days
1 for 185 days.

Internal Security Act

220. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 166 Persons.

(b) 17 for 1 day
9 for 2 days
65 for 3 days
13 for 4 days
24 for 8 days
1 for 11 days
4 for 13 days
33 for 14 days.

Detainees: hospitalized

223. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any detainees (a) were hospitalized in 1984 and (b) are hospitalized at present; if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons;

(2) whether hospitalized detainees may be visited by their relatives; if not, why not; if so how often;

(3) whether the relatives of detainees are informed when detainees are hospitalized; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) 15.

(ii)

Appendicitis	1
Haemorrhoid operation	1
Observation and treatment for depression	5
Malaria	2
Confinement	2
Hand operation	1
Gunshot wound	1
Asthma	1
Injuries sustained during sabotage incident	1

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Observation and treatment for depression.

(2) Yes, as often as is recommended by the district surgeon and depending on

the circumstances pertaining to each case.

(3) Yes, personally by the investigation officer.

Burglaries

229. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many burglaries were reported to the South African Police in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

156 289 Burglaries.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

236. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many employers were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10*bis* (1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in (i) each of the main urban areas and (ii) the Republic in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (b) (i) how many employers were convicted or admitted guilt and (ii) what total amount was collected in fines from them in each such year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Hansard Q.601.319 26/2/85

Reference books/influx control

255. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 276.

(b) 127.

Telephones

258. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the total number of (a) private and (b) public telephones in use in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many new telephones were installed in the 1983-84 financial year;

(3) how many telephone applications were outstanding (a) in the Republic, (b) on the Witwatersrand, (c) in Pretoria, (d) in Durban, (e) in Port Elizabeth and (f) in Cape Town as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) 3 804 672 and

(b) 33 939,

as at 31 December 1984;

(2) 176 176;

(3) (a) 225 858,

(b) 82 387,

(c) 21 513,

(d) 18 666,

(e) 7 982 and

(f) 16 610,

as at 31 December 1984

Note:
The figures furnished in respect of items (1)(a) and (b) reflect the total number of telephone instruments connected to the system, and those in respect of item (2) represents only net additions to the system.

Telephones

259. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

How many applications for telephones were ouutstanding in (a) each departmental region, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Cape Town, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Pretoria and (h) Soweto as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a)	Western Cape	21 097,
	Eastern Cape	14 377,
	Northern Transvaal (previously Transvaal) ...	44 169,
	Central Transvaal, including Soweto (previously Witwatersrand)	42 340,
	South Eastern Transvaal (a new region which incorporates the East Rand and a portion of the Transvaal country area)	54 647,
	Orange Free State	9 393,
	Northern Cape	2 195,
	Natal	37 640;
(b)	Central Transvaal, excluding Soweto and the East Rand (separate statistics for Johannesburg are not available)	21 449,
(c)	Cape Town (Peninsula)	16 610,
(d)	Durban	18 666;
(e)	Port Elizabeth	7 982,
(f)	East London	1 300,
(g)	Pretoria	21 513 and
(h)	Soweto	20 891

Vacant posts

260. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

How many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

2 136—based on the authorized establishment of the Department.

Hansard Q.601.322 26/2/85

Flats/housing units

262. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) How many (i) flats and (ii) housing units were owned by his Department and (b) how many such (i) flats and (ii) housing units had been allocated to non-White employees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) (i) 1 131,

(ii) 1 769, and

(b) (i) 53, and

(ii) 26,

as at 13 February 1985.

Hansard Q.601 26/2/85

Resignations/recruits/shortage

266. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many new recruits were there during the same period;

Properties of employees

346. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) How many properties are owned at present by the South African Transport Services employees through the (i) House Ownership Scheme, (ii) Assisted Building Society Housing Scheme and (iii) House Ownership Scheme and Pension Fund Assistance and (b) how many of these houses are owned by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 24 344

(ii) 5 136

(iii) 20 759

(b) (i) 46 461

(ii) 1 428

(iii) 456

(iv) 1 894

The differences in numbers can be attributed to the fact that house ownership schemes for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks were introduced at different dates, viz. 1938, 1973, 1977 and 1984 respectively.

(2) 20 February 1985.

Pelagic fish

360. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

What was the total catch of pelagic fish in the 1984 calendar year?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

346 168 tonnes.

Sabotage

384. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were charged with offences relating to sabotage in 1983 and (b) for what period was each of these persons detained before being charged?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) One.

(b) The person concerned was charged within 48 hours of his arrest.

Commissions/departmental committees

401. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) None.

(2) (3) and (4) Fall away.

Commissions/departmental committees

415. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) One.

(b) None.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) and (3) Fall away.

(4) R13 000.

Internal Security Act

444. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired in 1984; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) how many such notices were of effect as at 31 December 1984;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No.

(2) Falls away.

Trade unions: registration

456. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1984 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) One.

(b) One.

(c) None.

(d) One.

Apprenticeship contracts

460. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many new apprenticeship contracts were registered in each trade in 1984 in respect of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons?

Here is one man who's bugged by bans

By STAN MZIMBA

FORMER Umtata attorney Prince Madikizela — also President Kaiser Matanzima's former son-in-law — has been banished for the second time.

This time he has been banished to the Xalanga district in Western Transkei.

Last October Mr Madikizela was banished to Mobongweni in Bizana, where he was born and where his father lives.

Mr Madikizela's case contesting the first ban is still pending. The hearing was postponed last December to a date still to be decided on.

Bizana police confirmed that Mr Madikizela has been "removed to Xalanga".

His first ban came shortly after he appeared in court charged with assaulting his former wife, Camagwini — Mr Matanzima's daughter.

He was found guilty and given a suspended sentence. Shortly after, he was banned.

Ban on attorney lifted

EAST LONDON — The ban on a Sterkspruit attorney, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, who was banished to the Maluti district of Transkei in 1981, has been lifted.

The lifting of the banning order was confirmed by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The order banished Mr Mtshizana to the Ludidi area of the district and ordered him not to leave the area without the written permission of the Commissioner of the Transkei Police.

A former East London attorney, Mr Mtshizana was banished in 1974 to Herschel by the South African Government at the insistence of the Ciskei government.— DDR.

Editor, journalist to appear in court

Crime Reporter

SOUTH African Associated Newspapers, the editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, and the political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, were yesterday served with summonses for alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

They are alleged to have contravened Section 56 (1)(p)(111) of the Internal Security Act, Act 72 of 1982 by disseminating a statement or extract of a speech by a banned person, Mr Zolli Malindi, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The summonses were served by a detective who arrived at the Burg Street offices of the newspaper soon after 11am.

They allege that the act was contravened on November 24 last year when the accused wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed, published or disseminated a speech, utterance or statement or an extract from a speech, utterance or statement made by Mr Malindi whose name appeared on the "consolidated list".

Mr Malindi was the former regional president of the ANC.

Mr Heard and Mr Johnson will have to appear in court on May 10.

BANISHED!



. . . after 6 months in detention 'for clan fighting

By STAN MZIMBA

A 65-year-old headman from Eastern Pondoland in the Transkei has been banished to the Lota administrative area near Idutywa after serving six months in detention.

Mchilizwa Hanxa was arrested at his Mtambalala home during a clan fight towards the end of 1983 – between the Mtambalala and Ntafufu clans – in which 15 people died.

He told City Press at Lota that he suspected he was being removed from his home because the Government thought he was the cause of the clashes. No other explanation was given for his banning order.

Mr Hanxa was taken straight to Lota after six months in detention in Lusikisiki and police later brought his wives and children.

He has three wives and 17 children, and claims one wife and several of his children were not brought by the police.

Mr Hanxa does not understand why he has been brought to Lota – "they should have killed me rather than place me in this dry, barren land", he said.

He told City Press he did not understand how he could be seen as an instigator of clan clashes because he was always the one who called police whenever there was trouble in his area.

"I once took the trouble to travel to Umtata for a discussion with Police Commissioner General J Mantutle about the need for a police station in my area," he said.

Transkei security police head Lt-Gen L S Kawe confirmed his "removal".

(328)

'Amandla' as Issel appears

Court Reporter

THE Magistrate's Court yesterday echoed with shouts of "Amandla" and "Freedom now" from the public gallery when community leader Mr Johnny Issel appeared on a charge of contravening a banning order.

Mr John James Issel, of Denchworth Street, Belgravia Estate, Athlone, was charged with contravening a section of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

When he was first called to the dock he protested vociferously against appearing without his attorney.

Mr Issel, who was arrested yesterday and brought to court within two hours, said "the lieutenant" had promised him he would not have to appear without his attorney.

After an exchange between the prosecutor, Mr S C Murphy, and Mr Issel, the magistrate, Mr W J P Marais, adjourned the court.

The hearing continued after Mr E Moosa, Mr Issel's attorney, arrived.

The hearing was postponed to May 10 and Mr Issel was warned to appear.

After the adjournment some members of the public, many of them Grassroots workers and some wearing sweaters with Clothing Workers Union printed on them, left the court singing "nKosi Sikelele iAfrika" with their hands raised and fists clenched.

Banned leader's house attacked

ARGUS

328 75

Labour Reporter

THE Athlone home of banned community leader Mr Johnny Issel was attacked early today. A brick was thrown through the front window of the house and the windscreen and one window of a car standing outside were smashed.

MEETING AT UCT

ARGUS 9/5/85 328

Dr Beyers Naude tells of his 'seven lean years'

Dr Beyers Naude said at UCT last night that it was time for a "unity of purpose grounded in the total rejection of the heresy of apartheid.' Staff Reporter LINDA GALLOWAY reports.

"TIME and time again I asked myself: when will the moment arrive when our people will discover that God's justice would not allow injustice to sustain a system of oppression such as the Afrikaner has instituted," formerly banned theologian Dr Beyers Naude told a Cape Town audience of more than 3 000.

Dr Naude spoke last night of his "seven lean years" to a packed and emotion-filled hall of UCT students and said it was time for a "unity of purpose grounded in the total rejection of the heresy of apartheid".

Dr Naude said South Africa would be plunged into "total chaos" if the rights of all the people of the country to decide their own future was denied.

In his first major speech since his unbanning, he traced his emotional reactions and feelings from October 19 1977, when the banning order was served, to September 16 last year when he was told of his release.

"As I left the building of the Christian Institute with an empty briefcase, there was a barrage of photographers and newsmen awaiting me. Only one of them approached me with a simple but significant question: Is it true that you have been banned?

"My reply was 'Yes, for a period of five years'. Then I turned around and walked away into the silence of years to come."

The banning order was renewed in 1982.

"The telephone never stopped ringing and at times we had a ludicrous situation in our home: a number of people, sometimes three or four, sitting in our lounge at a time, waiting to meet me personally in my study.

"All of a sudden Ilse and I were confronted with a situation in our own home where we realised that for five years and possibly more we would be forced to separate voluntarily the moment somebody outside the immediate family arrived."

Dr Naude discovered that more and more people were going to his home for personal counselling or advice.

"Despite the pressures upon my time and my ministry of personal counselling and despite the serious restrictions which a banning order imposes upon one's life, nothing could deter me from continuing to reflect on the system of banning and detention as a method of suppressing the ideas of opponents of an oppressive regime.

"In fact, it reflects a sense of deep insecurity on the part of my Afrikaner people, a desperate effort to retain their power and authority, a false attempt to ensure their identity and their ideological chauvinism," he said.

"I believe the most difficult aspect of the banning was the lack of free social intercourse, the prohibition of meaningful political and theological discussion and the opportunity to relax in the company of a small circle of friends.

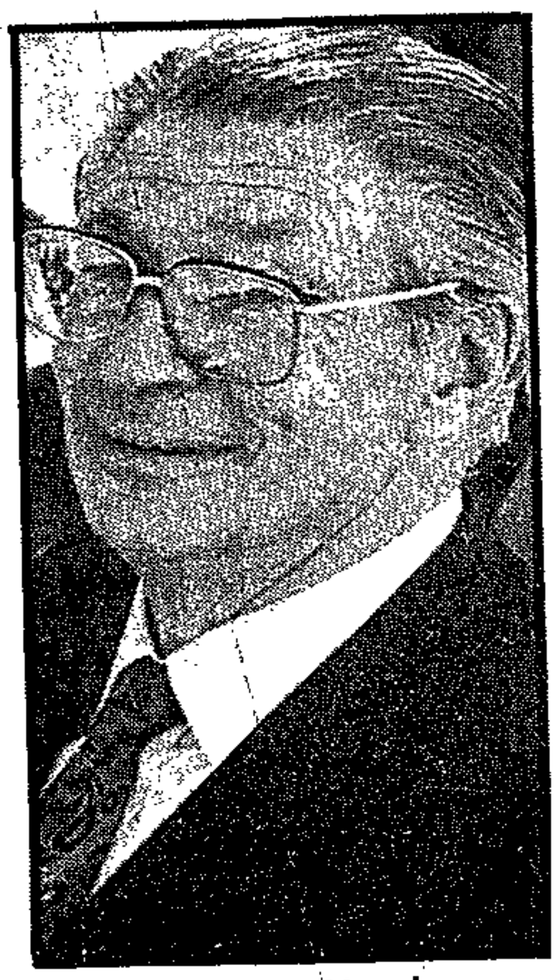
"I consciously refused to allow the banning order to accomplish its intended goal, of robbing me of the opportunity to think, reflect and plan for the future, of stopping me from sharing and passing on my insights, analyses and discoveries of new values to people, even if it was one at a time.

"It would not stop me loving and trying to understand people better or stop me from growing as a human being and a Christian, or rob me of my inner freedom, peace of mind, my joy of living, loving and sharing."

On September 16 last year Dr Naude was in his study and had asked not to be disturbed when he saw three figures pass his window. Recognising them as security police he hurried to the front door to shield his wife from any further unhappy news.

"When I heard, I stood there speechless and silent.

"My seven lean years were over — the longest and leanest years of my life, but also the most enriching experience because the banning brought to fruition many latent insights, feelings, visions and hopes."



Dr Beyers Naude

CAPAR

Editor goes to court

Staff Reporter

THE Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, and the political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, are to appear in the Magistrate's Court today in connection with alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act.

They are alleged to have contravened Section 56 (1)(p)(111) of the Internal Security Act, Act 72 of 1982, by disseminating a statement or extract of a speech by a banned person, Mr Zolli Malindi, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In terms of the summonses, it is alleged that the Act was contravened on November 24 last year when the accused wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed, published or disseminated a speech, utterance or statement made by Mr Malindi whose name appeared on the "consolidated list".

Man charged over banning orders

328

Star 11/5/85

CAPE TOWN — Cape Town community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, today pleaded not guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court to three charges of contravening his banning order.

The State alleges that Mr Issel (37) of Gleemore Estate, Athlone, contravened his banning order by being in two places, in Cape Town and a place in Observatory on April 2 this year, while restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The hearing was postponed to June 26. — Sapa

Call Trips 11/5/85 ~~320~~ 320

Book on Winnie Mandela to be published in Britain

From WISEMAN KHUZWAYO

LONDON. — The international stature of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, will be given a further boost with the publication of her biography in London later this month.

"Winnie Mandela — Mother of a Nation" was written by a former South African journalist, Mrs Nancy Harrison, who now lives in Britain — with Mrs Mandela's authority.

Teacher

The flap of the book, to be published by Victor Gollancz, describes the contents as an "inspiring tale and one that gives a fascinating glimpse of some of the problems that beset-troubled SA".

The biography begins with Mrs Mandela as the daughter of a rural teacher, Columbus Madikizela.

It traces her schooling to the time when she became the first black medical social worker in South Africa and delves into the political activities of Mrs Mandela and her husband.

Although Mrs Mandela is banned — and confined to Brandfort in the OFS — and may not be quoted here, the book quotes her directly.

This is not the first time Mrs Mandela has given an interview for publication. She has done so with American television and newspapers and the government did not prosecute her.

The book has an anecdote about Chief Kaiser Matanzima, president of the Transkei, when he was trying to court Mrs Mandela after meeting her in Mandela's house in Soweto and when he went back to the Transkei he kept on writing to her and proposing.

He did not know what Winnie Mandela's heart had already gone out to his cousin, Nelson.

The book also carries sad accounts of the sufferings the Mandelas endured after their marriage in 1958 because of their political activities.

Mrs Mandela is said to have nearly suffered a miscarriage in the same year when she was violently handled by police during an arrest at an anti-pass demonstration.

It was Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a qualified midwife and wife of the imprisoned Walter, who came to Mrs Mandela's assistance.

The Mandela's daughter, Zenani, was born a healthy baby a few months later.

The book covers Mrs Mandela's ordeals of police harassment, detention and a 12-month prison sentence for breaking her banning order.

Issel in court for alleged banning order contravention

Staff Reporter

BANNED community leader Mr Johnny Issel, 37, appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today after being arrested outside his place of employment in Observatory yesterday.

His appearance was in connection with allegations that he broke his banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The State claims Mr Issel unlawfully left the Wynberg magisterial district yesterday and entered the Cape Town magisterial district, where he works as an administrative assistant at the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Observatory.

It also alleges he attended a gathering at the commission yesterday in contravention of his banning order.

CONDITIONS

He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to June 26.

Mr E Moosa, for Mr Issel, accepted the State's conditions for bail of R50. It was granted on condition that he remain in the Wynberg magisterial district, that he does not enter the Cape Town magisterial district except to attend court, and that he does not contravene the other restrictions imposed by his banning order.

Mr Issel appeared in court on Friday in connection with another charge of breaking his banning order. The case was postponed until June 26 and he was released without bail.





Issel in court over banning

Court Reporter

COMMUNITY leader Mr Johnny Issel appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of contravening restrictions of his banning order, following his arrest outside his place of employment in Observatory on Monday.

The State alleges that Mr Issel, 37, of Athlone, left the Wynberg magisterial district and entered Cape Town. Mr Issel works at the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Observatory.

He also allegedly attended a meeting at CUPC on Monday.

Bail of R50 was granted on condition that Mr Issel remain in the Wynberg district and not enter Cape Town, except to attend court.

Mr Issel was not asked to plead. The hearing was adjourned to June 26.

Mr W J P Marais was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffitt appeared for the State. Mr E. Moosa appeared for Mr Issel.

Madikizela bail terms altered

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — Bail conditions in the case in which Mr Prince Madikizela is appearing on a charge of breaking his banning order have been altered.

Mr T. Mdala, for Mr Madikizela, applied in the magistrates' court here yesterday for a variation of the bail conditions to enable him to remain in Umtata until the next hearing.

He said when Mr Madikizela was granted R200 bail on April 30, 1985, he was ordered to proceed to the Sifondile Administrative Area in the Cala district on payment of the bail.

Mr Mdala said it was impossible to comply with the order which stated that he had to take up residence at a place to be indicated by the magistrate.

He said the magistrate had pointed out an unfurnished empty room in a dilapidated unoccupied house situated in the veld about 25 km from the nearest homestead. There were no toilet or water facilities.

Mr Mdala said Mr Madikizela had not been afforded the opportunity of collecting his belongings such as furniture and household effects. He was allowed to take only his personal effects such as clothing. He was not allowed to use a government vehicle to move his belongings.

Mr Mdala said it was impossible for Mr Madikizela to comply with the order signed by the State President.

The order was altered but the court ruled that the onus was on Mr Madikizela to obtain permission from the Commissioner of Police in terms of his banning order because the banning order was still in force.

Mr Madikizela's case has been postponed to May 28.

Meeting over Issel sought

Staff Reporter

THE Board of the Mission of Churches for Community Development (MCCD), a body representing 10 mainstream churches, wants a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to try to secure the right of banned community worker Mr Johnny Issel to continue working for the organization.

Mr Issel, currently facing charges of breaking his banning order, is limited in terms of the order to staying within 100 metres of the MCCD offices.

In a statement released yesterday, the MCCD said there was a long history to the harassment of Mr Issel. It had become intolerable over the past few months when he was arrested on three occasions.

'Sabotage'

"He is treated as a common criminal and has to face the indignity of detention and standing trial," it said.

While being subjected to "this official harassment", Mr Issel and his family had also been subjected to acts of sabotage on his house.

"This is aimed at isolating him and alienating him from his work, his friends and his family," it said.

"This, however, has had the opposite effect. The MCCD clearly supports Mr Issel and commits itself fully to his cause.

"On this occasion the MCCD as a service organization to the community once again states its abhorrence to the system of banning, detention without trial and all forms of institutionalized violence perpetrated by the State.

'Protest'

"As a Christian employer we protest against the fact that people are denied the right to work and serve their communities."

The MCCD said that at the meeting it hoped to have with Mr Le Grange, it would ask that the restriction on Mr Issel's working at the organization's offices be lifted and that all pending court cases against him be withdrawn.

The churches represented by the organization are: the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Church of the Province of South Africa, Lutheran Church (Cape Orange Synod), Lutheran Church (West), Methodist Church of South Africa, Moravian Church of South Africa, Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (Sendingraad), Presbyterian Church of South Africa, Roman Catholic Church and the United Congregational Church of South Africa.

Madikizela found guilty

UMTATA — Mr Prince General Madikizela was found guilty in the magistrates court here yesterday of contravening a banishing order, and told that, should he wish to remain in Umtata, he would have to obtain permission in writing from the Commissioner of Police.

An order issued by the State President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, in terms of Section 41 (1) of Act 30 of 1977, was served on Mr Madikizela on February 21, 1985. It required him to take up residence in the Sifondile administration area in the district of Xalanga.

He was not allowed to leave the Xalanga district without the written permission of the Commissioner of the Transkei Police.

Mr Madikizela was granted permission to go to Bizana, but not to stay in Umtata. He was charged with failing to comply with the order by remaining in Umtata on May 20 this year.

The case was postponed to May 28 for purpose of sentence by the magistrate, Mr E. Schutte.

Mr N. Mdletye appeared for the state, while Mr Madala appeared for Mr Madikizela. — DDR

'I'll be safer in a prison cell'



Prince Madikizela: 'Someone wants to kill me.'

By STAN MZIMBA

BANNED attorney Prince Madikizela would rather be behind bars than free — at least that way he'll stay alive.

The former son-in-law of Transkei president KD Matanzima is giving the juridiciary grey hairs in Umtata at the moment because of his decision to refuse bail and stay "safely" in jail.

Mr Madikizela faces charges of breaking a banishment order confining him to Sfondile and failing to pay maintenance for his children, who are in his ex-wife's custody.

After being arrested in Umtata, he was charged with breaking his banning order two weeks ago and granted R200 bail.

But he refused — claiming to have information that he was going to be assassinated.

So he stayed at Wellington Prison outside Umtata for a few days.

Then he was granted leave to prepare for his Supreme Court case in which he is challenging the validity of the first bahishment order served on him last October, which confined him to Bizana.

Last week Judge Davies heard the case.

After listening to the arguments by both counsels, the judge said he was going to take some time to deliver judgment.

This week Mr Madikizela was back in the Umtata Magistrate's Court, facing the charge of being in Umtata without the permission of the Police Commisioner.

He was not asked to plead.

Magistrate N Barnes remanded his case to next month and said: "I do not want to involve myself in all this confusion — just be in court for the trial."

STRIKING A DISCORD

CAPE TOWN municipal workers this week slammed a provision in the Labour Relations Act which stops them from striking as they provide "an essential service".

Municipal Workers' Association secretary J Ernsdzen said this week: "We want this provision scrapped. We feel workers loose their most powerful weapon — the right to strike."

Outrage follows banning of meeting

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) has reacted with outrage at the banning of the Freedom Charter meeting which had been moved to a revised venue following a banning order in Pretoria.

The meeting, the first of a series to commemorate the 30th anniversay of the Charter, was moved from Laudium to Lenasia after a Pretoria magistrate banned it from that venue.

An order banning the meeting from the second venue was issued to the acting president of the TIC, Dr R A M Saloojee, at 6.10 pm last night and will be effective until 6 pm tonight. The meeting had been scheduled for 7.30 pm last night.

The order was issued in terms of Section 46(1) of the Internal Security Act by Mr O H de Meyer, a Johannesburg magistrate, who felt that public peace would be seriously disturbed.

In a statement issued late last night, the acting publicity secretary of the TIC, Mr Isu Chiba said: "We are absolutely outraged at the banning of the rescheduled meeting.

"We strongly condemn such jackboot tactics on the part of the Government and its agents."

Banning gatherings: Govt has 'lost control'

by Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

Yesterday's countrywide ban on gatherings — effective until the end of the year — was the action of a South African Government which had lost control, two major political groups said.

The United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation also said the Government had virtually declared a state of emergency.

Under the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange's ban 64 political groups are prohibited from organising meetings in 30 magisterial districts. A national ban has also been placed on any meeting called to arrange a work stoppage.

"The UDF views this move as a 'subtle' way of declaring a state of emergency without alarming the world," a UDF spokesman said.

An Azapo spokesman said the ban was the typical action of a Government in crisis.

"Despite all the noises coming from Government about change here, nothing in fact, has really happened," the spokesman said.

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) agreed the ban was the action of a Government in panic.

The magisterial districts affected are:

Adelaide; Albany; Alberton; Alexandria; Bathurst; Beaufort West; Bedford; Bothaville; Cradock; Fort Beaufort; Graaff Reinet; Hankey; Hanover; Hofmeyer; Humansdorp; Jansenville; Kempton Park; Kirkwood; Kroonstad; Middelburg, Cape; Odendaalsrus; Oudsthoorn; Parys; Pearston; Port Elizabeth; Sasolburg; Somerset East; Uitenhage; Virginia and Welkom.

The organisations are:

Adelaide Youth Congress; Alexandria Youth Congress; Alicedale Civic Association; Alicedale Women's Organisation; Alicedale Youth Congress; Azanian People's Organisation; Azanian Students' Movement; Azanian Students' Organisation; Black Students' Movement; Women's Group Crisis Committee; Bongelethu Youth Organisation; Bridgeton Youth Organisation; Congress of South African Students; Cookhouse Youth Organisation; Cradock Residents' Association; Cradock Women's Organisation; Cradock Youth Association; Detainees Parents' Support Committee; Fort Beaufort Organisation of Peace; Fort Beaufort Youth Congress; Graaff Reinet Community Organisation; Graaff Reinet Youth Congress; Grahamstown Burial Action Committee; Grahamstown Civic Association; Grahamstown Committee of Democrats; Grahamstown Women's Organisation; Grahamston Youth Congress; Grahamstown Youth Movement; Jansenville Students' Committee; Jansenville Youth Congress; Karoo Youth Congress; Katlehong Action Committee; Kliplaat Youth Congress; Maokeng Students' Organisation; Maokeng Youth Congress; Maokeng Youth Movement; Middelburg Residents' Association; Middelburg Youth Congress; Parys African Students' Organisation; Parys Civic Association; Pearston Youth Congress; Port Alfred Black Civic Organisation; Port Alfred Youth Congress; Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation; Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation; Port Elizabeth Youth Congress; Pro-Humanism Organisation; Release Mandela Committee; Save the Starving Community; Somerset East Resident's Association; Somerset East Youth Congress; Tembisa Civic Association; Thabong Civic Association; Thabong Youth Congress; Tumahole Civic Association; Tumahole Students' Organisation; Tumahole Youth Congress; Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation; Uitenhage Health Safety and Cultural Association; Uitenhage Parent's Committee; Uitenhage Students' Committee; Uitenhage Women's Organisation; Uitenhage Youth Congress; United Democratic Front.

Ban on boycott meetings extended until end of year

NM 29/6/85

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PRETORIA—A ban on boycott meetings which has been in force for the past three months in 18 magisterial districts, and which was to end on Sunday, has been extended to the end of the year in 30 towns around the country.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced in a Government Gazette that the ban, imposed under the Internal Security Act, would apply to 64 organisations, more than double the number listed previously.

In a March 29 Gazette, Mr le Grange forbade all unauthorised gatherings by 29 organisations, including the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Students, if the meetings were intended to encourage boycott actions.

Effective

Thirty-five other organisations, including the Azanian Peoples Organisation, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Release Mandela Committee, the Azanian Students' Movement, the Save the Starving Community and the Pro-Humanism Organisation are included in the newest list.

Mr le Grange said the banning would be effective until December 31 this year.

According to the gazette, seven of the 12 new magisterial districts where the ban is applicable are in the Free State.

Until Mr le Grange extended the list, all except three of the magisterial districts listed were in the Eastern Cape, the area worst hit by unrest during the past six months.

Towns where boycott meetings are now banned under Section 46 (3) of the Act include Beaufort West, Bothaville, Sasolburg, Oudtshoorn, Virginia and Welkom.

The UDF said yesterday that the extension of the ban was a 'subtle way of declaring a state of emergency,' reports our Johannesburg correspondent.

Fear

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, called on the 'whole world to take notice of what is happening in South Africa'.

He said the Government was showing that it could not tolerate opposition even if it was legal and non-violent.

'We express the fear that the Government is bent on destroying South Africa through its fascist policies. Only they shall be to blame for whatever consequences shall flow from this prohibition.'

Mr Morobe said the ban was 'nothing more than a sinister ploy to sow confusion among the ranks of the oppressed, knowing very well that these organisations play a coordinating role.

'With the recent appearance of Right-wing violence in townships there can be no other reason for such action.'

Govt lifts 47 restriction orders

Mercury 6/7/85

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Restriction orders on 47 people in terms of Section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act — prohibiting quoting any speeches or utterances — were lifted in terms of a proclamation by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday.

The notice was contained in a Government Gazette, released in Pretoria, which also renewed a prohibition on nine people in terms of Section 20 of the Act — prohibiting them from attending gatherings.

The updated consolidation list of prohibited persons had yet to be 'fully completed', said Col Leon Mellet, liaison officer for the Department of Law and Order.

Col Mellet said yesterday several names which had appeared on the last list — released on June 29, 1984 — had not been included in the latest listings either as having the prohibition lifted or renewed.

This, however, did not mean their prohibitions were no longer in force.

Rather, one should treat those names not on any of the latest listings as still prohibited under whichever section of the Act previously applied,' he said.

The people who can now be quoted are:

Mr Frank Adler, Dr Percy Cohen, Mr Anthony Nelson Eastwood, Vivian Ezra, Mr Jack Halpern, Mr Dennis Higgs, Dr Max Joffe, Mr Alfred Kgokong, Mr Sydney Kitching, Mr Geoffrey Lamb, Mr John George Lang, Mr Kitchener Eneah Leballo, Mr Tennyson Makiwane, Mr Lionel Edmund Morrison, Mr Mtukuzela Mpehle, Mr Abednego Ngcobo, Mr Matthew Nkoana.

Mr David Anthony Oldham, Mr Jobe James Radebe, Mr Neville Nordan Rubin, Mr Michael Guthrie Scott, Mr Charles van Gelderen, Mr Robert Kennith Watson, Dr Wilson Conco, Mr Stephen Gawe, Mr Ambrose Makiwane, Mr Jonas Matlou, Mr Gladstone Ntlabati, Mr Memory Vakaliza, Mr Livingstone Mrwetyana, Mr Mncedisi Mngqikana, Dorothy Adams.

Dorothy Alexander, Mr Karl Brecker, Martha Brutus, Mr Wilfred Brutus, Dr Zuleikha Christopher, Mr Dasingee Frances, Mr Shaik Hassan, Mr Enver Hassim, Mr Ronald Hendricks, Mr Cardiff Marney, Joyce Meissenheimer, Mr Amien Mohamed, Mr Sulliman Nathie, Mr George Peake, Mr Dennis Ernest Wessels.

Another 52 people, including Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, and the exiled former editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, Mr Donald Woods, are still prohibited under Section 20 (1) of the Act.

Those still prohibited are:

Samuel Elias Adelman, Jennifer Ainsley, Godfrey Beck, Terence Albert Bell, Tozamile Botha, Brian Joseph Brown, Dennis Brutus, Ernest Cole, Barney Desai, John Gaetsewe, Esme Goldberg, Arthur Goldreich, Bob Alexander Hepple, Theodore Kotze, Raymond Kunene.

Moses Madiba, Nelson Mahomo, Edwin Makoti, Msizeni Maphumulo, Todd Tozama Matshikiza, Thamsanqa Mhlambiso, William Modisane, Johannes Modise, Zachius Molete, Joseph Molife, Florence Gladys Moposho, Kgophu Moroe, Ruth Motoseane, Meinrad Msimang, Thomas Nkobi.

Lewis Nkosi, Philemon Nokwe, Jacob Dumdum Nyaose, Bathetuxolo Nzo, Count Perey Petersen, Cosmo Pieterse, Mzwandile Piliso, Nyameko Barney Pityana, Sipho Mila Pityana, Robert Resha, Ronald Segal, Marks William Shope, Isaiah Stein, Isaac Tabata, Oliver Tambo, Daniel Temba, Pule Isaac Tshengkeng, Wycliffe Tsotsi, Donald James Woods.

Among the nine listed under Section 20 of the Act which prohibits them from attending gatherings is Abel Sgubhu Dube, previously detained under Section 28 of the Act.

The nine prohibited under Section 20 are:

Rowley Israel Arenstein, Achmad Cassiem, John James Issel, Maxwell Madlingozi, Dumile Dennis Makanda, Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, Mordecai Tatsa, Mathatha Godfrey Tsedu and Abel Sgubhu Dube.

The Gazette also includes names of 19 people convicted of treason or offences under the Internal Security Act as well as a list of seven who have been detained in terms of Section 28 of the Act.

Cape Times 6/7/88

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Govt lifts orders on 47 people

PRETORIA. — Restriction orders placed on 47 people by Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, were lifted yesterday in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette.

The 47 were restricted in terms of Section 23 of the Internal Security Act, which prohibited the publication of any of their speeches or utterances.

The people who can now be quoted include Dr Percy Cohen, Mr Frank Adler, and Dr Max Joffe.

Oliver Tambo

In terms of information in the gazette, 52 people, including Mr Oliver Tambo, ANC president, and exiled former editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, Mr Donald Woods, may still not be quoted. Nine people are prohibited from attending gatherings and six are under house arrest.

The gazette includes a list of 19 people who have been convicted of treason or offences under the Internal Security Act, and a list of seven people who have been detained in terms of Section 28 of the Act.

The people who can now be quoted are:

Mr Frank Adler, Dr Percy Cohen, Mr Anthony Nelson Eastwood, Mr Vivian Ezra, Mr Jack Halpern, Mr Dennis Higgs, Dr Max Joffe, Mr Alfred Kgokong, Mr Sydney Kitching, Mr Geoffrey Lamb.

Mr John George Lang, Mr Kitchener Eneah Leballo, Mr Tennyson Makiwane, Mr Lionel Edmund Morrison, Mr Mtukuzela Mpehle, Mr Abednego Ngcobo, Mr Matthew Nkoana.

Mr David Anthony Oldham, Mr Jobe James Radebe, Mr Neville Nordan Rubin, Mr Michael Guthrie Scott, Mr Charles van Gelderen, Mr Robert Watson.

Dr Wilson Conco, Mr Stephen Gawe, Mr Ambrose Makiwane, Mr Jonas Matlou, Mr Gladstone Ntlabati, Mr Memory Vakaliza, Mr Livingstone Mrwetyana, Mr Mncedisi Mngqikana.

Ms Dorothy Adams, Ms Dorothy Alexander, Mr Karl Brecker, Ms Martha Brutus, Mr Wilfred Brutus, Dr Zuleikha Christopher, Mr Dasingee Frances.

Mr Shaik Hassan, Mr Enver Hassim, Mr Ronald Hendricks, Mr Cardiff Marney, Ms Joyce Meissenheimer, Mr Amien Mohamed, Mr Sulliman Nathie, Mr George Peake and Mr Dennis Ernest Wessels. — Sapa

GM Times
12/7/85 328

Banned leader guilty

Court Reporter

A BANNED Muslim community leader who told the court that "courts are acting as the administrative arm of the security police" was sentenced yesterday by a Wynberg Regional magistrate to a month's imprisonment for contravening his banning order.

The sentence was suspended for a year.

Achmed Cassiem, 38, of Downwood Road, Hanover Park, contravened his banning order on November 22 last year by leaving his home after 6pm. In terms of his banning order he may not leave his home between 6pm and 6am during the week.

The State also alleged that he had attended a "social gathering" at an Athlone sportsground on December 28 in contravention of his banning order. He was acquitted on this charge.

Cassiem, who has been served with three banning orders since 1969, told the court police had stopped a Muslim religious meeting at the sportsground earlier that day.

Bus queue

He had been waiting at the gate with about 30 people to hear if the meeting was to occur. "Is this any different to queueing to catch a bus?" he asked.

Cassiem said people queueing for a bus or five men sitting in a barber's shop could be construed as a social gathering in terms of the vague wording of a banning order.

The definition of what constituted a social gathering was "nebulous, open-ended and stretched to absurdity" he said.

The magistrate, Mr A L Laubscher, said that although Cassiem had been subject to restrictions for about 11 years he had not previously contravened his banning orders.

Mr Z H de Beer appeared for the State. Mr Cassiem defended himself.

R1,36m haul

Staff Reporter

EIGHTY sacks of dagga, worth about R1,362-million, have been confiscated and three men were arrested by Cape Town Narcotics Squad detectives in the Western Cape recently.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape said details of the haul were released only yesterday so that follow-up investigations would not be jeopardized.

Cape Times 17/7/85

Charge against paper dropped

Court Reporter

THE charge against the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, and the paper's political correspondent, Mr Anthony Johnson, of contravening a section of the Internal Security Act was withdrawn in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The State had alleged that they had contravened the Act by publishing an utterance of a person on the "consolidated list" (people who may not be quoted without ministerial permission).

Charges against Mr Johnson and Mr Heard, who appeared as director/servant of South African Associated Newspapers and in his personal capacity, were withdrawn in their abscence.

No reasons were given for the withdrawal.

The State had alleged that they contravened Section 56 (1) (p) (111) of the Internal Security Act on November 24 last year by wrongfully and unlawfully, without the permission of the Minister of Law and Order, printed published or disseminated a speech, utterance, statement or an extract of a speech utterance or statement by Mr Zolli Malindi, whose name appears on the "consolidated list".

Mr Heard and Mr Johnson were warned to appear in court on three occasions, since the alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act in November. They first appeared on May 10 and were warned to appear on June 19. On that day the were warned to appear again yesterday.

Mr J Vermaak was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffitt appeared for the State. Mr R Gogarty appeared for Mr Heard and Mr Johnson.

Mandela meetings banned

All gatherings to celebrate Nelson Mandela's 67th birthday have been banned in Soweto.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, has ordered that all celebrations planned for Sunday be banned in terms of powers provided under the emergency declaration.

Brigadier Coetzee ordered that the Release Mandela Committee could not proceed with celebrations.

Such celebrations have also been prohibited in Diepkloof, Lenasia, Roodepoort, Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Eldorado Park.

Mandela was born in Transkei on July 18 1918. — Sapa.

I will defy order on funerals - Tutu

BISHOP Desmond Tutu yesterday declared that he would defy the Government's restrictions on funerals of black unrest victims in the townships, whatever the consequences would be to that action.

Bishop Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said he appealed to the authorities to "allow us to bury our dead with dignity, do not rub salt into the wound, do not stamp on us while we are down". He appealed to the authorities not to exercebate a situation that is already bad. "Black people do not have a forum to speak out and if they cannot speak at funerals, then where else can they do so?" he said.

Bishop Tutu was addressing about 28 000 mourners who attended the funeral of three unrest victims in Tumahole, near Parys. The three, who died about two weeks ago, are Mr Ephraim Ntyato (17), Khushe Phonashe (17), and Mzwandile Ganafana. They were killed after the funeral of another unrest victim James Majola.

Bishop Tutu said: "I came here as a religious leader and will speak on the basis of the Bible, not on an ideology — political or otherwise. I, speaking responsibly, have all the years been preaching the Gospel of Jesus as I believe God told me. I will not listen to people who tell me what to preach and as a church leader, I am not going to start today to preach what I am told whether a funeral is in one of the 36 magisterial areas or not. My ultimate loyalty and obedience is not to man and there can be no debate for any Christian on who to obey between man and God."

He said it was ridiculous to tell people how many should attend a funeral, because in Africa such occasions are communal affairs. People share the grief and burden. Giving an example of the 50 000 people who attended a funeral in KwaThema last week, Bishop Tutu said if the authorities had wanted only 1 000, how were the other 49 000 going to be turned away "unless you intend using police and the army and cause another confrontation."

"Now another pre-condition has just cropped up — that of us having to denounce civil disobedience. I would not go if Mr Botha insisted on that pre-condition because it is nonsensical as far as I am concerned.

"We have stuck our necks out be denouncing violence, which many youths today see as the only answer. We still believe in hallowed methods such as marching to John Vorster Square police station, and in disobeying unjust laws.

"These are the sort of things that were done by people such as Ghandi and Martin Luther King. If we cannot do that, what are we expected to do?" Bishop Tutu said.

A MEETING between President P W Botha and Bishop Tutu as part of a delegation of church leaders is not likely to take place.

This is because Bishop Tutu refuses to denounce civil disobedience, Mr Botha's precondition for a meeting to discuss the current unrest in the country.

Early this week, Mr Botha refused to meet Bishop Tutu alone because he had already agreed to meet a church delegation to be led by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Phillip Russell, on August 19.

The Archbishop has since invited Bishop Tutu to join the delegation which will include leaders from the Presbyterian, Methodist and the Roman Catholic Churches.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday that he was not prepared to accept Mr Botha's latest pre-condition for the August 19 meeting.

"Last week Mr Botha said he was prepared to meet anyone who denounced violence and approached him properly and not through the Press," Bishop Tutu said. "I thought I had met those requirements, but surprisingly he refused to meet me.

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7/8/85

Issel: Charges withdrawn

Court Reporter

CHARGES against Mr Johnny Issel of contravening the Internal Security Act were withdrawn in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr John James Issel, 37, of Belgravia, Athlone, faced five charges, in two separate trails, of contravening his banning order.

The State alleged that he contravened his banning order by entering the Cape Town magisterial district on April 2 this year. In terms of his order he is restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district. He was also charged with attending two illegal gatherings on the same day.

He was charged in another trial with contravening his banning order on May 13.

No reasons were given for the withdrawal of the charges.

Mr R A Duraan was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffit appeared for the State. Mrs G Khan represented Mr Issel.

Supreme Court overturns Johnny Issel's jail sentence

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Supreme Court, Cape Town, has overturned a magistrate's decision to jail banned community leader Johnny Issel for six months.

Issel was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment (six months suspended for two years) in 1984 for breaking his banning order.

He went on holiday to Transkei for a week without obtaining permission from a Wynberg magistrate.

Mr A M Omar, for Issel, said in appeal the sentence was "excessive". Issel already experienced restriction of movement, he had been on holiday at the time and had no intention of endangering the State.

In judgment Mr Justice Baker said the magistrate had been correct in finding Issel guilty. Issel's act was one of "defiance" as he knew he was acting against the law.

However, he appeared to be a man of "sensitivity" and "dignity" and was "not a criminal in the ordinary sense of the word".

The magistrate had not given sufficient weight to this.

Furthermore, his offence was to go "on a perfectly harmless holiday to the Transkei and he wasn't engaged in subversive activities".

Sending Issel to jail would serve "no purpose" and a "final warning" would be as effective.

He ordered Issel's sentence be suspended in its entirety until the expiry of his banning order in July 1986.

Mr Justice Baker sat with Mr Acting-Justice Selikowitz. Mr J A Niehaus appeared for the State.

Cosas banning won't halt protests, say student leaders

Mercury 29/8/85

Political Reporter

THE Government yesterday banned the UDF-affiliated student organisation, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

In an extraordinary notice in a Government Gazette, Cosas was declared an unlawful organisation in terms of Section 4(1) of the Internal Security Act of 1982, Sapa reported.

Cosas was the organisation most affected by detentions under the state of emergency regulations in some parts of the country.

Azanian Students' Organisation president Mr Billy Ramakgopa said: 'We will intensify (the struggle) to even higher levels until apartheid and the economic exploitation of man by man is crushed.'

Nusas executive member and University of Natal Durban SRC president Mr Richard Swart, said the banning would not remove student dissatisfaction with the education system and with apartheid.

'There will still be student protest whether the Government likes it or not, because there are legitimate grievances.'

The SRC of the University of Natal's Medical School said in a statement that 'the State should have learned by now that no amount of detentions, bannings or harassments will stop us from fighting for liberation'.

PFP MP Peter Gastrow said: 'We are fooling ourselves if we believe the banning of an organisation such as Cosas will result in the political aspirations of those people just disappearing.

'If individuals in Cosas have acted illegally then they should have been charged rather than yet another organisation being banned.'

Minister bans student body Cosas

Aug. 1985

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The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been banned.

The banning was announced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, today. In a statement to Sapa, Mr le Grange said a notice on the ban would appear in today's *Government Gazette*.

Cosas has been accused by Government authorities of co-ordinating class boycotts and unrest in general throughout the country.

Mr le Grange's statement said:

"After I have considered a factual report and recommendation made to me by an advisory committee in terms of section 7 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), regarding the organisation known as Congress of South African Students, I have decided to declare that organisation to be an unlawful organisation in terms of section 4 (1) of the said Act."

Cosas was formed in June 1978 after a meeting at Wilgespruit attended by pupils from secondary and high schools, technical colleges, teachers' training colleges and correspondence schools. It has steadily gained influence since the start of the decade.

Ban under law that ended legal life of ANC, PAC

STAR 29/8/85

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By Phil Mtimkulu

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was banned under the same legal provisions that ended the legal existence of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress 25 years ago.

Cosas was banned under section 4(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).

Both the ANC and PAC were banned under the then newly enacted Unlawful Organisations Act. The banning of the PAC and ANC, like that of Cosas, also followed a state of emergency.

The Internal Security Act is a wide-ranging piece of legislation which has been used by the State to outlaw organisations, close down newspapers and other publications and hold individuals for indefinite periods for interrogation or simply in preventive detention.

The Act was invoked to outlaw 18 organisations and two newspapers in the crackdown of 1977, which followed the upheavals in Soweto a year earlier and the worldwide condemnation of the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement.

In 1981 the State threatened that if *Post Transvaal* and *Sunday Post* were published again — after closing down following a strike by black journalists and other workers — the law would be used to outlaw the newspapers. The owners, Argus Company, decided to discontinue the publications.

The power to ban organisations was first passed into law in 1950 when it was incorporated in the Suppression of Communism Act. It was used that year to outlaw the SA Communist Party, which now operates from overseas.

Later the law became the Internal Security Security Act, and empowered the State to hold opponents in terms of the former section 10 (preventive detention).

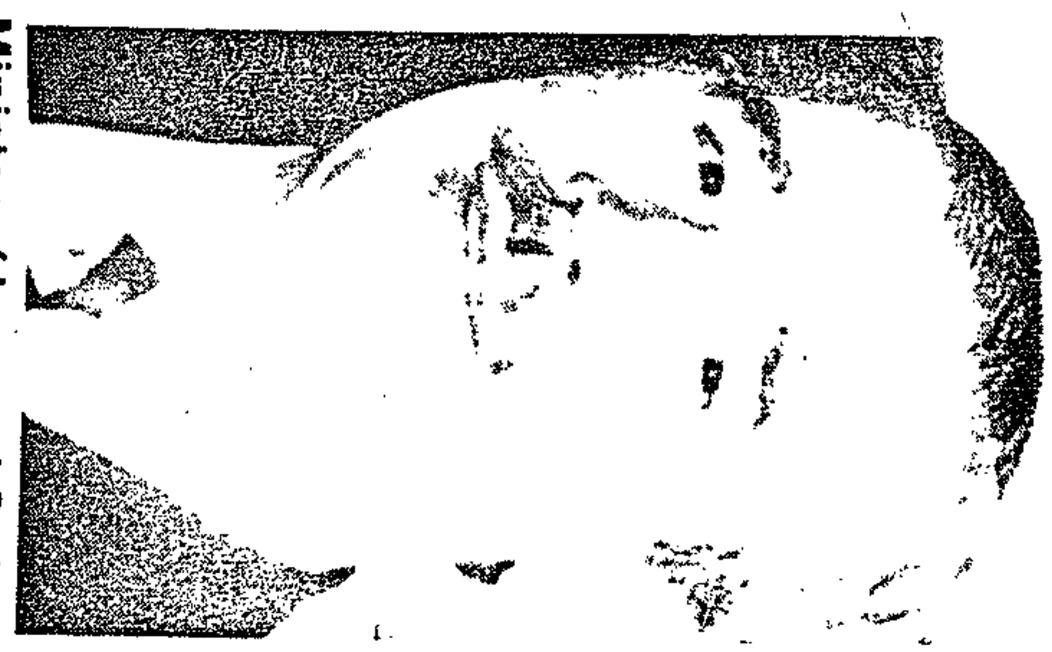
The first people to be held in preventive detention — not for purposes of interrogation — were held in 1976 at the height of the unrest and included Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and a number of black journalists.

In the countrywide clampdown of 1977 many opponents of the Government were held for months at Modderbee Prison in Benoni under the preventive detention clause.

COSAS BANNED

24/8/85 Sowetan

THE UDF-affiliated student organisation, the Congress of South African Students, has been banned, according to a Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday.



Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange has banned Cosas.

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SOWETAN REPORTERS

In the extraordinary notice, signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, Cosas is declared an unlawful organisation in terms of Section 4 (1) of the Internal Security act of 1982.

"The banning of Cosas is an exercise in futility because the organisation stood for what the pupils are fighting for. Unless students' demands are met, the battle will be waged on all fronts," said the education spokesman of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope.

Demands

The national treasurer of the Azanian Students Movement, Miss Sesi Baloyi, said: "As long as our demands have not been met, the situation will remain the same and maybe worsen. The banning of Cosas does not solve the problem. This arrogant attitude of the racist Government shown its intention of persistently suppressing the grievances of the blacks".

Mr Edgar Posselt, Public Relations Officer of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, refused to comment on the banning.

Mr Stephen Mbatha, the secretary for the East Rand region of Inkatha, said he was very disturbed by the banning.

Struggle

He said: "This is a strong blow to the cause of the black struggle. The Government should have given the organisation a chance to state their case before silencing it".

Mr Chris Dlamini, the president of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) said: "This is a serious move from the Government. I never expected that the Government could go to the extent of banning Cosas even if they differed in ideologies."

Problems

The East Rand Peoples' Organisation (Erapo) said the banning of Cosas will not solve any problems in the country. The organisation said the Government should uplift the ban and start negotiating with black leaders concerning the grievances of black masses.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said in a statement that it deplored the "draconian action" against Cosas.

"The banning of this organisation with its broad students membership, is an action of the most extreme harshness against hundreds of thousands of this country's youths".

Govt under fire for Cosas ban

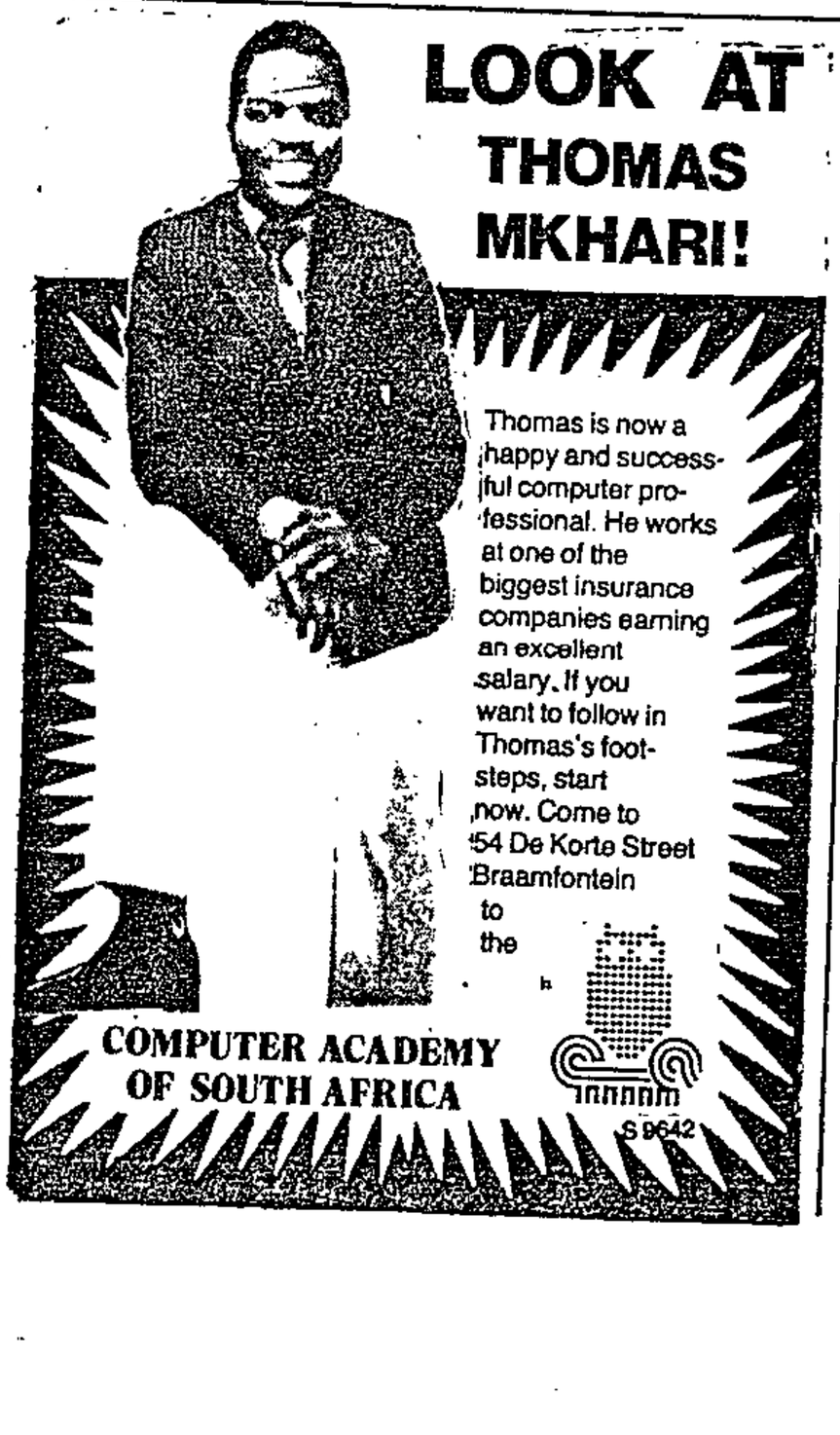
By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE South African Government yesterday came under more attack for outlawing the Congress of South African Students — the UDF-affiliated student organisation.

At the University of the Witwatersrand, hundreds of students yesterday heard several speakers condemn the Government for its latest action at a protest meeting arranged by the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) said repression and oppression will not solve the problems faced by the country. Further banning and detentions will not cure the sickness of the apartheid system. The banning of Cosas, it said, indicated the action of a bankrupt Government with its back to the wall.

The National Parents Ad Hoc Committee said the rejection of the SRC constitution by the Department of Education and Training had shown the intention to ban the organisation.



Wits student publication is 'banned'

328

STAR

30/8/85

Education Reporter

A Wits student publication *The Rand Times* was banned for distribution on campus this week after it urged students to boycott the Student Representative Council elections held on Wednesday.

The deputy vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor M Shear, told the editor of the publication that his approach was entirely negative and could have an unfair influence on the results of the election.

The Rand Times, a Commerce Students' Council publication, appealed to the university to unban the publication. The appeal was rejected.

The editor of publication, Mr Cliff Featherstone, said he had called for a boycott of the election because he believed the SRC was not representative of students.

15 PERCENT POLL

"I do not want a compulsory SRC — a voluntary SRC would be far better."

The outgoing SRC president, Mr Grant Rex, said the Commerce Students' Council had little support among commerce students.

This year's SRC poll was only 15 percent, but Mr Rex said there was no need to defend a low voting poll if the election was run democratically.

"The alternative to an SRC is anarchy," he said.

Mr Rex said the percentage poll compared favourably with those on other campuses.

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Cosas assets frozen

(328)

STAR

Pretoria Bureau

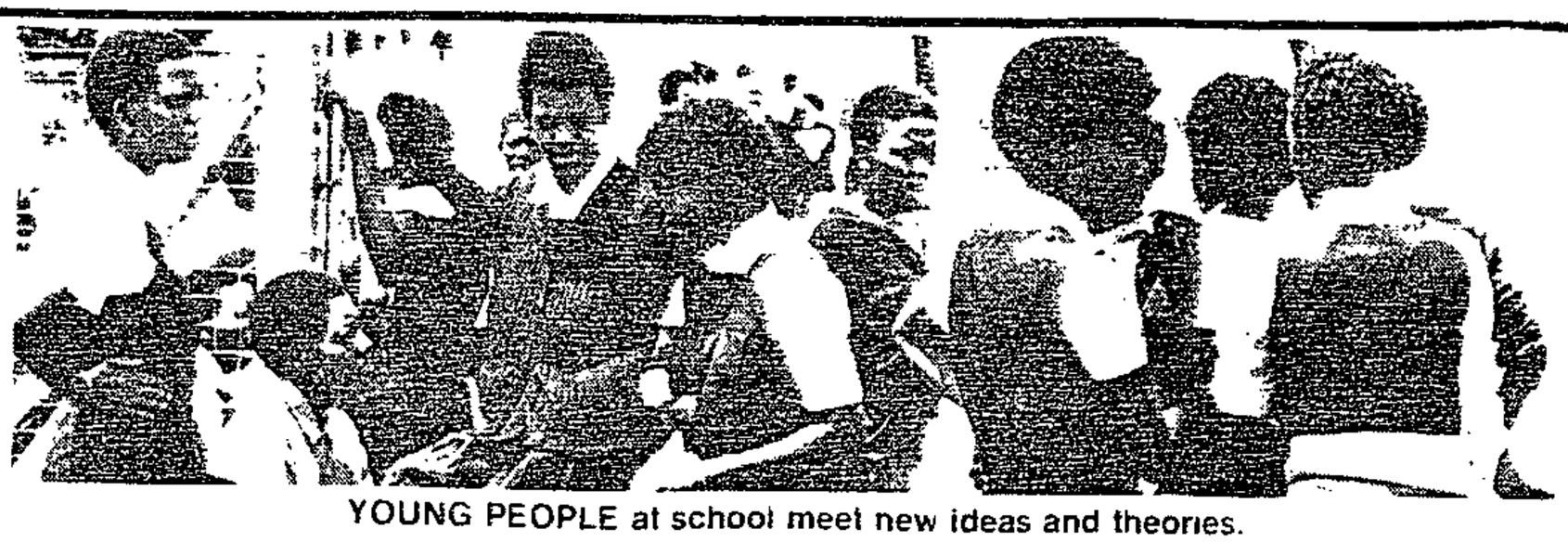
30/8/85

The Government has appointed a senior magistrate as liquidator of the assets of the newly banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

A Department of Justice statement said that in terms of the Internal Security Act, all property, including rights and documents, shall be vested in the liquidator from the date an organisation is declared unlawful.

Anyone in possession of Cosas property must furnish details to the liquidator, Mr Andries Heyns Visser. Property such as money should be posted to him.

It added that claims against the organisation should be lodged as soon as possible.



YOUNG PEOPLE at school meet new ideas and theories.

Bannings will not achieve anything

FOCUS

By SAM MABE

STUDENTS have for many years been barometers of black society's feelings and pacesetters of the liberation struggle in South Africa.

The banning of the Congress of South African Students last week was an unwitting acknowledgement of this and it was a reminder that student organisations have been the most banned organisations in this country.

The ban has also highlighted the impact of students on South Africa's political development and the futility of trying to silence or demobilise them.

Young people at school meet new ideas and theories and they see the discrepancy between these ideas and what is happening around them. They become more articulate and better able to express their aspirations.

They are driven by a burning desire to apply their newly-acquired knowledge and to enlighten their parents, who are less educated, and who though unhappy with their conditions, find it more convenient to remain silent.

Risks

The students do not have the responsibilities of adulthood such as feeding families, paying rent and school fees.

Because of their education they have a better appreciation of the risks involved in challenging the State. They do not consider time spent in prison as wasted time.

Recession has also played its part in fanning the flames of discontent among students. The students unrest in the late 60s took place when there was a recession in South Africa. So was the case in the mid-70s and at the present moment.

During such periods, students are among the first people to suffer. Many companies start cutting back on bursaries. Parents who cannot afford to pay force their children to leave school.

The students are frustrated by the knowledge that after leaving school, they will have no jobs — thereby, failing to achieve their goals.

Cosas has so far been banned three times. On the first two occasions it was banned in Transkei.

Other student organisations that were banned before are the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), South African Students Movement (Sasm), Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) and the Soweto Students' League (SSL).

Last Friday about 1 000 students of the University of Bophuthatswana demonstrated against the visit of the State President, Mr P W Botha, in the first demonstration ever held in Bophuthatswana's capital.

The demonstration surprised many who thought Bophuthatswana was a good example of the advantages of homeland independence.

Some of the students said that other than the state of emergency and the continued incarceration of Nelson Mandela, the demonstration was inspired by the banning of Cosas.

This could be a forerunner of future demonstrations that could be held even against the nery independence of Bophuthatswane.

The ANC, which once sought to achieve its objects without engaging in any form of confrontation with the State, became militant because of students who were in the Youth League.

And it was largely because of their actions that the ANC and the PAC were banned in 1960.

After the 10 years' lull which followed the banning of the two organisations, blacks became politically active again largely because of the unrest which started at the University of the North in the late 60s and early 70s.

It was during this period that students boycotted the investiture of "a white chancellor in a black university". Saso was formed. And then numerous other theatrical, theological, social and community organisations came into being.

They all espoused the philosophy of black consciousness which was spreading like wildfire throughout South Africa.

Reasons

A new impetus had been given to black politics in South Africa.

When 18 organisations were banned on October 19, 1977 by the then Minister of Justice and of the Police, Mr target was Saso. Saso was the vanguard of BC. It was respected and supported by the black community.

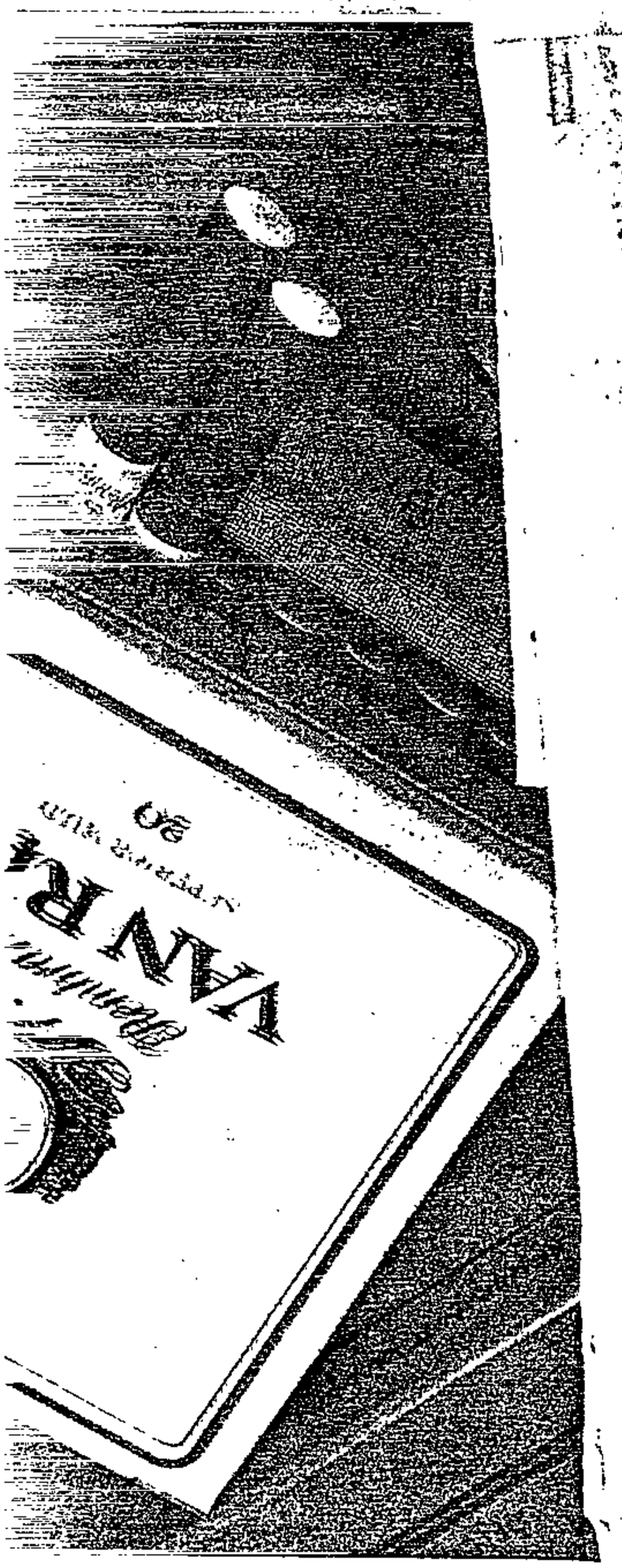
For those reasons, the Government decided that all other black organisations had to go as well.

A year earlier, on June 16, it was the students' protest against Bantu Education that led to country-wide unrest which was responsible for the Government's initiation of a process of "reform".

Numerous students who skipped the country during that time swelled the ranks of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), and of the PAC.

The ANC has since then been able to mount numerous attacks in South Africa.

While the Government might ban student organisations, the fundamental causes of their rebellion — apartheid — remains. Unless apartheid is scrapped, bannings will not achieve anything, except to sharpen student militancy.





Concert in honour of Tutu banned

By THEMBA MOLEFE

A CONCERT at which a record in honour of Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was to be launched in Soweto on Sunday, has been banned.

The Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto Police, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, has prohibited the festival in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953 which was enforced on July 21 when the state of emergency was declared.

The concert was organised by Teal Record Company and would have been at the Jabulani Amphitheatre.

Proceeds from the concert would have gone to the African Bursary Fund of the South African Council of Churches.

The album, in honour of Bishop Tutu, is entitled *"Give Praise Where Praise Is Deserved"* and is sung by top South African and overseas artists in the same vein as the popular *"We Are The World"* of United Artists for Africa of the United States.

All groups, including well-known choirs, were to perform free and admission would be R2.

Brig Coetzee, in the order published in the Government Gazette, said the concert would endanger public order and that the ban would be in force in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort between 8 am on Sunday and 8 am on Monday.

The public relations officer of Gallo Records which owns Teal Record Company, Miss Charmaine Modjadji, was disappointed by the ban.

"All the groups had been raring to go. I hope the ban is lifted soon so that the concert could be held," she said.

Banning of Cosas condemned

THE GOVERNMENT's decision to ban the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been heavily criticised in the black Press. Through the ban on Cosas, as well as the detention of Dr Allan Boesak, said Ilanga, the Nationalist government had made 'it abundantly clear to everybody that it does not tolerate anybody opposed to its evil system of apartheid ... Instead of talking to black leaders, the Government simply shuts them off'.

'Repression, Ilanga said, 'cannot and will not solve South Africa's problems, which are a direct result of apartheid.

'The Government's lack of foresight in dealing with the present unrest situation must be a cause for concern to all peace-loving people.'

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THE BANNING of Cosas, said City Press, was 'yet another demonstration of how short-sighted the government is in dealing with the escalating unrest around the country ... The lesson here is that you can use every repressive means in the book to try to dislocate organisations but you can never succeed in killing the ideas they stand for'.

The Government had banned Cosas from operating in the Eastern Cape but there was no indication that it had stopped functioning there.

The same will happen all over the country. In fact, we predict that Cosas will emerge more vocal and determined after this banning.

'The ban. Just talk. That is the secret to the door that will open up channels of communication and help restore SA to normality. And when we say talk, we mean talk to the real people — and not to the plastic people,' City Press said.

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THE SOWETAN said it feared the ban would inflame the situation even further.

'For what it is worth, Cosas has reflected certain basic demands made by pupils such as a representative council that is recognised by them, a change in the education they get and the release of those detained.

'Whether people held a brief for Cosas and its methods of operation, there is no doubt that these demands are considered in a very favourable light by most people ... A leaderless student or pupil population is likely to canter away like a run-away horse. If they do not go underground, which is very likely, these pupils may operate as a faceless mass whose grievances would not come to light.'

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RIGHT-WING US Christian leader Jerry Falwell came in for a hammering in the black Press after he called Bishop Desmond Tutu a 'phoney'.

Percy Qoboza, writing in City Press, said Falwell was 'a sleek shyster, who has successfully manipulated religion and uses the pages of the Bible as some form of one-armed bandit ...

□ □ □

SOUTH AFRICA would be in trouble if young blacks rejected the pacificist leadership of Bishop Tutu in favour of violence, Pace, the monthly magazine, concluded.

'We condemn violence of any sort, whoever perpetrates it. So does Bishop Desmond Tutu, who bravely stated before a huge crowd of mourners in Springs that if people continued to kill each other he would pack up and leave the country.'

The Government was as guilty as the mob who so callously doused the woman in Duduza with petrol and struck a match. 'By failing to deal with the central issue of power-sharing, by failing to talk to the real leaders, by ducking and diving under irrelevant new dispensations etc, the Government is as guilty as hell,' Pace said.

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IT IS NOT often that the Government is praised in the black Press but the decision to reprieve the 'black spots' of Driefontein and KwaNgema prompted the Sowetan to be 'among the first to tip our hat ... We believe it needs very little for the Government to unbend and give us and other commentators a chance to bring things back to stability. We have a feeling that some of the problems we are experiencing could have been solved much sooner if these problems had been attended to.

'The gesture has to be applauded. We are certain the people in those areas will feel the same way,' the Sowetan said.

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HARD thinking was necessary before the serious step of a consumer boycott was taken, the Sunday Tribune Herald warned on the eve of a consumer boycott in Durban.

It had become obvious that President Botha was unable to lead the country along a path of acceptable change and that 'he' is totally out of touch with the feelings of the vast mass of the people'.

'He is barricading his government behind the emergency, detentions and a large show of force, creating even further frustration,' said the Herald.

This frustration was now translating itself into civic action so that the voice of trade-union members could be heard.

'The boycotters say they have nothing against white businesses, but that they want to be heard. But if a boycott succeeds it will affect not only the businesses but the people who are employed. It is a serious step and one which needs hard thought.'

□ □ □

ILANGA said it believed there were millions from 'the silent majority' who would agreed with Dr Slabbert and Chief Buthelezi about the holding of a national convention.

'We ourselves are not ashamed to identify with those who eschew violence. We believe it is still possible to employ non-violent but powerful and effective methods to achieve the desired change in our country.

'Those who espouse violence and bloodshed are never convincing when it comes to answering the question: whose blood is it they want to sacrifice — theirs or that of the innocent ones being used as cannon fodder? As a matter of fact, the truth is that invariably the apostles of violence are never anywhere near the scene of the blood-letting when it happens. They are usually to be found hiding and safe in their havens from whence they nevertheless continue to direct their destructive operations,' Ilanga said.

Mercury

The African Press
by Barry Streek



comment in this ... JO McMillan, MC ... A G M Fishley, N G ... d B Parkes. Political ... and sub-editing by ..., contents bill ..., cartoon by P ... all of 12 Devonshire ...

Newsweek banned, reporter deported

328

The latest issue of *Newsweek* magazine has been found to be undesirable and a notice to this effect will be published in the *Government Gazette* tomorrow.

And Mr Ray Wilkinson, co-author of an article which appeared in the September 16 edition of the magazine, has been issued with a deportation order by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

A statement issued by Mr Botha last night said the article "The Young Lions" distorted the situation in South Africa through "selective reporting, half-truths and false innuendo".

STAR 12/9/85

A spokesman for the Directorate of Publications said the magazine was found to be undesirable under Section 47 2(E) of the Publications Act of 1974.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said Mr Wilkinson, who was arrested at his Cape Town hotel last night, was being held at Jan Smuts airport until a flight could take him out of the country tonight.

Mr Richard Smith, the editor-in-chief of *Newsweek*, said last night from New York: "Ray Wilkinson is a fine, fair and honest journalist.

"He and the editors of *Newsweek* have made every effort to report all sides of the South African story. Our current issue, with its cover story on South Africa, presents many different points of view." — Sapa.

B28

Times Saturday, September 14 1985

Troops surround Mandela home

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security forces removed four journalists from the Soweto home of Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday and escorted them to a police station where their tapes and photographs were confiscated.

The wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was also told she was under arrest after soldiers surrounded her home, according to Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob.

He said the front-door key had been "snatched" from Mrs Mandela and she had been asked to "bear with" the soldiers while they waited for orders.

A large crowd of children watched the journalists being taken from the house about an hour later, Mr Ayob said. Mrs Mandela, who was calming her baby granddaughter Zondiwa, was "left alone".

According to a police spokesman in Pretoria, "a number of journalists and photographers were taken from Mrs Mandela's home to the Moroko police station".

The journalists, who had not been in possession of permits, were not charged, but were told to leave Soweto, the spokesman said.

A Radio 702 correspondent, Mr Paul Gray, said he was confronted by soldiers outside Mrs Mandela's home and held at the police station for three hours.

"Two French correspondents and a German woman were among those held," he said.

"They were taking photographs of Mrs Mandela and filming her playing with children when the SADF arrived. Our baggage was searched, our tapes and film confiscated and we were warned to leave Soweto within ten minutes," Mr Gray said.

Later yesterday, several foreign journalists, including television crews, visited Mrs Mandela's home to interview her about the incident.

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Reports back 'violence in streets'

Ban on Newsweek upheld by censors

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STAR 19/9/85

Pretoria Bureau

The Publications Appeal Board has upheld the ban on the September 16 issue of *Newsweek* magazine, saying one of the articles in a report on South Africa "gives prominence to radical statements which uncompromisingly espouse more violence in the streets".

The board also found the article, titled "The Young Lions", posed a "clear and present danger to peace and good order in the present sensitive circumstances".

The magazine was banned last week and one of the authors of the report, Mr Ray Wilkinson, was deported.

STRICTER GUIDELINES

In a summary of the judgment, the board's chairman, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, said that during a state of emergency the publications guidelines must be applied more strictly.

Articles such as those contained in *Newsweek* would have a wider readership and subversive elements in particular could seize upon them to promote their causes.

The board had also taken exception to the magazine's cover, which carries a photograph of a weeping black man and makes prominent mention of the report on South Africa.

"A substantial number of subversive elements are likely to be drawn to this publication as a result of this sensational cover," Professor van Rooyen said.

"The photos of stone-throwing and blacks carrying coffins, coupled with captions highlighting rage and fury, are also likely to attract wide interest among these elements ... who are mostly highly politicised."

However the board found most of the other articles in the special report were acceptable and although derogatory towards the authorities in certain instances, they did not fall foul of the Publications Act.

Further distribution of the magazine has been prohibited but possession is not banned.

During yesterday's appeal, Mr Pierre Delport, for *Newsweek*, told the board that to ban *Newsweek* would be to harm South Africa's reputation abroad.

However Mr Chris Jansen SC, for the committee, said the report contained a clear call to violence and was therefore prejudicial to state security.

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Ban on meetings at school premises

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Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives has barred coloured pupil and teacher bodies from holding meetings on school premises.

STAR 2/10/85

In terms of an extraordinary *Government Gazette* yesterday, Mr C Ebrahim has also provided for anyone who hinders education to be suspended.

Last month the Government banned the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), but student leaders have indicated that they intend to regroup in the Western Cape under a different banner.

Yesterday's notice effectively bars pupils, trainees, apprentices, student teachers and others acting on behalf of student bodies from assembling in schools or other educational institutions.

Wednesday, October 19, and all that . . .

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18/10/85

Soweto FOCUS



Mr JIMMY KRUGER . . . death "left him cold."

BY THEMBA MOLEFE

Tomorrow — the eighth anniversary of Black Wednesday, October 19, 1977 — the world will remember the day when a leaf was torn out of South African history books. It was this day when, with the stroke of the ministerial pen Black Consciousness the spirit of black nationalism was decreed dead.

The metaphoric use by journalists of "Black Wednesday" sticks in the mind, for 18 organisations and two black newspapers, The World and The Weekend World, were banned by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

That day was the climax to a steady countdown from Soweto June 16, 1976, to the sudden, if monstrous death of Black Consciousness leader, Steve Biko, on September 12, 1977.

Mr Jimmy Kruger thought he had had enough of the united black voice.

The then Prime Minister himself, Mr John Vorster, was caught in the spirit and backed Mr Kruger.

Mr Kruger's words still ring in memory, from the blood curdling "it leaves me cold" to others announcing the death of Black Consciousness.

He said: "The publications and organisations banned had been acted against because investigations showed they endangered the maintenance of public order . . . the Government action was related to sporadic unrest throughout the country since last year (1976 in this case) which had been the work of a small leader group."

Mr Kruger was referring to the Black People's Convention, the South African Students Organisation, the Union of Black Journalists, others, including the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa (Asseca).

By banning publications he included Pro Veritate, the mouthpiece of The Christian Institute, which he also banned.

By the end of that short day 42 leaders were detained throughout the country.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World and Weekend World, will remember too vividly, perhaps with anger too, when he was detained shortly after the news broke out.

Together with Mr Aggrey Klaaste, then news editor of Weekend World, he was to spend nearly six months at Modderbee Prison.

In one fell swoop Minister Kruger had said "no" to a united black voice against injustices and eliminated every vestige of black opposition outside the approved Bantustan system. The white laager was drawn close — to repress black dissension and to defy the world.

There are names which, at the time, would constitute black leadership, people who enhanced the spirit that black was powerful.

These were the people who championed unity at the time when resistance to the system was waged by blacks and for blacks, when white liberals took a back seat.

There was pride when these names were read on the same page — Hlaku Rachidi, the Rev Drake Tshenkeng, Curtis Nkondo, Fanyana Mazibuko, Aubrey Mokoena, Legau Mathabathe, Ellen Kuzwayo, Dr Nthato Motlana, Dr Mamphele Ramphela, Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa, George Wauchope, and others.

Today, eight years on, there is the United Democratic Front, the National Forum and Inkatha — all agreeing to disagree.

History will perhaps record how black unity suffered a mortal blow when the organisations and newspapers were banned. For not too long after this blow, there emerged a new spirit of divisiveness among blacks.

Today there are these streams of thinking politically, all purportedly fighting the same evil, but sometimes tearing at one another.

This day will be remembered with anguish. It will be seen as the beginning of a new scenario wherein blacks fight blacks. It was the beginning of the end for black unity. Reflective people will certainly wish to ponder on the reasons for this unnecessary division. It will be most important to try and learn from the mistakes of the past.

Eight years later, South Africa bleeds from more wounds. There is death and destruction in the streets of the townships. The monolithic system that runs our lives is moving slowly as a dragon to come to terms with the new age — an age when black children have become the standard bearers of the black man's struggle.

It seems to have ceased to be the battle between adults.

Mrs Mandela at meeting: Police probe

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police are investigating the presence of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, at a memorial service for executed ANC member Benjamin Moloise which she addressed at Khotso House in Johannesburg on Friday afternoon.

Mrs Mandela, was banned and banished to the small Free State town of Brandfort after the 1977 riots.

This was the second time since then that Mrs Mandela had addressed a group of people. She broke her eight-year silence when she spoke to members of the foreign media about two months ago.

Mrs Mandela pledged her support to the family of Moloise, who was executed at Pretoria Central Prison early on Friday for murdering a Pretoria security policeman.

A spokesman for police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, confirmed today that Mrs Mandela's presence at the memorial service was being investigated.

Detainees freed, banished

EAST LONDON — Three Cala men who were detained by Transke: security police a month ago were released last night and immediately banished one of the men said.

Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, a bookshop owner, said that he, teacher Mr Godfrey Silinga and businessman Mr Monde Mzimbi were released and respectively banished to Mhlahlane near Isomo, Bazilya near Umtata and Nqadu near Willowvale.

The banishment orders served on the three men specify that they may be absent from their areas only with the written permission of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Ntsebeza said the banishment orders were signed by the State President Chief Kaiser Matanzima on October 16. — Sapa

Mandela's wife set to defy order

By Rich Mkhondo

Mrs Winnie Mandela appears set to defy a government order to return to Brandfort — the Free State town to which she was banished in 1977.

The Star has reliably learnt that she will move into her house at Orlando West in Soweto — but only after her husband Mr Nelson Mandela has been discharged from the Volks Hospital in Cape Town where he recently underwent surgery.

Mrs Mandela should have returned to Brandfort by November 4 at the latest or to have contacted a magistrate to relax the order which restricts her movements and activities. It is understood she has failed to comply with this regulation.

Last week the security police sent a letter to Mrs Mandela advising her to return to Brandfort or face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The letter dated November 1 was sent to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob. It read: "Please take note that Mrs Winnie Mandela's house in Brandfort has been repaired and she is required to return to it on or before November 4.

"Failure to comply with this requirement may result in action being taken against her in terms of provisions under the Internal Security Act.

The letter was signed by District Commandant of Brandfort, Brigadier G M Erasmus.

ARC 45 8/11/85

Stringent curbs on freed white detainees

328

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The only white emergency detainees still held in Johannesburg were released from Diepkloof Prison last night subject to stringent restrictions.

They are Mr Simon Ratcliffe, Mr Neal Coleman, Mr Auret van Heerden and Mr Morris Smithers, who have all been involved in community research and information services.

An urgent application for the release of Mr van Heerden and Dr R A M Salojee (who was also freed yesterday) was to have been brought in the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow.

Mr Ratcliffe, Mr van Heerden, Mr Coleman and Mr Smithers were detained on July 21.

They are confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg for the duration of the emergency.

They are prohibited from taking part in the affairs of trade unions and various organisations, including the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Media and Research Services, South African Students' Press Union, Community Research and Information Service and any youth organisations.

They may not write for or prepare any publication or enter any school, and must stay away from meetings where State policy is criticised or black local authority affairs discussed.

Tough curbs imposed on freed UDF leader

Cape Times 13/11/85

JOHANNESBURG. — The Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front was released last night after nearly four months in detention and served tough orders to restrict him while the state of emergency lasts.

Dr Rashid Salojee, 52, who is also acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, was treated under guard in the psychiatric wing of the Johannesburg Hospital for the past month.

In terms of an order signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, Dr Salojee may not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg without the permission of the minister.

He may also not take part "in any manner whatsoever" in the activities or affairs of the UDF, the TIC, any trade union, youth organization, or any organization related to the black community in the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

Dr Salojee may not enter the premises of any school or other educational institution nor attend any gathering of pupils or students.

He may not prepare, compile, publish or disseminate any publication as defined in the Internal Security Act of 1982, or participate or assist in the preparation, compilation, publication or dissemination of any publication as defined in the Act, nor may he contribute, prepare or compile any material for publication in any defined publication.

He may also not attend any meeting where any form of state or any principle or policy of, or action or contemplated action by, the government is attacked, criticized or discussed, or where any black local authority is attacked, criticized or discussed.

Dr Salojee was detained the day after the declaration of the state of emergency on July 21.

He was previously detained for four months, from August 1984, but no charges were laid against him. — Sapa

(328) (0650) Star 13/11/85

Detention of UDF's Tvl president ends

The Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, Dr Rashid Salojee (52) was released last night after nearly four months in detention and served with restriction orders which will be in force while the state of emergency lasts.

Dr Salojee, who is also acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, was being treated under guard in the psychiatric wing of the Johannesburg Hospital for the past month.

He was transferred back to Diepkloof Prison the day before his release.

In terms of a schedule signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, Dr Salojee may not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg without the permission of the Minister.

He may also not, without Ministerial permission, take part "in any manner whatsoever" in the activities or affairs of the UDF, the TIC, any trade union, youth organisation, or any organisation related to the black community in the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

Dr Salojee may not enter the premises of any school or other educational institution, or prepare, compile, publish or disseminate any publication as defined in the Internal Security Act of 1982.

The schedule further prohibits him from participating or assisting in the preparation, compilation, publication or dissemination of any publication as defined in the Act, nor may he contribute, prepare or compile any material for publication in any defined publication.

He may also not attend any gathering at which any form of state or any principle or policy of, or action or contemplated action by, the Government is attacked, criticised or discussed, or at which any local authority as defined in section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 is attacked, criticised or discussed.

He may also not attend any gathering of pupils or students.

Ministerial permission has to be sought to override any of the conditions in the schedule.

Dr Salojee was detained the day after the declaration of the state of emergency, on July 21.

He was previously detained for four months, from August 1984, but no charges were laid against him.

At a Press conference last month, Dr Salojee's wife Sara said she would seek a court interdict if he was not released from detention on his discharge from hospital. — Sapa.

Cape Times 14/11/85 328

Five detainees released

From CLARE HARPER

JOHANNESBURG. — Four men, detained under the emergency regulations since July 21, were released from Diepkloof Prison on Tuesday night after being served with restriction orders severely curtailing their movements.

They are Mr Auret van Heerden, Mr Morris Smithers, Mr Simon Ratcliffe and Mr Neil Coleman.

A fifth detainee, Dr Rashid Salojee, vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Transvaal and acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was also released on Tuesday night.

In terms of the schedule signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the four may not:

- Leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg without permission.
- Take part in any activity related to the Media Advisory Resources Centre (Mars), the Community Research and Information Centre (Cric), the South African Students Press Union (Saspu), the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac), any trade union, youth organization or any organization related to the black community in Johannesburg.
- Enter any school or educational institution.
- Assist in the preparation, compilation, publication or dissemination of any publication defined in the Act, nor may they contribute, prepare or compile any material for publication in any defined publication.
- Attend any gathering at which any principle or policy of, or any action or contemplated action, by the government is attacked, criticized or discussed, or at which any local authority as defined in Section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 is attacked, criticized or discussed.
- Attend any gathering of pupils or students.
- Enter Freeway House or Khotso House.

UDF slams restrictions on released detainees

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It is completely unacceptable that political leaders should be released from detention subject to stringent restrictions which prevented them from carrying out their public responsibilities, United Democratic Front (UDF) acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, said today.

"We see the initial detention of these people as well as their restriction as aimed at impeding and eradicating democratic organisations," he added.

Mr Morobe was reacting to the conditional release of UDF Transvaal vice-president Dr Ram Saloojee and at least four other emergency detainees, who are now subject to stringent restrictions which prevent their participation in political and community organisations.

Mr Morobe said the UDF's pleasure at Dr Saloojee's release "is completely overshadowed by the fact that hundreds of other anti-apartheid activists remain incarcerated because of their contribution to the creation of a democratic South Africa".

Dr Max Coleman and his wife, Audrey, whose son Neil is one of those conditionally released this week, said: "Are we supposed to feel grateful for the release of our son from detention? Our predominant feeling is one of anger that he should have been deprived of his liberty for nearly four months and that his liberty continues to be severely restricted by a banning order."

The Colemans said they were mindful of thousands of others who have been detained — "victims of the Government's device of using the state of emergency to stifle all opposition to the structures of apartheid".

They said: "We call on the Government to demonstrate whatever commitment to peace it might have by ceasing to hound its political opponents and releasing forthwith all detainees languishing in cells throughout the country."

Union condemns organiser's detention

CAPE TOWN — The General Workers' Union yesterday condemned the detention of one of their organisers, Miss Di Cooper, and said her detention could have the potential of the breakdown of the wage negotiations presently underway.

Miss Cooper was taken from the union's Athlone offices at 9.15 am yesterday by four policemen dressed in riot police uniform. The policemen said they wanted her for questioning at the Athlone Police Station. — Sapa.

MPC claims 40 children detained

CAPE TOWN — Forty children from Worcester's Zwelethemba township were allegedly detained yesterday by police in terms of emergency regulations, according to the Progressive Federal Party MPC for Boland, Mrs Di Bishop.

She said she had been in Zwelethemba and was told by residents that police came to the home of the Van Staden family — where a vigil was being held for a family member shot dead by police — and detained the children. — Sapa.

Govt shuts mouths of more opponents

SOWETAN

FOCUS 15/11/85

THE number of banned people in the country rose to 14 this week when five former detainees were subjected to stringent restrictions to last the duration of the state of emergency.

Dr Rashid Saloojee, Mr Simon Ratcliffe, Mr Auret van Heerden, Mr Neal Coleman and Mr Morns Smithers were slapped with the restrictions which will curtail their movement and activities and confine them to the Johannesburg magisterial area only hours after being released from four months' detention.

Like the nine other people throughout the country banned for years, the five are prohibited from taking part in the affairs of trade unions and various other organisations.

They may not write for any publication nor attend any gathering.

Dr Saloojee, in terms of the restrictions signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, may not, without ministerial approval, take part in the activities of the United Democratic Front or the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Dr Saloojee, the Transvaal president of the UDF, acting president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, was treated under guard in the psychiatric wing of the Johannesburg Hospital for a month during his detention.

He was transferred back to the Diepkloof Prison on Monday, the day before his release.

Dr Saloojee (52), was detained under the emergency regulations on July 21, the very day the state of emergency was proclaimed.

In South Africa the rule of habeas corpus does not exist.

Banned persons cannot be heard in public because the Government says so. They are restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950, amended in 1976 and again in 1982.

Not only are banned people prohibited from attending gatherings or making public utterances but their movements as well are curtailed. The Minister of Law and Order may impose harsh measures which include house arrest.

Some of the banned people are:

• Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela has been banned since 1963, the year before her husband was jailed for life.

Banished

Her current five-year ban expires on June 30, 1988.

Since 1977 she has been banished to the small Free State dorpie of Brandfort.

Mrs Mandela has been brought to court several times for breaking her banning order.

• The only journalist still banned is Mathata Tsedu, of **The SOWETAN**, whose first banning order was imposed on January 9, 1981. Tsedu (33) cannot practise as a writer because of the restrictions.

Tsedu is under house arrest from dusk to dawn during the week and on public holidays

By THEMBA MOLEFE

and weekends is confined to his Seshego house, near Pietersburg, for 24 hours a day.

Tsedu has three children and his "grounding" has "put an emotional strain" on his teacher wife, Flora.

In 1982 Tsedu was detained for 300 days under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He started working for the defunct *Post* newspaper in 1978 and was secretary of the Northern Transvaal region of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and served on its Standing Constitutional Committee.

Tsedu's second three-year banning order expires in June next year.

• Mordecai Tatsa is the only banned person living on the Reef. Until late October last year he shared the dubious honour with the current general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naudé.

Everyday is the same for Mordecai, the Orlando East, Soweto



MATHATA TSEDU . . . banned journalist.

young man who speaks, but may not be heard in public. Nothing he writes may be published.

Isolation

He cannot tell of the fits of depression he suffered when he was detained at Modderbee Prison, or of his continuing isolation from society, or of the way his education has suffered.

Mr Tatsa also holds another dubious record of being detained the longest in the history of detention without trial here. He spent some time in a psychiatric ward after his release.

He was detained shortly before Christmas in 1979 and held under Section 6 of the old Terrorism Act. Mr Tatsa was banned on August 8, 1983 and his order expires on August 31, 1986.

• Another Soweto resident who is banned is Mr Abel Dube of Mofolo, who has been banished to Messina in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Dube (33) was banned in 1984 and his order expires on October 10, 1987.

His twin sister, Ntombikayise, said she last saw him in 1976 when Mr Dube, aged 18, left the country. She later learned he had been detained and held at the old Johannesburg Fort.

After his release last year in October after 30 months in detention, Dube was banished.

His mother, Mrs Elsie Dube, is the sole breadwinner in the family and earns about R90 a month as a domestic in the white suburbs.

Mr Dube's elder brother, Matthews, married with two children, is unemployed. Ntombikayise was forced to leave her job when she gave birth three months ago.

Two of those still banned are in Port Elizabeth, and one is in Athlone and the other in Wynberg in the Cape.

• One of the longest-banned people, Mr Rowley Israel Arenstein, from Durban, has lived in the twilight for more than 20 years. His current banning expires on June 30, 1988.

Winnie Mandela flouts govt order

CAPT Trials 19/11/85

328

Staff Reporter

WHILE jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela is speedily recovering from a prostate operation he underwent earlier this month, his wife Winnie has flouted a government order banishing her to Brandfort in the Free State.

Yesterday Mr Ismail Ayob, lawyer for the Mandela family, confirmed that Mrs Mandela was in Johannesburg.

Police wrote to Mrs Mandela advising her that her Brandfort house, which was firebombed three months ago, had been repaired and that she had to return to it by November 4.

Later, police said they had given her until last Friday to return.

Yesterday she returned to her Orlando East house in Soweto amid concern that she could be courting arrest by flouting a government order that she return to Brandfort.



Mrs Mandela

Bans without banning orders

(328 W. Mail 21/11/85

By ANTON HARBER and RUTH BECKER

THE Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has introduced what have been called "banning orders through the back door" by imposing new restrictions on five ex-detainees.

The detainees were released on Tuesday night as their lawyers set in motion a Supreme Court action to contest the validity of their detentions.

It is believed they were released at least partly to avoid having the detention regulations tested in court.

Nicholas Haysom, attorney for some of the detainees, said he had no doubt they were released "to prevent the position being determined in court".

He had launched an action on Monday to have two of them released on the grounds that they had not been afforded the opportunity to make written representations on their detention.

Actions on behalf of the other three were imminent and this had been made known to the State.

And now other attorneys are likely to institute similiar actions on behalf of other detainees to try to test the regulations.

As the five were released they were served with notices imposing severe restrictions on them in terms of the Emergency regulations.

The restrictions were likened by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) to a "banning through the back door" because they resemble most of the restrictions of a normal banning order.

The five restricted ex-detainees are Dr Rashid Saloojee, an executive member of the United Democratic Front, Auret van Heerden, Simon Ratcliffe, Morris Smithers and Neil Coleman, all white activists.

They have been prohibited from:

- Leaving Johannesburg.
- Associating in any way with specific organisations. In the case of Saloojee, it is the Transvaal Indian Congress and the UDF, and in the case of the others, a wide range of community support groups as well as all trade unions, youth organisations or any organisation related to the black community.
- Contributing in any way to any publication.
- Attending any gathering (defined as a meeting of two or more people) at which "any form of State or any principle or policy of, or action or contemplated action" by the government "is attacked, criticised or discussed" or any black local authority is discussed.
- Attending any gathering of pupils or students.
- Entering specific buildings, such as Khotso House, Johannesburg, or Freeway House, Braamfontein.

Banning orders usually include these restrictions, but also forbid social gatherings, entering a factory or being quoted.

On the other hand, the penalties for breaking these restrictions are much more severe than for breaking a banning order. In terms of the Emergency, there is a maximum penalty of 10 years or R20 000.

And, unlike normal banning orders, these restrictions do not carry a time limit. They hold until the Emergency is lifted.

"These restrictions are very heavy," a DPSC representative said.

"They do not differ much from a normal Internal Security Act banning order. Really, it's a banning in another form.

"The government is reversing the trend of the last couple of years, when they have not been banning people. Now they are doing it in another way," he said.

After their release, three of the ex-detainees said they were being forced to "be our own jailers".

"The restrictions show clearly that the government intends to continue its harassment of its political opponents.

"While we have been released from prison, the restrictions mean that we will have to be our own jailers."

One of the ex-detainees said it was significant that even with its far-reaching security powers, the government was still unable to act within these laws, but needed to find new ways to deal with its opponents.

The DPSC has also expressed concern about the fact that these restrictions will not be made public through the Government Gazette, as is done with normal bannings.

"Thus we may be about to experience an escalation of bannings through the back door without knowing about them," the DPSC said.

House arrest for Manuel

Political Staff

UDF EXECUTIVE member Trevor Manuel has been house arrested for five years and has been served with various restriction orders following his release from a month's detention under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Manuel, who was released late on Tuesday afternoon, has been confined to his house in Maitland from 9pm until 6am on weekdays and on every Saturday, Sunday and public holiday.

Mr Manuel, who is a member of the UDF's national executive, was detained on October 22 under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He has been barred from gatherings "at which any form of state or principle or policy of or action by the government of a state is propagated, defended, criticised or discussed".

He may not attend any gathering where school pupils are being instructed or addressed.

Mr Manuel has to report to the Maitland police station every Monday and is confined to the Cape Town magisterial district.

He may not go to any premises where a publication is compiled, printed or published or to premises which house a number of organizations which have been listed in a government notice, nor may he participate in the preparation of any publication.

He is also prevented from going to any school, college or university and he may not communicate with anyone on whom restrictions have been served in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The details of the restriction orders which have been served on Mr Manuel were released yesterday by his attorney, Mr Essa Moosa.

CAN Times
30/11/85
328

Court stay on banning

UMTATA. — An urgent application to postpone until next year the banishment orders on an Umtata lawyer, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, and his brother, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, was granted by Mr Justice Van Reenen in the Transkei Supreme Court here this week.

The brothers, who were banished by President Kaiser Matanzima to the Mhlahlane administrative area in the Tsomo district, are cousins of slain former University of Transkei SRC student Mr Batandwa Ndondo. Mr Ndondo was shot dead while being held by the Transkei security police in Cala on September 30.

Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza was arrested on October 3 and was served with a banning order when he was released on October 30. His brother was arrested on October 8 and received his order on his release on October 31.

The application sought to prevent the respondents — the president and the Transkei Government — from putting the orders into operation.

Outspoken

In an affidavit Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza said he had been outspoken about his belief that Mr Ndondo had been wrongfully killed while in the custody of the Transkei police. He had learnt he was fast becoming unpopular in government circles.

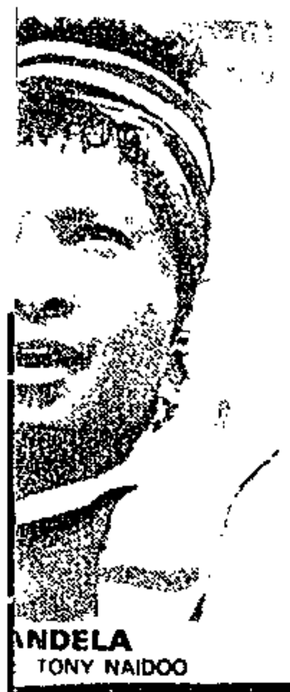
Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza said in his affidavit he had been harassed by the security police since the murder of Mr Ndondo.

"I have no doubt at all that the present banishment order is ... to eliminate me as a witness in the Batandwa Ndondo murder."

Mr Justice Van Reenen ordered that the execution of the orders be stayed pending the outcome of the applications, to be heard on January 23, 1986. — Sapa

THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER FOR DECISION MAKERS

328 BUS DAY 4/12/85


ANDELA
TONY NAIDOO

Mandela defies banning to attend unrest funerals

WINNIE MANDELA, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, yesterday defied her banning order to attend the mass funeral of 12 unrest victims killed at Mamelodi near Pretoria on November 21.

Mandela cancelled a scheduled visit to Cape Town to see her husband to go to the funeral, which was attended by about 50 000 people.

Standing near the 12 coffins covered in ANC colours, Mandela was mobbed by crowds shouting "Viva Mandela". Funeral

SIPHO NGCOBO

organisers used sjamboks to keep the crowds away.

Mandela later gave an emotional address, but as she is a banned person *Business Day* cannot report her speech.

Police, who had promised to keep away from the funeral after a request from Mamelodi residents, watched proceedings from a barbed wire encampment on a hill overlooking the township.

Helicopters flew over the township but police did not interfere with the funeral.

Pretoria shopkeepers yesterday reported an 80% stayaway of workers.

Those buried included 11 shot dead by police, and a two-year-old baby who died, it is alleged, after being overcome by teargas fumes.

Sapa reports that diplomats from 11 Western nations, including the United States, Canada, and The Netherlands, joined mourners at the funeral ceremony. Several delegates drove in a convoy and said it was a move to convey the sympathy of their countries as well as to protest at police conduct.

"The reason we are here is to express support for the principle of peaceful protest," Tim Carney, political counsellor at the US Embassy, told reporters.

"Many of us have friends here in Mamelodi and many of our employees are living here."

In another development yesterday, the British government called for a "full investigation" into the deaths, saying the latest loss of life in South Africa is a "matter of the

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Winnie leaves her home of exile for political spotlight

6/12/85 STAR

328 ?

By Michael Tissong



Mrs Winnie Mandela . . . destruction of home provided the spark.

An arson attack in which Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela's Brandfort home of exile was destroyed on August 12 seems to have been the spark which brought her out of her shell.

She has entered the spotlight of political activity despite the strict conditions of her banning and banishment orders.

The attack destroyed much of what made life comfortable for Mrs Mandela since she was banished to the Free State village after the 1976/77 unrest which swept the country.

Mrs Mandela had occupied herself in the township by running an Operation Hunger project, a clinic, a sewing circle and a creche. The two-roomed clinic which was built in her yard was gutted in the attack and many possessions of sentimental value also went up in flames.

Stocks of medicine and charity food parcels, clothing and awards given to the family over a period of decades were reduced to ashes.

Mrs Mandela, who was in Johannesburg for a medical examination at the time of the attack, returned to her three-roomed house to salvage what she could and left, never to return to live in it.

Mrs Mandela moved back into her Soweto home which she once shared with jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964.

Since then she has made many public appearances, including:

● Addressing a meeting at Khotso House in memory of executed ANC member Benjamin Moloise.

MOURNERS

● Addressing mourners at a mass funeral for unrest victims in Mamelodi.

● Addressing a Press conference at the offices of her lawyers in Johannesburg.

● Attending a wedding in Soweto where she spoke to several guests.

Her most-publicised appearances took place on October 18 when she addressed a packed meeting at Khotso House in Johannesburg and this Tuesday when she addressed some of the approximately 50 000 mourners at a mass funeral in Pretoria's Mamelodi township.

Mrs Mandela's return to the spotlight worldwide this year was accelerated by a series of happenings.

A book by journalist Nancy Harrison, "Winnie Mandela — Mother of a Nation", was released in England.

In May the Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts planned to confer on her an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. When she was prevented from attending the ceremony, she once again made headlines in America.

In June, American television carried an interview with her on the "Nightline" series on South Africa.

On August 14 she was interviewed by Britain's Channel Four television news on her husband's challenge to President Botha to visit him in his prison cell to discuss his release.

Nelson Mandela said, however, that he would never negotiate his release.

Last month, she was given a Government order to return to Brandfort.

Later in November the Security Police made it known that they were investigating several charges against Mrs Mandela.

CAPE TIMES

Error in Editor's charge sheet

Staff Reporter

AN ERROR in the charge sheet for the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, led all three Cape Town daily newspapers to report that he had been charged, or may be charged, with "printing or disseminating periodical publications which endanger the security of the State".

In fact, Mr Heard is charged with quoting a banned person. He appeared in the Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The charge arises from the publication in the Cape Times last month of an interview with African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo.

The section of the Internal Security Act which relates to endangering the security of the State is Section 56 (1) (b). The section which relates to quoting a banned person is section 56 (1) (p).

Prosecutor Mr J Reebein explained yesterday that the "totally understandable error" on the part of the three newspapers — the Cape Times, Argus and Die Burger — arose because someone had written in the margin of the charge sheet "Section 56 (1) (b)".

A second, unknown person, had added the words "printing, disseminating periodical publications which endanger the security of the State".

Mr Reebein said "there is no question of the charges in yesterday's (Monday's) hearing being changed to endangering the security of the State.

"At this stage he is only charged with quoting a banned person, and I have had no instructions from the Attorney-General to the contrary, although further charges are still being investigated."

Mr Reebein yesterday amended the charge sheet to read "section 56 (1) (p)".

Restricted UDF man on two-day protest fast

ARGUS 12/12/85

Staff Reporter 328

THE restricted United Democratic Front executive member, Mr Trevor Manuel, has started a two-day fast in solidarity with detainees and to protest against the state of emergency.

According to people taking part in a relay fast at the Methodist Church in Buitenkant Street, Mr Manuel, who is restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act, began fasting yesterday morning.

A fellow faster, Ms Shereen Daniels, said Mr Manuel left the church last night to comply with an order restricting him to his home between 7pm and 6am daily.

"But he will fast during the night and be back tomorrow," she said.

CAPE TIMES 13/2/85

Ban on freed City advocate

Staff Reporter

TWELVE people — including a leading City advocate and a priest — were released from detention yesterday under the emergency regulations.

Advocate Mr Abdullah Omar and Pastor Gottfried Kraatz were both served with banning orders which are effective until the end of the state of emergency.

In terms of the banning orders they are restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district and prohibited from participating or assisting in the preparation, compilation or dissemination of any publication.

They may also not participate in United Democratic Front activities or attend any gathering where the government is criticized and at which any local authority is attacked or criticized. They may also not enter any school or educational institution.

The others who were released were: Mr Mountain Qumbela, Mr Wilson Sedina, Mr Brian Engel, Mr William Engelbrecht, Mr Steve Louw, Mr Leslie Andrew, Ms Yvonne Shapiro, Ms Rochelle Kennedy, Ms Selina Manuel and Mr Andrew Brown.

Two Section 29 detainees, Mr Moegsien Williams and Mr David Pypers, were released on Wednesday.

Mr Omar, detained before the emergency was declared in Cape Town on October 25, said it was a relief to be back with his family.

"As far as I'm concerned all detainees must be released. It's appalling to know there are still children under the age of 16 being held in Victor Verster Prison. I saw Ridwaan Kariem yesterday and there are still others."

Mr Omar said the restrictions placed on him would in effect prohibit him from continuing his legal practice — he has chambers in the Cape Town magisterial district.

"This reflects on the bankruptcy of this regime and its inhumanity. It has reached the end of its legitimacy."

As a public service, the Cape Times today publishes a list of the 1 230 people whom police have confirmed have been detained in the Western Cape under the emergency regulations. The list appears on page 18.

Johnny Issel, wife held in Athlone

By TONY WEAVER

ONE of South Africa's most wanted fugitives, Mr Johnny Issel, was arrested with his wife, Ms Zubeida Jaffer, in Athlone yesterday.

This was confirmed by Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, who said they were being held for questioning.

Mr Issel and Ms Jaffer have been in hiding from the security police since late August.

Saso

At least eight prominent activists detained under emergency regulations have been questioned in connection with the whereabouts of Mr Issel and Ms Jaffer.

Mr Issel was first banned when he was regional secretary of the now-banned South African Students Organization (Saso) in 1973.

In October 1974, he was served with another banning order which restricted him to the Goodwood magisterial district for four years.

In November of the same year he was detained along with a number of other Saso members and held until April 1975, spending 146 days in detention.

During the 1976 unrest, he was detained again and this time held for four months.

At the height of the 1980 Cape school boycotts he was served with another banning order, and detained for three months, while in 1981 he was detained again this time spending eight months in detention.

In July of 1983, his banning order expired, but he was banned again in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

He has spent over 19 months of his life in security police detention.

On August 10 this year, he was arrested outside the Wynberg Magistrate's Court and with Ms Jaffer and three others, charged under the Internal Security Act for attending an illegal gathering, and warned to appear on November 13.

He was arrested again on August 14 after an altercation with a policeman in Athlone. He was not charged and was warned to appear again on November 12.

Controversy arose recently when police had his photograph broadcast on SATV and said he was wanted in connection with a series of grenade attacks in the Western Cape.

Police offered a R5 000 reward for information

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A From page 1

leading to the arrest of Mr Issel and a colleague.

Ms Jaffer, a former reporter on the Cape Times, is secretary of the Clothing Workers' Union.

Ms Jaffer was first detained by the security police on August 26, 1980, while she was working for the Cape Times.

She spent seven weeks in detention, and was then released and charged with possessing banned literature. She was acquitted on the charges four months later.

Mr Issel's former wife, Mrs Shahida Issel, secretary of the Rocklands Civic Association and a community worker in Mitchells Plain, was detained in early September, held for a month and released on bail of R50 on October 4.

She was redetained on October 25, the day before the state of emergency was extended to the Cape, and is still in detention.

Her father, Mr Isgack Issel, said yesterday the family believed she had been admitted to Valkenberg Hospital.

Children: Omar amazed'

Staff Reporter

FORMER detainee Mr Abdullah Omar has disputed a statement by the Prisons Services that children under the age of 16 years were held separately from adults.

In a report in yesterday's Cape Times, Mr Omar said children under the age of 16 were still being detained at Victor Verster and that there were a "large number of other juveniles".

In response the Prisons Services said: "Juveniles under the age of 16 are held separately."

Approached for comment, Mr Omar said: "I wish the prison doors could be opened for inspection so that people can see for themselves."

He said children had been detained with adults in sections of the prison and many people who could verify this were in detention.

ANC man banished to Transkei

328

UMTATA — A Transkeian former member of the banned African National Congress, who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by the Rand Supreme Court for acts of sabotage and terrorism, on Wednesday arrived in Umtata from Robben Island.

Mr Kwedi Mkalipi arrived in the Transkeian capital under escort and was was handed over to Brigadier S Dengana of the Umtata Security Police.

A police spokesman said Mr Mkalipi had been banished to Baziya near Umtata. Mr Mkalipi served his full sentence.
— Own Correspondent.

Journalists to be charged

21/12/85 S TMR

328

Crime Reporter

Six journalists were arrested outside Mrs Winnie Mandela's Soweto home yesterday.

Mr Allister Sparks, representing the *Washington Post*, Mr Nigel Wiench of *Turnstyle News*, Mr Alan Cowell of *The New York Times*, Mr Michael Parks of the *Los Angeles Times*, Ms Vivienne Walt of *Newsday* and *Mr Gideon Mendel* of Agence France Presse were released on warning but summonses to appear in court would be issued against them later, police said.

Defiant Winnie due to appear in court today

STAR 23/12/85

328

By Rich Mkhondo

Mrs Winnie Mandela is due to appear in court today, just two days before she is to visit her imprisoned husband on Christmas Day.

She was arrested yesterday for defying an order which excluded her from the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort

The arrest followed an earlier incident in which she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West, Soweto, home by security policemen.

It is believed police dropped her at an airport hotel, but she defied them and boarded a train back to Soweto.

She joined several of her relatives, friends and lawyers who kept a vigil, saying they were shocked at the way she was forcibly removed from her home.

But yesterday morning about 16 security policemen again forcibly took her away saying she had been arrested for contravening her banning order.

She is being held at a Krugersdorp Police Station.

Police confirmed she would appear in court today but would not say under what charges.

The drama started on Saturday afternoon when Mrs Mandela refused to be taken away by five policemen and a policewoman.

The incident happened hours after the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced that restrictions on her had been relaxed.

After a six-hour wait during which Security Police communicated with their superiors, reinforcements arrived and after a brief struggle she was taken away.

Her daughter Zinzi said: "We are very angry. My mother has taken a stand that we all support. This is her rightful home.

"It is a pity she alone, a woman for that matter, had to be forcibly removed from her home by a contingent of policemen.

"We are angry that they are doing all this when we are supposed to be visiting my father at Pollsmoor on Christmas Day." she said.

In terms of the amendments to her restriction order, Mrs Mandela is no longer forced to remain at her Brandfort home in the Free State and may now attend social gatherings which are not political meetings.

Her lawyer added that in terms of the relaxation, she may now travel and live anywhere in South Africa except the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

A police spokesman said he could not add to what Mr Le Grange had already announced

Last month the Security Police ordered her to return to Brandfort where she had been banished since 1977.

The order came after her Brandfort home was firebombed. She moved back to her Soweto home which she once shared with her husband, jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Cape Times
23/12/85

Mandela arrest 328 slammed

JOHANNESBURG — There was widespread local and international condemnation of the arrest of Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday.

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing the arrest as "part of the stupidity of this government".

"We move from the ridiculous to the more ridiculous," he said.

The PFP spokesman for Law and Order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the arrest made her "feel sick".

"There is no doubt that her arrest will be headline news throughout the world. At a time like this South Africa should be proceeding with the utmost caution regarding any action which will serve to bring the wrath of the Western world upon us."

The president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Bishop Trevor Huddleston, sent urgent cables from London to the leaders of Britain, the United States, France and Germany, urging them to intervene to secure Mrs Mandela's unconditional release. A copy was also sent to the United Nations.

The Minister at the Foreign Office in London, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said he found the news of Mrs Mandela's arrest "disturbing".

All the major radio and television bulletins in Britain led their broadcasts yesterday with reports of Mrs Mandela's arrest.

France said Mrs Mandela's arrest was "extremely regrettable". — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent

Book



● MANDELA

Govt takes harder line on ANC

Police arrest Winnie Mandela in Soweto swoop

BUS. DAY
23/12/85
328

SECURITY POLICE detained black dissident Winnie Mandela under the Internal Security Act yesterday, in a weekend of drama during which she was twice physically removed from her Soweto home.

The crackdown on Mandela is the latest in a series of developments which observers believe signal government's return to a hardline policy against both the ANC and neighbouring states sympathetic to the movement.

Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was being held at an undisclosed location last night for defying a new banning order. The order, effectively banning her from her Soweto home, only allows her to stay in black areas outside theJohannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

Unofficial sources said she was being held in Krugersdorp, and would appear in court this week, but this could not be confirmed.

Journalists who witnessed the arrest about noon yesterday said plainclothes policemen carried 50-year-old Mandela "kicking and screaming" from her home in Orlando West after she had refused to accompany them.

PETER HONEY

It was a dramatic replay of her removal on Saturday, after Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange relaxed the restrictions which had banished her to the Free State town of Brandfort since May 1977.

Witnesses said that on Saturday, after a three-hour altercation, armed police backed by troops bundled Mandela into a car and drove her to the Holiday Inn near Jan Smuts Airport. There the police left her, with a bruised ankle, penniless and without luggage.

In spite of police warnings to her not to return to Soweto, Mandela tried to board a train back to Johannesburg with money given to her by hotel staff.

Her daughter Zinzi and lawyer Ismail Ayob found her before she embarked. Mandela returned home to Soweto where she remained until her arrest about noon yesterday.

It is illegal to quote Mandela, but sources who spoke to her before her arrest said she was expecting police action "of any kind".

They also disclosed that Mandela's husband Nelson had been kept in isolation since his discharge from hospital recently, and that he had not been in touch with fellow Pollsmoor prisoners.

Political observers say Winnie Mandela's arrest signals government's return to a hardline policy against the ANC and anti-apartheid activists, in the wake of last week's landmine explosion which killed six people and wounded five near Messina.

They point out that police took no action against Mandela when she defied her earlier banishment to Brandfort by living in Soweto for more than four months. During that time she held Press conferences and made public statements in the presence of thousands of people.

She had refused to return to Brandfort after her home and health clinic there were petrol-bombed in August.

Other recent developments which observers regard as significant in supporting their contention that government is taking a harder line include:

☐ The strike against ANC activists in Maseru. SA's denial of involvement has been sceptically received abroad and in many quarters inside the country.

☐ The unprecedented statement by the State Security Council last week, which warned neighbouring states against harbouring ANC activists.

● Editorial Comment Page 4

Winnie Mandela arrested in Soweto

Cart Trinity 23/12/85

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela was arrested by security police yesterday for defying her banning order by returning to her home in Soweto.

Her arrest comes a day after the government decided to relax her banning order. The new conditions, however, do not allow Mrs Mandela to enter Soweto.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate in Pretoria, Captain Henry Beck, confirmed that Mrs Mandela had been arrested for "contravening her restriction order" and that she was being held at the Krugersdorp police station and would be charged under the Internal Security Act.

He said the precise charges were still being formulated and that it had not been decided when she would appear in court.

Mrs Mandela's lawyer yesterday visited her at the police cells in Krugersdorp, but said he would know whether she would be granted bail only when she was charged today.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced on Saturday that Mrs Mandela was no longer restricted to Brandfort, the Free State town to which she was banished eight years ago.

Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, may also now attend social gatherings which are not political meetings or student gatherings, but is prohibited from being in the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

However, she remains a listed person and cannot be quoted without the permission of the minister.

Mrs Mandela returned to her Soweto home on Saturday, but was dragged out of her house by police. According to her lawyer, Mrs Mandela received bruises and a sprained ankle in the process.

A police spokesman confirmed she had been forcibly removed from her house but denied she had been "dragged".

"Police never drag anyone — especially not a woman ... they only use the necessary force," he said.

Police left her at an airport hotel just outside the Johannesburg city limits.

Sapa reports that she refused to stay at the hotel and spent the night with friends in Laudium, Pretoria, before returning to Soweto yesterday morning.

Mrs Mandela has lived at her home in Soweto since August, when her house and clinic in Brandfort were firebombed in an arson attack.

Last night SATV quoted a police spokesman as saying that the State would pay expenses incurred by her if she moved from Soweto.

The police had also offered to pay for her accommodation in a hotel outside the Johannesburg area.

● Six local and foreign journalists were arrested outside Mrs Mandela's house yesterday and released after half-an-hour. Police said they would be charged with violating emergency regulations governing press coverage in Soweto.

Among those arrested were Mr Allister Sparks of the Washington Post, Mr Alan Cowell of the New York Times, Mr Gideon Mendel of Agence France-Presse and Mr Michael Parks of the Los Angeles Times.

Special restrictions were imposed in Soweto two months ago and reporters have been ordered to obtain a police permit every time they enter the township. The maximum penalty for breaking emergency regulations imposed since July is 10 years' imprisonment or a R20 000 fine or both. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

● Outrage at Mandela arrest, page 4



Mrs Winnie Mandela





● MANDELA

UK papers condemn Mandela's arrest

328 24/12/85 BUSDAY

CONSERVATIVE and liberal newspapers and politicians in Britain have condemned Sunday's arrest of Winnie Mandela, saying it could have only dire consequences for foreign relations with Pretoria.

The conservative *Daily Telegraph* said in its editorial yesterday that Mandela's arrest, "however short-lived, will confirm the world's opinion of SA as a police state."

Although Mandela "may be no saint", she was politically more sophisticated than the police. Her radical politics and links with the ANC had led her to "provoke the South African police into behaving appallingly . . . they have obligingly done so."

It went on to say the police response was "partly because it is not in their nature to be reserved, and partly because they may have believed that the recent ANC bombing in which four white children died would give them a fair wind within white SA".

"But the manner of Mandela's arrest will, as the more intelligent South African government ministers must surely recognise, damage SA's reputation still further."

The *Telegraph* also said Mandela's Free State home was "mysteriously burned down, presumably by the South African security police".

The Guardian, a liberal newspaper, said the arrest of Mandela was "exactly the kind of encouragement protesters at home and abroad need to sustain their campaign for more sanctions".

Britain's Prime Minister Margret Thatcher had been resolute not to impose sanctions on SA, but at the recent Commonwealth summit limited sanctions by those countries were decided on.

The Guardian went on to say that locking up Mandela would "automatically enhance her hard-earned status as an African heroine."

"From the people who brought you the canonisation of Nelson Mandela comes a new determined drive to promote the martyrdom of his redoubtable wife, Winnie.

"The latest detention of Mandela underlines the classical tragedy inherent in the racial stalemate in SA.

"Anyone who dares to speak for the great African majority is locked up, regardless of any increase in tension that may follow.

"White oppression leads to black revolt to which the only answer is more oppression.

"Just as the blacks have shown that they can maintain their resistance indefinitely, so the whites set out to show they can contain it.

"The rogue element in the equation is the serious effect of the unrest on the economy, which may yet prove unworkable under apartheid.

"The arrest of Winnie Mandela is exactly the kind of encouragement protesters at home and abroad need to sustain their campaign for more sanctions."

And Members of Parliament from both of Britain's main political parties denounced the arrest of Mandela.

Denis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, said the arrest removes the last possible excuse for Thatcher to resist imposing economic sanctions against SA's government.

Healey said the arrest was the culmination in a series of recent abuses by State President P W Botha.

"In the week before Christmas, President Botha has invaded Angola yet again, has sent his death squads into the independent state of Lesotho to murder his opponents, has moved a great stride towards martial law itself and, finally, has arrested Mandela for the crime of living in her own home.

"Yet Thatcher has just provided government finance for a trade mission to SA. Her odious hypocrisy over apartheid is a disgrace to Britain."

Thatcher's Conservative government opposes the imposition of economic sanctions against SA, an important trading partner, on the grounds such a move would be ineffective and would hurt the black majority.

And in France, a statement issued yesterday by the External Relations Ministry said that Mandela's arrest was "extremely regrettable".

It went on to add: "This new attack on human rights threatens to aggravate existing tensions in SA." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.



● MANDELA . . . freedom salute

BUS. DAY 24/12/85

Winnie flies to Cape Town after threat

LINDA ENSOR and
JAYNE LA MONT

WINNIE MANDELA flew to Cape Town last night after security police had surrounded her Soweto home and given her until 5 pm to leave the Johannesburg area.

"Mrs Mandela has not been arrested. She is on her way to Cape Town by air," a spokesman for her attorney said last night.

Mandela, released on her own recognisances, limped out of court earlier yesterday after 24 hours in detention.

Lunch-hour traffic ground to a halt as onlookers joined in an impromptu

● To Page 2

had received further details.

However, spokesman Tom Sebina told determined, he said.

Medical workers attended to the injured at the scene,

Winnie flies to Cape Town

BUS DAY 24/12/85

From page 1

parade through the streets of Johannesburg.

More than 70 international and local Pressmen — including film crews — followed her as she left the magistrate's court building at about 1pm.

As she emerged from a courtyard leading to the cells, the Press swarmed around her. Passing motorists slowed to watch the action, sounding their hooters as the procession moved off down the road.

Limping because of a sprained ankle sustained, according to her lawyer, when police forcibly removed her from her Soweto home on Saturday, Mandela was hugged and cheered by friends and relatives — among them her daughter Zinzi Mandela.

Word of her appearance had spread from early morning and by 11am more than 100 people had crowded into the courtroom, but shortly before noon plainclothes policemen entered the court and ordered all those not seated to leave immediately.

Among those ordered out was Jerry Jackson, a representative of the American Embassy who was there to observe the trial.

Yesterday Mandela appeared determined to continue her showdown with the authorities, which began when her Brandfort home was petrol-bombed in August and which gained impetus with the new restrictions evicting her from Soweto at the weekend.

She looked tired but composed when she appeared in court. She was not asked to plead to a charge of violating a banning order prohibiting her from entering the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Warning Mandela to appear in the Krugersdorp Regional Court on January 22, magistrate Hymie Brand asked her if she had understood his instructions.

Mandela replied: "Your Worship, I understand English."

As court evidence, these are the only five words SA media have been entitled to quote in her several years as a banned person.

Friends said she was prepared to risk re-arrest because she believed she had a right to live in Soweto.

Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was released on her own reconisances. The magistrate said it would serve no purpose to fix bail at R500 as requested by prosecutor G Thiaart, as money was no object to her.

Her lawyer Akbar Ayob said she would be taken to a clinic because she needed treatment for high blood pressure, bruises and her sprained left ankle. Mandela and her children are expected to pay their customary visit to Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison on Christmas Day.

Winnie leaves Soweto home

STAR 24/12/85

After threatening to re-arrest her, Security Police yesterday allowed Mrs Winnie Mandela to pack her belongings and leave her Soweto home.

They had earlier surrounded her Orlando West house after she was released on warning after appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in connection with allegations that she had contravened her banning order.

Mrs Mandela arrived at her home at about 4.20 pm and police, who had earlier patrolled the area, surrounded her house.

Her lawyer intervened and she was allowed to pack her belongings. She left for an undisclosed destination.

It is believed she will fly to Cape Town today where she is due to visit her imprisoned husband.

● See Page 4.

Bomb outrage, Mandela top overseas

LONDON. — Two events in South Africa — the Amanzimtoti bomb and the arrest of Mrs Winnie Mandela — dominated overseas news bulletins yesterday.

Lunchtime television and news programmes in Britain led with reports about the bomb explosion at the Natal resort while Mrs Mandela's court appearance filled the second slot.

Television footage from Amanzimtoti showed shattered windows and blood stains on the floor after the explosion.

Last night a spokesman at the Foreign Office here said they "deplored and regretted" the bombing.

"We have consistently condemned the use of violence, from whatever quarter, as a means of pursuing political objectives," he added.

And US State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said Washington also condemned the bombing.

"We call on all parties in South Africa to move towards negotiations and not confrontation," Mr Redman said.

The footage shot at Mrs Mandela's court appearance showed her mingling with jubilant crowds in the street after her release from custody.

Mrs Mandela, who may not be quoted in South Africa, left reporters outside the courtroom in no doubt about her intention to return to her Soweto home.

In Washington President Reagan's administration criticized the banning order under which Mrs Mandela was arrested and said it deplored the arrest.

White House spokesman Mr Larry Speakes issued a statement expressing concern that the move could lead to further escalation of tensions in South Africa.

He said the US had made a formal protest to South Africa's embassy in Washington and had sent an observer from the US consulate in Johannesburg to Mrs Mandela's court hearing.

"Our consistent policy has been to reject any banning and any arrests stemming from a banning order," he said.

The action against the wife of the jailed leader of the African National Congress continued to raise anger in Britain yesterday.

The shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, said: "In the week before Christmas, President P W Botha has invaded Angola yet again, has sent his death squads into the independent state of Lesotho to murder his opponents, has moved a great stride towards martial law itself and, finally, has arrested Mrs Mandela for the crime of living in her own home.

"Yet Mrs Thatcher has just provided government finance for a trade mission to South Africa ... Her odious hypocrisy over apartheid is a disgrace to Britain."

Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, interviewed on a BBC Radio news programme, described the action against Mrs Mandela as one of "monumental stupidity".

The restrictions against Mrs Mandela — which, Mrs Suzman said, should not have been imposed in the first place — should have been lifted compeletely, not just in part. "This action against her is just asking for awful trouble in Soweto."

Mrs Suzman said she hoped the police would leave Mrs Mandela alone if she returned to Soweto.

A leading member of the ANC executive, Mr Thabo Mbeki, also spoke on the same programme. He may not be quoted in South Africa.

Reports of Mrs Mandela's arrest were splashed across the front pages of all the quality daily newspapers in Britain yesterday. Both the Telegraph and the Guardian devoted their leader comments to the action against Mrs Mandela.

The tabloids also carried reports documenting the action against "Winnie the Defiant". The news even made the front page of some provincial papers.

The conservative Daily Telegraph said in their editorial that Mrs Mandela's arrest, "however short-lived, will confirm the world's opinion of South Africa as a police state".

The Guardian editorial was headed: "When the crime is merely going home."

It said: "The arrest of Winnie Mandela is exactly the kind of encouragement protesters at home and abroad need to sustain their campaign for more sanctions." — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP



A jubilant Mrs Winnie Mandela greets friends outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after her release from custody. Picture: Daniel Simon

Winnie warned to appear

Move on bail is opposed successfully

STAR 24/12/85

328

By Rich Mkhondo

Mrs Winnie Mandela's lawyer yesterday successfully asked that bail should not be set at R500 and that she should be freed on her own recognisances.

Mrs Mandela was appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on charges of contravening her banning order.

Her lawyer, Mr Akbar Ayob, said: "Mrs Mandela is a well-known figure, nationally and internationally, and we oppose bail on those grounds".

The prosecutor, Mr G Thiart, said Mrs Mandela had committed a serious offence and that only when she did not have money to pay the bail could she apply for it to be reduced.

The magistrate, Mr H Brandt, warned Mrs Mandela to appear in the Krugersdorp Regional Court on January 22.

Mrs Mandela's leg was bandaged and she was limping due to injuries allegedly suffered when she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West home at the weekend. She kissed her daughter Zinzi and her lawyer when she emerged from the dock.

As she left the court to go to her lawyer's offices, she was followed by scores of supporters who danced and chanted freedom songs.

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From her lawyer's offices she was taken to a doctor where, her lawyer said, her injured ankle would be examined.

Mrs Mandela will visit her imprisoned husband at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town on Christmas Day.

Police and reporters waited for almost two hours yesterday for Mrs Mandela to appear in court.

COMMOTION

When her daughter Zinzi arrived there was a commotion as reporters tried to ask her where her mother was and photographers tried to photograph her.

She told reporters she did not know what caused the delay.

Mrs Mandela was arrested on Sunday for defying an order restricting her from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

The arrest followed an incident the previous day in which she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West home by armed security policemen.

It is believed police drove her to an airport hotel but she defied the order and boarded a train back to Soweto.

She joined several of her relatives, friends and lawyers who kept a vigil.

On Sunday morning about 16 armed security policemen again forcibly took her away.

She was held at a Krugersdorp police station until her court appearance yesterday.

Picture: Ivor Markman

Mandela appears in court: No charges

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, yesterday appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Charges were not put to her and she was warned to appear on January 22 after the magistrate, Mr H Brandt, dismissed a request by the State for bail of R500 to be set.

Warning her to appear on January 22, Mr Brandt asked Mrs Mandela if she understood his instructions. Mrs Mandela replied: "Your Worship, I understand English."

Mrs Mandela's appearance was a sequel to her arrest for allegedly contravening the terms of her banning order, amended at the weekend to prevent her entering the municipal boundaries of Johannesburg or Roodepoort.

After being removed from her Soweto home by police on Saturday, Mrs Mandela was later arrested for returning to the house.

According to court records, charges, if they are formulated, may be framed in terms of Section 56 (1) C of the Internal Security Act, (Act 74 of 1982), which relate to the failure to comply with the terms of a banning order.

Spectators and reporters crammed into the courtroom, while cameramen stood on benches outside and craned through the windows.

At least 30 policemen in blue riot uniforms stood outside.

By 11am, more than 100 people were crowded into the courtroom. Just before noon detectives entered the court to order all those not seated to leave the room immediately. Among those ordered out was Mr Jerry Jackson, a representative of the American Embassy who was to observe the hearing.

Representatives from national and international news organizations were present, including several journalists who were briefly detained on Sunday at the Mandela home in Soweto.

Photographers and an excited crowd of almost 100 people mobbed Mrs Mandela as she emerged from the door of the court building after her release.

The smiling crowd swept Mrs Mandela and her daughter to her attorney's offices, causing a number of short traffic jams.

Photographers scrambled over each other in their haste and members of the crowd chanted "Viva, Viva" and "Mayibuye".

Mrs Mandela, her ankle bandaged, arrived in Cape Town last night for her annual Christmas Day visit to her husband. She her daughter Zinzi and her grandchildren will visit Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison tomorrow. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

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Ban on entry to Jo'burg, Roodepoort challenged

Winnie to fight Minister in court

STAR 28/12/85

328

By Rich Mkhondo

Mrs Winnie Mandela has lodged an urgent application in the Rand Supreme court challenging the order barring her from the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

The respondents are the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mrs Mandela will ask the court to rule that the restrictions placed on her on December 20 preventing her from entering the two magisterial districts are invalid and "have no force or effect in law". The hearing has been set down for January 7 next year.

Mrs Mandela will also ask that the police be restrained from interfering with her or arresting her for entering the areas concerned.

In terms of amendments to her restriction order announced last weekend, Mrs Mandela is no longer forced to to remain at her Brandfort home in the Free State and may now attend social gatherings which are not political meetings.

Travel

In terms of the relaxation, she may now travel and live anywhere in South Africa except the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

It is not known if she can address meetings which are not political or if she can be quoted.

A police spokesman said he could not add to what Mr Le Grange had already announced.

On Sunday last week, Mrs Mandela was arrested for defying the new order.

The arrest followed an incident in which she was forcibly removed from her Orlando West, Soweto home by scores of armed security policemen.

It is believed police dropped her at an airport hotel, but she defied them and boarded a train back to Soweto.

On Monday she appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. She was not asked to plead and was warned to appear on January 22 in the Krugersdorp Regional Court.

After her court appearance, she went back to Soweto and police told her to leave or be a re-arrested.

She left for Cape Town, where she visited her imprisoned husband on Christmas Day and Boxing Day at Pollsmoor Prison.

Cape Times 28/12/85

Papers served over banning

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Papers were served in Pretoria yesterday on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, calling for the lifting of the recently amended banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The papers cited Mr Le Grange as the first respondent and General Coetzee as the second.

In the papers Mrs Mandela's lawyers call for the order served on her on December 20 in Orlando West to be set aside.

The application is expected to be heard in the Johannesburg Supreme Court on January 7 and "steps are being taken to prevent Mrs Mandela's re-arrest pending the outcome of the hearing", according to Mr Prakash Diar, a spokesman for her legal advisers.

Mrs Mandela was arrested in Soweto on December 23 after returning to her Orlando West home in defiance of the amended restriction order placed on her a day before.

In the order, Mr Le Grange said some of the restrictions on Mrs Mandela had been relaxed, but she was prohibited from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Mrs Mandela was still in Cape Town yesterday afternoon where she is visiting her husband, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, at Pollsmoor Prison.

Her legal representative said last night she had two visits left. According to reports, she has visited her husband three times over the Christmas period.

45 detainees released — restricted

31/12/85
CAPE TIMES

Staff Reporters

ALL 45 emergency and security legislation detainees released from Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons yesterday — including virtually the entire Western Cape executive of the United Democratic Front — have had wide-ranging restriction orders placed on them.

The orders vary, but many people are now confined to their magisterial districts and prevented from contributing to publications, participating in UDF activities, attending educational institutions and criticizing the government "in any way".

Some of those released are journalists, teachers, academics, students and school pupils, who will now be prevented from practising their professions or attending school or university unless they obtain special exemption.

The restrictions will remain in force until the lifting of the state of emergency.

Grassroots

The Cape Times was yesterday able to establish that the following have been released:

Mr Zoli Malindi, Mr Christmas Tinto, Mr Wilfred Rhodes, Mr Goolam Abubaker, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, all UDF executive members, Mr Saleem Badat, editor of the community newspaper Grassroots, Mr Rashied Seria, Grassroots media worker, the Rev H S Marawu, a General Workers' Union executive member, Ms Dorothy Zihlangu, United Women's Organization president, Ms Lyn Garwen, Mr Dan Louw, both teachers, Mr Michael Deeb, Mr Edwin Arrison, Ms Virginia Zweigenthal, all Ecumenical Action Movement members, Mr Llewellyn McMaster, Mr Greg McMaster, both students at the University of the Western Cape, Ms Mildred Lesia, Ms Jean Pease, Mr Manuel Constable, Mr Neville Naidoo, Mr Derek Naidoo, Mr Edgar Pieterse, Mr Jack Jaggers, Mr David April, Mr Marcus Solomons, Mr Yaggia Savahl, Mr Leslie Maasdorp, Mr Leslie Andrews, Mr Mathew Andrews, Mr Selwyn Daniels, Mr David Abrahams, Mr Keith Samuels, Mr Marius Arries, Ms Celia McCrae, Mr Able Fortuin, Mr Moses Arendse, Mr Logan Wort, Mr Johnny Bosch, Mr Rosemerry Sonto, Mr Benjamin Schereke, Mr Cecil Esau, Mr Francois Abrahams, Mr Edwin Wilson, Mr Michael Lindsay Benjamin and Mr Kevin Patel.

Pictures, page 2

Mrs Avril Seria, wife of Mr Rashied Seria, a media worker on Grassroots community newspaper, said the restriction order would prevent him and Mr Badat, Grassroots editor, from working.

"The security police said they would have to apply to the Commissioner of Police for permission to do their jobs. They are not sure they are prepared to do this."

Mr Seria was detained with most of the others on October 25. Mrs Seria said: "That they have been released now has no significance.

"They are still restricted and have been deprived of many freedoms.

Phoned daily

"One can only speculate that the authorities thought that by releasing them, the country would have a quiet new year.

"I am just very glad to see my husband free." She had telephoned the police daily since Mr Seria was detained on October 25, she said.

For the past few days they had been telling her he would be released but that he would be restricted.

"They told me the wives of the men should control their husbands more."

Friends of Mr David April, a Bishop Lavis teacher, said the restriction orders would make it impossible for pupils to go to school. They also had to get special permission to write exams.

Mathew Andrews, 16, is one of the pupils affected by the order. He was in jail for 56 days. His mother, Mrs Evelyn Andrews, said: "It's fantastic to have him back, but now he can't go to school."

Mr Michael Deeb, a teacher at Groenvlei Senior Secondary School, was released after 50 days.

Among the prominent Western Cape detainees still being held in terms of either emergency regulations or security laws are Mr Johnny Issel, the banned Churches Urban Planning Commission worker, his wife, Clothing Workers' Union general secretary Ms Zubeida Jaffer, Mitchells Plain community worker Ms Shahieda Issel and Food and Canning Workers' Union organizer Mrs Lizzie Phike.

● A further seven detainees whose names were not previously published as being released were freed from Victor Verster Prison on Christmas Eve.

They are: Mr Richard Abrahams, Mr Adli Jacobs, Mr Ricardo Bowers, Mr Joshua Marcus and Mr Mogamat Zane Benjamin, all of Manenberg, and Mr Mogamat Jones and Mr Jonathan September of Retreat.



Ms Cheryl Carolus, a senior UDF official, hugs Mr Logan Wo released from Victor Verster Prison yesterday, while another journalist Mr Saleem Badat, looks on

ROMENS
SUMMER SELL-OUT
NOW ON
1/2 PRICE

Cape Times at New Year

THE Cape Times will not appear on Thursday, January 2. The advertisement offices will be closed from 12.45pm today until 8am on Friday, January 3. Birth, death and lost-and-found notices can be phoned to 24-2233 between 10am and 5pm on Thursday, January

Funds rumou

By STEVE GORDON

ORGANIZERS of the rock concert scheduled to take place at Green Point Stadium tomorrow have denied allegations that a portion of the takings will be allocated to a police-related charity fund.

An artist walk-out was feared, threatening the success of the venture, as rumours increased this week.

Musicians due to play at the festival had expressed misgivings about performing, when they heard from music-industry sources that part of the proceeds were to be allocated to the Police Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Black artists, in particular, feared

Curbs on freed detainees

ARGUS 31/12/85

328

Staff Reporter

FORTY-FIVE emergency and security legislation detainees were released from Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons — but all have had restrictions placed on them for the duration of the emergency.

Police and family sources confirmed that the following men, women and children were released yesterday:

United Democratic Front Western Cape executive members Mr Zoli Malindi, Mr Christmas Tinto, Mr Wilfred Rhodes, Mr Goollam Abubakker and Mr Ebrahim Rassool; Grassroots community newspaper editor Mr Saleem Badat, Grassroots media worker Mr Rashid Seria; United Women's Organisation president Mrs Dorothy Zihlangu; General Workers' Union executive member the Rev Howard Marawu;

TEAM (Ecumenical Action Movement) workers Ms Virginia Zweigenthal, Mr Edwin Arrison and Mr Michael Deeb; teachers Ms Lyn Garwen, Mr Dan Louw, Mr Yaggia Savahl, Mr Derrick Naidoo, Mrs Jean Pease, Mr David April, Mr David Abrahams, Mr Abe Fortuin, Mr Emanuel Constable, Mr Jack Jaggers, Mr Moses Arendse, Mr Marcus Solomons, Ms Cecelia McCrae, Mr Selwyn Daniels;

University of the Western Cape SRC members Mr Lesley Maasdorp, Mr Llewellyn McMaster, Mr Greg McMaster; pupils Matthew Andrews, 16, Edwin Wilson, 16; Cape Youth Congress executive Mr Roseberry Sonto.

CRITICISM

Others released were Ms Mildred Lesia, Mr Neville Naidoo, Mr Edgar Pieterse, Mr Keith Samuels, Mr Marius Arries, Mr Logan Wort, Mr Johnny Bosch, Mr Benjamin Scherèke, Mr Cecil Esau, Mr Francois Abrahams, Mr Michael Lindsay Benjamin and Mr Kevin Patel.

It is understood Mr Leslie Andrews, and Wilfred McQuin, 16, of Worcester were also released, but this could not be confirmed today.

Restriction orders placed on all those released vary but confine many to their magisterial districts, prevent them from contributing to publications, taking part in UDF activities, attending educational institutions and criticising the Government "in any way".

Detainees still being held include Food and Canning Workers' Union president Mrs Lizzie Phike and member Mrs Lucy Ninzi, whose sons were killed in township violence last week and who are to be buried on Thursday; the banned Churches Urban Planning Commission worker Mr Johnny Issel and his wife, Clothing Workers' Union general secretary Mrs Zubeida Jaffer and Mitchell's Plain community worker Mrs Shahieda Issel.

Winnie Mandela held again

Cape Times 31/12/85 328

JOHANNESBURG. — After a dramatic car chase seen by local and international pressmen, Mrs Winnie Mandela was arrested on the outskirts of the Johannesburg magisterial district yesterday after again defying a banning order restricting her from being in the area.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria last night confirmed Mrs Mandela's arrest, saying she was held because of an alleged contravention of her banning order.

Urgent

The spokesman declined to say under what law Mrs Mandela was being held, but said she was expected to appear in court today.

A spokesman for Mrs Mandela's lawyers said they were told she was being held in police cells in Krugersdorp under Section 56 of the Internal Security Act and that they would make an urgent application for her release today.

Earlier, at the scene of the arrest, one of Mrs Mandela's legal representatives, Mr A Faman, demanded to know under what law she was being arrested and was told it was Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Mrs Mandela's arrival at Jan Smuts Airport after visiting her jailed husband, African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, caused a sensation.

Mrs Mandela left the airport pursued by a flying squadron of more than 20 press cars and six police vehicles, all exceeding 120 kilometres an hour.

Eventually Mrs Mandela's car was stopped by a roadblock.

Concern

While American, British and European TV crews filmed the event, joined by a South African Police TV crew, an officer told her she was under arrest and asked her to accompany them.

Then a fracas developed as the policeman tried to haul Mrs Mandela from the car and a policewoman struck her two-year-old grandson Zandwa so that he fell off her lap into the back of the car.

● **Margaret Smith** reports from London that deep concern has been expressed at the arrest of Mrs Mandela.

The Foreign Office referred to the statement by Minister of State Mr Malcolm Rifkind who said when Mrs Mandela was arrested eight days ago that the British Government was concerned.

He said Mrs Mandela seemed to have been carrying out her normal activities and the British Government could see nothing that involved the breaking of the law "as we would see it".— Own Correspondent and Sapa

Highway arrest after flight from Cape Town

Defiant Winnie is back behind bars

BUS DAY 31/12/85

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WINNIE MANDELA has been detained under the Internal Security Act for allegedly breaking her banning order.

She was arrested on the Oberholzer Highway, Johannesburg, yesterday.

She is being held at Krugersdorp police station.

Mandela was arrested shortly after her arrival in Johannesburg from Cape Town where she had gone to see her jailed husband, Nelson, at Pollsmoor prison.

Yesterday's was her second arrest under security laws in fewer than two weeks.

A lawyer for the Mandela family, Armichand Soman, of Ismail Ayob & Associates, said Mandela was being detained under Ordinance 56 (1) (K) in conjunction with Section (19) (1) (9) of Act 74 of 1982.

SIPHO NGCOBO

He said Mandela had presumably been arrested for entering the magisterial district of Johannesburg without permission of the Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange.

In terms of her banning order, Mandela is excluded from the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

She would probably appear in court today, said her lawyer. He said he was preparing a bail application.

Mandela's daughter Zinzi told *Business Day* her mother's arrest had been dramatic. Zinzi's two-year-old son Zondwa was banged against a car by a policewoman during the arrest.

From the Oberholzer Highway where Mandela was arrested, a convoy of police vehicles escorted her to Krugersdorp.

When I arrived at the police station Mandela was in the charge office where policemen were choosing the toiletries and cosmetics she could take to the cells.

They refused her permission to take tins and bottles to the cells. Only cosmetics and toiletries in plastic containers were allowed.

With Mandela in the charge office was a senior official of the UDF and a leader of the Release Mandela Campaign Committee, Aubrey Mokoena, together with Mandela's two grandchildren and a lawyer.

Mandela appeared composed and smiled broadly at foreign and local reporters.

As she was being taken to the cells, Mokoena shouted "ngawethu" (power is ours).

On January 7 Mandela is to apply for an order in the Rand Supreme Court to invalidate a notice precluding her from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

She will also ask for an order interdicting the police from arresting her.

Mandela was served with the order restricting her from entering Johannesburg or Roodepoort in terms of the Internal Security Act on December 21.

● Whitehall sources last night criticised the "clumsy move by the SA government, particularly as her appeal against her banning order is pending". Mandela's arrest provoked reaction from diplomatic, political and economic sources. Feeling in London was that the arrest would have economic repercussions for SA and a further loss of confidence in government.

Standstill modified

BUS DAY 31/12/85

BLOCKED foreign loans in government coffers will be administered by the Public Investment Commissioners (PIC) from tomorrow.

This is the major change contained in amended standstill regulations which, from tomorrow, extend the ban on the repayment of certain foreign loans totalling $13,4bn until March 31. The ban was first imposed for four months on September 1.

There have been other minor changes to the standstill regulations, mostly in terms of clarification of definitions.

In terms of the regulations, when a foreign loan falls due, if no agreement to renew can be reached with the creditor, it is to be paid into a blocked account that until now has been administered by the Reserve Bank.

There is some speculation that the Reserve Bank does not want to be seen administering such an account.

The move may be a precursor to a rescheduling agreement.

JOHN TILSTON

Government may have decided to put the PIC in charge of blocked funds with instructions to maximise return on them.

The PIC is body which handles the investment of short-term funds.

There is no indication of how large these funds are, but it is believed they are in dollars, so it is likely the PIC will be dealing off-shore.

Other changes to the regulations include clearer definitions of a number of vital terms. For example, "foreign government" now means any government except those of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Standstill Coordinating Committee, which is administering the moratorium, says no word has been received from mediator Fritz Leutwiler on foreign bank reaction to SA's rescheduling proposals.

45 detainees released — restricted

CAPE TIMES 31/12/85

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Staff Reporters

ALL 45 emergency and security legislation detainees released from Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons yesterday — including virtually the entire Western Cape executive of the United Democratic Front — have had wide-ranging restriction orders placed on them.

The orders vary, but many people are now confined to their magisterial districts and prevented from contributing to publications, participating in UDF activities, attending educational institutions and criticizing the government "in any way".

Some of those released are journalists, teachers, academics, students and school pupils, who will now be prevented from practising their professions or attending school or university unless they obtain special exemption.

The restrictions will remain in force until the lifting of the state of emergency.

Grassroots

The Cape Times was yesterday able to establish that the following have been released:

Mr Zoli Malindi, Mr Christmas Tinto, Mr Wilfred Rhodes, Mr Goolam Abubaker, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, all UDF executive members, Mr Saleem Badat, editor of the community newspaper Grassroots, Mr Rashied Seria, Grassroots media worker, the Rev H S Marawu, a General Workers' Union executive member, Ms Dorothy Zihlangu, United Women's Organization president, Ms Lyn Garwen, Mr Dan Louw, both teachers, Mr Michael Deeb, Mr Edwin Arrison, Ms Virginia Zweigenthal, all Ecumenical Action Movement members, Mr Llewellyn McMaster, Mr Greg McMaster, both students at the University of the Western Cape, Ms Mildred Lesia, Ms Jean Pease, Mr Manuel Constable, Mr Neville Naidoo, Mr Derek Naidoo, Mr Edgar Pieterse, Mr Jack Jaggers, Mr David April, Mr Marcus Solomons, Mr Yaggia Savahl, Mr Leslie Maasdorp, Mr Leslie Andrews, Mr Mathew Andrews, Mr Selwyn Daniels, Mr David Abrahams, Mr Keith Samuels, Mr Marius Arries, Ms Celia McCrae, Mr Abie Fortuin, Mr Moses Arendse, Mr Logan Wort, Mr Johnny Bosch, Mr Rosemerry Sonto, Mr Benjamin Schereke, Mr Cecil Esau, Mr Francois Abrahams, Mr Edwin Wilson, Mr Michael Lindsay Benjamin and Mr Kevin Patel.

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Mrs Avril Seria, wife of Mr Rashiedl Seria, a media worker on Grassroots community newspaper, said the restriction order would prevent him and Mr Badat, Grassroots editor, from working.

"The security police said they would have to apply to the Commissioner of Police for permission to do their jobs. They are not sure they are prepared to do this."

Mr Seria was detained with most of the others on October 25. Mrs Seria said: "That they have been released now has no significance.

"They are still restricted and have been deprived of many freedoms.

Phoned daily

"One can only speculate that the authorities thought that by releasing them, the country would have a quiet new year.

"I am just very glad to see my husband free." She had telephoned the police daily since Mr Seria was detained on October 25, she said.

For the past few days they had been telling her he would be released but that he would be restricted.

"They told me the wives of the men should control their husbands more."

Friends of Mr David April, a Bishop Lavis teacher, said the restriction orders would make it impossible for pupils to go to school. They also had to get special permission to write exams.

Mathew Andrews, 16, is one of the pupils affected by the order. He was in jail for 56 days. His mother, Mrs Evelyn Andrews, said: "It's fantastic to have him back, but now he can't go to school."

Mr Michael Deeb, a teacher at Groenvlei Senior Secondary School, was released after 50 days.

Among the prominent Western Cape detainees still being held in terms of either emergency regulations or security laws are Mr Johnny Issel, the banned Churches Urban Planning Commission worker, his wife, Clothing Workers' Union general secretary Ms Zubeida Jaffer, Mitchells Plain community worker Ms Shahleda Issel and Food and Canning Workers' Union organizer Mrs Lizzie Phike.

● A further seven detainees whose names were not previously published as being released were freed from Victor Verster Prison on Christmas Eve.

They are: Mr Richard Abrahams, Mr Adli Jacobs, Mr Ricardo Bowers, Mr Joshua Marcus and Mr Mogamat Zane Benjamin, all of Manenberg, and Mr Mogamat Jones and Mr Jonathan September of Retreat.



Ms Cheryl Carolus, a senior UDF official, hugs Mr Logan Wort, one of [illegible] released from Victor Verster Prison yesterday, while another of the form[illegible] journalist Mr Saleem Badat, looks on. Pictu[illegible]

ROMENS
SUMMER SELL-OUT
NOW ON
1/2 PRICE

Cape Times at New Year

THE Cape Times will not appear on Thursday, January 2. The advertisement offices will be closed from 12.45pm today until 8am on Friday, January 3. Birth, death and lost-and-found notices can be phoned to 24-2233 between 10am and 5pm on Thursday, January

Funds rumour de[illegible]

By STEVE GORDON

ORGANIZERS of the rock concert scheduled to take place at Green Point Stadium tomorrow have denied allegations that a portion of the takings will be allocated to a police-related charity fund.

An artist walk-out was feared, threatening the success of the venture, as rumours increased this week.

Musicians due to play at the festival had expressed misgivings about performing, when they heard from music-industry sources that part of the proceeds were to be allocated to the Police Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Black artists, in particular, feared

after Tribe, said at [illegible] they withdrew beca[illegible]

"The information [illegible] promoter at the ti[illegible] proached to play at [illegible] Bands was that certa[illegible] earmarked for ch[illegible] bands could not see[illegible] to supporting at pr[illegible]

Bill-topping act [illegible] Mabuse yesterday re[illegible] undertaking from m[illegible] funds are going to [illegible] Police, South Afric[illegible] or any related orga[illegible]

Promoter Aubrey [illegible] funds were going to [illegible]