L. LABOURERS
UL01.....Grade IV Employee
O. OTHER / NOT-CLASSIFIED
UO01.....Not Classified in Agreement

Sector: W. SECURITY
S. GUARD RELATED
WS01.....Security Guard
W. WATCHMEN RELATED
WW01.....Watchman

328

More banned in 1988 than last 40 years

By DRIES van HEERDEN

THE Government banned more organisations in 1988 than it did in the previous 40 years.

This week's restrictions on four more organisations has brought the total for last year to 32.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok restricted the Democratic Teachers Union, the National Detainees Forum, the Western Cape Students Congress and the Western Cape Teachers Union in terms of the emergency regulations.

Figures released this week by the Human Rights Commission showed the Government banned 24 organisations from 1948 to 1987.

The commission said: "Such heavy handed actions on the part of the Government are clearly a contravention of the right of participation in the public life of a country."

A feature of Government action in 1988 was the way it moved against youth organisations — 12 youth and student groups were proscribed in terms of the emergency regulations.

In the first wave of bannings in February, the Government acted against the major national bodies — banning the SA Youth Congress, the SA National Student Congress, the Azanian Youth Organisation, the Soweto Youth Congress and the Cape Youth Congress.

In October, five more youth organisations were added to the banned list: The Soweto Students Congress, the Transvaal Students Congress, the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, the Wits University's Black Students Society and the Black Students Movement at Rhodes.

Proscribed

Early in December, the Western Cape Students Council and the Mitchell's Plain Student Congress were also proscribed.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok said action was taken against the National Detainees Forum because it was merely a perpetuation of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee which had been among the 17 organisations restricted in February.

He said the three educational organisations had played an active role in the people's education struggle promoting an ANC-inspired education system for South Africa.

PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said all those who believed in freedom should protest strenuously against the restrictions.

Cape Times 3/1/89 (328)

Idasa activist wins human rights award

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A research consultant for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa), Ms Janet Cherry, received two gifts on New Year's Eve.

Prevented by government restrictions from spending the festive season with her parents in Cape Town, she was visited on New Year's Eve by her mother, Mrs Helen Cherry.

And Mrs Cherry handed her a major human rights award, which she received on behalf of her daughter in New York last month.

Ms Cherry had been denied permission to be in New York on December 7 to receive the Reebok Human Rights Award for Young Activists.

After being detained from September 23 to November 17 last year, Ms Cherry was restricted to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth. She is also confined to her home at night and may not speak to the press.

Ms Cherry received a personal honorarium of R4 500 and R45 000 for the Black Sash, in which she is active. In 1984, Ms Cherry was secretary-general of Nusas. She also helped organise the Eastern Cape Adult Learning Project for literacy education.

Janet Cherry

World protest over Sisulu 'clamps'

Star 5/1/89 (328)

The restriction of *New Nation* editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu after his release from nearly two years' detention without trial, has drawn protest from people in several foreign countries.

The Star has received copies of 30 letters sent to the State President and various other officials, calling for the lifting of Mr Sisulu's restrictions.

Among them is one from the 350-member Journalists Association of Dalarna, a branch of the Swedish Union of Journalists.

It reads: "We are deeply concerned at the severe restriction order imposed on Zwelakhe Sisulu on December 2 and inquire why his freedom of expression, movement and association have been curtailed in this way."

NON-VIOLENT OPPOSITION

The association's chairman, Mr Hans-Olof Sundin, observes that the restriction appears to have been imposed "solely because of his work on behalf of human rights ... and his non-violent opposition to government policies".

The restrictions on Mr Sisulu expressly prohibit him doing his job as a journalist. In addition, he is confined to his house between dusk and dawn, has to report twice daily to the police and is prohibited from taking part in the activities of a range of organisations and attending meetings.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of *New Nation*.

The United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Island has also written to Mr PW Botha, calling for the "immediate and total lifting" of Mr Sisulu's restriction order.

Editor's restriction condemned overseas

328

Argus 5/1/89

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The restriction of New Nation editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu after his release from nearly two years' detention has drawn protest from organisations in several countries.

The Star has received copies of 30 letters sent to the President Botha and other top officials calling for the lifting of the restrictions.

Among them is one from the 350-member Journalists' Association of Dalarna, a branch of the Swedish Union of Journalists.

It reads: "We are deeply concerned at the severe restriction order imposed on Zwelakhe Sisulu on December 2 and inquire why his freedom of expression, movement and association have been curtailed in this way."

The association's chairman, Mr Hans-Olof Sundin, believes Mr Sisulu was restricted "solely because of his work on behalf of the human rights of others and his non-violent opposition to government policies".

Mr Sisulu is expressly prohibited from working as a journalist. He is also confined to his house between dusk and dawn, must report twice daily to the police and is prohibited from participating in certain organisations and attending meetings.

The United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Island also called for the "immediate and total lifting" of Mr Sisulu's restriction order.

Editor's restriction condemned overseas

328

The Argus Correspondent Argus 5/1/89

JOHANNESBURG. — The restriction of New Nation editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu after his release from nearly two years' detention has drawn protest from organisations in several countries.

The Star has received copies of 30 letters sent to the President Botha and other top officials calling for the lifting of the restrictions.

Among them is one from the 350-member Journalists' Association of Dalarna, a branch of the Swedish Union of Journalists.

It reads: "We are deeply concerned at the severe restriction order imposed on Zwelakhe Sisulu on December 2 and inquire why his freedom of expression, movement and association have been curtailed in this way."

The association's chairman, Mr Hans-Olof Sundin, believes Mr Sisulu was restricted "solely because of his work on behalf of the human rights of others and his non-violent opposition to government policies".

Mr Sisulu is expressly prohibited from working as a journalist. He is also confined to his house between dusk and dawn, must report twice daily to the police and is prohibited from participating in certain organisations and attending meetings.

The United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Island also called for the "immediate and total lifting" of Mr Sisulu's restriction order.

Sowetan 16/1/89

Bawusa clamp

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TWO officials of the Black Allied Workers Union of South Africa in Louis Trichardt were last week visited by security police and told that they were banned from being in the company of five people, a union official announced.

Mr Moss Makgabo (28) and Mr Booi Motaung (22) said two security policemen came to their Watervaal township residence late on Wednesday night and told them that they would be detained should any uprisings occur in the township.

"They arrived before eleven at night and stayed for over one hour. They told us we were banned from being in the company of five people. When we asked for the banning order, they said it was not necessary, but that we would be detained if we were found with more than four people," one of them said.

Police

The police directorate for public relations in Pretoria said in response to an inquiry that "as far as can be ascertained, no banning orders were served on the two persons mentioned in your telex."

328

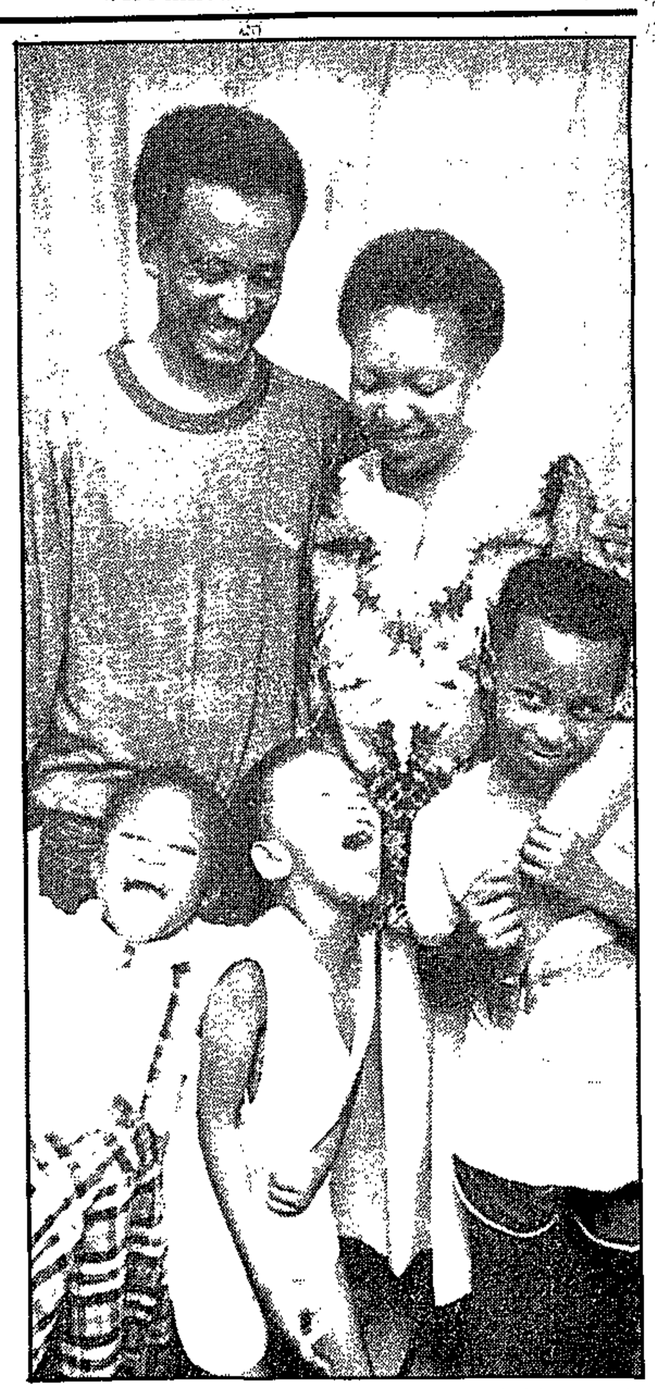
with a blood-curdling
ked the camp — rolling

it and continued his reconnaissa
The guns were overwhelmed and the ani-

ammunition box with a

...rican lives and thousands of Zulus
were killed.

Mr Raymond Suttner, who was severely restricted after his release from detention in September, with his pet named "Jailbird".



Restricted New Nation editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu shortly after he was reunited with his family.

Star 23/1/89

Prisoners in their own homes, they are condemned to a twilight existence

(328)

Detainees, released after long periods of detention, are being made prisoners in their own homes, preventing them from re-entering society, says Mrs Zodwa Sisulu.

Her husband, *New Nation* editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (38), was restricted on his release from Diepkloof Prison in December last year after two years in detention.

He is not the only one. Although no official figures are available, the Human Rights Commission estimated in a recent report that 500 South Africans have been issued with restriction orders. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has said he doubted whether the number was even a 10th of that.

May not return to job

A spokesman for the Detainees' Aid Centre in Johannesburg said restrictions not only affected people's political activity but controlled every aspect of their lifestyle.

Restriction orders vary in severity. Mr Sisulu may not return to his job at the *New Nation* or contribute to any other publication, give interviews to journalists, leave the Johannesburg magisterial district without permission, be outside his home between 6 pm and 6 am, take part in the activities of 10 specified organisations or be in the same room with more than 10 people including himself.

JANET HEARD, prevented from speaking personally to two well-known former detainees because of their conditions of restriction, compiled this report on their "twilight existence" from interviews with their families and friends.

He may not enter the premises of any formal educational institution or attend any gathering at which Government or local authority policy is criticised.

While Mrs Sisulu, who works at Baragwanath Hospital, was being interviewed in the study of their home in Dube, Soweto, her husband — in compliance with the order — arrived just as the 6 pm television news began.

He sat with his two children, Moikwa (9) and Zoya (6), and niece Nonwabi (4), in the lounge, prevented from speaking to journalists.

"While it is great for the family to be re-united after such a long time, we live a life of insecurity and can never relax," Mrs Sisulu said.

"The order is so wide he cannot drop his two young children off at the front door of their school, a 'formal educational institution'."

She said the restrictions deeply affected the children, although they did not always show it. "They have had to grow up fighting."

Her husband, she added, spends most of his time reading, "one of the few activities he is relatively free to do".

"I find I worry about Zwelakhe when I am at work, hoping he has remembered to report to the police station twice a day." She said reporting interfered with his whole day's activities.

"The biggest blow is him being unable to resume his work as a journalist and editor of the *New Nation*. It is like holding somebody's brain to stop it from functioning."

Mrs Sisulu married into a family with a long history of political involvement. Zwelakhe's mother is Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, which also has had restrictions imposed on it, and his father, ANC leader Walter Sisulu, has been behind bars since 1964, serving a life sentence with Nelson Mandela and others convicted in the Rivonia treason trial. He also has a cousin, Jonumsi Sisulu, on Robben Island.

Mr Raymond Suttner (43), a senior law lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was released in September after spending more than two years in detention and was similarly restricted. He is also unable to resume his work.

However, his order states that he may not have more than four visitors at any one time and is harsher in this respect.

Mr Suttner, who lives alone, had to obtain police permission to live in the ground-floor Parktown flat which is owned by the university. He was required to seal off an internal door which led to other flats in the building.

Restricted people live a life under surveillance. Mr Suttner recently obtained permission to visit his office at the university but was escorted there and back by two members of the security branch.

A friend, Mr Maurice Smithers, who spent seven months in detention with him, said: "The Government is trying to perpetuate the anxiety experienced in detention by imposing all sorts of prohibitions on their lives when they are released, forcing them to live under the constant threat of invasion by the police."

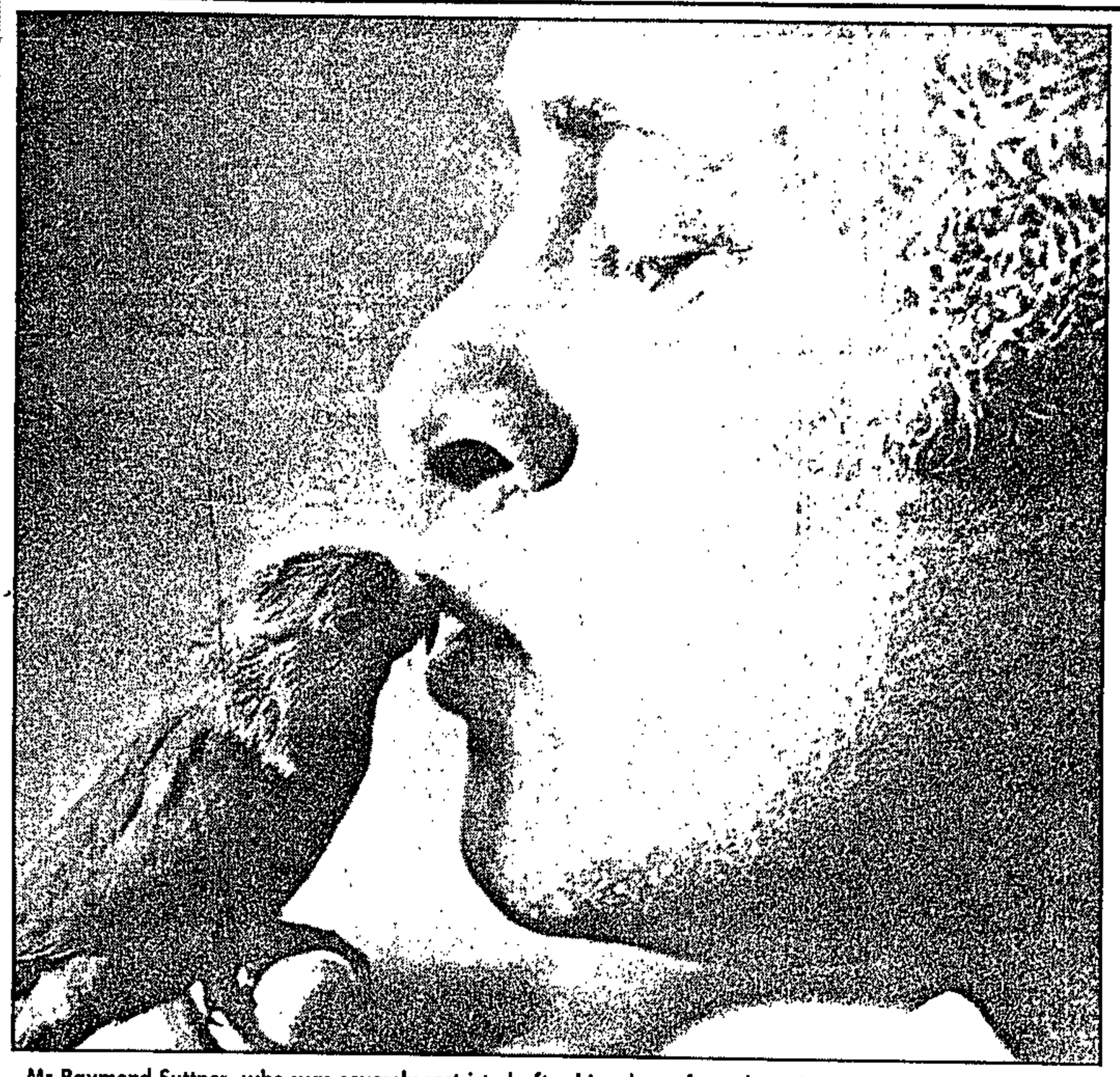
Psychological trauma

He said the psychological trauma which causes ex-detainees to be treated for post-traumatic stress therefore continues even after leaving prison.

He said Mr Suttner had been visited by the police eight times since his release and on one occasion his house was searched. His alarm is set for 11 am and 3 pm to remind him to report to the police station twice daily.

Mr Suttner spends his time researching for a thesis on international law and keeps abreast of events by reading five daily newspapers and a number of weeklies.

Mr Smithers said more experienced and older activists such as Mr Suttner and Mr Sisulu, who have both been imprisoned before, had a "deeper range of resources on which to draw in coping with restrictions and detention".



Mr Raymond Suttner, who was severely restricted after his release from detention in September, with his pet named "Jailbird".

Restricted New Nation editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu shortly after he was reunited with his family.

Star 23/11/89

Prisoners in their own homes, they are condemned to a twilight existence

(328)

Detainees, released after long periods of detention, are being made prisoners in their own homes, preventing them from re-entering society, says Mrs Zodwa Sisulu.

Her husband, *New Nation* editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (38), was restricted on his release from Diepkloof Prison in December last year after two years in detention.

He is not the only one. Although no official figures are available, the Human Rights Commission estimated in a recent report that 500 South Africans have been issued with restriction orders. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has said he doubted whether the number was even a 10th of that.

May not return to job

A spokesman for the Detainees' Aid Centre in Johannesburg said restrictions not only affected people's political activity but controlled every aspect of their lifestyle.

Restriction orders vary in severity. Mr Sisulu may not return to his job at the *New Nation* or contribute to any other publication, give interviews to journalists, leave the Johannesburg magisterial district without permission, be outside his home between 6 pm and 6 am, take part in the activities of 10 specified organisations or be in the same room with more than 10 people including himself.

JANET HEARD, prevented from speaking personally to two well-known former detainees because of their conditions of restriction, compiled this report on their "twilight existence" from interviews with their families and friends.

He may not enter the premises of any formal educational institution or attend any gathering at which Government or local authority policy is criticised.

While Mrs Sisulu, who works at Baragwanath Hospital, was being interviewed in the study of their home in Dube, Soweto, her husband — in compliance with the order — arrived just as the 6 pm television news began.

He sat with his two children, Moikwa (9) and Zoya (6), and niece Nonwabi (4), in the lounge, prevented from speaking to journalists.

"While it is great for the family to be re-united after such a long time, we live a life of insecurity and can never relax," Mrs Sisulu said.

"The order is so wide he cannot drop his two young children off at the front door of their school, a 'formal educational institution'."

She said the restrictions deeply affected the children, although they did not always show it. "They have had to grow up fighting."

Her husband, she added, spends most of his time reading, "one of the few activities he is relatively free to do".

"I find I worry about Zwelakhe when I am at work, hoping he has remembered to report to the police station twice a day." She said reporting interfered with his whole day's activities.

"The biggest blow is him being unable to resume his work as a journalist and editor of the *New Nation*. It is like holding somebody's brain to stop it from functioning."

Mrs Sisulu married into a family with a long history of political involvement. Zwelakhe's mother is Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, which also has had restrictions imposed on it, and his father, ANC leader Walter Sisulu, has been behind bars since 1964, serving a life sentence with Nelson Mandela and others convicted in the Rivonia treason trial. He also has a cousin, Jonumsi Sisulu, on Robben Island.

Mr Raymond Suttner (43), a senior law lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was released in September after spending more than two years in detention and was similarly restricted. He is also unable to resume his work.

However, his order states that he may not have more than four visitors at any one time and is harsher in this respect.

Mr Suttner, who lives alone, had to obtain police permission to live in the ground-floor Parktown flat which is owned by the university. He was required to seal off an internal door which led to other flats in the building.

Restricted people live a life under surveillance. Mr Suttner recently obtained permission to visit his office at the university but was escorted there and back by two members of the security branch.

A friend, Mr Maurice Smithers, who spent seven months in detention with him, said: "The Government is trying to perpetuate the anxiety experienced in detention by imposing all sorts of prohibitions on their lives when they are released, forcing them to live under the constant threat of invasion by the police."

Psychological trauma

He said the psychological trauma which causes ex-detainees to be treated for post-traumatic stress therefore continues even after leaving prison.

He said Mr Suttner had been visited by the police eight times since his release and on one occasion his house was searched. His alarm is set for 11 am and 3 pm to remind him to report to the police station twice daily.

Mr Suttner spends his time researching for a thesis on international law and keeps abreast of events by reading five daily newspapers and a number of weeklies.

Mr Smithers said more experienced and older activists such as Mr Suttner and Mr Sisulu, who have both been imprisoned before, had a "deeper range of resources on which to draw in coping with restrictions and detention".

Bill said the report indicated that up interior of the building, while leaving been "unsatisfactory".

The Ministry of Law and Order has

Warned papers lash 'cowering' Stoffel

By SHAUN JOHNSON

PRETORIA's Emergency censorship machinery has opened its New Year account — drawing stinging condemnation from the four publications which received government "warnings" this week.

Muslim Youth Movement publication *Al-Qalam* now faces a formal, gazetted warning. The United Democratic Front-supporting *New Era*, analytic journal *Work in Progress* and community newspaper *Grassroots* have received final warnings, which means that after studying representations from them, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha can suspend or censor them for up to three months.

Mahomed Faizal Dawjee, editor of *Al-Qalam* lashed out at Botha. "Cowering under the fig-leaf of Emergency regulations, the minister has again assumed the responsibility for hiding the shame and crimes of the apartheid state," he said yesterday.

"We will not compromise on truth. The limits of what we will or will not report will be determined not by the apartheid state or Stoffel Botha, but by our commitment to the divinely-guided principles of truth and justice."

The publishers of *Grassroots*, *Work in Progress* and *New Era* have also vowed to fight the threat to their survival, and all are taking urgent legal advice following Botha's announcement.

In a statement on Wednesday, Botha said he had served "notification in terms of the Media Emergency Regulations" on the four publications. It was his opinion that "reports in a specific series of these publications warranted examination to see if they contained repetitive, subversive propaganda".

Grassroots representative and *New Era* co-editor Tony Karon told the *Weekly Mail* that both the Western Cape-based publications had broken no laws and would continue to publish information about the African National Congress and other organisations.

"Stoffel Botha's attempt to impose a blanket of silence will only lead to further polarisation and violence," said Karon. "We call on all newspapers and their readers to resist this onslaught on the freedom of information."

Karon expressed "horror" at the minister's specific mention of the possibility of a censor being installed in the offices of "alternative" newspapers. "We would refuse to submit to pre-publication censorship," he said. "In many ways it's a worse alternative than that of suspension — it would be unliveable."

The editor of *Work in Progress*, Glenn Moss, said he had "no intention of throwing in the towel after 11 years of publication just because of the opinion of one minister".

The staff of the Johannesburg-based journal is "taking the threat very seriously", however. Moss said they would decide shortly whether to submit the required representations in response to the "incoherent and ungrammatical" warning.

"We reject Botha's definition of 'subversive propaganda'," he said, "but even within it, I cannot see how we have fallen foul of the regulations.

"The minister has referred to a few pieces out of more than a 100 pages of close print. How can that be 'systematic publication of subversive propaganda?'"

The latest warnings come after a year of sustained attack on critical publications by the government. The most dramatic manifestations were the suspensions during 1988 of *New Nation*, *South* and *Weekly Mail*.

Union to challenge curbs on official

Star 24/1/89

328

By Mike Siluma

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) is to challenge restrictions imposed on a Free State official released from detention at the weekend.

TGWU secretary general Miss Jane Barrett said Mr Thamsanqa Mfazwe, the union's OFS branch secretary, had been served with a restriction order after being released from four months' detention under the emergency regulations.

Mr Mfazwe, who was released after a hunger strike, would be prevented from carrying on his union business or working from the branch's Bloemfontein office, she said.

Mr Mfazwe may not leave his township or attend meetings, must stay at home between 6 pm and 5 am and report daily to the police.

MINISTER BANS TWO RELEASED DETAINEES

TWO women who were released from detention under the state of emergency last week following a two week hunger strike have been banned by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

They are Mrs Joyce Mashamba (39), and Mrs Priscilla Mokaba, both of Mankweng township. Mrs Mashamba's order was signed in Pretoria on January 17 in terms of the order, she is prohibited from:

- Taking part in activities of the Mankweng Civic Association;
- Leaving Mankweng township "at any time;"
- Leave her house between 6pm and 6am; and
- Attend meetings where Government policy is debated.

She is further ordered to report to the Mankweng Police Station once every day.

Mrs Mashamba's restriction to Mankweng means that she cannot be with her husband, Mr George Mashamba, with whom she last stayed over 12 years ago. Mr Mashamba is employed

By MATHATA TSEDU

in the research department of the Education Policy Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Speaking to the *Sowetan* yesterday, Mrs Mashamba said she would apply for the amendment of the restriction order to allow her to be with her husband in Johannesburg.

Family

"We were last together as family 12 years and eight months ago. Surely even this government understands that we are entitled to be together after this long separation," Mrs Mashamba said.

The couple was arrested in May 1976 and convicted for political activities. Mrs Mashamba was sentenced to five years while her husband was given ten years. Mr Mashamba was released in 1986 to find his wife detained under emergency regulations.

Asked how he felt about his wife's release, Mr Mashamba said while they have been married for twenty years, they had only been together for less than eight years.

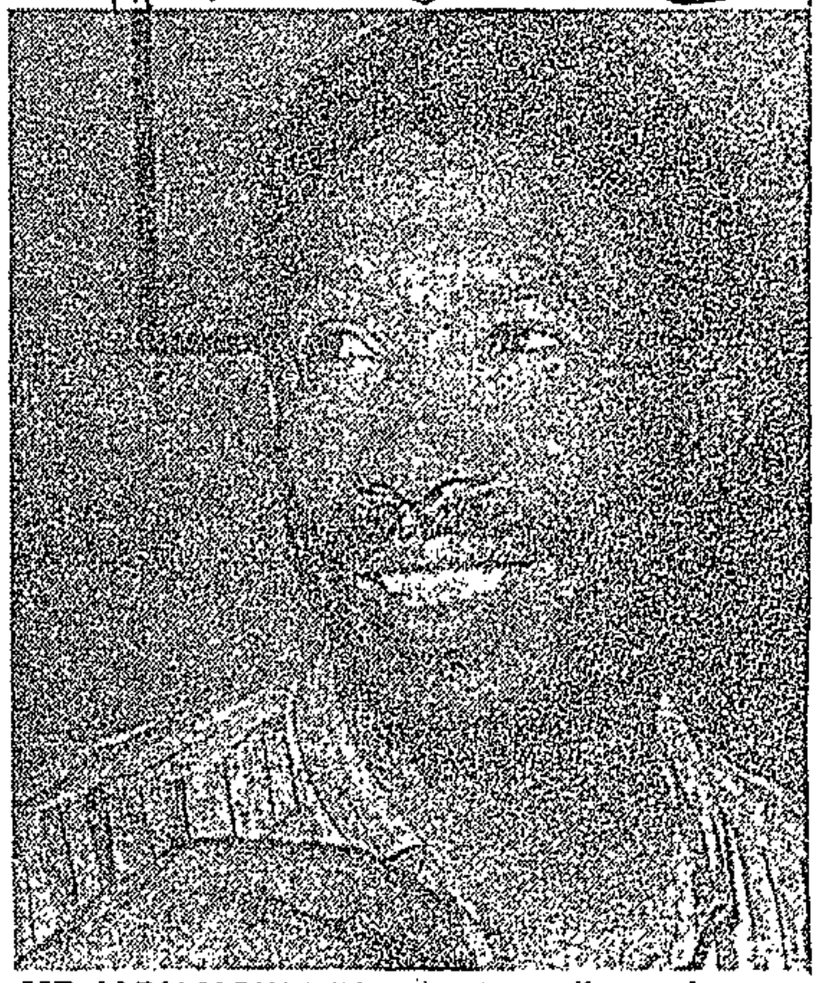
"As a result we hardly know each other. We are still trying to know each other and I have to go back to Wits to work and she cannot even come that far," he said.

Mrs Mokaba, mother of the president of the SA Youth Congress, Mr Peter Mokaba, is prohibited from being in the company of more than ten people. She is also prohibited from taking part in the activities of, among others, the Alexandra Youth Congress. Mrs Mokaba is over forty years old and does not stay in Alexandra. Relatives said they were baffled by the Alexandra connection.

Restricted man grilled by police

Sowetan
24/1/89

(328)



MR JABU NGWENYA . . . allegedly contravene restriction orders.

By ALI MPHAKI

FORMER chairman of the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, yesterday claimed he was called to the Protea Police Station in Soweto to answer allegations of breaking his restriction order.

Mr Ngwenya is restricted to his Senaoane, Soweto, home and has not been allowed to leave it between 6pm and 5am daily since September 21 last year. The order was signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on June 6.

According to Mr Ngwenya, he was called to report to a Sergeant Dewey who asked him (Mr Ngwenya) to write a statement explaining why he was not at home on three days — December 20, December 24 and January 4.

Mr Ngwenya said he declined to write the statement and referred the policeman to h lawyers, Attorne Priscilla Jana an Associates.

A spokesman for th lawyers confirmed th matter.

In terms of the ord restricting Mr Ngweny he has been barred fro participating in an activities of sever organisations includin the United Democrat Front, the Releas Mandela Campaign an the Black Sash.

The UDF and th RMC were restricte together with 15 othe organisations on Febr ary 24 last year.

Mr Ngwenya may als not leave the magesteri area of Johannesburg.

A spokesman for th Bureau for Informatio in Pretoria could no confirm the incident an asked the *Sowetan* t telex their request. At th time of going to Press n response had bee received from th bureau.

Communist in Buthelezi's committee

328

Star Times 25/1/89

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A listed communist, Mr Rowley Arenstein, is one of four people chosen by the Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to serve on a committee with the central government to iron out obstacles to negotiation between KwaZulu and Pretoria.

A banning order imposed on Mr Arenstein in 1953 ended in March 1986. However, he is still listed and may not be quoted.

By last night no response had been received from the office of Mr Chris Heunis, the acting State President.

e ban

Grassroots published a special edition on Wednesday in an effort to preempt a possible ban. HENRY LUDSKI looks at the publications threated with closure

On October 5 she was detained by police under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. She has been held since then.

When *Grassroots* first came out in March 1980, it focused on residents' problems with washing lines, electricity campaigns and housing problems.

The paper, which sold for five cents, had one full-time worker, a small office, and a circulation of 5 000.

Since then it has undergone a transformation like the community it has been writing about, and moving more into the political arena.

Today *Grassroots* has a full-time staff of eight, runs several other publications, including *New Era*, *Learning Roots*, and is distributed to 32 000 homes free of charge.

It has also developed sections for rural work and education and training and has been responsible for starting the South Cape community newspaper, *Saamstaan*, which now operates independently.

A pioneer of the alternative press *Grassroots* has set itself the task of "articulating the views and aspirations of the oppressed communities in the Western Cape.

Grassroots has described the action against the newspaper as unjustified.

"We are being victimised for refusing to toe the line," said a *Grassroots* spokesman.

WIP editor Glen Moss

Stoffel's not clear on role of media — WIP editor

MISUNDERSTOOD. It's certainly the word that crops up most in a conversation with *Work in Progress* (WIP) editor Glen Moss these days.

Moss says Minister of Home Affairs and Communication Stoffel Botha has not only "misunderstood" the nature of *WIP*, but has also "misunderstood" the functions of the media.

He believes Botha even "misunderstood" some of the articles cited in the warning to *WIP* two weeks ago.

Moss, who has been with *WIP* since it was started more than 11 years ago, was in Cape Town last week to consult with other publications also facing closure.

He says that if Botha continues on his current projectory of warning and closing newspapers, publications may be forced to look at other less formal ways of keeping their readers informed.

Botha has accused *WIP* of promoting the public esteem of unlawful organisations like the ANC and South African Community Party, promoting or fomenting revolutions or uprisings in South Africa aimed at overthrowing the government other than through constitutional means, and stirring up or fomenting feelings of hatred towards the SADF.

In defence of *WIP*'s right to publish, Moss has refuted Botha's notion that the periodical was guilty of the "systematic publishing of propoganda".

WIP had until Wednesday to give Botha reasons why the publication, which appears every two months, should not be closed. The word "misunderstood" is likely to crop up there again.

"Even where Botha in his warning refers to specific articles of our December issue it is clear that the document has been misunderstood.

Flow of information

"We are fundamentally committed to the open flow of information to ensure that we have an informed readership, and this is the complete opposite of propoganda we are accused of promoting."

Moss has asked for a meeting with Botha, but this has been refused.

"I would have tried to show him where he has misunderstood *WIP* and point out to him the function of a critical media."

Moss believes the "key common theme" Botha is trying to get across in his action against newspapers is that there are "certain things which are just not written about".

One of these is the African National Congress.

Moss realised that if *WIP* is restricted it could be up to six months before it appears again.

"WIP is the flagship of the South African Research Service, but it does have other projects to continue with if the publication is closed," said Moss, the only founding editor still employed by the magazine.

The analytical publication on political and labour issues in Southern Africa, first came out in September 1977.

"We were banned for anything from endangering the safety of the state to promoting racial hostility," said Moss.

Now 11 years later *WIP* faces a new threat to its continued existence — being "misunderstood" by Stoffel Botha about the media and the free flow of information.

"Obviously the representations to our first warning were very detailed, but I don't think he (Botha) took any account of them whatsoever," said

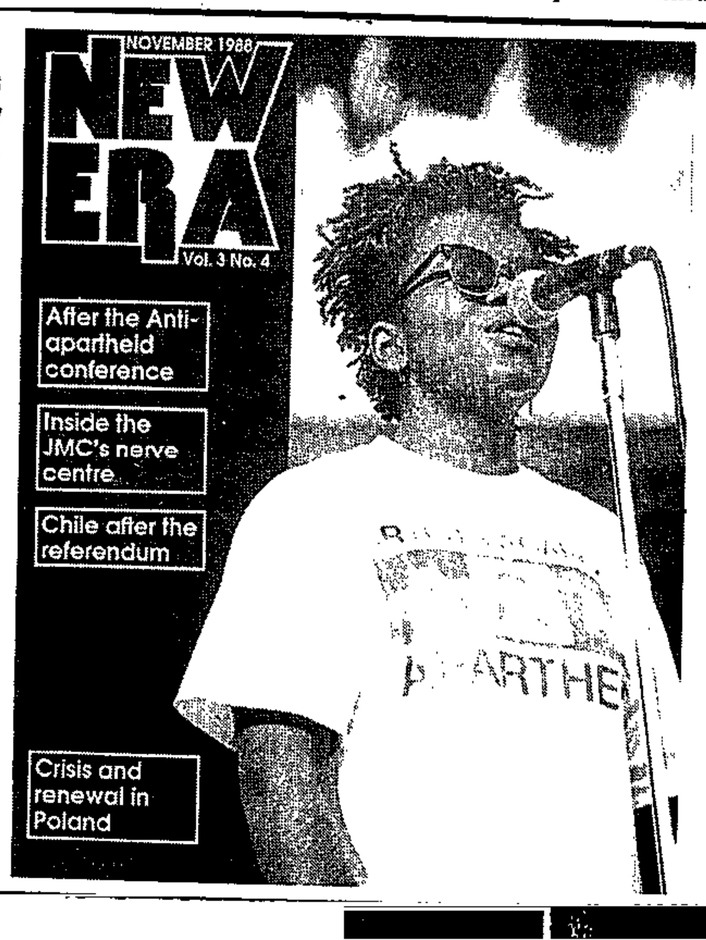
RA

Grassroots ... of New ...ared on the ..., providing analysis of ...outh Africa. ...l mould as ...has been as ...iticism of ...wspaper out

a different *Era* has a 5 000 and is ..., as well as, states and

...ns to date ...d on major South Africa

...ded an ...ategy and the South the growth ...d religious



AL-QALAM

Started in Durban about 15 years ago and concentrating mainly on religious and cultural issues in the Muslim community, this monthly newspaper has undergone a dramatic change in recent years.

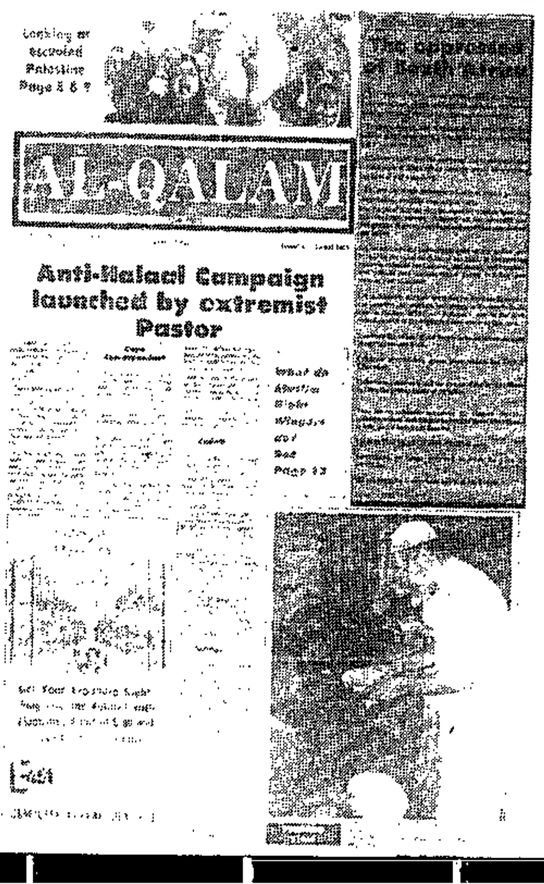
Mouthpiece of the Muslim Youth Movement the newspaper is one of only two anti-apartheid Muslim newspapers in South Africa, the other being Muslim Views which is published in Cape Town.

Al-Qalam's editorial line epitomises the changes the MYM has undergone in recent years. It now looks at religious and socio-political issues in a new light.

It publishes 15 000 copies monthly and is distributed at all mosques throughout the country.

Its offices have been raided by security police at least nine times in the past few months, and it has been banned thrice under the Publications Act.

Two weeks ago it was served with its first warning under the emergency regulations - one warning away from the threat now facing *Grassroots*, *New Era* and *WIP*.



(32

Protests at Downing St

From MOIRA LEVY

LONDON. - World-wide pressure is mounting to stop Stoffel Botha's threatened newspaper bans.

Two representatives of the Save the Press Campaign arrived in London this week to mobilise international support.

Cape Town journalists Rehana Rossouw and Mansoor Jaffer are overseas to tell concerned people that South Africa's independent press is under attack.

This week they met prominent members of the media and publishing fraternity.

After their work in London is done, they will visit Europe.

Rossouw and Jaffer held brief talks with the former president of Zimbabwe, Rev Canaan Banana, who is in London for a meeting with UK Foreign Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Banana is part of a delegation of visiting churchmen from around the world, known here as the Eminent Church Person's Group, who are in London partly to get British government support for sanctions against South Africa. The delegation includes SA Council of Churches general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane.

Threatening

As a result of the talks, the bans threatening New Era, Grassroots, Work in Progress and Al Qalam was raised with Howe, Rossouw confirmed.

She told SOUTH after the meeting that the two had visited the offices of the British Council of Churches where a lunch was being held for the visiting churchmen.

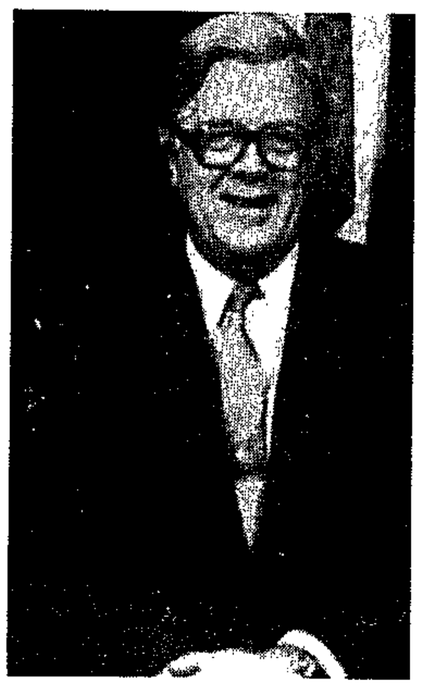
"We met them all, and spoke to Canaan Banana briefly after lunch. We gave him a letter stating that we were aware that he was shortly to be meeting with Howe, and that there was a possibility that censorship would be on the agenda.

"We asked that Botha's threatened bans be discussed."

Rossouw and Jaffer also met with publisher and writer Anthony Sampson, and the Director of Index on Censorship, Philip Spender.

They were due to meet UK government minister Lynda Chalker later in the week. And they are expected to hold talks with the British government's all-party Committee on South Africa.

An interview with them about the government attacks on the independent pres is also expected to be broadcast on the British Broadcasting Corporation's radio service.



Howe...on his desk

Warnings about the final gazetting for *New Era*, *Grassroots* and *Work in Progress* and the warning issued to *Al-Qalam* have been telexed to church groups, trade unions and community organisations across the world.

They have been accompanied by appeals for telexes and letter of protest to be sent to Botha, and for adverts and letters of support to be place in South Africa's commercial and independent press.

The UK-based international censorship monitoring organisation, Index on Censorship, has mobilised its members in Scandinavia, Holland and the United States, following a meeting the two held with Spender.

Spender told SOUTH: "We will circulate information about what is going on. We are also organising letters of protest to be sent to newspapers in South Africa so that the concern of people abroad can be demonstrated.

"This is bound to be an ongoing campaign as the government of South Africa is going to make it ongoing.

"If the government insists on carrying out attacks on the small, independent press, the ingenuity of all those concerned will be tested to find more ways of countering the attacks.

"We urge the South African Government to restrain itself from carrying out these attacks, and to stop using its physical force and firepower."

Beating th

FOR the staff of *Grassroots* community newspaper, it has been a hectic and difficult start to a new year.

A day after they returned from an end-of-year break, two policemen arrived at their Belgravia Road offices to inform them of two charges of contravening the media emergency regulations.

The next day two officials from the office of Minister of Home Affairs and Communications Stoffel Botha, presented the newspaper with a final warning under the emergency regulations in terms of which the publiclication can be closed for up to six months.

Silence

And for the next fortnight it was a frantic race against time as *Grassroots* staff worked flat out to produce their first isssue for this year and to beat the ban which could silence them for up to six months.

Grassroots has been accused of publishing articles allegedly promoting the esteem of banned organisations like the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

However, *Grassroots* has denied this claim saying that it was writing factual reports and that it had a duty to keep its readers informed.

"Our responsibility is to the truth, not the apartheid authorities," said a *Grassroots* spokesman.

Informed

The first issue of *Grassroots* this year hit the streets just as representations against a possible suspension was being presented to Stoffel Botha.

New Era and *Work in Progress* (WIP), given the same warning as Grassroots, also delivered their representations on Wednesday.

"A lot of things are happening in South Africa. It is important that our readers know what is happening," said a *Grassroots* spokesman.

"This is why it was so important to bring out this edition.

""We have a right to publish and even if we are closed we will do everything in our power to ensure that our readers are informed."

A pioneer of the alternative press, *Grassroots* has in it nine years established a tradition of focusing on the plight of organisations and oppressed communities.

This time it will focus attention on its own predicament — and that of the alternative media.

"With this issue we want to inform our readers of what Stoffel is up too and the plight of the press in South Africa.

"The government says that we are writing inflammatory articles and promoting the esteem of banned organisations.

"We are writing about the reality in South Africa. Many of these articles have appeared in other newspapers.

In nine years *Grassroots* has survived harassment, bannings, the detention of its staff members and the burning of its offices in 1985.

In August last year *Grassroots* reporter Veliswa Mhlawuli, 35, was shot in the head by an unknown gunman near her home in KTC squatter camp, losing her right eye as a result.

WORK IN PROGRESS

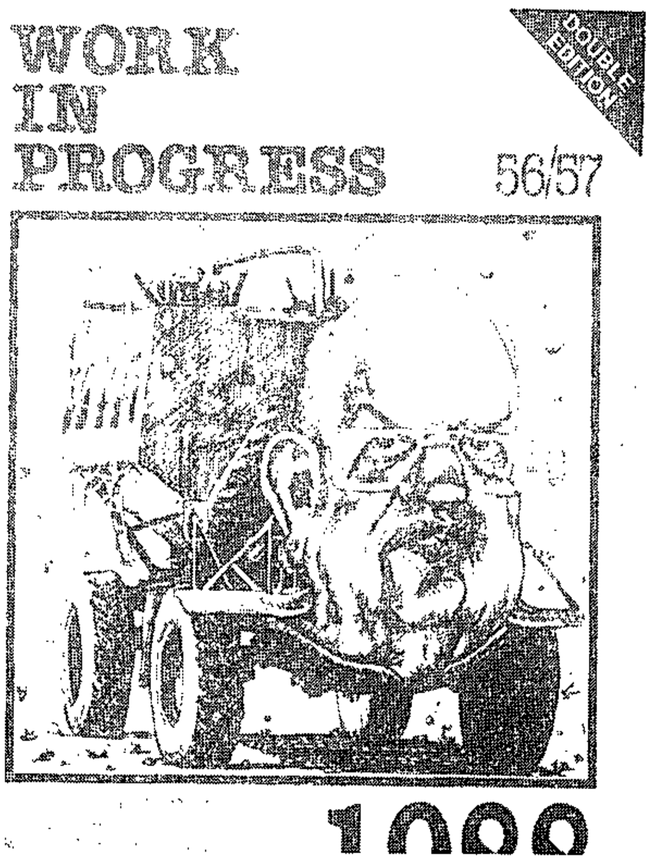
Started in 1977 by a group of University of Witwatersrand post-graduates with no publishing experience, the first few editions of WIP were produced on a portable typewriter in the Johannesburg suburb of Yeoville.

From the outset *WIP* aimed to make debates previously confined to the academic community accessible to a wider audience."

In 57 editions the publication covered developments in progressive politics and the trade union movement. Its often controversial articles explored questions of class analysis, the scope and nature of trade union activities and alliance politics.

By the early 1980s, *WIP* was covering issues of organisational format as well as community struggles."

Almost from its birth, *WIP* attracted the attention of the state's censorship machinery. There was a pattern of intermittent bannings for the first 25 editions. In 1982 all future editions were banned. *WIP* was one of the first publications to appeal.



GRASSROOTS

Started in 1980 to fill the huge cap left by commercial newspapers in their coverage of community issues, the newspaper has come a long way since those early days when it operated from a small office in Church Street, Cape Town, with only one full-time worker, having a circulation of 5 000, and selling for only five cents.

Its focus changed considerably from those days when it concentrated on community issues like residents' complaints over washing lines, rents, and living and working conditions.

Grassroots has shifted its focus to include the political aspirations and dynamics affecting its readers.

In the nine years that *Grassroots* has been existance it has undergone the same metamorphosis as the communities about which it has written over the years — to the point of experiencing the same harassment by the authorities.

In this time it has built up its circulation to an average 32 000, increased is staff compliment to eight full-time workers and significantly expanded its operation.

NEW

Started as a project, the first Era magazine streets in April 1 information and political trends in

In the same *Grassroots, New* fierce in its apartheid as the of which it

Catering for audience, *New* circulation of distributed to the frontline internationally.

In its nine *New Era* has political events in and the world.

It has also analysis of state propoganda and African economy, of trade unions, and cultural issues

TWO PUBLICATIONS 'WARNED' THIS MONTH HAVE BEEN TESTING THE LIMITS SINCE THE SEVENTIES

Mere arithmetic won't explain why Stoffel's new victims matter

Two of the publications put under the Botha guillotine last week can claim to be pioneers of the 'alternative press'. SHAUN JOHNSON reports

ADD up their circulations and you might wonder what all the fuss is about.

Work in Progress and *Grassroots* are not mass media: most South Africans have never seen them, and several nondescript provincial dailies sell many more copies.

Simple number-crunching misses the point about the government's latest threat to these small "alternative" publications. Together, the analytical journal, *WIP*, and the community newspaper, *Grassroots*, occupy a proud niche in the history of progressive publishing in South Africa.

Along with *Saspu National*, another publication that's had its fair share of pressure from Pretoria, *WIP* and *Grassroots* can lay persuasive claim to being the progenitors of the "alternative press" of the 1980s.

The three operated as pioneers in print, testing the limits of what could be published in a barren and constrained media environment.

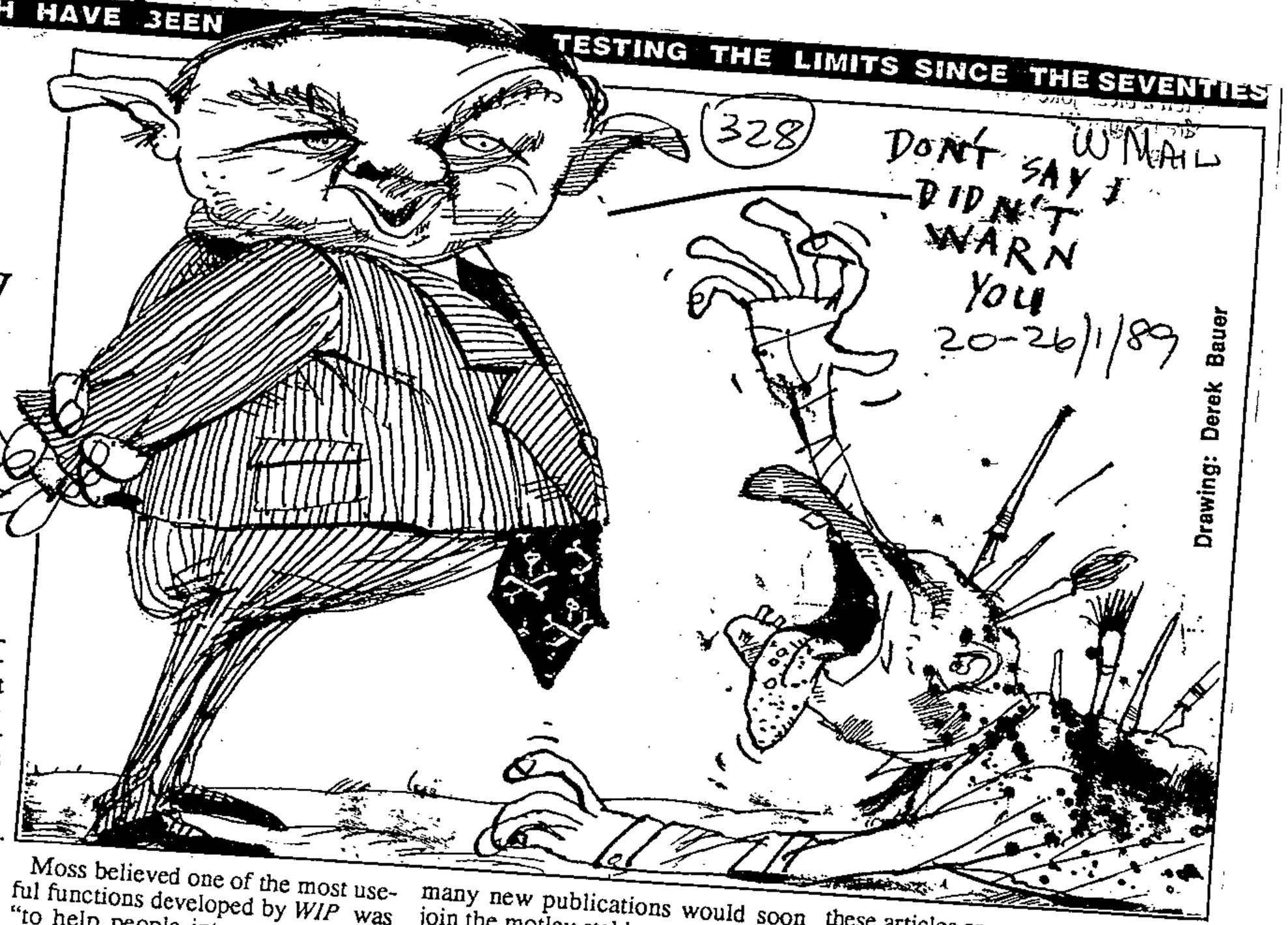
Their innovativeness and stamina provided the space for the mushrooming of a wide range of critical publications, creating a diverse corpus of anti-apartheid publications the likes of which had last been seen in the 1950s.

The threatened closure of *WIP* and *Grassroots*, as well as the more recently founded *New Era* and *Al-Qalam*, is therefore of historical significance. In terms of a statement last week by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, citing the media Emergency regulations, the publications could be suspended or subjected to pre-publication censorship before the month is out.

If the former happens, the mantle will be left to those publications which owe the pioneers a debt of gratitude for their own emergence.

WIP, produced under the auspices of South African Research Services (Sars), first appeared in September 1977. It began life as an attempt to make important contemporary academic research "accessible beyond university campuses".

In 1980, according to *WIP's* founding editor, Glenn Moss, the "guiding principle" shifted toward a broader political analysis and a non-academic audience. This soon led to hostility from the authorities — Moss believes publications control committees feared *WIP* as "a fountain-head of ideas", and several editions were banned.



Drawing: Derek Bauer

Moss believed one of the most useful functions developed by *WIP* was "to help people interpret events ... pulling together diverse material ... raising issues at specific times". *WIP* never sought to "tell people what to think but it gives them a picture of trends and tendencies in resistance".

Interviewed in 1982, he recognised an "identity of context" with the nascent *Grassroots*, and an "identity of purpose" to the extent of providing explicit alternatives to the status quo in South Africa.

"Although we are not specifically community-based like *Grassroots*," he said then, "and we are not a newspaper or newssheet, we work around the same issues in different ways."

He could not have visualised how many new publications would soon join the motley stable — they ranged from professionally-produced weeklies to ephemeral, roneoed freesheets. All are bound by a commitment to provide a forum — in their own style and according to their own predilections — for the aspirations of the majority of South Africans.

Grassroots was launched in March 1980 as a community newspaper to serve the Cape peninsula and areas up to Worcester and Somerset West, and soon boasted a circulation of 20 000.

In an early statement of objectives, the staff wrote: "The present mass media in this country does not meet the needs and aspirations of the people. Neither are the people's problems and organisational efforts reflected in the daily newspapers since these articles are not considered to be 'newsworthy'.

"A newsletter with *Grassroots'* objectives could contribute to the building of alliances among the people."

As other titles began to appear, including *Ukusa* in Durban and *The Eye* in Mamelodi, *Grassroots* actively identified itself with the fostering of the "tradition of alternative publishing".

An independent report in 1982 concluded: "*Grassroots* is not seen by its staffers as an isolated, parochially individualistic venture, but one that forms part of a larger struggle for democratic change in South Africa."

This, surely, is the gist of the messages of solidarity now being sent to *Grassroots* by other members of the alternative press.

P.T.O.

This time round, the threat is SIX months

(326) 20-26/1/88

THE magazines *Work in Progress* and *New Era* and the newspaper *Grassroots* face the most serious punishment yet meted out to publications under the Emergency regulations.

Section seven of the latest batch of media curbs, imposed in June last year, provides for the suspension of "unregistered" publications for up to six months.

"Registered" publications cannot be shut for more than three months — and *New Nation, South* and *Weekly Mail* were closed for shorter periods.

WIP, New Era and *Grassroots,* all of which have received final warnings, are not registered as newspapers because they are published at intervals greater than one month.

Founding editor of *WIP*, Glenn Moss, has expressed grave concern about the possibility of the analytical journal being taken off the streets for six months. "It would be terribly disruptive," he said this week, "not only in terms of keeping continuity with authors, but financially.

"But," Moss added, "we will do everything in our power to survive, even if the maximum sentence is imposed."

Moss said it would be "extremely prejudicial" to *WIP* if the journal was suspended. Equally, if Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha chose to use the other weapon in his armoury — pre-publication censorship — Moss says *WIP* would be faced with a "huge problem".

"One cannot take an absolute stance now on something that might not happen," he said, "but given the sorts of people used to advise the minister, and the reasons that have been forwarded by the state, I cannot visualise a fruitful relationship between us and an appointed censor.

"The balance of probabilities is that we would not have the confidence in the state to enter into a dialogue."

WIP, which received a government warning for allegedly publishing "subversive propaganda" in December 1987, was notified last week that it was being investigated by the minister. Also warned were *Al-Qalam,* published by the Muslim Youth Movement in Durban, and *Grassroots* and *New Era,* published by Grassroots Publications in Cape Town.

All four publications were given two weeks to submit representations to the minister. If these do not satisfy him, he will decide whether to censor or suspend those with final warnings.

More detainees are being issued with restriction orders on their release from prison. Johannesburg-based JANET HEARD, prevented from speaking personally to them because of their conditions of restrictions, interviewed families and friends of two well-known former detainees about their twilight existence.

ARGUS (328) 23/1/89

A 'cruel and inhumane punishment'

DETAINEES released after long periods of detention are being made prisoners in their own homes, preventing them from re-entering society, says Mrs Zodwa Sisulu.

Her husband, New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu, 38, was restricted on his release from Diepkloof prison in December last year after two years in detention.

He is not alone. Although no official figures are available, the Human Rights Commission estimated in a recent report that 500 South Africans have been restricted. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has said he doubts whether the number is even a tenth of that.

A spokesman from the Detainees' Aid Centre in Johannesburg said restrictions not only affected peoples' political activity but controlled every aspect of their lifestyle.

Restriction orders vary in severity. Mr Sisulu may not return to his job at the New Nation or contribute to any other publication, give interviews to journalists, leave the Johannesburg magisterial district without permission, be outside his home between 6pm and 6am, take part in the activities of 10 specified organisations or be in the same room with more than 10 persons including himself.

He may not enter the premises of any formal educational institution or attend any gathering at which government or local authority policy is criticised.

While Mrs Sisulu, who works at Baragwanath Hospital, was being interviewed in the study of their home in Dube, Soweto, her husband arrived just as the 6pm television news began, in compliance with the order.

He sat with his two children, Moikwa, 9, and Zoya, 6, and niece, Nonwabi, 4, in the lounge, prevented from speaking to journalists.

"While it is great for the family to be reunited after such a long time, we live a life of insecurity and can never relax.

"The order is so wide he cannot drop his two young children off at the front door of their school, a 'formal educational institution'," Mrs Sisulu said.

She said the restrictions deeply affected the children, although they did not always show it. "They have had to grow up fighting."

Her husband, she added, spends most of his time reading, "one of the few activities he is relatively free to do".

"I find I worry about Zwelakhe when I am at work, hoping he has remembered to report to the police station twice a day". She said reporting interfered with his whole day's activities.

"The biggest blow is him being unable to resume his work as a journalist and editing the New Nation. It is like holding somebody's brain so that it cannot function."

Mrs Sisulu married into a family with a long history of political involvement. Zwelakhe's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the banned United Democratic Front, is restricted, and his father, ANC leader Walter Sisulu, has been behind bars since 1964, serving a life sentence along with Nelson Mandela and other Rivonia trialists. He also has a cousin, Jonumsi Sisulu, on Robben Island.

Mr Raymond Suttner, 43, a senior law lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was released in September after spending more than two years in detention and was similarly restricted. He is also unable to resume his work.

However, his order states that he may not have more than four visitors at any one time and is harsher in this respect.

Mr Suttner, who lives alone, had to obtain police permission to live in the ground-floor Parktown flat which is owned by the university, which was required to seal off an internal door which led to other flats in the building in order for him to be allowed to live there.

Restricted people live a life under surveillance. Mr Suttner recently obtained permission to visit his office at the university but was escorted there and back by two members of the security branch.

A friend, Mr Maurice Smithers, who spent seven months in detention with him, said: "The government is trying to perpetutate the anxiety experienced in detention by imposing all sorts of prohibitions on their lives when they are released, forcing them to live under the constant threat of invasion by the police."

14 clauses violated

RESTRICTION orders violate at least 14 clauses of the Universal Declaration of Human Right, says Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights.

Article 5 states: "No-one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading punishment".

"Not only are people restricted from political activity, but in some cases, are prevented from working", he said. "It affects the core of family relationships, too."

A new twist in banning of groups

Star 30/11/89 (328)

Under the title "Bannings and restriction of organisations", the Human Rights Commission's second fact paper shows South Africa's violation of two articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 19 states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression . . .", and article 20 (i) is: "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association." **JANET HEARD** reports.

A new mechanism which circumvents the courts is being used to ban political, youth, civic and other organisations in South Africa, according to a Human Rights Commission (HRC) report.

A total of 34 organisations were last year restricted from carrying out any activities in South Africa whatsoever — more than the total number of organisations banned in the previous 27 years.

The figure includes the homelands, but excludes the restrictions placed on the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

The HRC report says in February 1988, 17 organisations, mostly United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliates and the UDF itself, were restricted under the state of emergency regulations. The organisations are effectively banned until the emergency is lifted.

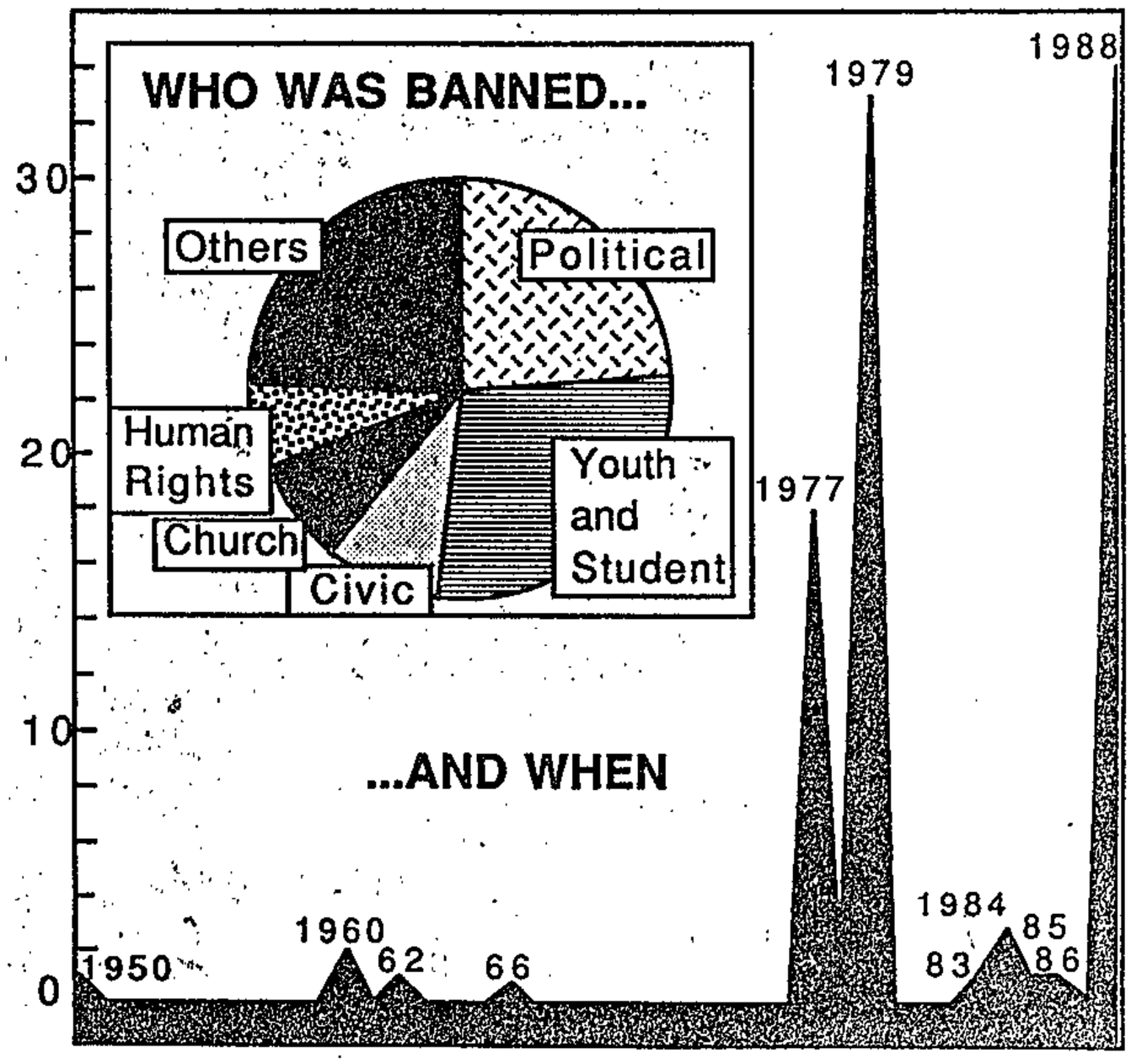
Had the Internal Security Act been employed, says the commission, organisations would have been entitled to demand the Minister produce a list of reasons for the banning and would have had the right to have the banning order reviewed by the Chief Justice.

Organisations established following the February bannings were soon restricted. Six days after the Cape launch of the Committee for the Defence of Democracy, it was restricted, followed by the Soweto Students' Congress (Sosco) and Azanian Co-ordinating Committee (Azzaco).

More organisations were added to the list during the year and, for the first time, an extreme right-wing organisation, the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging, was restricted.

The report traces banned organisations back to 1950 when the Suppression of Communism Act was used to declare the Communist Party of South Africa unlawful.

This Act was replaced by the Internal Security Act in 1976, which led to the banning of 18 organisations in 1977 and the Congress of South African Students in 1985.



The report lists 98 organisations restricted from carrying out any activities whatsoever, including those banned before 1988. There are 42 banned organisations in the homelands and 56 in South Africa.

This figure, including the homelands, is broken down to 28 student and youth organisations, (four from the homelands), 23 political organisations (12 from the homelands) and nine civic groups (two from the homelands). The rest are church, human rights and other organisations.

The HRC says five organisations have been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and 19 under the Internal Security Act. 32 have been totally restricted and one partially restricted under the Public Safety Act (emergency regulations) and 42 are banned under homeland legislation.

Activist released, restricted

Star 3/2/89

By Stan Hlophe

328

A Mankweng activist was this week released after a 27-month spell in detention and was immediately served with a stringent restriction order.

Miss Joyce Mabudafhasi, a member of the banned National Education Crisis Committee, has been restricted to Mankweng magisterial district.

Miss Mabudafhasi, a librarian for the University of the North, was held at the Louis Trichardt prison.

A family spokesman said she was detained on October 26 1986.

She is a member of the Northern Transvaal branch of the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw).

The spokesman said Miss Mabudafhasi had been served with a restriction order:

- Requiring her to report twice daily to the local police station.
- Preventing her leaving home between 6 pm and 6 am.
- Preventing her from entering educational premises.
- Preventing her being in the company of more than 10 people.
- Preventing her from granting press interviews.
- Preventing her from compiling any material for publication.
- Preventing her involvement in the activities of Fedtraw, the Mankweng Youth Congress, Mankweng Civic Association and consumer boycott committees.

Star 7/2/89 328

Naidoo 'No'

HARARE — South African trade union leader Mr Jay Naidoo has been stopped by the South African Government from attending a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Harare, conference delegates said yesterday.

Foreign Ministers from Australia, Canada, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe form a committee set up at the last Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, aimed at monitoring and intensifying economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the country's largest labour body, had been due to meet the Foreign Ministers tomorrow. — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 15/2/89

135 freed detainees restricted

Restrictions were placed on 135 detainees in terms of the emergency soon after they were released during 1988, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said in the House of Assembly yesterday. 328

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said it was not in the public interest or in the interests of the people concerned to divulge information about the areas in which they had been restricted in each case. — Sapa.

Focus on SA reality shifting slowly

Save The Press members Mansoor Jaffer and Rehana Rossouw travelled to Europe recently to brief the international community on the latest threat to press freedom in South Africa. By the time they returned Save The Press had a very definite profile abroad but the organisation needs to be nationally based if greater progress is to be made, reports MANSOOR JAFFER.

ABOUT a month ago, *Work in Progress, Grassroots, New Era* and *Al-Qalam* were virtually unknown outside the borders of South Africa.

With the stroke of a pen Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha changed all that.

His threats of closure to the four publications unleashed a wave of protest, with the Save The Press campaign taking up the Minister's challenge.

In a short period, tens of thousands of people have been mobilised, the issue of censorship has been raised loudly and clearly in the communities, and *Work in Progress, Al-Qalam, Grassroots* and *New Era* are now known to numerous groups and individuals from almost every part of the globe.

With our trip to Europe, the pending clampdown was brought into sharp focus.

We held numerous meetings with government officials, MP's, human rights groups, representatives of anti-apartheid movements and a range of solidarity groups in Britain and Holland.

Taking full advantage of modern technology, we telexed and faxed briefing documents to close on 1 000 groups worldwide. The International Federation of Journalists alerted all its affiliates.

Pending fate

It is almost certain that the pending fate of the four publications was placed high on the agenda of journalist groups such as Dansk Journalistforbund (Denmark), Sindicato Nacional de Periodistas (Costa Rica), Hong Kong Journalists Association, Journalist Association of Korea and the Mauritius Union of Journalists.

Index on Censorship, a London-based anti-censorship group alerted newspaper editors and other media groups in Latin America, Scandinavia, the United States of America and the Middle East. They translated the briefing papers into Spanish, Arabic and French.

Through an international communication network, the information on the publications reached smaller grassroots groups operating in small villages or towns in the north of the Phillipines, east of Bombay, in the rural parts of Brazil,or just outside war-ravaged Beirut.

Although difficult to monitor, we knew that a few days after making initial contact with these groups, a flood of protest letters would reach Stoffel Botha's office in Cape Town.

Meetings with a Commonwealth group on censorship and propaganda in South Africa and the all party-committee on South Africa yielded positive results.

The former, representing ten Commonwealth countries including Jamaica, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Canada and Australia, agreed to alert their foreign ministers of these countries who could then take appropriate action.

The all-party committee, which consists of Labourites, Conservatives and Social Democrats, introduced a first-day motion in the House of Commons. This meant that details on the four publications were to become available to hundreds of MPs

A few days after arriving in London we began to receive reports that editors of a few leading European papers had carried the story while others had sent letters to both the minister as well as South African newspapers.

But generating newspaper coverage was difficult, especially in London. The South African censorship machinery had done its damage. Glasnost and Perestroika in Eastern Europe and the conflict in the Middle East dominated the pages of most of the better Fleet Street papers.

South African reality apparently centred on PW Botha's illness, the resignation of Pietie du Plesses and the Mandela United Football Club.

No mention of the state of emergency which is now in its third year, no mention of the continued detention of thousands of South Africans, the restriction of activists, censorship of the media, political trials, assassinations and disappearances.

The fact that more than 100 people are on death row and that 30 organisations have been subject to bannings (euphemistically called restrictions by the ruling bloc) is just not news in Britain.

Foreign correspondents, evidently, were not prepared to challenge or at least stretch the emergency regulations.

This situation had succeeded in slowing down the momentum of solidarity work. With the hugely successful Mandela Concert, the terrain was shifted, but only temporarily.

However, the ice is slowly beginning to thaw. Shortly before leaving for home, the hunger strike by detainees in prisons countrywide, received coverage in some newspapers.

After our return to South Africa, we were informed that the BBC had a five-minute slot on the hunger strike and it was starting to become a talking point around London.

In Holland anti-apartheid sentiment was as strong as ever. Ordinary people conversed with us on the trains, saying that they would never come to South Africa while apartheid existed.

The Dutch media received us with enthusiasm and the media clampdown in South Africa covered significant space on the pages of several of the country's leading newspapers.

By the time we reached Amsterdam, the Dutch government had already delivered a letter of protest to the South African government. Representations had been made to the Dutch government by solidarity groups and agencies in Holland.

At the level of information and raising the issue of censorship internationally, the trip abroad was very successful. In terms of putting pressure on the South African government, our visit had definitely played a facilitating role.

But what has yet to be tied up is the issue of long-term campaigning. Solidarity movements in Europe hope to formulate a response soon.

They recognise that censorship is a strong mobilising factor. A campagin for press freedom lends itself to the participation of people and organisations from across the political spectrum.

They realise, too, that their own governments are quite vulnerable on the issue.

Downing Street, for instance, often refers to the lack of "freedoms" in Eastern Bloc countries. Freedom of speech and association are held high as integral parts of Western democracy.

The Thatchers, Kohls and Bushes of the world must be challenged to back up their rhetoric.

For the Save The Press campaign, the trip was its first international venture.

Now it has a very definite profile abroad. The one weakness, which several organisations immediately identified, is that Save The Press is regionally based.

A national Save The Press structure, they argued,would greatly assist the campaign as well as other media work in the country.

And it would also provide international forces with a new momentum as they would be able to relate to a single campaign and no longer to smaller, dispersed ones.

Mpetha campaign hots up

THE campaign for the release of veteran trade unionist and former UDF president Oscar Mpetha is fast gaining momentum in Britain.

In recent weeks, thousands of workers in trade unions affiliated to the anti-apartheid movement have sent postcards to the British government calling on them to put pressure on the South African authorities.

The trade unions have joined the numerous other affiliates of the anti-apartheid movement in highlighting the plight of the 77-year-old Mpetha who is serving a five-year sentence for terrorism.

Powerful campaign

The sending of postcards is but the first small step in what could become a powerful campaign.

Mpetha still has two years of his sentence to serve.

Fresh from the triumph of the release Mandela Campaign, and in particular the Wembley concert which was beamed to millions worldwide, the anti-apartheid movement is gearing up for another major battle this year.

"Boycott Apartheid 89" is the movement's main theme for the year. It will seek to intensify the boycott of South African goods.

Surveys have shown that 27 percent of the British population already avoid anything labelled South African.

Released 2 not allowed at home

Cape Times 16/2/89 (328)

By BARRY STREEK

THE two hunger-strike detainees who were released in Kimberely this week have been issued with restriction orders preventing them from being in their home town of Upington.

Their lawyer, Mr Stefan Raubenheimer, said yesterday that their release orders restricted them from being in the Upington area, but they had been given permission to be there until February 25.

Mr Raubenheimer said he had written to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, contending that the restriction orders were ultra vires. If the restriction orders were not lifted, he would make an urgent application in the Supreme Court next week to have them set aside.

The two detainees are Mr Liyanda Daniel Tom, 19, and Mr Mkosinathi Simon Mnyaka, 22.

A police spokesman said they were freed only after they had started eating again last Saturday.

Mr Tom is a matric student at a boarding school in Windhoek whose parents live in Pabellello, Upington. He returns there during his holidays.

Mr Mnyaka, 22, who is unemployed and looking for work, was born in Upington and lived there all his life apart from a period in 1987/8 when he was at boarding school in Windhoek.

Mr Raubenheimer said their release forms stated that they had been released "on condition that they are not to be in magisterial district of Upington any time after their release without the permission of the divisional commander of security police in Upington.

"Simultaneously, we have a letter from the divisional commander permitting them to be in Upington from the day of their release, February 14, until February 25 and they have to notify the police when they are leaving on February 25."

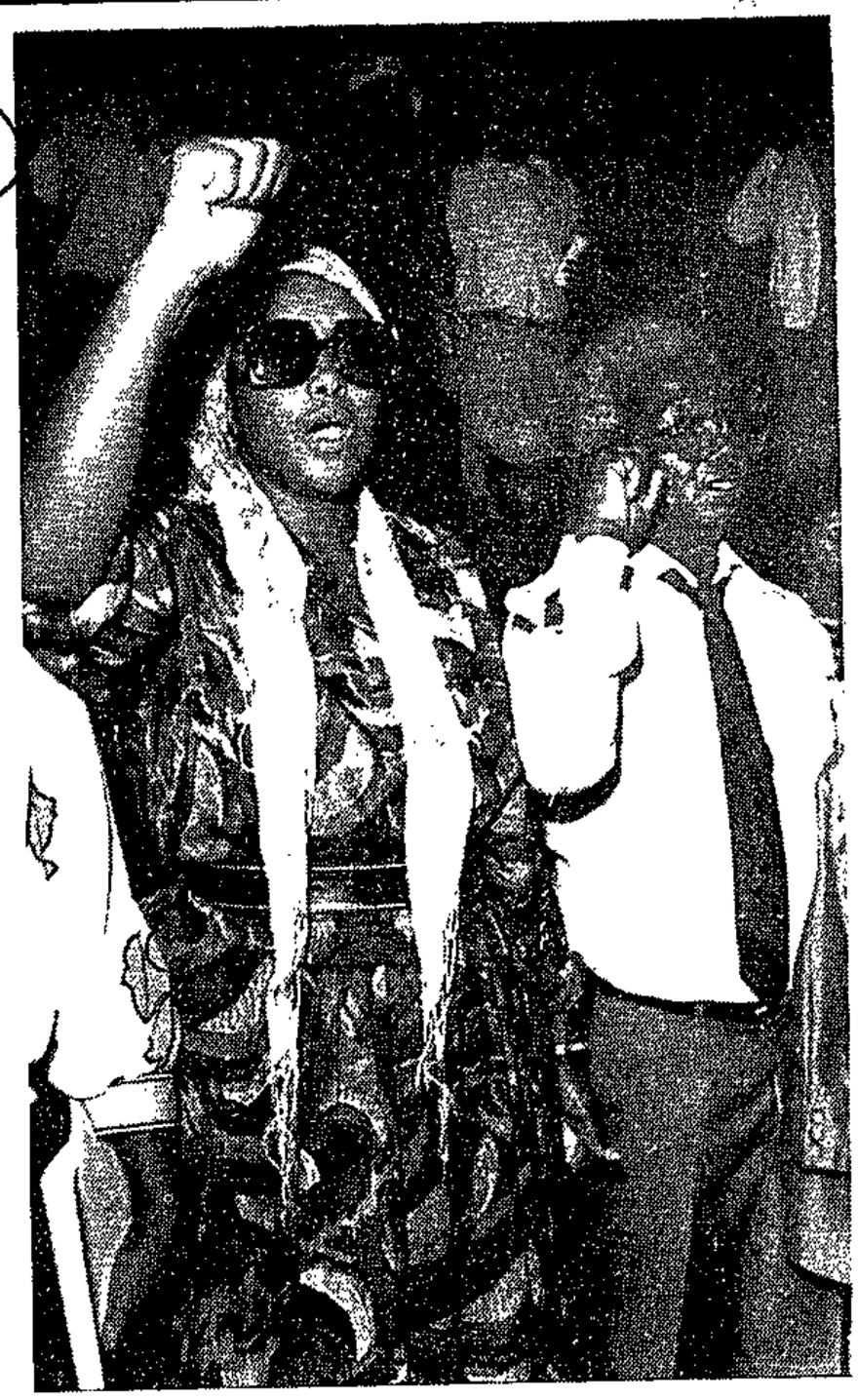
The restriction orders were issued in terms of paragraph 8 of regulation 3 of the emergency regulations.

The orders, similar to banning orders, usually lay down that the people concerned are restricted to an area where they may live.

Both Mr Tom and Mr Mnyaka have also been restricted from participating in the activities of the Upington Youth Congress (UYO).

At present six other youths from Upington, five of whom were being held in Kuruman after being detained on February 3 and one who was detained with Mr Mnyaka and Mr Tom, are still in detention.

Mr Raubenheimer said police suspected they were involved in planning a march on the court where the appeal of Upington 25 was being held as well as a school boycott.



A PARENT'S PRAYER . . . Mrs E Meer and Mr W Montsitsi, parents of hunger-striking detainees, joined 4 000 UWC students in prayer for their children yesterday.

Sowetan 17/2/89

Clamp on 2 freed detainees

328

By ALI MPHAKI

TWO hunger strike detainees who were released in Kimberley this week have been served with restriction orders preventing them from being in their home town of Upington.

The two, Mr Liyanda Daniel Tom (19) and Mr Nkosinathi Simon Mnyaka (22), have been restricted from being in the Upington area, but they have been given permission to be there until February 25.

Their lawyer, Mr Stefan Raubenheimer, said he had written to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, contending that the restriction orders were ultra vires. If the restriction orders were not lifted, he would make an urgent application in the Supreme Court next week to have them set aside.

A police spokesman said the two were freed only after they had started eating again last Saturday.

Work

Mr Tom is a matric student at a boarding school in Windhoek whose parents live in Paballello in Upington. He returns there during school holidays.

Mr Mnyaka, who is unemployed and looking for work, was born in Upington and lived there all his life apart from a period in 1987/8 when he was at boarding school in Windhoek.

Their lawyer said their release forms stated that they had been released "on condition that they are not to be in the magisterial district of Upington any time after their release without the permission of the Divisional Commander of security police in Upington.

Freed BC men blocked

By MOKGADI PELA

TWELVE members of the Black Consciousness Movement who were released on Tuesday after spending two years in detention were served with restriction orders.

This brings to 25 the number of black consciousness members who have been restricted in the Western Transvaal township of Bekkersdal alone. The other 13 were restricted late last year.

The conditions of their release prohibits them from taking part in any activities of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) and Azanian Youth Organisation.

The orders further restricts them to the magisterial district of Westonaria.

Those who were restricted are: Mr Moses Montshiwa (24), Isaac Montshiwa (20), Richard Mabina (20), Joseph Makobane (20), Moses Ndikolo (22), Honey Mphatwe (24), William Modise (19), Paulos Malindi (19), Joel Molete (21), Hendrick Mchunu (20), Phillip Mqithi (19) and Tlhoriso Phake (32).

Vlok keeps Suttner restricted

Sowetan 21/2/89 (328)

THE Minister of Law and Order has refused an application by a lawyer on behalf of University of Witwatersrand law lecturer Mr Raymond Suttner to have his restriction orders relaxed.

Mr Suttner has been living under severe restrictions for five months since his release from detention. He spent more than two years in prison, 18 months of which was spent in solitary confinement. An increasing number of detainees who are released have been issued with orders similar to Mr Suttner's, and many are in the process of challenging them.

Phake's release highlights the iniquity of detention

Sowetan 22/2/87 (328)

By MICHAEL TISSONG

'Thloriso Phake was released from detention, but may not leave his house in Mohlakeng between 6pm and 5am, may not leave the magisterial district of Randfontein or take part in political activity. He must report daily to the Randfontein police station.'

THE release of one of the most active members of the Azanian People's Organisation on the West Rand, Mr Thloriso Phake, last week highlights some of the iniquities of the system of detention without trial.

Mr Phake was detained in terms of the state of emergency on July 21, 1985.

During his detention at Krugersdorp Prison, he went on trial. He was charged with sedition, subversion, damage to State property and public violence.

In February 1986 he was released on R750 bail, but his freedom was short-lived.

While attending court in Johannesburg he was re-detained in terms of the emergency.

On May 11 1987 he was acquitted on all charges, but still remained in detention until last week.

On his release to Mohlakeng township, he was hit with a harsh restriction order — signed by the Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok — which severely curtails his movements and associations.

When asked about his detention, he said: "It was a marathon, I can't say more about it because of the restriction order."

Mr Phake (32) is also looking forward to his first Christmas at home since 1978.

He was cheerful on his release, but his happiness was tempered by the fact that there were still people in detention, particularly his friend from Mohlakeng, Dandu Mathaba.

THLORISO PHAKE (second from left) was released from detention in terms of the state of emergency last week. This picture was taken when he was released briefly in February 1986 during a trial. He was acquitted in the trial, but remained in detention.

FOCUS

Mr Phake was released with 11 members of the Azanian Student Movement from neighbouring Bekkersdal township who were also served with restriction orders.

They are: Moses Montshiwa (24), Isaac Montshiwa (20), Richard Mabina (20), Joseph Makobane (20), Moses Ndikolo (22), Hannie Phato (24), William Modise (19), Paulus Malindi (19), Joel Molefe (21), Hindrick Mchunu (20) and Phillip Mqithi.

This brings to 24 the number of Black Consciousness activists restricted in Bekkersdal township alone. Last year 13 Azasm members were released and served with restriction orders.

One of the conditions of their release is that they may not take part in any activities of Azapo, Azasm and the Azanian Youth Organisation.

Another condition of his release is that he may not "attack, criticise or protest against any acts or policies or proposed acts of policies" of the Government or local authorities.

He said when he enquired about his detention he was told it was because he was involved in school, bus and consumer boycotts on the West Rand.

"I have been in and out. I was released from Robben Island on November 9 1983 after serving five years for sabotage. The charges arose out of activities of June 16 1976.

"I was chairman of the South African Students' Movement in Mohlakeng at the time.

"Then while I was chairman of the Azapo branch in Mohlakeng, I was detained in 1984 in terms of the Internal Security Act."

And that is when the "marathon" began.

During the interview, Mr Phake appeared undaunted by the State action because it was another problem he had to endure for his beliefs in a free Azania.

Members of the Black Consciousness movement were there to meet him when he was released.

The comraderie reinforced their mutual resolve and it will certainly take more than detention without trial — despite its iniquities — to curb the resolve of an oppressed people for freedom.

Homes are being 'turned into jails'

CAPE TIMES 22/2/89 328

Political Correspondent

THE government was banishing ex-detainees to "an unnatural twilight existence" by turning their homes into jails, the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said yesterday.

Hundreds of former detainees were being forced to endure a cruel system of "home imprisonment", Mr Van Eck said during the own affairs Part Appropriation debate.

Mr Van Eck said that all of the latest 13 detainees who had been released by 5pm yesterday, had been restricted to their homes during certain hours.

"By restricting people to their homes between 6pm and 6am the government is turning peoples' homes into jails.

"Bearing in mind all the other restrictions placed on them, these ex-detainees are banished to an unnatural twilight existence — the sort of thing communist Russia does to its political dissenters."

Mr Van Eck said that Mr Reggie Olifant, an ex-detainee from Oudtshoorn and a school book representative, could not earn a living because he could not leave the Oudtshoorn magisterial district. "For what crime?" he asked.

Ms Amy Thornton, chairperson of the Cape Democrats, could not in terms of the restriction orders placed on her even attend the meetings of the organisation she chairs. "For what crime?" Mr Van Eck wanted to know.

Lawyers slam State power over detainees

Sowetan 23/2/89

328

By NAT DISEKO

THE National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), says it is clear from Minister Adriaan Vlok's statements that representation for the release of detainees now fall within the province of the government and not the courts.

Nadel said this in a Press statement yesterday. It said in a court case, lawyers and even the accused knew how to put forward a case that could possibly enable them to regain their liberty.

In the case of the executive (government) deciding on the denial or granting of an individual's liberty as compared to a court of law, requirements which had to be met to satisfy the Minister that a particular detainee be released were not known, Nadel said.

Nadel said the Minister's statement referred to "family circumstances" and the evaluation of "attitudes". The standards employed in arriving at decisions relating to the release or continued incarceration of a detainee were vague.

'So vague'

They were so vague, Nadel said, that they gave the Minister absolute arbitrary powers to release detainees or to continue denying them their liberty at his pleasure.

Nadel said: "In our view, the transfer of jurisdiction from the courts to the executive (Government) without spelling out criteria for evaluating the cases have created a serious legal uncertainty," Nadel called on the Minister to clear this doubt.

The organisation said it learnt with "shock" that Minister Vlok rejected an application for the relaxation of Mr Raymond Suttner's restrictions.

Nadel said: "Mr Suttner is a senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand and is a scholar of the first rank.

Mr Suttner spent two years in detention without trial and 18 months in solitary confinement. He has now been restricted to his house and is allowed only four visits a day. "In our view, these restrictions are dehumanising," Nadel said.

Mr Suttner is denied the following:

- Access to the community scholars;
- Freedom of thought, conscience and the inalianable right to propagate his views;
- Freedom of movement and association.

No access

"Mr Suttner is not only a lecturer but a socio-legal philosopher who cannot practise his profession without access to the outside world," Nadel said.

Nadel said it believed hunger strikers did not only concern legal representatives of all prominent bodies such as Nadel, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Black Lawyers' Association to thrash out the question of detention without trial and restrictions on individuals.

CAPE TIMES

Three UDF members released from jail

328

THREE UDF members have been released from detention, the offices of Essa Moosa and Associates confirmed yesterday.

They are Mr William Thomas, Ms Nokwanda Pokwana and Mr Neville van der Rheede. Mr Van der Rheede is due to appear in Wynberg Magistrate's Court today on charges of possessing banned literature.

A member of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation, teacher Mr Moraba Charles Matlakala, 23, was also released from detention last week after spending 195 days in solitary confinement. He was detained in August last year.

In Johannesburg, 21 detainees still in the Hillbrow Hospital after their hunger strike have demanded that the government release them from detention and not return them to prison, the Detainees' Aid Centre said yesterday.

They said that one of their number who had been in the hospital, Mr Ephraim Nkoe, was returned to prison yesterday.

Mr Nkoe, 28, an executive member of the restricted South African Youth Congress, brought an urgent application for his release in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on the grounds that the failure by the police to furnish any reason or information for his arrest and detention rendered them invalid. He asked the court to declare his arrest and detention unlawful and order his release.

Judgment was reserved.

The chairman of the Nusas local committee at the University of Stellenbosch, Ms Leslee Durr, 21, who has been on an eight-day solidarity hunger fast, ended her fast last night on doctor's orders. She had been fasting along with the SRC presidents of five Nusas campuses in the country, including Ms Geordi Ratcliffe of UCT, "because it is the best way to draw attention on campus to the plight of detainees".

And the UCT SRC said yesterday that a meeting would be held at the campus today to focus on the detained hunger strikers.

FINAL

Three UDF members released from jail

328

THREE UDF members have been released from detention, the offices of Essa Moosa and Associates confirmed yesterday.

They are Mr William Thomas, Ms Nokwanda Pokwana and Mr Neville van der Rheede. Mr Van der Rheede is due to appear in Wynberg Magistrate's Court today on charges of possessing banned literature.

A member of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation, teacher Mr Moraba Charles Matlakala, 23, was also released from detention last week after spending 195 days in solitary confinement. He was detained in August last year.

In Johannesburg, 21 detainees still in the Hillbrow Hospital after their hunger strike have demanded that the government release them from detention and not return them to prison, the Detainees' Aid Centre said yesterday.

They said that one of their number who had been in the hospital, Mr Ephraim Nkoe, was returned to prison yesterday.

Mr Nkoe, 28, an executive member of the restricted South African Youth Congress, brought an urgent application for his release in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on the grounds that the failure by the police to furnish any reason or information for his arrest and detention rendered them invalid. He asked the court to declare his arrest and detention unlawful and order his release.

Judgment was reserved.

The chairman of the Nusas local committee at the University of Stellenbosch, Ms Leslee Durr, 21, who has been on an eight-day solidarity hunger fast, ended her fast last night on doctor's orders. She had been fasting along with the SRC presidents of five Nusas campuses in the country, including Ms Geordi Ratcliffe of UCT, "because it is the best way to draw attention on campus to the plight of detainees".

And the UCT SRC said yesterday that a meeting would be held at the campus today to focus on the detained hunger strikers.

Days short of its tenth birthday, Grassroots gagged

Adversity is nothing new to Grassroots, the Cape Town newspaper suspended this week: its staff have seen frequent detentions and banning orders and a mysterious fire which gutted the offices

By GAYE DAVIS

IN the almost 10 years of its existence, *Grassroots* has grown from a penny paper put out by concerned journalists into a full-blown media project with a stable of publications and a training scheme.

The newsletter which started it all was the first community newspaper — produced by the people, for the people — to appear in South Africa. It heralded the emergence of a new kind of press, free of party political or big-business constraints.

But its appearance in March 1980 also set in motion a political process which saw Cape Flats communities rallying to discuss and organise around their problems.

Through *Grassroots*, communities were able to make their voice heard. Now it has been silenced.

Fahdiel Manuel, who with Nazeem Dramat co-ordinates the media project, remembers the days when stories were written on a battered typewriter and sent out for typesetting; when volunteers worked long hours folding pages and distributing copies, at 5 cents each, from door to door. Today, stories input on computers and copy printed by laser.

But the basic process is still the same: community organisations, represented on the *Grassroots* collective, decide what should be covered.

Early editions were filled with tales of hardship in neglected townships. *Grassroots* published how-to stories: how to start an organisation, how to chair a meeting. It publicised campaigns against local authorities. The pages started filling with stories of battles fought and won. Who but *Grassroots* would run a story about women in a housing estate organising around their demand for more washlines — and getting them?

The watchwords, says Manuel, were "educate, mobilise, organise".

"We linked local issues to broader political issues. People were learning not just that things were bad but also why and what could be done about them."

The August 1983 launch of the United Democratic Front in Mitchells Plain near Cape Town brought about a shift in emphasis.

"We no longer set the pace. Organisations had developed their own momentum," Manual said.

Grassroots made popular the new alliance of organisations born out of grassroots struggles waged in townships across the country.

It campaigned against the tricameral elections. Local issues were covered alongside stories of similar battles and victories in far-flung areas.

In late 1982 an education and training project was launched, equipping people already working on publications and media projects with additional skills and teaching organisations' members to produce posters, pamphlets, banners and T-shirts.

The focus was rural as well as urban: a year later, the Southern Cape had its own community newspaper, *Saamstaan*, initiated by *Grassroots* and now independent of the project. A Windhoek newspaper, *Bricks*, was borne along the same route.

Grassroots started with a circulation of 5 000 which grew to 32 000 in eight years and is now put by the project at 50 000.

Inevitable conflict with the state was not long in coming. "In nine years, we have faced constant harassment. We have been banned and charged under various press laws. Staff members have been restricted and detained."

Grassroots journalist Veliswa Mhlauli may not know her newspaper has been banned: she has been held incommunicado under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act since October. The newspaper has called for her to be charged or released.

The paper's first organiser, Johnny Issel, was banned months after the project was set up and barred from taking further part.

In 1984 *Grassroots'* city-centre offices were gutted in a fire. In 1985, at the height of the uprising, almost the entire staff was detained. Two months later, the paper was back on the streets.

Last year the procession of official warnings in terms of the Emergency media regulations started coming, culminating in last month's three-month suspension of *Grassroots* and *New Era* — a quarterly magazine launched in 1986 with a claimed nationwide circulation of 5 000.

In terms of the regulations, *New Era* and *Grassroots* could have been suspended for six months, being periodicals.

Manuel believes the visit to Europe last month by two executive members of the project — where they held meetings with, among others, junior minister in the British Foreign Office Lynda Chalker — was invaluable in stopping the axe-blow short at three months.

For the eight staff members on the project the next three months will not be idle. The *Grassroots* project is funded by overseas donors and from subscriptions and pledges gathered locally. Salaries will be paid and spare time will be devoted to education and training.

Fighting for the truth — Tony Karon, co-ordinator of *New Era*, holds copies of the two latest victims of Stoffel Botha's clampdown

Picture: ADIL BRADLOW, Afrapix

Restriction orders used to gag activists

328

Star 27/2/89

By Patrick Laurence

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has reached into his legal armoury to revive an old technique of "containing agitators" or — as his opponents see it — "repressing opposition".

He is imposing severe restriction orders on a rising number of anti-Government activists, many of them former detainees.

The imposition of restriction orders often coincides with the release of detainees; they are sometimes literally handed orders as they leave prison or, if they have been on hunger strike in protest against detention, as they leave hospital.

Last year 135 detainees were restricted when they were released, Mr Vlok told Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party in reply to a question in Parliament recently.

Dr Max Coleman, of the Human Rights Commission, points out that the total has grown since then. He estimates that about 200 former detainees are now living under restriction orders issued under the emergency regulations.

His estimate does not include people restricted under the Internal Security Act or people who are "listed" as communists.

Dr Coleman describes the curtailment of freedom by restriction orders as "an extension of the detention situation". It is seen by activists as a form of imprisonment, in which the restricted person becomes his own jailer, has to pay for his "imprisonment" and often becomes a "forgotten person".

RANGE OF PROHIBITIONS

The emergency regulations empower the Minister of Law and Order to impose a wide range of prohibitions. He can:

- Forbid people from undertaking certain activities, including membership of, or participation in, political organisations.
- Restrict people from leaving the boundaries of a particular district during the day.
- Confine them to their houses at night.
- Bar them from attending any meeting of 10 or more people convened to discuss "some or other matter".

Banning of people was raised to a major instrument of control during the the premiership of Mr John Vorster from 1966 to 1978. But in the first years after the advent to power of Mr P W Botha it was gradually phased out, reportedly in response to American pressure.

In the mid-1970s 164 people were under restriction orders issued under the Internal Security Act; by December 1983 the number had dropped to 12. But then, as a new crisis swept through the townships, people began to be fettered under the emergency and the number of silenced, immobilised people started to rise again.

Sowetan 2/3/89

Moseneke released, banned

328

FORMER president of the South African National Student Congress, Mr Tiego Moseneke, who was detained under emergency regulations in February last year, was released and served with a banning order by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on Tuesday.

Mr Moseneke of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, who completed his law degree while in detention for almost a year, may not further his studies at any of the universities in the country following an order banning him from entering any premises occupied by an educational institution.

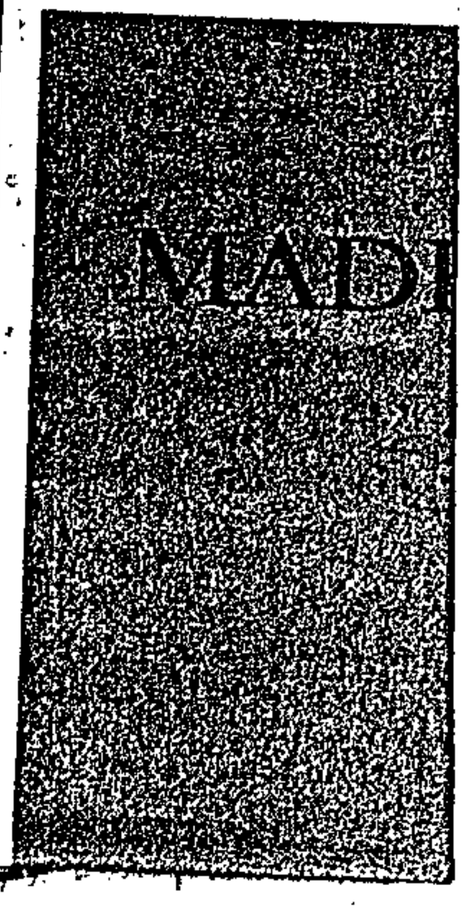
A family spokesman yesterday confirmed his release from detention and said Mr Moseneke has also been prohibited by Mr Vlok from taking part in activities of the United Democratic Front, Sansco, Release Mandela Committee, National Union of South African Students, Black Students Society at Wits University and the Black Students Interim Committee.

By MONK NKOMO

Mr Moseneke, in terms of the Minister's order is also restricted to the Pretoria and Pretoria North districts and should not be absent from his 29 Mbolekwa Street home between 6am and 7pm daily. He had also been ordered to report at the local police station between 6am and 7pm every day.

According to the restriction order Mr Moseneke has also been barred from attending any gathering advertised to criticise, attack or protests against any acts or policies of the South African Government. He is also barred from personally attacking or criticising any system of local government.

Mr TIEGO Moseneke ... released and banned.



328 Argus 5/3/89.

List of banned groups grows longer

A TOTAL of 98 organisation are banned in South Africa and the independent homelands.

This is revealed in a paper released by the Johannesburg-based Human Rights Commission.

Fifty-six of these organisations are in South Africa.

In Transkei, 39 organisations are banned and one and two organisations respectively are banned in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

The table of figures the HRC gives in its fact paper includes organisations that have been restricted from carrying out any activities whatsoever. It excludes the 1988 restrictions on Cosatu.

The HRC says that political, student and youth organisations have been by far the worst affected by bannings and restrictions.

"In the Bantustans, the church has paid heavily for the criticism of homeland governments," it says.

The HRC summarises the number of organisations banned as follows:

Banned under the Suppression of Communism Act (later Internal Security Act) – five organisations.

Banned under the Internal Security Act – 19 organisations.

Totally restricted under the Public Security Act – 32 organisations.

Partially restricted under the Public Security Act – one organisation.

Banned under Bantustan Security Legislation – 42 organisations.

In its fact paper, the HRC has included copies of the Internal Security Act and the Public Safety Act relating to the banning and restriction of organisations.

It has also included a copy of the restriction orders served on 17 organisations in February 1988 and those served at the same time on Cosatu.

"The Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 was replaced in 1976 by the Internal Security Act which cosolidated all security legislation existing at the time. Up to the time, five organisations had been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and these bannings were subject to the Internal Security Act.

"It was under the Internal Security Act that 18 organisations were banned in 1977 and also Cosas in 1985," the HRC points out. – Sapa

Zeph's passport is 'considered'

328

THE Department of Home Affairs was considering an application for a passport for Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Zephania Mothopeng, a spokesman for the department confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Mothopeng (75), applied for a passport on February 20 so that he could travel to the UK for medical treatment.

Mr Benny Alexander, a spokesman for the Zeph Mothopeng Committee, said last week the British medical fraternity had offered to treat Mr Mothopeng for suspected thyroid cancer.

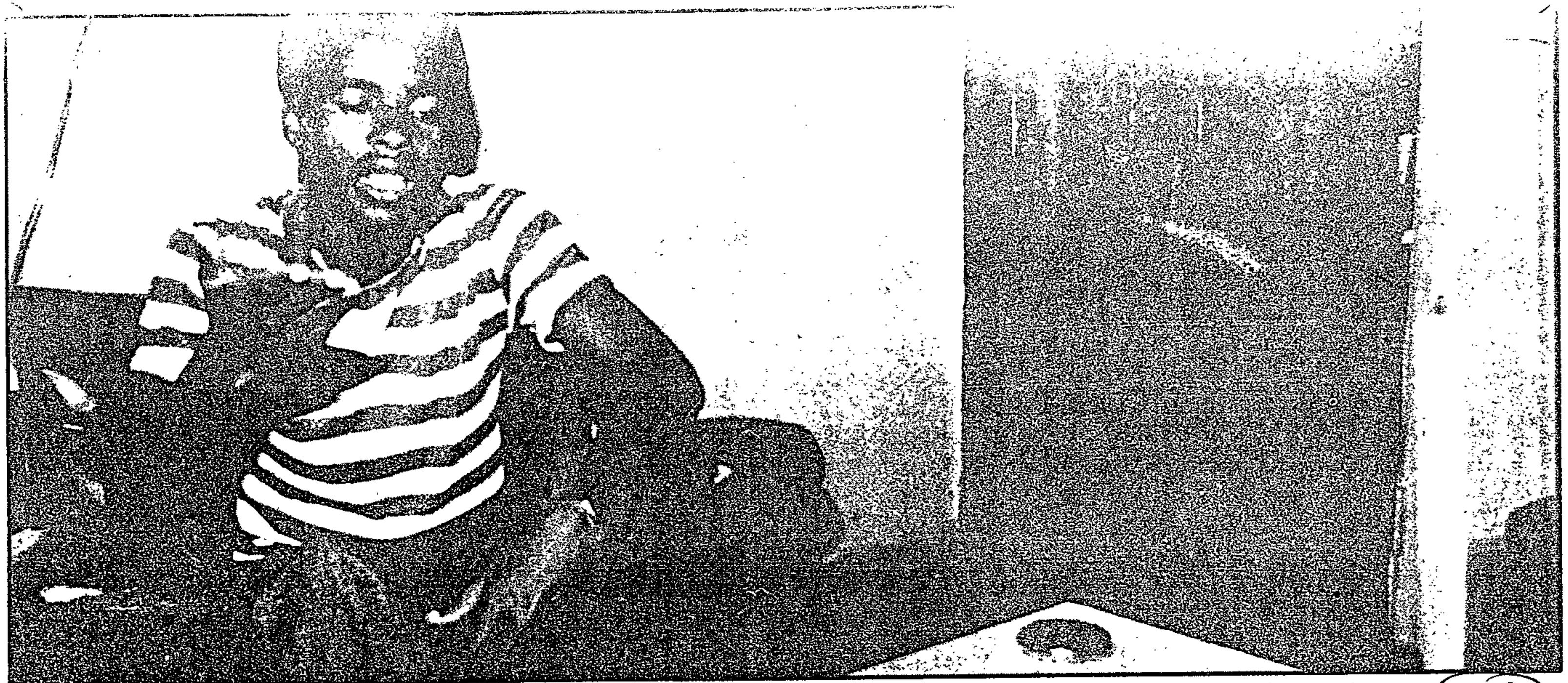
Mr Mothopeng was "very weak", Mr Alexander said, but slightly better than he had been when he was released from prison on health and humanitarian grounds last December.

Mr Mothopeng would be accompanied to Britain by his wife Urbania and a South African doctor.

Mrs Mothopeng said her husband took violently ill one night last month but his family could not call a doctor because most Soweto doctors did not make night calls.

Said Mr Alexander: "He will very definitely be returning to South Africa. He is unlikely to stay in Britain for more than three months".

Mr Mothopeng also received offers of medical



SOLLY DOLAMO: Only free from dawn to dusk. Then home becomes his prison. ● Photograph: Herbert Mabuza

Star 18/3/87

328

Free — to turn your home into your prison

JANET HEARD

THE hunger strike helped trigger the release of hundreds of emergency detainees countrywide. The Human Rights Commission estimates that 90 percent of those released have been restricted — "placed in a prison inside their homes".

Solomon Solly Dolamo (17) of Zone Seven, Meadowlands, Soweto, was released from Diepkloof Prison, better known by Sowetans as "Sun City", on February 27. He had been on hunger strike 10 days, demanding unconditional release.

On leaving prison, he was issued with two pieces of paper signed by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, telling him what he may and may not do.

Saturday Star visited Solly at his home after 6 pm this week, knowing he would be home. His restriction order prevents him leaving his home between 6 pm and 5 am.

Solly was sitting in the lounge of his parent's modest home. A single candle glowed on the table. We could hear the noise of youths his age playing in the street outside.

He spoke with a maturity most young white South Africans would not relate to.

"I wanted to be released because I had committed no crime, but I did not want to be cut off from society, and prevented from doing the things I enjoy.

"I am still detained, not in prison, but inside my own home. These restrictions deprive me of a lot of things. I am a youth of the church, and usually take a trip out of Johannesburg, but I cannot leave the magisterial district in terms of my order."

Before Solly was detained, he attended church activities and soccer matches in the evenings. He would visit his girlfriend, and play with friends. He cannot do any of these things after 6 pm any more.

"I feel crowded, staying in the house all the time. I live with seven other people and I am not used to being at home every evening."

Solly, a Std 8 pupil at Mokgone High School, finishes school at 3 pm every day. This leaves him three hours before he must return home for the evening. "This inhibits my time. I find myself constantly looking at my watch."

The evening Saturday Star visited his home, Solly had to leave a soccer match early. He could not wait to see who won.

Solly may not attend any gathering organised to attack, criticise or protest against the Government or any local authority.

Soweto Students' Congress, the organisation of which he was a member last year, has been restricted under emergency regulations.

He has to report to the Meadowlands police station daily. "They have my photograph in the book and I have to sign when I go in."

Solly and members of his family said he received death threats before his detention. He was in hiding and was not sleeping at home.

He returned on December 14 last year to collect some clothes, and was arrested by security police.

His mother, Mrs N Dolamo, said she worried about him all the time and feared for his safety. She will not leave him in the house alone at night, and said the whole family was affected by his restricted life.

"It is dangerous and unsafe, and to see him so restricted, especially at his age, makes me very sad," she said.

The police have visited Solly once (at 9 pm) since his release. Solly was asleep on the couch. She asked police to visit before it got dark so she could see who was at the door.

"Anyone could pretend to be the police. I will not open the door to anyone if I do not know who they are. They can bash the door down if they have to, but this is my child and we are prepared for anything," she said.

Solly's main concern is that he has no idea when the restrictions will be withdrawn and he lives in constant uncertainty about his future.

"I do not know when it is all going to end", he said.

"national suicide" of the whites — house — in the words of the lib- notations of "separate develop- intell- tual- he preferred to — 'We have outgrown the out- — But the NGK — which has sure, as the Vereeninging Testi-

(b) and (c) As a result of the process of computerization this information is not presently readily available.

Queenstown: land added to the Ciskei

180. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any land in the Queenstown district is to be ceded to Ciskei; if so, (a) what is the extent of this land, (b) when is it to be ceded and (c) when is it anticipated that legislation to this effect will be introduced in Parliament;

(2) whether any conditions or recommendations regarding the use or settlement of this land have been or are to be attached to the ceding thereof; if so, what conditions or recommendations?

B417E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(a) Approximately 12 000 hectares. (The Whittlesea North area).

(b) No date for transfer has as yet been determined. Certain surveys have not yet been completed and Certificates of Registered Title must still be issued.

(c) The land has been included in the Schedule to the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), and may by virtue of the said Act, be incorporated into Ciskei by proclamation. No further legislation by Parliament is therefore required.

(2) No. The land is presently being planned in co-operation with Ciskei by the South African Development Trust Corporation for settlement of Black farmers.

Publications Act: publications objects prohibited

184. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the possession of any publications or objects was declared prohibited in 1988 in terms of section 9(3) of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974; if so, how many publications or objects in terms of section 47(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively?

B421E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes.

Section 47(2)	(a)	71
	(b)	3
	(c)	3
	(d)	4
	(e)	124
	(f)	—

Panorama: questionnaire

185. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

(1) Whether certain persons receiving copies of South African Panorama were recently requested to complete a questionnaire; if so, (a) (i) on whose instructions and (ii) for what purpose was this questionnaire drawn up and (b) to whom was it sent;

(2) whether questions regarding (a) income and (b) political leanings were included in the questionnaire; if so, why;

(3) whether he has received any response to the questionnaire; if so, what was the gravamen of these responses?

B422E

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

The Bureau for Information was not recently involved in sending out any questionnaires to readers of Panorama.

Ciskei: amount paid

186. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Ciskei in the 1988-89 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Ciskei in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1989-90 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

B433E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) An estimated amount of R656 607 000.

(b) The estimated amounts which will be paid to Ciskei during the 1988/89 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE

(i) An estimated amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R388 789 000.

(ii) Technical assistance

South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1988-89 financial year the RSA will spend an estimated amount of R198 000 in this regard on Ciskei.

(iii) Loan Fund

Like any other friendly country Ciskei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are repayable. During the 1988/89 financial year an estimated amount of R13 030 000 will be paid to Ciskei.

(iv) Incentive scheme for Industries

In accordance with existing jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The RSA estimates to refund Ciskei to the amount of R36 000 000 in this regard during the 1988/89 financial year.

B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Ciskei Government:

(i) Income tax: An estiamted amount of R33 141 000 will be transferred.

(ii) An estimated amount of R180 489 000 will be paid in respect of Ciskei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool.

(iii) Common Monetary Area: An estimated amount of R4 960 000 will be transferred.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).

(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the action programme: Creation of Job Opportunities are estimated at R6 500 000.

(3) (a) Yes. Loans are granted on a continuous basis within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund as set out in (1) (b) (iii).

(b) Yes. The same type of grant which was made during the 1988/89 financial year.

'Azapo officials held'

328

Sowetan 29/3/89

THREE executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation were detained in Port Elizabeth last week, as six other Black Consciousness activists on the West Rand were released.

The Port Elizabeth arrests took place after a raid on local offices of Azapo.

A spokesman for the South African Police, Captain R A Crewe, said: "We do not comment on routine duties."

Those who were allegedly arrested are: Mr Mbulelo Ketye, Mr Mbuyiseli Ntshidi and Mr Lulamile Mathe.

Those released and restricted in Bekkersdal township on the West Rand are: Michael Seaphi (20), Godfrey Ndebele (22), Jabulani Buthelezi (23), Colison James (22), Joseph Moseki (22) and Joseph Matshaba (20).

GET YOUR

Wednesday's meeting

Khumalo is restricted

Sowetan 29/3/89

THE Northern Transvaal regional secretary for the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Dorsie Khumalo, who has been on a hunger strike, has been released from detention but stringent restrictions have been imposed on him. (328)

Lawyer Mr Peter Marris said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had ordered that Khumalo report to the police twice a day, remain in the magisterial district of Pretoria and not issue Press statements.

British angry over six in embassy

CAPE TIMES 30/3/89 328

Own Correspondents

PRETORIA. — The British government last night hit out angrily at the invasion of its Pretoria embassy by six former detainees who arrived there yesterday morning demanding the lifting of emergency restrictions served on them.

In a simultaneous action Mr Simon Ntombela, 27, slipped away from police guards in Durban's Shifa Hospital early yesterday morning and sought refuge in the US Consulate in Johannesburg — more than 500km away.

Reacting to the "occupation" of the British Embassy, a Foreign Office spokesman in London said that the former detainees — five men and a woman — had "abused diplomatic premises" and were being "encouraged to leave soon".

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said the six were committing a criminal offence for not obeying their restriction orders by remaining in the compound and that the matter would be investigated by police.

Foreign Minister Mr

To page 2

From page 1

Detainees

CAPE TIMES 30/3/89 328

Pik Botha said last night that the six would not be arrested if they left the embassy.

Indications were that the former detainees intended spending last night in the embassy and they gave no signs of being willing to leave today.

Meanwhile, an embassy spokesman said the six had not applied for asylum, but for "assistance in representations" to have their restriction orders lifted.

The six — all Mamelodi political activists — are Mr Donsie Khumalo, Mr Sandy Lebese, Mr Michael Seloane, Mr Ignatius Jacobs, Ms Grace Dube and Mr Selebogo Mabena.

Yesterday afternoon they issued a statement saying the restrictions placed on them and other detainees denied them the "right of living" in that they were denied freedom of speech, movement and association and a normal family life.

By late last night it had not been established how Mr Ntombela made good his escape to the US consulate in Johannesburg from the Durban hospital where he was being held under guard.

Brig Mellet said Mr Ntombela's escape only "strengthened" a recent Law and Order decision to centralise all future hunger strikers in one hospital in Bloemfontein.

● About 200 emergency detainees are still behind bars but more are expected to be released soon with Mr Adriaan Vlok working through their files, Barry Streek reports.

About 10 youths, including one 16-year-old, are among those still in detention.

Sapa.

Going, going . . . and tomorrow afternoon the

Six threaten to defy their restriction orders

Star 31/3/89

328

Pretoria Bureau

The six activists who left the British Embassy yesterday after spending a night as unwelcome guests have vowed to defy their restriction orders, despite the possibility of being arrested.

One of the six, trade unionist Mr Donsie Khumalo, said they would not return home because they feared arrest. He said they did not intend to comply with their restriction orders.

The request by British officials that they leave the embassy came under fire from several organisations yesterday.

As the six left the embassy, watched by plainclothes policemen, they said they "still considered themselves detainees

They said it was "regrettable and deplorable" that the British Embassy had not given them proper refuge and denied them water, toilets and washing facilities, food and proper accommodation.

An embassy official, when asked whether they had been provided with food, said: "This is not a cafeteria and no, they did not bring their own food.

"Their refuge was self-imposed and they decided to remain in the lobby of the embassy," the spokesman said.

The six were Mr Khumalo, a regional secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions; Mr Sandy Lebese, of the Pretoria Council of Churches; Mr Ignatius Jacobs, of the SA Youth Congress; Mr Michael Seloane and Mr Selebogo Mabena; of the Mamelodi Youth Congress; and Miss Grace Dube.

A National Union of Mineworkers spokesman said the attitude of the British government was horrifying and its treatment of the six inhumane.

HILL STREET BLUES

Sowetan 31/3/89

328

They wouldn't even let us use the toilet say angry six as they quit embassy

FIVE of the six activists leaving the British Embassy with their lawyer yesterday. (From left): Mr Sandy Lebese, Mr Donsie Khumalo, Mrs Grace Dube (partly obscured), Mr Ignatius Jacobus, lawyer Mr Peter Harris, and Mr Michael Seloane.

Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

SIX political activists who sought refuge in the British Embassy in Pretoria on Wednesday left the building yesterday disgusted by their treatment by embassy officials who promised to negotiate the lifting of their restriction orders.

By MONK NKOMO

The six, including a woman, emerged from the embassy in Hill Street at 2pm.

In a statement read to the local and foreign media, they described as "inhuman and extremely negative" the attitude of embassy staff.

The former detainees said they spent the two days in the embassy's small entrance hall.

They said: "It is deplorable the British Embassy did not give us proper refuge.

"We were denied food and water, and toilet facilities, and left to sleep on the floor."

Four officials of the Pretoria Council of Churches and the UDF, who brought them food at about 12.30pm, were not allowed in

The six are Mr Donsie Khumalo, Northern Transvaal regional secretary of Cosatu; Mr Michael Seloane, general secretary of the Mamelodi Youth Organisation; Ms Grace Dube of the Construction and Allied Workers Union and a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women; Mr Selebogo Mabena, former organiser of Mayo; Mr Sandy Lebese, organiser of the PAC and member of the Mamelodi Civic Association; and Mr Ignatius Jacobus, the executive member of the South African Youth Organisation.

Doubts

They said they were told the embassy would make representation to the South African Government on their behalf with the object of having their restrictions lifted.

"But we have doubts about the sincerity of this offer because of the treatment meted out to us," they said.

The six, who demanded that their restriction orders be lifted, said they voluntarily moved out of the Embassy following assurances by the Government that they will not be arrested. A number of Security Branch policemen in cars

● To Page 2

Terror stalks Bop village

Sowetan 31/3/89

A COMBINED contingent of Bophuthatswana police and army is alleged to have tortured villagers and carried out many arrests during pre-dawn raids in Braklaagte, near Zeerust.

Colonel David George, police liaison officer in Bophuthatswana, yesterday said police and army were in Braklaagte to maintain law and order and would leave when the situation is normal.

He said complaints of assault against the forces were lodged with his office and he was investigating.

He had visited the village this week on a fact finding mission.

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

Villagers claimed that President Lucas Mangope had appointed a rival chief to oppose the rule of the long serving Chief Babsy Sebogodi, who was arrested a fortnight ago and appeared in court on Tuesday with 65 other villagers to answer to a variety of charges.

They also claimed that police beat up people for refusing to acknowledge Chief Mangope's cohorts.

At the village, deserted except for pensioners and the army and police, residents claimed that 48 people had been admitted to the Lehurutse and Zeerust hospitals.

Most were from the cells of the Motswedi police station in Bophuthatswana.

They also claimed that the combined forces of police and soldiers had raided them nightly since the Wednesday before Easter.

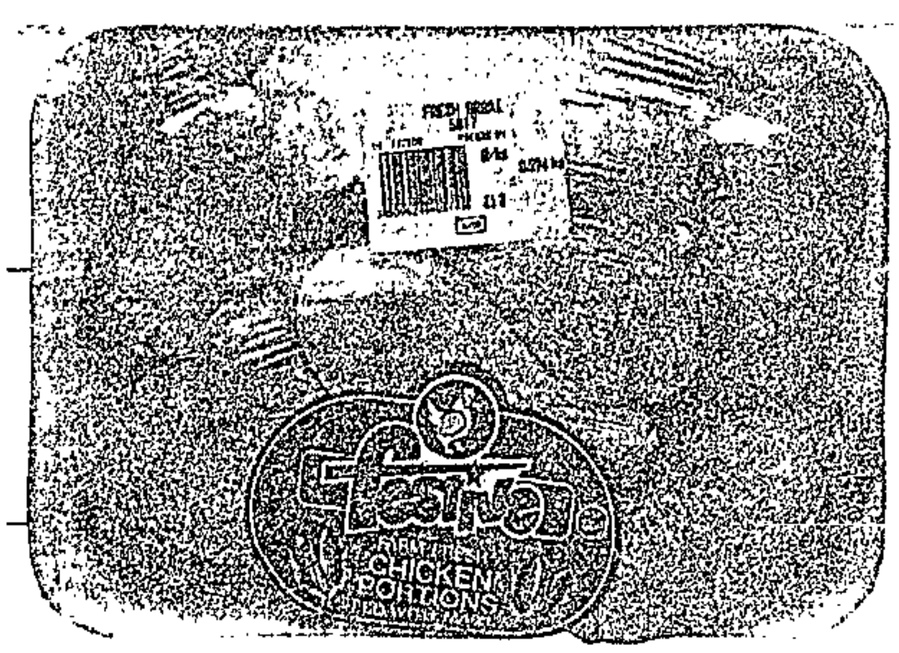
After being taken to tents, some were beaten and allowed to go while others were taken to the police station. Those detained were mostly youths, some under 18 years, and most still attending school. Youths

● To Page 2

PIK and MAGGIE
Will they talk in Windhoek at weekend?
— Page 4

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

CHICKEN BRAAI SPECIALS



4.59 kg for
A Grade
TAX FREE

CHEAP PRICES. NOT CHEAP TALK

SOME STORES MAY LIMIT QUANTITIES. PRICES VALID UNTIL SUNDAY 2 APRIL 1989.
GREY PERSPECTIVES

P.T.O

Bitter activists quit embassy

CAPE TIMES 31/3/89

328

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Six former detainees who sought refuge in the British Embassy in Pretoria on Wednesday to protest their harsh restriction orders, yesterday left the embassy saying they would defy their restriction orders.

The embittered activists, who left just 27 hours after seeking refuge there, complained about the "inhuman treatment" given them by the embassy staff, Sapa reports.

The former detainees said they were denied food, water, toilet and washing facilities, blankets and mattresses, and that they had had to sleep on the floor.

An Embassy spokesman said the former detainees spent Wednesday night in the embassy vestibule. "The conditions under which the six spend the night were not of our making and were self-imposed," he said.

An embassy spokesman said it had been made clear to the six they could not stay in the embassy building and the British government could only make effective representations on their behalf once they had left the building.

in the Cape Times

B/Day 4/4/89

NEWS /FOCUS

Their home is their cell

(328)

Former detainees are protesting at restrictions imposed after release. DIANNA GAMES reports

☐ HOME FROM HOME ... Helen Joseph at her Norwwod home holding one of her banning orders

PICTURE: Robert Botha

RESTRICTION orders have effectively replaced banning orders as government's way of forcing people to become their own jailers.

Activist Helen Joseph received the first of four banning orders in 1957. Trade unionist Amos Masondo was restricted last month, more than 30 years later. Joseph's order was broader and harsher, but a lot of the provisions are the same.

Banning orders and house arrests were issued under the Suppression of Communism Act and later the Internal Security Act (ISA), while restriction orders fall under the emergency regulations.

People are still listed under the ISA via the Consolidation List, and the names of banned people go on to the list automatically. It prevents people from being quoted, and attending meetings of certain organisations.

Bannings run primarily for a five-year period, while restriction orders run until the lifting of the emergency and must be renewed annually. Still used extensively is a listing under the ISA which prevents a person from being quoted and from attending certain gatherings. Banned people are automatically included on the list.

Official figures are not available, but lawyers have estimated that about 90% of detainees, released in terms of government's recent undertaking following hunger strikes, have been restricted.

Less pressure

Of those detained under emergency regulations, only about 10% have been charged and less than half of that number convicted, one lawyer claims. The Human Rights Commission estimates that more than 500 former detainees are now restricted, up from 26 former detainees known to have been restricted in terms of emergency regulations during 1987/88.

Lawyers maintain restriction orders lessen the pressure and emotionalism surrounding the detainees while effectively rendering them incapable of any political action.

The restriction order served on Masondo, detained for more than two years without being charged, is considered by his lawyer to be one of the more severe examples, but it is similar to many others. Masondo may not:

☐ Take part in any activities or acts of the Soweto Civic Association;

☐ Be outside the Johannesburg magisterial area at any time;

☐ Be outside the boundaries of his Soweto home between 6pm and 5am;

☐ Take part in any interview with any member of the media;

☐ Have anything to do with any matter for publication;

☐ Attend any gathering which has been convened to attack, criticise or protest against any acts, policies or proposed acts of government or any local authority;

He must report daily to Moroka police station between 5am and 6pm until notified otherwise in writing.

Other orders — for example, those on Witwatersrand University law lecturer Raymond Suttner and former president of the SA National Students' Congress Tiego Moseneke — prevent them from entering any educational institution providing formal education.

Suttner is still employed by the university, although by not being allowed on campus his work is limited. He's also studying for his PhD.

Moseneke, a former Wits student, completed a law degree in prison but may not now further his studies at any SA university.

Helen Joseph was one of the first to be banned,in 1957. She was prohibited from:

☐ Leaving her Norwood, Johannesburg, house between 6.30pm and 6.30am on weekdays and on public holidays, and from 2.30pm on Saturdays to 6.30am on Mondays;

☐ Entering any black area;

☐ Communicating in any way with anyone prohibited under the Suppression of Communism Act or the Riotous Assemblies Act;

☐ Preparing, contributing to, printing, publishing or disseminating anything for publication;

☐ Receiving any visitors (she did not have one for nine years), except a doctor or lawyer, provided they were not also banned people;

☐ Attending all gatherings of three or more people "at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another";

☐ Belonging to any political organisation;

☐ Performing any act likely to engender feelings of hostility between blacks and whites; and

☐ Giving any educational instruction of any kind, except to her own children.

Prosecuted

She also had to report to a police station every day between certain hours. She forgot three times and was prosecuted once, but served a total of only four days of a 12-month maximum sentence.

A later banning order was amended to include a prohibition on entering premises where there was a trade union or employer association.

Joseph's third banning order was lifted in 1971 after severe illness, but she was banned again in 1980 at the age of 75. She is now allowed to lead a normal life in her Norwood home, but still may not be quoted.

Thusi released under 'severe restrictions'

Cape Times 4/4/89

328

DURBAN. — Mr Sundezi Thusi, emergency detainee and former hunger striker, who was critically ill for several days, was released from detention by the South African Police yesterday.

Mr Thusi was released on "the most severe restrictions I have ever encountered", his attorney, Miss Dhaya Pillay, said later.

During the hunger strike he was reported to be critically ill and had blurred vision. He fasted for 38 days before he accepted a communion wafer last Sunday.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, had said that Mr Thusi had to break his hunger strike before he would be released from detention.

Mr Thusi was in the intensive-care unit at St Aidan's Hospital when he eventually called off the fast which seriously threatened his life.

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, negotiated with Mr Thusi, who eventually accepted a communion wafer.

Yesterday Mr Thusi was discharged from hospital and was taken home by relatives and friends.

A spokesman for Mr Vlok's office confirmed that Mr Thusi had been released and allowed to return home.

Mr Thusi, a University of Natal researcher, was detained under the emergency regulations and went on a hunger strike to protest against his being held without any charges.

Two other detainees, Mr Isaac Nzuza and Mr Paulos Mvulana, were released together with Mr Thusi from St Aidan's Hospital at noon yesterday, Miss Pillay said.

Mr Thusi was driven from the hospital by riot police, she added.

"He has to report to the police twice every day, he cannot leave his home (in Umlazi) for certain hours every day, he may not talk to the press, and he cannot mix with more than four people at any one time," Miss Pillay said, backing up her statement about the rigid conditions pertaining to Mr Thusi's release.

She said, in reponse to a question, that "physically Mr Thusi was okay — and able to walk".

The other two detainees who were released from St Aidan's Hospital, Mr Nzuza and Mr Mvulana, were both detained on January 27 this year. They both went on hunger strikes on March 13 and ended them on March 23. — Sapa

Thusi tells of pains

Cape Times 6/4/89 328

DURBAN. — Mr Sandile Thusi, former hunger striker and emergency detainee, who was released from detention from St Aidan's Hospital here on Monday, after fasting for 38 days, may have to return to hospital.

Mr Thusi's lawyer, Ms Daya Pillay, said his recovery was being impaired by the fact that he had to report to the Umlazi police station twice a day.

"He is complaining of pains in his legs and if he does not get the necessary rest he may have to go back to hospital," said Ms Pillay, adding that his doctor had said he must rest for the next 72 hours.

Here's what it's like to live in a jail without bars

Star 8/4/89 (328)

Write On!

Joe Latakgomo

JUST what does it mean to be "restricted" or "banned"? Well, for starters, I would not be able to quote such people to give you a first-hand account of what they have to go through. And, by all accounts, people who have been subjected to this kind of government action go through a great deal.

It seems that the Government has decided that it is better to restrict people than to detain them for long periods without trial. Indeed, the hunger strikes seem to have prodded the Government to surpass itself in its eagerness to keep people at home in recent months.

Some years ago, when Fatima Meer was banned — she was first banned in 1954, and then again for seven years from 1976 — I visited her at her home. I knew that I could not quote her and, therefore, my visit was purely just to speak to her as a person, to drink from her well of strength and just to tell her that I cared, as did millions of other people.

Dispensation

Not that she was the only one at the time. Indeed, the list was as long as my arm and this visit could have been to any of those others. They were in the same position.

Fatima Meer's position was unusual in many ways. Her son, who was in the house, but could not join us, was also banned. Technically, Mrs Meer could not even enjoy his company, so a special dispensation had to be sought. Her husband, Ismael, could not join us either — he is listed, and had been since the early 1960s.

And so, as I had wanted to chat to each, it had to be done separately, otherwise, my visit could have constituted a "gathering" in terms of their banning orders. Son Rashid is now living in London, having, perhaps, decided to get away from the persecution. But I am sure that, like many people in exile, he would rather be home and happy here, than sit and worry about his country thousands of kilometres away. It was the strength of the family, their resolve, that impressed me most.

Many have probably read about Dikgang Moseneke, an advocate at the Pretoria Bar. On his release from Robben Island, after serving a prison term, he was also restricted. The result was that he could not even attend his own wedding celebration, and his younger brother had to take his place next to the bride.

His brother, Tiego, has also completed a law degree at Wits, but has been restricted and may not further his studies at any South African university.

One could go on and on. About people who suddenly realise that they have five minutes in which to dash back home to make sure they do not break a restriction order; about people who forget to report to the designated police station; about people who suddenly find themselves in a "gathering" and have to think up a reason for being in a hurry just so that they can get away from it.

Then there are friends and colleagues on newspapers who are banned, and not allowed, among other things, to enter any premises from which newspapers are published. This means having to meet friends outside just to say "hello". But even then, such meetings have to be in such a way that we do not all gather at the same time in our excitement, lest we form a "gathering".

Even now, Zwelakhe Sisulu is in a position where he is not allowed to continue doing his job as editor of *New Nation*. He cannot earn his living as a journalist.

Clearly, the Government has found that it removes the focus on itself by releasing people from detention into a restricted life. It has been estimated that 90 percent of people released from detention without trial have been restricted in recent months.

The Government can now argue that the many detainees they were accused of keeping is right down and that South Africa is conforming to acceptable standards. Those detainees are, however, to all intents and purposes, still prisoners — imprisoned without recourse to the courts of law.

Plotting

They are punished on the basis of police information, which cannot be tested against the law in court. The police decide everything: they charge you and judge you. Is it surprising, therefore, that our country has been labelled a police state? A police state is not, after all, only a country where there is a policeman at every street corner.

Police strategists are probably sitting, plotting the next step to take in the event of restrictions and bannings bringing the country under the spotlight, too.

But in the final analysis, these are strategies used by banana republics, run by dictators and tyrants. I'm not quite sure that the Government is aware that it is leading us to such status.

Govt has widening powers of control

NP has banned those who threaten it

CP Correspondent

WHEN the National Party came to power in 1948, it preferred to use the wide-ranging provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 against activists, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) says in its latest update.

Section 10 of this Act empowered the Justice Minister to impose restrictions on the freedom of movement and expression of any person who advocated communism or engaged in activities furthering the aims of communism.

The first banning order was issued in 1951 and by 1978 a total number of 841 people had been banned.

The HRC says that in 1950 the government began its first major offensive against organised opposition by persecuting any individual or group intending to bring about any kind of change.

The Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 was not only directed at the Communist Party and left-wing multiracial trade union groups.

In 1960 a state of emergency was imposed from March 30 to August 31 under the Public Safety Act of 1953.

In 1962 the General Laws Amendment Act (No 76) increased police powers to arrest people who left the area to which they had been confined in terms of their banning orders.

The Act, points out the HRC, widened the scope of action that could be taken against people listed as being members of an unlawful organisation.

The HRC says there was political revival in the 1970s, peaking around 1976.

In 1976 the government complemented the Suppression of Communism Act with the Internal Security Act, extending its powers to those who were deemed to be endangering the security of the state or the maintenance of public order.

The HRC says restriction orders often have the effects of prohibiting persons from returning to their professions.

Banning orders have also been imposed as a condition of a suspended sentence, as happened in the Delmas treason trial early this year. – Ano

Bannings and restrictions

Figures of bannings from 1979 to 1985:

1979	–	**152**
1980	–	**24**
1981	–	**Not available**
1982	–	**82**
1983	–	**61**
1984	–	**11**
1985	–	**10**

Restrictions of persons under emergency regulations:

July 1985 to March 1986		–	**68**
June 12, 1986, to June 10, 1987	**Under Regulation 3(6)**	–	**45**
	Under Regulation 7(1)	–	**37**
June 11, 1987 to June 9, 1988	**Under Regulation 3(9)(b)**	–	**25**
	Under Regulation 6(b)	–	**18**
June 10, 1988, to December 31, 1988	**Under Regulation 3(8)(b)**	–	**25**
	Under Regulation 8	–	**25**

CAPE TIMES 15/4/87

Heavy curbs on freed detainee

(228)

PORT ELIZABETH. — A South African Council of Churches worker allowed out of his home for only four hours a day has to report twice to the police during this time.

This is in terms of restrictions placed on him after his release this week, with 17 other Eastern Cape detainees.

The lawyer of Mr Msokoli Leleki said his client had been restricted to his home in Fingo Village, Grahamstown, between 2pm and 10am.

400 released detainees 'imprisoned' in their homes

STAR 17/6/87

(328)

Restriction of individuals under emergency regulations and security laws infringes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — with its guarantees of freedom to hold opinions, receive and impart information, and right to peaceful assembly and association — says the Human Rights Commission. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

Before she was detained in 1986, the last night Mrs Joyce Mabudafhasi spent in her own home was the night it was blasted by a bomb, leaving her bleeding profusely from shrapnel wounds in the head and face.

Since her release from detention a month ago, Mrs Mabudafhasi has been forced to spend all after-dark hours in this house that holds terrifying memories.

The restriction order imposed on her by the Minister of Law and Order stipulates she must be at her home between dusk and dawn. She has told lawyers that she frequently hears footsteps in the yard outside and sleeps badly, fearing another attack.

Mrs Mabudafhasi lives in Mankweng, a rural village near the University of the North. She is a librarian and the university offers her only real employment opportunity. She is forbidden from entering the campus.

Mrs Joyce Mashamba is another former detainee restricted to Mankweng. She has been unable to live with her husband, George, for about 10 years because one or both have been detained or jailed for political activity.

Now her husband has a job at Wits University in Johannesburg and she is confined to Mankweng. They meet only at weekends. If she wanted to live with him, the Minister of Law and Order would have to consent.

These women are just two of more than 400 former detainees who have been issued with restriction orders in terms of emergency regulations in the last two months.

Human rights and political groups say they consider these restrictions in much the same light as detention itself — as releasing people from the cells into a larger jail.

Organisations insist that the imposition of restrictions has seriously undermined the Government's mass release of more than 700 detainees since mid-February, when hunger strikes were in progress in detention cells around the country.

In the first instance, restricted persons are prevented from continuing their public roles within community, political, students and women's organisations. Frequently they are forbidden from attending gatherings convened to criticise *any* policy or proposed policy of the Government.

Almost always they are restricted to the municipal area in which they live. Occasionally they are restricted to areas other than their home towns — which effectively banishes them from home. For instance, Mr Gugile Nkwinti of Port Alfred is confined to Grahamstown and Ms Janet Cherry of Grahamstown to Cape Town.

Frequently they prohibit people from speaking to the press or writing for publications.

The situation of those restricted to rural areas is particularly hard.

Mr Eleck Nchabeleng is the son of the 60-year-old United Democratic Front leader, Peter Nchabeleng, who was beaten to death by a Lebowa riot squad 1986. Held just a month after his father's death, he spent nearly three years in detention and is now restricted to the Sekhukhuneland village of Apel. It is a tiny settlement in barren surrounds where work prospects are zero.

The most severe house arrest provisions known are those which apply to Sam Semetse and Octavius Magunda from Tembisa and Xolela Mdatyulwa from Queenstown. They are forced to spend 20 out of every 24 hours in their homes. During the four hours they are allowed beyond domestic bounds each day, they must report twice to the local police station.

There are students among the restricted whose studies have been impeded by the conditions of their release. Prominent Wits University student Tiego Moseneke is prohibited from entering campus.

A recent report by the Human Rights Commission points out that emergency regulations are but the most recent authority for the restriction of individuals.

As far back as 1930, banishment was provided for in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and various bans were embodied the Suppression of Communism Act and the General Laws Amendment Act. These were consolidated in the current Internal Security Act.

The Internal Security Act provides for the "banning" of people — confining them to specified areas, prohibiting their involvement in certain organisations or activities, restricting them from mixing freely in society — and for their "listing", which amounts to gagging them by outlawing their being quoted.

There are various grounds on which individuals may be "listed" under the Act — conviction for political or security offences, the opinion of the Minister of Justice that they threaten public safety or that they were "listed" under previous laws.

Acording to the HRC, there were 417 names on the Consolidated List of unquotable people published by the Minister of Justice in 1988.

"The section which lists a total of 240 people convicted of security offences and treason is by far the longest."

328

Star 18/4/89

Released detainee murdered

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A former detainee from the Natal township of Ntuzuma was murdered 10 days after his release, his Durban attorney has announced.

Mr Chris Thandazani Ntuli (30), an organiser for the Natal Youth Congress, was killed at the weekend.

He was returning to his home from the Inanda police station where he had to report twice a day in terms of a restriction order imposed on his release.

Mr Ntuli's brother was with him. It appears that Mr Ntuli was chased and cornered in the house of a Mr Khumalo where he was stabbed to death.

His killers have not been identified, the lawyers add.

Human rights groups have warned that restriction orders make activists sitting targets.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Detainees Aid Centre said recently that many detainees had been in hiding before their detention — not only because they feared being jailed but because of the right-wing vigilante threat.

Their release from detention subject to stringent restrictions could actually endanger their lives, it was said.

Some of Mr Ntuli's daily actions were predictable. He was compelled to call at the Inanda police station between 7 am and 9 am and again between 3 pm and 5 pm.

Mr Ntuli was in detention for six months before being released on April 4.

He was restricted from participating in any youth congress activities, forbidden entry to educational institutions and prevented from speaking to the press.

Former detainees defy restriction orders

B/Day 11/4/89

328

Rearrest looms for six

SIPHO NGCOBO

RESTRICTED former hunger-strike detainees who stayed at the British Embassy for 27 hours last month could face re-arrest for contraventions of their restriction orders, police said in Pretoria yesterday.

The spokesman said, however, it was not SAP policy to divulge what their plans were on such cases.

Statement

The former detainees, Donsie Khumalo, Sandy Lebese, Grace Dube, Selebogo Mabena, Mike Seloane and Ignatius Jacobs last month went on a campaign, defying the government by contravening the restrictions imposed on them in terms of the emergency regulations.

Asked for comment, a spokesman for the Law and Order Ministry, Lt Peet Bothma, referred Business Day to a statement made by Minister Adriaan Vlok last month assuring the six former detainees they would not be arrested if they left the embassy.

Lt Bothma could not be drawn into disputing the Police Directorate spokesman's statement that the six face possible arrest for breaking their restriction orders.

Lawyer Peter Harris, who represents former hunger-striker and senior Cosatu official Donsie Khumalo said police had been calling at Khumalo's place looking for him. He declined to comment further, saying he was adopting a wait-and-see attitude. He said he did not know where Khumalo was.

A source close to the former detainees, who took refuge at the British Embaasy, said police had also been to the homes of some of the other five former detainees.

The defiance campaign started on March 30, the same day the six left the British Embassy after an unsuccesful sit-in on the embassy's front porch.

Restriction

The six, who were demanding the lifting of their restriction orders and the release of all political detainees, were told by the British that they were not welcome and were refused permision to go beyond the embassy reception foyer.

In a continued fight to have their restriction orders lifted, the six did not report at the nearest police stations as their restriction orders require.

Some of the detainees who, in terms of their restrictions are under house arrest between 6am and 6pm, left their homes that evening.

Ngwenya 'broke restrictions'

Sowetan 19/7/89

(328)

FORMER chairman of the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, yesterday appeared briefly before a Johannesburg magistrate on charges of contravening his restriction orders.

His case was postponed to May 22 for trial, his lawyer Mr Jerome Mthembu, said yesterday.

Mr Ngwenya is alleged to have contravened his restriction orders by being absent from his home on December 20, 24, 25, 26 and on January 4.

In terms of his restrictions, Mr Ngwenya has not been allowed to leave his Senaoane, Soweto, home between 6pm and 5am daily since September 21 last year, or leave Johannesburg.

Mr Ngwenya was not asked to plead.

Strikers gassed

SEOUL (South Korea) — Korean riot police firing tear gas stormed four factories held by strikers yesterday and arrested 175 workers as the government warned it would use troops to keep vital industries running if labour unrest spreads.

Ex-detainee killed

Sowetan 18/4/89

A FORMER detainee and youth leader from the Natal township of Ntuzuma has been murdered just 10 days after his release from the cells, his Durban attorney has announced.

Mr Chris Thandazani Ntuli (30), an organiser for the Natal Youth Congress, was killed on Friday. (328)

He was returning to his home from the Inanda police station where he was compelled to report twice a day in terms of the restriction order imposed on his release from detention.

Mr Ntuli's brother was with him at the time, lawyers say. It appears that Mr Ntuli was chased and cornered in the house of a Mr Khumalo where he was stabbed to death.

His killers have not been identified, lawyers say.

Human rights groups have warned that restriction orders make activists sitting targets for their enemies.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Detainees Aid Centre pointed out recently that many detainees had been in hiding before their detention — not only because they feared being jailed but because of the right-wing vigilante threat.

Their release from detention subject to stringent restrictions could actually endanger their lives, it was said.

Certain of Mr Ntuli's daily actions were predictable since his release from detention. He was compelled to call at the Inanda police station between 7am and 9am and again between 3pm and 5pm.

Mr Ntuli was in detention for six months before being released on April 4.

Thusi has to live with this

Sowetan 5/4/89

(328)

SOWETAN Correspondent

THE restrictions placed on former political hunger striker Mr Sandile Thusi are the harshest ever placed on an emergency detainee, says his attorney Miss D Pillay.

She was commenting on the conditional release of Mr Thusi on Monday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

She described the banning orders as "incongruous" for a man like Mr Thusi who was involved in community work.

District

In terms of the release order, Mr Thusi cannot leave the Umlazi magisterial district.

He must remain at home between 7pm and 6am.

He cannot have more than four visitors at his house.

He cannot attend any gathering of five or more people.

He cannot prepare any matter for publication.

Every day

He cannot give interviews nor enter an educational institution.

Mr Thusi may not attend any gathering to criticise the government.

And he must report to the Umlazi police station every day.

Hansard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Publications warned/suspended

168. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) With reference to Proclamation No R99/1988, how many publications had been (a) warned in writing, (b) warned in the Government Gazette, and (c) suspended for (i) less than three months and (ii) three months, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any of the publications concerned submitted representations to his Department under regulation 7(5)(b) of the said proclamation; if so, (a) which publications and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to each such representation?

B403E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

Twelve periodicals were initially notified that I examined a particular series of issues of their publications in terms of media emergency regulation 7. Eleven of those publications were eventually warned in the Government Gazette. Up to 17 April 1989 two publications were suspended for less than three months and three publications for three months.

(2) Yes

(a) *Al Qalam, Die Stem, Grassroots, New Era, Out of Step, South, Sowetan, The New Nation, The Weekly Mail* and *Work in Progress.*

(b) (i) Representations are regarded as confidential communications betwen the publishers and myself. The purport differed from publisher to publisher.

(ii) After considering the representations received I have decided to take appropriate steps against eight publications. The publishers involved were advised of the action which was decided upon in each case. In the case of *Sowetan* and *Work in Progress* it was decided not to take steps and the publishers concerned were informed accordingly.

Natal: people killed in unrest

196. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons have been killed in Natal as a result of unrest since 1 January 1989 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B465E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I refer the hon member to my speech during the debate on the Vote of the South Arican Police on 24 April 1989 of which a copy is attached.

Detainees on hunger strike

224. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many detainees have gone on hunger strike in each specified prison in the Republic since 1 January 1989 and (b) how many of them were (i) hospitalized, (ii) released and (iii) relocated;

(2) (a) how many detainees who were on hunger strike are still in detention and (b) how many of them are in (i) hospital, (ii) prison and (iii) police cells;

(3) whether any detainees are currently on hunger strike; if so, how many in each specified prison or police station;

(4) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B509E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 644 persons

Hansard

(b) (i) 134 persons

(ii) 620 persons

(iii) 129 persons

(2) (a) 24 persons

(b) (i) none

(ii) 24 persons

(iii) none

(3) No

(4) Up until 30 April 1989.

Infant mortality rate

275. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1988?

B595E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1988 are still being received, the 1988 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1987 is as follows

(a) 80* (estimate — registrations incompelte)

(b) 46,3*

(c) 11,9*

(d) 19,0*

* Infant mortality rate = number of infant deaths (i.e. deaths of children under the age of one year) per one thousand live births.

Marasmus/kwashiorkor

277. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of (i) marasmus and (ii) kwashiorkor were reported, and (b) children were treated in clinics for each of these diseases, in 1988?

B597E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) and (ii)

Marasmus and kwashiorkor are not notifiable diseases. Exact figures on the incidence of these diseases in 1988 are therefore not available,

(b) the Department of National Health and Population Development subsidise the provision of skimmed milk powder and a protein-vitamin-mineral powder (PVM) to clinics for the treatment of marasmus and kwashiorkor in children in the age group of 1 to 6 years.

During 1988, 2 242 cases of marasmus and 7 470 cases of kwashiorkor received treatment through this scheme. As only about 12% of clinics throughout South Africa participate in the scheme, it is clear that the incidence of these diseases are probably substantially higher than the above-mentioned figures.

Milk-powder: export and import

281. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported in 1988 and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported in that year?

B601E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) 1 346 113 kg

(ii) 6 536 137 kg

(b) (i) R7 381 863

(ii) R16 213 358

Secondary schools in Western Cape: teachers employed

295. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether two teachers, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were employed in secondary schools in the Western Cape in 1988; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) in what capacities, (c) on what basis and (d) what are their names;

(2) whether these teachers are currently employed by his Department in the Western Cape; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) in what capacities and (c) on what basis; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who made the decision not to employ them?

B635E

Schoolgirl restricted

Star 13/5/89 (328)

JANET HEARD

SOWETO schoolgirl Joyce Mlangeni has been released from detention, but has been confined to her mother's Meadowlands home in the evenings by a restriction order.

A Std 6 pupil, she returned home last week after spending seven months in Diepkloof Prison, Soweto. Her restriction order also requires that she report to Meadowlands police station twice daily.

She may not participate in the activities of the Soweto Students Congress or the students representative council of Meadowlands High School, and she may not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg or contribute in any way to publications or grant interviews to journalists.

She may not attend any meeting convened to criticise the Government, or local government, or address any gathering to bring about a school boycott.

There is one remaining woman being held in detention under the emergency regulations at Diepkloof prison.

Mrs Mary Ntingane (43) of Alexandra was detained for the second time in February. An articled clerk who visited her this week said she expected her to be released soon, but with a restriction order.

Six Eastern Cape activists released

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Mkhuseli Jack, president of the restricted Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, and Mr Henry Fazzie, regional vice-president of the United Democratic Front, were released from emergency detention yesterday after spending almost three years in custody. They were detained in December 1986.

Others freed with them are Mr Ernest Malgas, an executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Xol Makapela, secretary of Pebco, Mr Stone Sizani, publicity secretary of the UDF regional office, and Mr Tembinkosi Ngeleza, of Grahamstown.

All have been served with what lawyers described as heavy restriction orders

Ex-detainee in fear of her life

Star 27/5/87 (328)

LIFE out of detention is proving difficult for a number of former detainees whose activities are restricted under the emergency regulations.

One woman "in fear of her life" has stopped reporting to the police station which is a condition of her restriction order.

Soweto resident, Ms Pamela Majodina, (19) informed the police this week she could no longer report twice daily to the Meadowlands police station after she allegedly received a death threat from a policeman and a week later was attacked by an unknown gunman on her return from the police station.

Two taxis

Ms Majodina was issued with a restriction order on her release from detention on April 3.

In a statement given to her attorney's offices, Krish Naidoo and Company, Ms Majodina said that last Sunday afternoon, after reporting to the police station, two taxis "full of men" stopped to give her a lift home. When she declined, they moved off, but returned a while later and one of the men in the first taxi told her to get into the car. She declined again.

Ms Majodina continued down the road as the taxis came towards her. One of the men got out of the taxi brandishing a gun. She took refuge in a nearby house.

"I ran around the back and straight to the bedroom. They kicked the door and shouted to me to come out because they wanted to shoot me."

She alleged that the men threatened the owner of the house that they would set fire to his home if he did not let her out. After a while, the men drove away and a few hours later she returned to the police station and made a statement.

The first threat to her life was on May 7, she said, when she went to report to the police station. A policeman allegedly told her she would be "shot dead".

Attorney Ms Crystal Cambanis sent a telex to the Commissioner of Police urging him to investigate the incident urgently.

Very reluctant

"As a consequence of the death threat, our client is very reluctant to attend the said police station for the purposes of reporting there twice a day, as she fears for her life," Ms Cambanis wrote.

Her attorney said they had sent a letter to Protea police station explaining reasons for her failure to report and said she had laid a charge.

Meadowlands police were criticised by a second ex-detainee and restrictee, Mr Solly Dolamo. Last week, Mr Dolamo laid a charge of assault against a policemen after he was detained for more than two hours when he went to report to the station.

SAP police spokesman, Colonel Noel Hartwell, said the complaint was being investigated.

JANET HEARD

Complaints of assault by members of the armed forces on restricted former detainees have been sent by Ms Cambanis to the Commissioner of Police, Joanne Collinge reports. These include:

- Mr Job Thekison, who said he was visited at home by two policemen from the Westonaria police station on May 5, and alleged he was assaulted and then taken to the police station and assaulted further.
- On the evening of May 5, members of the South African Defence Force visited Mr Albert Tleane, of Tembisa, and allegedly frogmarched him around his home and "forced him to do physical exercices while a gun was held at his head".

An SADF spokesman confirmed the visit, which he said was during the routine exercise of their duties. The spokesman denied that any assault or irregularities occurred, but said the complaints were being investigated by the SAP.

Car searched

- Two visitors to Mrs Joyce Mabudafhasi, who is confined to the rural area of Mankweng, near Pietersburg, were allegedly questioned by police and their car searched. Later one of them was allegedly warned not to visit the house occuped by Mrs Mabudafhasi and another restricted person, Mrs Marie Stella Mabitja.

The police division of public relations told The Saturday Star it would be "presumptuous" of them to comment if the commissioner had already given the assurance that the complaints would be investigated.

The spokesman added: "We wish to point out that an immediate reply to the allegations is probably not possible because a meaningful reply can only be given after they have been properly investigated."

LOCAL PRIDE ON SHO
1986), Robin Boltman a
birthday celebrations a
projects run by The Star.
also your last chance to
until the draw for the
Seaside Fund, which se
coast.

The 'Thunder God' Kamik

MICHAEL POSNER

WASHINGTON — Hachiro Hosokawa belongs to the world's most exclusive club: a World War 2 kamikaze pilot who lived to tell the tale.

Hosokawa (68) is a proud family man and a Tokyo food company owner with a slight paunch and spectacles who could pass for any Japanese tourist visiting Washington.

In November 1944, he was a young elite warrior, a Japanese Navy pilot who volunteered to become one of the gods of the original "Thunder Gods Corps".

By preparing to die, the pilots believed they might help turn the tide of the war, Hosokawa said in an interview coinciding with publication of an English version of a Japanese book, "The Thunder Gods".

Japanese leaders and naval offi
their final victory hopes on kamika
Kamikaze, meaning divine winds,
for powerful winds said to have dr
vading Mongol hordes in the 1280s.

Hosokawa and his colleague
cream of naval pilots chosen to
weapon: a human guided missil
Ohka — "exploding cherry blossom

They were ferried toward their
the underbelly of slow-moving "B
ers and once released there wa

'End curbs on released detainees'

Star 31/5/89

By Helen Grange

Leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) yesterday called for an end to restrictions on released detainees, warning that "disguised forms of repression would not limit the democratic struggle".

Speaking at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand to protest against government restrictions, MDM leader Mr Mohammed Valli further demanded the lifting of restriction orders on the democratic organisations affected.

Youth leader Mr Peter Makaba told about 400 students that the first objective in the "seizure" of political power from the minority was to create united mass action, illustrated by the hunger strike.

"We won the hunger strike and turned the state of emergency into an enemy of apartheid itself," he said.

Terrorism accused is granted bail

(328)

CAPE TOWN — There was excitement in a packed gallery in the Supreme Court on Tuesday when terrorism accused Miss Gertrude Fester was granted R3 000 bail after spending more than a year in custody.

Loud cheers went up and a group of people sang and danced in the street when Miss Fester came out of the court building. Mrs Freda Fester wept as she held her daughter, who was mobbed and kissed by well-wishers.

Mr H Klem, SC, for the State, made the surprise announcement that the Attorney-General had on the basis of new information withdrawn his objection that Miss Fester, co-accused of Mr Tony Yengeni and 12 others, be allowed bail.

In terms of her bail conditions Miss Fester must supply the investigating officer with her present address and any subsequent change within 24 hours; report to the Maitland police station every day between 5 and 8 pm when the court is not in session and not interfere with witnesses.

An inquiry into the refusal of Mr Bongani Jonas, formerly known as Mr X because he was to be a state witness, to testify, was then held.

Mr A M Omar, for Mr Jonas, said Mr Jonas's case would be that it would be humanly impossible for him to testify. It may be necessary for the court to decide if that was a just excuse.

Mr Jonas said the reasons for his refusal to testify were complex because South Africans were living in two worlds, that is, a world of the oppressor and that of the oppressed.

He would never be able to live with himself or his conscience and his family would never be able to face members of the oppressed community if he testified, he said.

During the time that he had been held under Section 31 (as a possible state witness) he had not been able to sleep and experienced struggles within himself. After he told the court on April 18 of his refusal he had managed to sleep without using sleeping tablets, Mr Jonas said.

His 72-year-old father, a security guard, was a Christian and respected member of society and would never be able to face his congregants if he testified. He would also betray himself, his family and his community if he did so, he said.

His youngest brother, a Std 9 pupil,would be humiliated if he testified and his sister, a student at the University of Transkei, would have to repudiate him if he testified.

Another brother, Andile, — he is in detention — was a teacher and a leader in the comunity and would also be betrayed if he chose to testify, Mr Jonas said.

"Should I testify I would betray my own human dignity because our struggle is not just a struggle for political power but also a struggle for human dignity."

The events that shaped him in his childhood included seeing his shaking parents pleading with police during a pass raid.

He had also been forced to abandon his second-year BA Admin (personnel) studies at Fort Hare University during 1980 class boycotts, Mr Jonas said.

The trial continues today. — Sapa.

No charges against pro-Weekly Mail protesters

AFTER four days in prison, five court appearances and eight months of waiting, the eight people arrested last year for protesting against the suspension of the *Weekly Mail* heard yesterday that all charges against them had been dropped.

The eight — Laura Best, Cornelia Scholtz, Elizabeth Lloyd, Helena Saayman, Minette Carstens, Kerry Harris, Patrick Malewa and Zac Rantsedi — appeared for the fifth time in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday when the charges against them were dropped.

They were arrested on November 4 last year in Sunnyside, Pretoria, while picketing against the four-week suspension of the paper, and were held under Emergency regulations for four days at Pretoria Central and Sunnyside police stations.

They were only charged six weeks after their fourth appearance on February 17, when the magistrate ordered the prosecution to lay charges.

Yesterday the Association of Democratic Journalists' national co-ordinator, and one of the eight trialists, Lloyd said: "It's ridiculous. It has just been harassment. The state only laid charges two weeks ago, so it was obvious they didn't have anything against us."

The eight are suing the minister of law and order for unlawful arrest and detention under Emergency regulations. They are claiming damages of R12 000 each.

(328) WMail 2-8/6/89.

'Former detainees' lives threatened'

Sowetan 2/6/89.

328

SOWETAN Reporters

LIFE out of detention is proving difficult for a number of former detainees whose activities are restricted under the emergency regulations.

One woman "in fear of her life" has stopped reporting to the police station which is a condition of her restriction order.

A Soweto resident, Ms Pamela Majodina (19), informed the police this week she could no longer report twice daily to the Meadowlands police station after she allegedly received a death threat from a policeman and a week later was attacked by an unknown gunman on her return from the police station.

Majodina was issued with a restriction order on her release from detention on April 3.

In a statement given to her attorney's offices, Krish Naidoo and company, Majodina said that last Sunday afternoon, after reporting to the police station, two taxis "full of men" stopped to give her a lift home.

When she declined, they moved off, but returned a while later.

One of the men got out of the taxi brandishing a gun. She took refuge in a nearby house.

"They came round the back, kicked the door and shouted to me to come out because they wanted to shoot me."

After a while, the men drove away and the owner of the house escorted her home.

Telex

A few hours later she returned to the police station and made a statement.

The first threat to her life occurred on May 7, when she went to report to the police station. A policeman allegedly told her she would be "shot dead."

Attorney Ms Crystal Cambanis sent a telex to the Commissioner of Police urging him to investigate the incident.

Meadowlands police station came under attack by a second ex-detainee and restrictee, Mr Solly Dolamo. Last week Dolamo laid a charge of assault against a policeman.

SAP police spokesman, Colonel Noel Hartwell, said the complaint was being investigated.

Complaints of assault by members of the armed forces on restricted former detainees have been sent by Cambanis to the Commissioner of Police, Jo-Anne Collinge reports. These include:

- Mr Job Thekison, who said he was visited at home by two policemen from the Westonaria police station on May 5, and alleged he was assaulted and then taken to the police station and assaulted further.

- On the evening of May 5, members of the SADF visited Mr Albert Tleane of Tembisa, and allegedly frogmarched him around his home and "forced him to do physical exercises while a gun was held at his head."

An SADF spokesman confirmed the visit, which he said was during the routine exercise of their duties. The spokesman denied that any assault or irregularities occurred.

Cosatu man held for defying clamp

AN OFFICIAL of the Congress of South African Trade Unions was arrested yesterday morning for allegedly breaking his restriction orders.

By LEN MASEKO

Mr Donsie Khumalo, Cosatu's Northern Transvaal regional secretary, appeared in court yesterday and was remanded in custody until August 30, according to Cosatu.

The Cosatu official was one of the hunger strikers who escaped from detention and sought refuge in the British Embassy in Pretoria about two months ago. He was immediately slapped with restriction orders, which confined him to his Pretoria home at certain times.

Cosatu's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, condemned Khumalo's arrest, saying "many people are asking whether restricted people can afford to obey their restrictions". He said most of the restricted people feared for their lives and that many had lost their jobs as a result of the restriction orders.

Stroke of midnight another ripple in tide of history

Sowetan 5/6/89.

(326)

AT THE stroke of midnight today or tomorrow at the latest — the state of emergency may be lifted or it may be reimposed, either as it stands or in a modified form.

Most South Africans will sleep through this moment of history, but among those most likely to be wakeful are the hundreds of restricted persons, whose quality of life depends on whether their restriction orders are renewed or cast aside.

In Queenstown, Pillay Mdatyulwa will be waiting to hear whether his house will continue to be a prison for 20 hours out of every 24 and whether he will continue spending much of his precious four-hour period of daily "freedom" reporting twice to the police station.

In Grahamstown, Gugile Nkwinti will be anxious to hear whether he will still be confined to the university town or whether he will be allowed home to his family in Port Alfred.

In Johannesburg, academic Raymond Suttner will want to hear that he is no longer prohibited from entering the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand and that he can get back to the libraries and lecture halls.

In Mankweng, in the Northern Transvaal, Mrs Priscilla Mokaba will be relieved if she no longer has to get the permission of the divisional commissioner of police to go to Pietersburg to do her regular shopping, or to visit the dentist.

Also in Mankweng, Mrs Joyce Mabudafhasi awaits the news that she will no longer be confined at night to the house where she was once bombed and where she sustained severe shrapnel wounds to the head.

In Soweto, the Sisulu family will be watching with double interst. They will know if Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, will be released from restriction and free to fulfil her role as a political figure of national stature, and whether, Zwelakhe Sisulu will be allowed to return to his work.

DO YOU WANT TO

Hundreds wait in hope for PW's decision

At the stroke of midnight today — or tomorrow at the latest — the state of emergency may be lifted or it may be reimposed, either as it stands or in a modified form.

Most will sleep through this moment of history, but among those most likely to be wakeful are the hundreds of restricted persons whose quality of life depends on whether their restriction orders are renewed or cast aside.

In Queenstown, Pillay Mdatyulwa will be waiting to hear whether his house will continue to be a prison for 20 hours a day and whether he will still spend much of his period of daily "freedom" reporting to the police.

In Grahamstown, Gugile Nkwinti will be anxious to hear whether he will still be confined to the university town or whether he will be allowed home to his family in Port Alfred.

In Johannesburg, academic Raymond Suttner will want to hear he is no longer prohibited from entering the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand and that he can get back to the libraries and lecture halls.

Star 9/6/89

Shrapnel wounds

328

In Mankweng, Northern Transvaal, Mrs Prescilla Mokaba will be relieved if she no longer has to get the Divisional Commissioner of Police's permission to go to Pietersburg to do her shopping or visit the dentist.

Also in Mankweng, Mrs Joyce Mabudafhasi awaits the news that she will no longer be confined at night to the house where she was once bombed and where she sustained severe shrapnel wounds to the head.

In Botshabelo, in the Free State, trade unionist Tamsanqa Mfazwe awaits the green light to move beyond his hometown so that he can effectively resume organising workers.

In Soweto, the Sisulu family will know whether United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu will be released from restriction and free to fulfil her role as a political figure of national stature, and whether Zwelakhe Sisulu will be allowed to return to his work as editor of *New Nation*.

The house arrest of one member affects the whole family

Release from detention does not mean being free

Star 6/6/89

328

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Mr Rapu Molekane was one of the last emergency detainees to be released after Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok began reviewing the cases of all those held under emergency regulations after scores went on hunger strike early this year.

Like most of his predecessors, Mr Molekane (27), walked from the cells without any charge against his name but with a restriction order in his hand.

It is just a week since he came home to Soweto. Already family members have learnt that there is a world of difference between being released from detention and being free.

And, they say, the house arrest of just one person among them taints all with a sense of confinement.

"All the family is jailed. All the family must pay for Rapu being restricted," his wife, Mrs Patience Molekane, said.

Employment a problem

"One of the main problems is that he has to report to the police station once every day. And he has to be home by 2 pm and stay home until 7 am next day. That leaves him six hours of 'freedom' each day."

It is not time enough to lead a normal life — to be the breadwinner he would like to be within his family.

The problem of employment is exacerbated by the fact that Mr Molekane, who is general secretary of the banned South African Youth Congress (Sayco), was also a paid member of staff of Sayco.

There is a double barrier to him resuming his job. Firstly, his personal restriction order prohibits him from taking part in the affairs of Sayco. Secondly, Sayco itself is prohibited from carrying out any activity as long as it is restricted under the state of emergency.

"Although the whole Sayco executive was detained, they have all been released and not one has been convicted for Sayco activities," Mrs Molekane said. "Before Rapu was detained the police created the impression that they were wanted for very serious crimes. But that impression has not been substantiated."

Mrs Molekane said the future held out no promise of a normal family life for them.

"Rapu and I got married in July last year, just three months before he was detained. We are adults — we would like to set up our own home and live independently.

"But now that won't be possible. We are forced to share this four-room house with Rapu's family. That means nine of us sleeping here and just two bedrooms.

"There is also the feeling that we are a danger to the whole family. Because once before, when Rapu was released from detention in 1985, he had only been home two days when the house was petrol-bombed."

The petrol-bombing accounts for the renovated facade to the house, which makes the home look a little more prosperous than those of many neighbouring families.

Nothing could be further from the truth, said Mrs Molekane. She pointed out that both her in-laws were pensioners. Apart from herself, there were only two breadwinners in the nine-person household.

"I was forced to go out to work soon after our baby Tokologo was born — too soon, really," Mrs Molekane says. "I have a part-time job as a secretary in a legal aid office and I attend college.

"Now I have Rapu and two children to support. The fact that he has to report daily to the police at Moroko adds to our financial problems. The taxi fare costs us about R1,40 a day — or about R40 a month."

Mr Molekane came home during the course of the interview. He had to be home as the witching hour of 2 pm had struck.

In terms of his restriction he could do no more than exchange greetings with the reporter.

It was doubtful whether he could even remain in the room as a silent observer, since the reporter had met his family for the distinct purpose of discussing the impact of restrictions.

Mr Molekane is prohibited from "stay(ing) present at any gathering consisting of five or more persons (including yourself), convened or otherwise brought about for the purpose of discussing some or other matter".

Worried for his safety

The restriction order allows him to receive no more than five visitors at a time. In a household of six adults, the number of visitors could exceed that number without anyone even trying to break the law.

These things are irritations, his mother, Mrs Mary Molekane, conceded. But the overriding emotion is worry. "I am so happy to have him home. But so scared that something may happen to him," she said.

Any attempt to discover the routine Mr Molekane follows under restriction meets with a blank. "He tries as far as possible to avoid a routine, to be unpredictable," said his wife. "It worries me that he has to report to the police station because his enemies might follow him."

Leaving the house, the reporter passed Mr Molekane in the kitchen handing a bank note to his sister. Having run out of cigarettes outside his "free" time, he is compelled to use his family as messengers to tend to his most trivial needs.

Two's company . . . more than five is an illegal crowd. Restricted former detainee Rapu Molekane relaxes at home with a friend, Sophie Masite.

Free, but everywhere in chains

(328)

Star 7/6/89

Among those who will pay most heavily if the state of emergency is reimposed in its present form later this week are the hundreds of "restricted people" throughout the land. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

Joubert Tshabalala's heart is in the busy MaiMai Bazaar near central Johannesburg where he has for years plied his trade as a carpenter.

His body is firmly on his bed in Naledi Extension 2, the furthest corner of Soweto, where it is weighed down by the bulky plaster cast on his left leg.

The 40-year-old former detainee is convinced that the accident which accounts for his broken leg will be the final blow to his faltering carpentry business.

And he reflects bitterly that it all goes back to the Government's system of detaining its opponents and restricting them when it releases them from the cells.

Mr Tshabalala was struck by an out-of-control truck in late April as he was leaving the Moroka police station where he was compelled to report twice daily in terms of restrictions imposed on him under the state of emergency.

"As I left the gate of the police station a truck came along. I don't know, maybe its brakes failed. But it came straight at me and smashed me against the fence of the police station."

Confining

Mr Tshabalala came to in Baragwanath Hospital where he spent almost four weeks.

Recently he was discharged to his tiny Naledi Extension home — which comprises just a kitchen and one other room. It accommodates a household of five and is hardly less confining than a prison cell.

At the moment Mr Tshabalala can hardly move. But once he regains his mobility he will still have to see to it that he is back in his home by 5 pm each evening and that he stays there till at least 6 am.

And he will have to resume his twice-daily reports to Moroka police station. It is this that concerns him more than anything.

"This reporting eats away my working day. I can never get to work any earlier than 8 am and I have to leave MaiMai by 3 pm at the latest to see that I get to the police station before 4 pm and home by 5 pm.

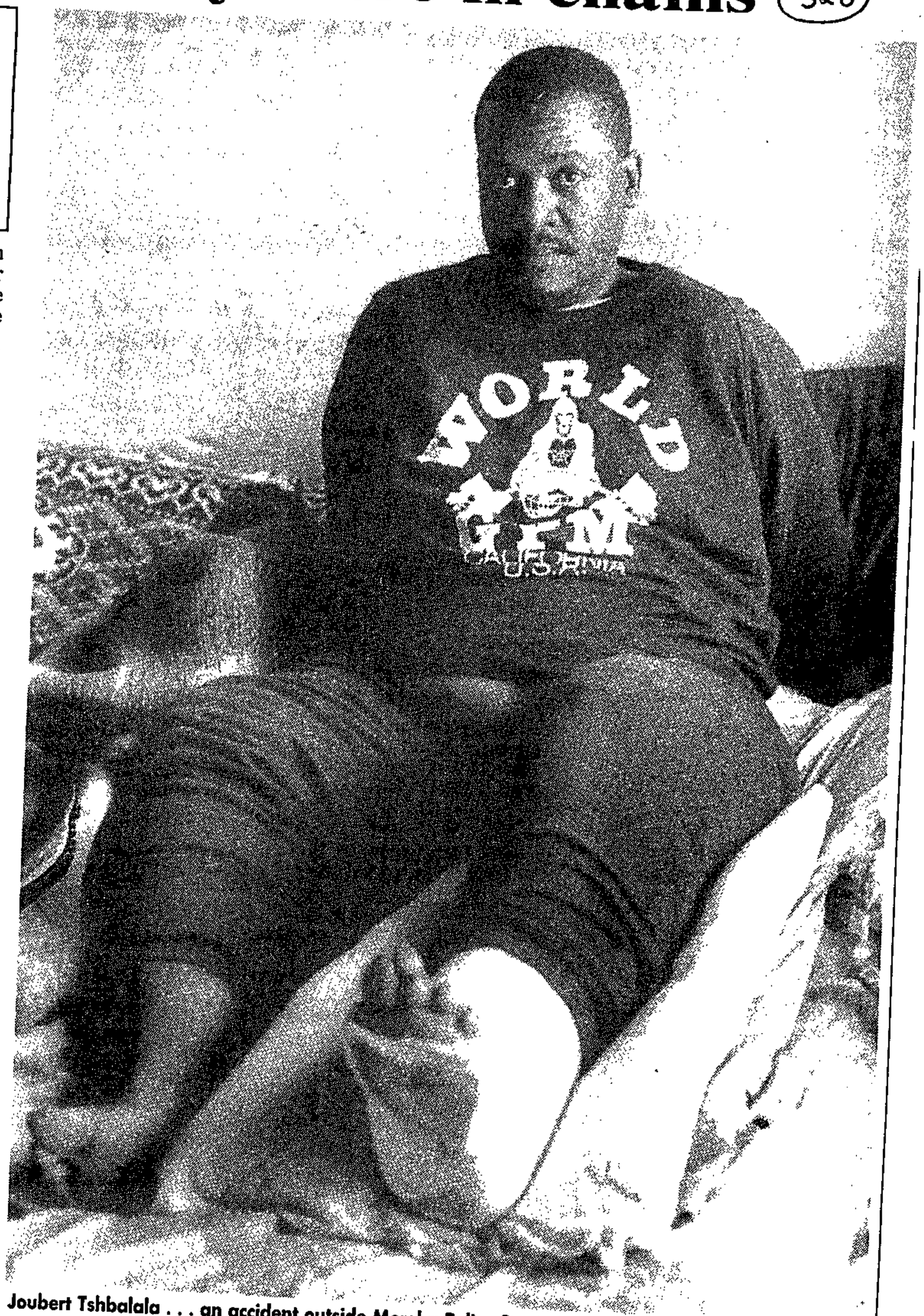
"The men who work for me have got into the habit of not coming to work. The place no longer runs at a profit. My father is also too old to see to things in my absence."

Separated from his first wife, Mr Tshabalala feels morally bound to help maintain two families — each with three children — and his father. He cannot meet this obligation.

Mr Tshabalala's only organisational involvement before his detention in April last year was with the Naledi Extension 2 residents' association. His restriction order is unusual in that it does not prohibit his participation in any specific organisation and it does not prevent him from talking to journalists.

His release came at the end of March, nearly a year after his initial detention and weeks after he had maintained an 18-day hunger strike, which led to his admission to Hillbrow Hospital.

Unlike most detainees, he has been charged in a court of law. But the charges were a consequence of detention — not the cause of it. They arise from the allegation that Mr Tshabalala escaped from detention last year and spent several months in the community before being redetained.



Joubert Tshbalala . . . an accident outside Moroka Police Station, where he was reporting in terms of his restriction order, has put him out of action and, he fears, out of business.

Joe's twilight years — he's 19 years old

Star 8/6/89 (328)

The lifting of the state of emergency would mean different things to different people. For Soweto schoolboy Joe Ndlovu (not his real name) it would mean salvaging the last of his teenage years. **JO-ANNE COLLINGE** reports.

One day in January, 18-year-old Joe Ndlovu's teenage life was arrested.

Nearly six months later, with his 19th birthday behind him, he is wondering when — if ever — the small pleasures enjoyed by his peers will be open to him.

When will he stop simply existing under terms set by the Minister of Law and Order and follow his own inclination to go to movies, parties and late evening soccer sessions?

Even more than that, he worries constantly about getting back to school, putting himself back on course to achieve his ambition of being the first and the only one of the nine children in his family to matriculate.

It is a burning preoccupation and — for the child of a bitterly poor home — a lofty ideal.

The event which signalled an end to Joe Ndlovu's teenage experience was his detention in terms of the emergency regulations.

It seems he was held because he is a member of the Soweto Students Congress. He spent about four months in police and prison cells before being released in April.

During that time he never once saw his mother, because she was unable to trace his place of detention once he was transferred from Protea police station.

His release from detention was accompanied by the imposition of a restriction order signed by the Minister of Law and Order.

In addition to this order, he was informed by education authorities that he will not be admitted to school before the beginning of next year.

Among other things, Joe is prohibited from giving interviews to journalists. It is a condition that he observes scrupulously. Joe was not prepared to pose for a picture or even allow his real name to be used in case the impression would be created that he had granted an interview.

The information for this article was obtained from a worker at the Detainees' Aid Centre.

Joe has to report twice daily to the police station. He has to be at home before 6 pm and remain there until 5 am. He may not meet with more than nine other people at any time.

These are the factors that have brought his teenage pleasures to a complete halt.

As the advice worker tells it, Joe's response is twofold. One is: "Don't believe that because I've been through detention, I am no longer a normal teenager. I need the pleasures of my age as much as anyone else."

The other is: "Understand how precious my education is to me and that, because we are so poor, a year is a terribly long time to keep me out of school and keep me away from the day I can work as a matriculant.

"Understand that my sense of self-respect came from being a scholar. Now that I am in the streets or at home all day people may take me for a layabout or a skollie."

Joe Ndlovu is a real person. He exists under another name, somewhere in a four-room house with a sad and confused mother. But his alias could have been applied to countless youths who have been detained, restricted and — in some cases — excluded from school.

(328) WMail 9-14/6/89.

The man in the last cell before the gallows: Tsafendas

There is one prisoner who lives permanently on death row, in the last cell before the gallows: Dimitri Tsafendas, the mentally-ill man who killed Dr Verwoerd. Each time a prisoner goes to the gallows, Tsafendas, alone in his cell, becomes like a man possessed ...

By IVOR POWELL

DIMITRI TSAFENDAS, the man who assassinated former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, is imprisoned in the section of Pretoria Central Prison reserved for those condemned to death. Though he is a psychiatric patient and has never been convicted of the crime, Tsafendas's cell is the last that prisoners on their final journey will pass on their way to the gallows.

This is the startling allegation made by Dimitrios Skoularikis, a prisoner awaiting execution on Pretoria's notorious death row. Skoularikis' mother, to whom the allegation was made, received semi-official confirmation from the guard overseeing the visit. When he was called to attest to the fact, the warder went so far as to spell out Tsafendas' name, lest there be any confusion regarding his identity.

Wits University psychology lecturer and director of the Project for the Study of Violence, Lloyd Vogelman, while remaining cautious on the subject, pointed to the possible traumatic effect of this kind of incarceration on a prisoner already mentally unstable.

"Death row is a place of waiting. Hope and myths reflecting hope permeate the place. To be next to the gallows is to be constantly made aware of the reality. The experience is going to be highly traumatic, especially for a prisoner who is isolated from his fellows.

"Especially in the case of a patient suffering from persecutory delusions, witnessing this kind of thing is almost inevitably going to intensify the paranoiac symptoms. Psychiatric patients need a supportive environment, one that is supportive and secure."

In April this year, Tsafendas was hospitalised, suffering from a appeared to be a nervous breakdown. A prisoner who saw him in the hospital described him as being "in a terrible state". He was reportedly dribbling and groaning and had lost control of his bodily functions. Since that time he has been returned to his cell.

Tsafendas, 71, is the son of a Cypriot father and a black Mozambican mother, though in South Africa he is classified white. When his father married a white woman in Lourenzo Marques, the young Dimitri was rejected by his stepmother. He has been diagnosed as a schizophrenic.

Among other paranoid symptoms, he suffers from a persistent delusion that a giant tapeworm is eating him up from inside. As such he would certainly fall within Vogelman's sphere of definition. His history of mental illness, especially of paranoid schizophrenia goes back as far as 1935, when the tapeworm delusion was first recorded.

This is not the first time the conditions of Tsafendas' detention have been in question. In 1976, by one Brian Price, an alleged drug dealer, and in 1980 by escaped political prisoner Alex Moumbaris, British newspapers were told of ill-treatment of Tsafendas by the prison warders. It was claimed that warders spat and even urinated in Tsafendas' food before serving it to him, that he was continually abused and beaten by his custodians, and that he was not receiving proper psychiatric treatment.

Only one interview with Tsafendas has been published since his imprisonment in 1966. In 1976 a *Citizen* reporter quoted Tsafendas as saying he was well treated in prison, that he was receiving regular psychiatric treatment, and that he was even being allowed extra helpings of carrots, since that particular vegetable helped with the tapeworm.

The interviewer's name was Gordon Winter and he has since been exposed as a Bureau of State Security (BOSS) agent.

Hendrik Verwoerd ... his killer is still on death row

In his book *Inside BOSS*, Winter devotes considerable space to the Tsafendas story. He confirms that even then Tsafendas was being held on "death row".

He tells how his own role, on the orders of BOSS supremo General Hendrik van den Bergh, was to interview Tsafendas in order to smear the London *Observer's* interview with Price. Winter also alludes to intimidation on the part of the warders in getting Tsafendas to give the version they wanted to hear.

Tsafendas has never been tried for the murder of Verwoerd. Technically his case is a state president's decision, as a result of the preliminary hearing, the purpose of which was to judge Tsafendas' mental condition. In October 1966, in Cape Town, Mr Justice Beyers, judge president of the Cape, found Tsafendas "insane and unfit to stand trial". Beyers ordered that Tsafendas "be kept in a place of safety where he will be away from society".

In terms of section 28 of the Mental Disorders Act of 1916, provision is made for such cases to be held either in mental institutions or in prisons. In theory their position is periodically reviewed and at any point, the state president may reverse the decision, and declare the prisoner fit to stand trial.

At the end of Tsafendas' hearing, the attorney general of the Cape, Mr van den Bergh, prosecuting, asked that Tsafendas be confined in a prison rather than a mental institution. Justice Beyers concurred, saying he did not require a submission of reasons for Van den Bergh's submission.

Though the judge did not specify a particular prison, it was well known at the time — and it was reported in the newspapers — that Tsafendas had been sent to the maximum security section of Pretoria Central.

Skoularikis' allegations that Tsafendas is being held in close proximity to prisoners condemned to death merely confirm what other prisoners — both still inmates of, and released from death row — have independently asserted.

According to these reports, Tsafendas becomes like a man possessed every time a prisoner goes to the gallows. Hurling himself about in his cell, he beats the walls and screams frightening abuse at the guards.

"If all this is true, it's a very serious situation," said Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights. "The state ought not to be allowed to put somebody who has not been convicted in a place like that. If it turned out that his cell was linked to the death cells, I'm sure it would be absolutely irregular."

The South African Prisons Service, approached for comment, denied that Tsafendas was being held on death row. However, since the phrase "death row" can be construed not geographically but as being in the condition of awaiting execution, the question was rephrased. To the new question, the Prisons Service declined to furnish any particulars beyond saying that Tsafendas was being held under "normal incarceration circumstances".

"It is the prerogative of the Commissioner of Prisons to decide where a prisoner will be incarcerated and what type of security is necessary. In this process all relevant factors including medical and psychiatric reports are duly considered in order to determine a suitable place of incarceration and the required treatment programme."

●The Prisons Service was approached for additional comment regarding Tsafendas' admittance to hospital in April. At the time of going to press, however, their statement had still not been received.

Boost for human rights

By VIVIEN HORLER and PETER AUF DER HEYDE
Weekend Argus Reporters

Judge's finding welcomed by academics

HUMAN rights in South Africa have received a boost in the form of a recent Appellate Division finding which has been welcomed by academics as representing a change of direction.

Mr Justice J A Hoexter found that part of a NGK minister's restriction order, which forbade him from attending any gathering criticising the government, was "a drastic inhibition of the appellant's rights of freedom of association and freedom of expression".

The judge said that the Minister of Law and Order, in making the condition, had abused his discretion "by an insupportable abridgement of the appellant's rights".

The condition was declared void.

In terms of his order the Rev Abraham Visagie, a former detainee, was restricted to the magisterial area of Middelburg, was forbidden to take part in the activities of several organisations, to write anything for publication, or attend any gathering at which the government was criticised.

HE challenged the order in the Grahamstown Supreme Court, but his application was dismissed with costs. He took his case to the Appellate Division, and Mr Justice Hoexter's judgment was handed down last week.

The judge said the condition that Mr Visagie could not attend any gathering criticising the government could lead to "glaring absurdities".

W/E ARGUS 10/6/89

328

the Appellate Division, and most of them are regarded as fairly conservative. But this judgment seems to indicate a change of approach we would not have expected a year ago."

THE finding came in the wake of a series of Appellate Division decisions which refused to exercise any judicial control over the state of emergency.

"This culminated in the UDF judgment of last year in which the Appellate Division found that the President could make just about any regulation and, effectively, however vague it was the courts did not have the power to overrule them."

He said the finding was important for another reason. "If it heralds the beginnings of a new trend, it will mean much closer judicial supervision of the emergency regulations. It will mean the courts will begin to look more closely at a range of police and executive action taken under the emergency."

Professor Hugh Corder, head of Public Law at UCT, said: "The finding is significant in the sense that this kind of lead from South Africa's highest court will inevitably have some kind of influence on the lower courts if those who are restricted challenge their orders in the future. It's a strong statement in favour of the right of the association."

He added: "This finding by Hoexter is an indication that at least some members of the Appellate Division are moving towards a greater appreciation of individual human rights."

328

Restrictions on lawyer, UDF man

JOHANNESBURG. — A restriction order has been placed on human rights lawyer and chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), Mr Azhar Cachalia, and new restrictions were served yesterday on Transvaal United Democratic Front vice-president Dr Rashid Salojee.

A statement from Nadel last night said the restriction order repeated all of the restrictions imposed on Mr Cachalia under the 1988 emergency regulations and also placed him under house arrest from 8pm to 5am every day.

Nadel condemned the restriction order and said it would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for Mr Cachalia to practise as an attorney.

The new restriction on Dr Salojee includes an additional clause which forbids him from taking part in any media interviews. He was restricted in February last year after being detained. — Sapa

UDF man gets more stringent restriction orders

Star 10/6/89 328

JANET HEARD and JO-ANNE COLLINGE

FRESH and more stringent restriction orders are known to have been imposed on at least one person since the new state of emergency was declared yesterday.

Johannesburg attorney and United Democratic Front treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia was issued with an order more stringent than his previous one and is now restricted to his Judith's Paarl home between 8 pm and 5 am.

The restrictions which applied to hundreds of former detainees before the expiry of the 1988/9 state of emergency were automatically renewed under the new emergency provisions, which came into effect at midnight on Thursday.

THE EMERGENCY

- **Speak Out: Readers' overwhelming response.**
- **Leaders, organisations and governments react.**

See PAGE 2

The provisions contain a clause stating the restrictions imposed in the last year "shall be deemed to have been imposed" at the commencement of the new emergency period.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that only those restricted people whose conditions of

TO PAGE 2.

New restriction on UDF treasurer

Star 10/6/89 328

FROM PAGE 1.

restriction had been altered would be physically served with new orders.

Mr Cachalia is one of these. His previous restrictions remain intact. These prevent Mr Cachalia from participating in the activities of the UDF and six other organisations; taking part in any interview with journalists; addressing any gathering at which 10 or more persons are present; and contributing to any publication as defined in the media regulations.

The National Association of Democratic lawyers, of which Mr Cachalia is the Johannesburg chairman, condemned the new order. "As lawyers we are keenly aware of the fact that these restrictions will make it extrememly difficult, if not impossible, for Mr Cachalia to practise as an attorney with a nationwide practice," it said in a statement.

It asked whether Mr Cachalia would be prosecuted for working in his office on a case after 8 pm.

"It is therefore not only in the context of the continuing abuse of human rights which the emergency regulations institutionalise, but also in the context of the proper functioning of the legal profession that Nadel condemns the restriction of Mr Cachalia."

Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa, UDF acting general-secretary, said: "The house arrest of Mr Cachalia and the reimposition of restrictions belies the analysis that the Government is shifting its emphasis from repression to reform."

Curbs on Gumede and Mbeki

NMEWS 13/6/89

Staff Reporter

RESTRICTION orders were today imposed on two prominent political figures, Mr Archie Gumede, leader of the United Democratic Front, and Mr Govan Mbeki, 79, former leader of the African National Congress.

Mr Gumede, who has been banned from taking any further part in UDF activities, has played a major role in arranging tomorrow's peace talks to try to end the political violence in Natal.

Observers monitoring the political killings over the past three years have logged up more than 1 820.

They said Mr Gumede was most instrumental in getting the UDF to the negotiation table.

Previous restrictions were placed on Mr Mbeki on December 11, 1987, just over a month after he was released after 23 years in prison.

In terms of the new order, signed by Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok on June 9, Mr Mbeki is not allowed outside the boundaries of his New Brighton flat between 6 pm and 6 am.

The new order prohibits him from taking part in any United Democratic Front activity.

Worrall wins

Gumede restricted further by police

(328)

Star 13/6/89

DURBAN — The Government yesterday tightened the terms of the restriction order applying to Mr Archie Gumede, a leader of the United Democratic Front.

In addition to an existing ban on press interviews and meetings of more than 10 people, Mr Gumede must now remain in his home between 8 pm and 5 am.

This would make it difficult for him to attend talks expected to start in Durban today between the UDF, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the Inkatha movement. — Reuter.

Tutu 'outraged' by curbs on Gumede

NMGS 14/6/89

328

By KAREN STANDER
Religion Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu, said today he was "outraged" by restrictions placed on United Democratic Front leader Mr Archie Gumede and asked Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to remove them immediately.

Archbishop Tutu telephoned Mr Vlok yesterday and said that unless he lifted the restriction order "I will regard statements professing commitment to peace as so many lies".

He said Natal and national church leaders had been trying to end the conflict for more than 18 months.

"HINDER"

"During this period the government has acted only to hinder the process. It has refused to contemplate an independent inquiry into the causes of the violence and it has imposed retriction orders affecting one of the parties to the talks."

Last week a fresh peace initiative involving Inkatha and the UDF-Cosatu alliance appeared to have been bogged down in a dispute over a venue for talks. The church's synod had sent a delegation of bishops to talk to both sides and, minutes before the synod ended on Thursday, they heard of an apparent breakthrough.

STRONG VOICE

"Now, two days after talks about peace were to have started, Mr Vlok has restricted the activities of Mr Gumede, one of the strongest voices for peace in the region.

"Mr Vlok has shown in negotiations over hunger strikers that he is amenable to reason. If he does not display this quality now, history will judge him and his colleagues very harshly for their contribution to the terrible killing, maiming and destruction taking place in Natal."

● Brigadier Leon Mellet, Press secretary to Mr Vlok, said he was unable at this stage to confirm Archbishop Tutu's telephone conversation with Mr Vlok, or set out Mr Vlok's view of the matter, because he had not had a chance to discuss it with the Minister. Mr Vlok would not be available until later as he was attending a Cabinet meeting.

Cape Times 13/6/89

Gumede gagged on eve of talks

328

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Natal president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede, has been issued with restriction orders prohibiting him from taking part in the UDF — two days before peace talks between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance are scheduled to begin.

Mr Gumede was served with the restriction orders at his home in Clermont yesterday. They were issued by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in Pretoria on Friday.

The orders prevent Mr Gumede from taking part in any manner whatsoever in the UDF and the Release Mandela Campaign. They restrict him from talking to the press, addressing public gatherings or helping to prepare any material for publication.

They also restrict Mr Gumede to his house in Clermont between 8pm and 5am.

The Democratic Party spokesman on manpower and MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said he was horrified by the restrictions.

"Mr Gumede has frequently stuck his neck out by promoting peace talks in Natal. He is a 75-year-old man who is recognised by both friend and foe as a man of peace," Mr Gastrow said.

"These further restrictions must be seen as a deliberate attempt to sabotage the intended talks between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance."

The peace talks are expected to take place in Durban tomorrow.

Star 14/6/89 (328)

New orders sharply criticised

Govt slaps restrictions on leaders

CAPE TOWN — Restriction orders were yesterday imposed on two prominent political figures, Mr Archie Gumede, a leader of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and Mr Govan Mbeki (79), former leader of the African National Congress.

The Government has also renewed restrictions on UDF leader Mrs Albertina Sisulu and put UDF treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia under house arrest.

Mr Gumede, who has been banned from taking any further part in UDF activities, has played a major role in arranging today's Natal peace talks to try to end the political violence in the province.

Outrage

Previous restrictions were placed on Mr Mbeki on December 11, 1987, just over a month after he was released from 23 years in prison.

In terms of the new order, signed by Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok on June 9, Mr Mbeki is not allowed outside the boundaries of his New Brighton flat between 6 pm and 6 am.

The new order prohibits him from taking part in any UDF activity.

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu expressed outrage at the restriction on Mr Gumede, saying: "For more than 18 months Natal and national church leaders have been trying to bring to an end the conflict between political rivals in the province. During this period the Government has acted only to hamper the process, never to help it.

"Now Mr Vlok has restricted the activities of Mr Gumede, one of the strongest voices for peace in the region. We cannot interpret this as anything other than a deliberate attempt on Mr Vlok's part to perpetuate the divisions which have caused such frightful bloodshed in Natal," Mr Tutu said.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has strongly condemned the renewed — and increased — restrictions imposed on the leaders — especially those on Mr Gumede.

"Apart from attempting to cripple Mr Gumede's leadership role, his house arrest effectively prevents him from making a vitally needed contribution to the Natal peace process," Cosatu said.

"We are not convinced that this timing is coincidental, since it repeats a pattern we have seen in the last year."

Cosatu also highlighted the renewed ban on 30 anti-apartheid organisations.

"The attempt by Mr de Klerk to project a new image of reasonableness should now fool no one except those who want to be fooled," said Cosatu. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP.

Govan Mbeki and Archie Gumede are restricted

LEADERS BANNED

AFRICAN National Congress leader Mr Govan Mbeki and United Democratic Front co-president Mr Archie Gumede were slapped with new banning orders yesterday.

The orders, signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, restrict Mbeki to the boundaries of his New Brighton flat between 6pm and 6am.

Gumede is prevented from talking to the Press, addressing public gatherings and helping to prepare any material for publication. He is also restricted to his house in Clermont, Durban, between 8pm and 5am.

The new order prohibits Mbeki from taking part in any United Democratic Front activity.

Previous restrictions were placed on Mbeki on December 11, 1987, just more than a month after he was released after 23 years in prison.

Gumede has played one of the most significant roles in arranging today's peace talks to try and end the political violence in Natal, was yesterday restricted by the Government from taking any further part in UDF activities.

Observers monitoring the political killings in the past three years have logged up more than 1 820 deaths.

In recent months they have said that Gumede was most instrumental in getting the UDF to the negotiation table.

Talks between low-key Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha delegations take place in Durban today.

SOWETAN Reporter and Sapa

These would have been followed up by talks between leaders of the UDF, Cosatu and Inkatha.

Gumede would have taken part in the leadership discussions, but is now not allowed to.

Observers have said that Gumede was urged the younger, more militant members of UDF affiliates to give peace a chance. He had put his political reputation on the line that peace would work, observers have said.

The restriction order he was already under was tightened to prevent him from taking part in any UDF activities.

The Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, Anglican Bishop of Natal, who has played a major behind-the-scenes role in making today's talks possible said: "Why has this been done on the eve of these talks? That is the question we all want asked."

Nuttall said he found the tighter restrictions very disturbing: "Quite apart from the peace talks it is an outrageous action to take."

Bail is granted

Sowetan 14/6/89

By ALINAH DUBE

328

MR DONSIE Khumalo, the general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in the Northern Transvaal, was granted bail of R3 000 in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The bail application was made before Mr W A J van Zyl following Khumalo's arrest on June 1. He and Miss Grace Dube and Mr Ignatius Jacobs are facing charges relating to the breaking of the restriction orders imposed on them after their release from detention.

The charges include failure to report to the police and being absent from home on the night of March 29 when they allegedly staged a sit-in at the British Embassy in Pretoria.

Before granting him bail, the magistrate warned Khumalo to bear in mind that he was still a restricted person.

Maties plan to challenge ban on protests

75-22/6/89. 328 Winnall

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

STELLENBOSCH University has until 4pm tomorrow to respond to a threatened legal challenge by students contesting the validity of a 1985 ban on campus demonstrations.

The move follows the backfiring of an attempt by the administration to defuse the controversy wracking the campus.

Students hailed as a "triumphant victory" the "capitulation" of university authorities when they announced this week the expulsion of liberal student leader Leslee Durr and the four-month suspension of two student bodies, Nusas and Black Students of Stellenbosch would be set aside.

But the simultaneous decision to bring them before a fresh disciplinary hearing "as speedily as possible" honed the dispute down to its central issue, the ban on protest.

It was for their alleged infringement of this rule — by taking part last month in peaceful campus demonstrations calling for desegregated residences — that the initial steps were taken against Durr, the National Union of South African Students and BSOS.

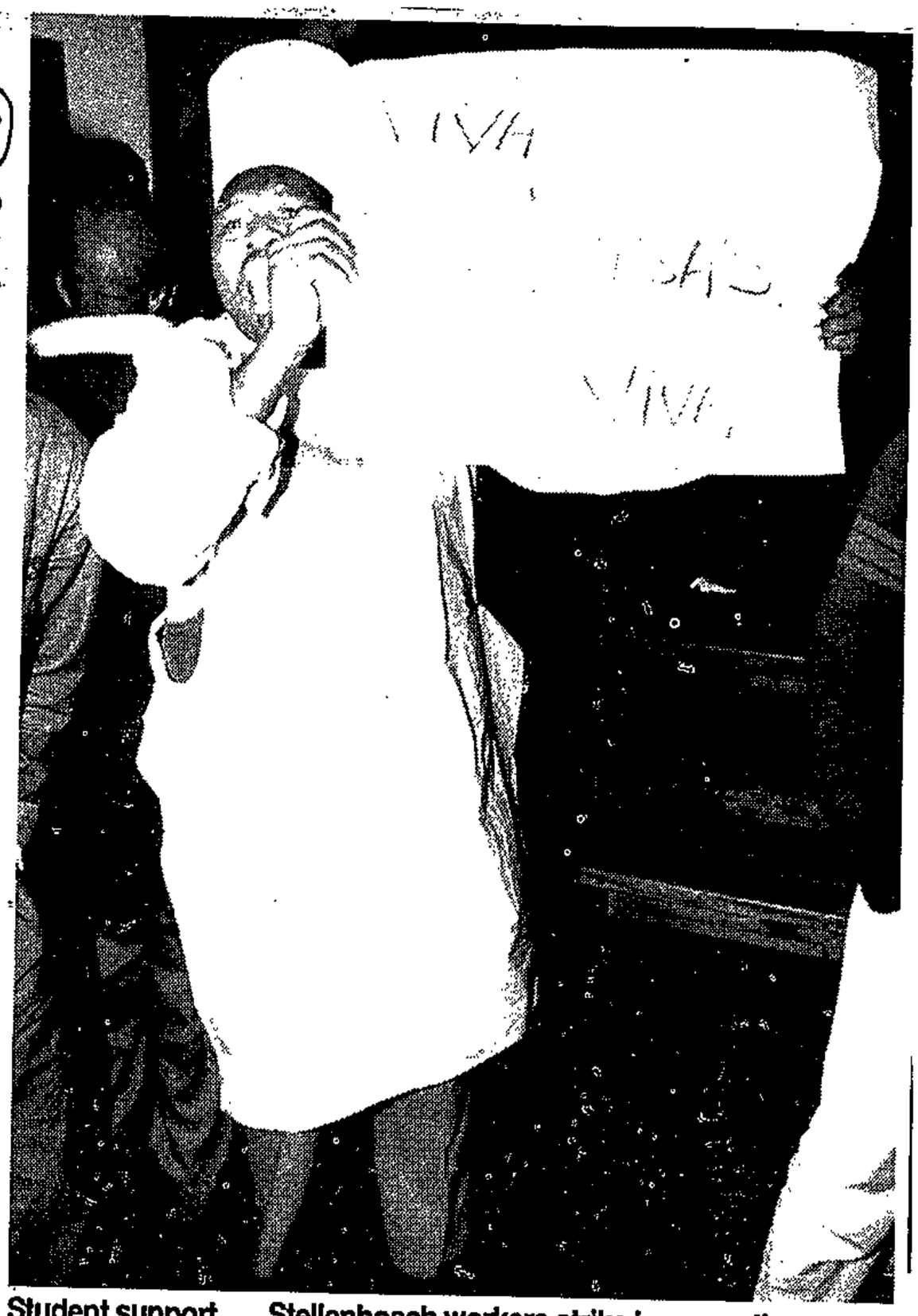
In the students' view, the rule itself is *ultra vires*.

A letter from attorneys acting for Durr, Nusas and BSOS was sent to the university's lawyers yesterday, spelling out their position and asking for a response by 4pm.

Any re-hearing which turned on "an invalid rule" would thus be "merely an exercise in ceremonious futility".

A further difficulty in understanding the purpose of a re-hearing lay in the fact that it was understood that the rector, Professor Mike de Vries, had indicated to the university's senate that the ban might soon have to be reconsidered.

The letter asked for urgent clarification on whether this was so — and if not, whether the university would defer any fresh hearing until the ban's validity had been tested in the supreme court.



Student support ... Stellenbosch workers strike in sympathy

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

328

15-22/6/89.

Newspaper, book in new police seizure

Weekly Mail Reporters

POLICE this week seized two publications, one under the Emergency regulations, the other in terms of the Criminal Prodecures Act.

Security police yesterday removed 1 340 copies of the book *Comrade Moss* from the Johannesburg offices of Learn and Teach Publications.

Police are investigating charges of contempt of court against *Saamstaan* community newspaper in Oudtshoorn, where more than 300 copies of the latest edition were seized by security police this week.

The copies of *Comrade Moss*, according to Warrant Officer H Pitout of the John Vorster Square security branch, were seized in terms of regulation 9(2) of the media Emergency regulations.

A *Learn and Teach* photographer had his film confiscated after he took a picture of police removing copies of the book.

His film was later returned.

A statement later released by Sached Trust and Learn and Teach Publications, joint publishers of the book, said: "Once again, the government believes that by killing the messenger, it can kill the message."

At the time of going to press, the president of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa Moss Mayekiso — the man about whom the book was written — could not be reached for comment.

Police press liaison officer in Pretoria Captain R Bloomberg confirmed the seizure of both *Comrade Moss* and *Saamstaan*.

Saamstaan organiser Derek Jackson said the newspaper's latest edition — of which 22 000 copies were printed — carried a front-page report dealing with the recent trial of three policeman charged with beating to death George activist Ace Kobe.

One of the policemen was sentenced to 12 years' jail and the other two to seven years on counts of attempted murder. They are out on bail pending appeal.

The report included an interview with Kobe's common-law wife, Elizabeth Qatana.

Jackson said: "At our annual general meeting we were mandated to continue reporting things as they are

Other problems are more pressing: Jackson is the only licensed driver employed by the media project. But his restriction order confines him to the Oudtshoorn magisterial district.

He is permitted to ferry the newspaper to its Cape Town printers hundreds of kilometres away — something made necessary because local firms refuse to print the newspaper.

Restrictions on Gumede modified

CAPE TIMES 17/6/89 328

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Restrictions on UDF leader Mr Archie Gumede, effectively preventing him from taking part in the Natal peace talks, were modified yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Vlok said in a letter to Mr Gumede that he had taken the decision after representations to him by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu.

He had served a restriction order on Mr Gumede on June 12 which confined him to his Clermont home overnight, thus restricting him from taking part in the peace talks which are due to start in Durban on Monday.

The order was widely criticized as a deliberate attempt by Mr Vlok to undermine the talks.

But the official spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said last night the order had not been meant to prevent Mr Gumede from taking part in the peace talks.

He said when Mr Vlok had realised the implications of the house restriction clause, he had decided to modify the restriction order.

Order withdrawn

Two SAP security officers called on Mr Gumede yesterday morning at 5 a m and gave him a letter from Mr Vlok saying "that with reference to representations received by me from Archbishop Desmond Tutu" the first order was withdrawn.

Mr Vlok told him a new order would be served on him "without a provision of restriction to the premises where you live".

However, Mr Gumede is still unable to take part in the UDF and the Release Mandela Campaign, and cannot talk to the press, address public gatherings, or write for publication.

Archbishop Tutu said he was thankful that good sense had prevailed and that Mr Vlok had withdrawn the extra restrictions placed on Mr Gumede.

He said the real solution would be to lift all restrictions on all leaders "and we will keep exerting pressure for that to happen".

The Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, Anglican Bishop of Natal, said he was thankful for the move.

"Our cry has been heard," he said. "Obviously one would like the restrictions to be lifted completely."

The DP spokesman on manpower and MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said it was clear that public pressure had played a significant role in Mr Vlok's decision.

"The fact that Mr Gumede can now participate in the peace talks is to be welcomed. But what is important is that any agreement which may be reached is still to be communicated to grassroots supporters at meetings, which Mr Gumede will still not be able to do under the restrictions which remain.

"Thus his hands remain tied as far as any effective role is concerned — he cannot play a role in persuading supporters of the UDF to comply with any agreement which may be reached.

"He should not have been restricted in the first place," Mr Gastrow said.

Orders on UDF pair relaxed

B/Day 19/6/89 (328)

Business Day Reporters

TWO prominent Natal UDF leaders had their restriction orders modified at the weekend to allow them to take part in peace talks with Inkatha.

The talks, aimed at ending Natal unrest, are to start in Durban today.

The orders, restricting UDF leader Archie Gumede and treasurer Azhar Cachalia to their homes at night, were lifted by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

But their other restrictions, prohibiting them from taking part in UDF activities, granting news interviews, addressing gatherings of more than 10 people, and contributing to the preparation of any publication, remained intact.

Vlok wrote to Gumede that he had taken the decision after representations by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Vlok's June 12 house-restriction on Gumede was criticised as an attempt to undermine the talks.

But Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellett said that when Vlok realised the implications of Gumede's house-restriction clause, he decided to modify the restriction order.

Gumede said he was relieved that his house-arrest restriction was relaxed to allow him to participate in the talks.

Peter Gastrow (DP Durban Central) said that Gumede could take part in the talks was to be welcomed, but under the remaining restrictions, he would still not be able to communicate any agreement to grassroots supporters.

Editor fined for quoting listed person

Cape Times 22/6/89

328

JOHANNESBURG. — Vrye Weekblad editor Max du Preez was yesterday sentenced to six months in prison, suspended for five years, for contravening the Internal Security Act.

Johannesburg magistrate Mr Pieter Bredenkamp found Du Preez guilty of publishing an article quoting listed ANC national executive committee member and SA Communist Party general-secretary Mr Joe Slovo.

Wits Centre for Policy Studies senior lecturer Mr Mark Swilling indirectly quoted Mr Slovo in a Vrye Weekblad report on the Leverkusen conference attended by South African, ANC and Soviet academics in West Germany

Wending Publications was fined R1 000, suspended conditionally for five years.

Defence counsel Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann said he had no ill intentions when publishing the article.

Sowetan 22/6/89 (328)

Case against Cosatu man

MR DONSIE Khumalo, Cosatu general secretary in the Northern Transvaal, has not been charged for breaking a restriction order on the night he and five other people spent in the British Embassy in Pretoria, a spokesman for the SAP public relations division has said.

The spokesman said Khumalo and his co-accused were charged for contravening their restriction orders after leaving the embassy on March 30. He was reacting to an article in the *Sowetan* of June 14 that the charges Khumalo faced included the time he and others spent at the embassy.

The *Sowetan* published this information after a Sergeant Stoltz said under cross-examination that the charges against the three included the sit-in at the embassy.

Sowetan 22/6/84 (328)

Case against Cosatu man

MR DONSIE Khumalo, Cosatu general secretary in the Northern Transvaal, has not been charged for breaking a restriction order on the night he and five other people spent in the British Embassy in Pretoria, a spokesman for the SAP public relations division has said.

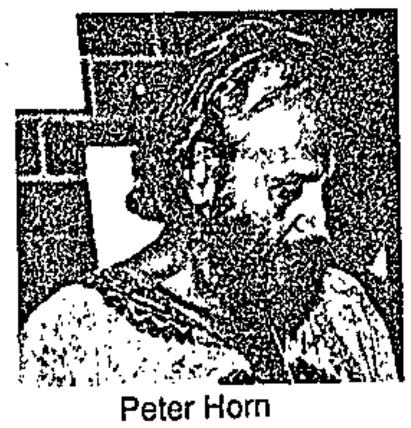
The spokesman said Khumalo and his co-accused were charged for contravening their restriction orders after leaving the embassy on March 30. He was reacting to an article in the *Sowetan* of June 14 that the charges Khumalo faced included the time he and others spent at the embassy.

The *Sowetan* published this information after a Sergeant Stoltz said under cross-examination that the charges against the three included the sit-in at the embassy.

328

Censorship: Creating pockets of ignorance

The banning last year of Salman Rushdie's book, "The Satanic Verses", raised the question as to whether the state should impose censorship to protect the religious sensibilities of some citizens. But to what degree should there be an embargo on criticism? PETER HORN argues that any form of censorship is fundamentally incompatible with democracy:



Peter Horn

ANY form of censorship assumes that there is one group — usually a minority — which is wiser, more intelligent, more moral than another group.

This other group is prone to be seduced, led astray, outraged or insulted by some form of writing, painting, music or other form of self-expression.

Any form of censorship therefore denies the full equality of all the members of a society.

The censors depict themselves as adult and responsible, and insinuate patronisingly that the majority is in a childlike state of irresponsibility.

Such censorship is fundamentally incompatible with democracy, whether it is exercised by a government, a religious community, a political party, or even by the majority of the people.

It deprives at least some individuals of their democratic right to be informed about all issues, so that they can make up their own minds and come to a decision on the basis of all the available information.

Democracy — decisionmaking by the people — is impossible without a full and free flow of information to all.

As soon as there is a small privileged group withholding information and restricting access to it, all those who are denied this information become disadvantaged citizens.

Privileges

The existence of any form of censorship creates pockets of ignorance, which in turn create opportunities and privileges for anti-democratic forces.

Traditionally, democratic movements opposed the imposition of any kind of censorship, be it by the church or state.

The churches wanted to "protect" their members from any kind of atheism and what they called blasphemy; the states wanted to restrict the flow of ideas which they regarded as "subversive" or "revolutionary", including disclosures about corruption, maladministration, nepotism and other malpractices.

However, several questions have arisen in democratic movements concerning censorship, which make it difficult for these movements to state unequivocally that there shall be no censorship.

One can understand that democratic movements would like to restrict their opponents who advocate racism, imperialism, colonialism, sexism, fascism and other practices seen as detrimental to the democratic ideals.

One can also understand the concern of members of a democratic movement when their children are exposed to literature glorifying violence and pornography.

And should the state not protect the religious sensibilities of its citizens against attacks which they perceive as slanderous and blasphemous?

Religious

While one has sympathy with these views, such a protectionist stance presents many grave problems to a democratic movement which takes grassroots participation seriously.

A modern state like South Africa does not have a population which agrees to one set of religious and moral norms. It is, by its nature, widely diversified and pluralistic.

But even more problematic is the power of a few people to decide on what is so detrimental to the state (or church) that all others should be forbidden even to contemplate it.

Everybody assumes that his or her norms are the norms of society. But what in the view of some is the slanderous denigration of a popular leader, may in fact be a necessary criticism preventing the unchecked growth of undesirable practices.

What in the view of some may look like pornography, may in the view of others be the enjoyable and justifiable celebration of the beauty of the human body, of eroticism and sexuality.

What may appear to some to be a blasphemy, may in the views of others be an acceptable criticism of bigotry and religious narrow-mindedness.

Neither the leaders nor any current majority of a mass democratic movement have a monopoly on the truth. Sober reflection will show that neither Marx nor Lenin, not to speak of lesser lights, were always right in their analysis.

The ANC has in the past supported causes and championed ideas which are best forgotten today.

A total embargo on criticism would have meant that a better view would never have been able to form, that past mistakes would be current errors.

While some leaders may have resisted criticism, popular and socialist movements have always thrived on open debate.

When it comes to the truth, as far as humble human beings can ever get the truth, even majority decisions lose their force.

Even if 99 out of 100 people believed that Galileo, Newton, Darwin or modern geology were wrong, and the scriptures of a particular religion were right, the censoring of scientifically well-founded facts due to prejudice would kill any further attempts to find out the truth about nature.

If the analyses of a Marx or Freud, the philosophies of Kant or d'Holbach disagrees with the received wisdom of a particular society, even if everybody in that society held that view, the censoring of such uncomfortable knowledge would be disastrous for the society concerned.

Weighing up the discomfort and distress which individuals may be exposed to in a society which rejects all forms of censorship against the fundamental benefits which this policy promises, there is no doubt that any democracy which entrusts the flow of information in any form to a closed group of censors, be they priests or politicians, is severely endangered.

In fact, I cease to function as a member of democracy as soon as anybody withholds any information from me, since my decisions will be misinformed.

What recourse is there for a citizen who feels himself wronged by any form of information distributed over any of the media?

Even if he cannot invoke the censor, he can invoke the censure. His first recourse against false and even against malicious information is obviously to argue against it, and press laws which give the wronged party widely formulated rights to express his disagreement are a necessity to counterbalance the absence of other restrictions.

Given the human tendency to find the forbidden more interesting, and given the rational nature of a democracy being based on argument and persuasion rather than on coercion, it seems far more reasonable to expose unsocial behaviour than ban its expression in print.

The Hitlers and Terre'Blanches should be exposed by the pen of the popular writer, not kept hidden in a cellar.

Falsehood

Where argument alone does not contain the solution, the courts can. It is possible to appeal to the courts to determine the truth or falsehood of statements in libel actions, to get interdicts against people who damage the good name of another.

The person wronged gets the satisfaction that the truth is publicly stated in a court of law.

Beliefs and opinions, however, should not be so protected. No court of law can determine that one or other religion is the true religion. And no-one whose views about a religion are painful to any member of any religion can enforce these views in a court of law.

Any law to outlaw atheism, irreligiosity or blasphemy could only be founded on objective criteria. That to me would seem to be an impossible task.

There are no absolute rights in any society. In the end every society must balance the harm which arises out of a particular freedom against the benefits.

There may be reason to protect children against some forms of writing and visual material.

There may be good cause to counterbalance the possible bad effects of a society without censorship by special positive efforts to champion the beliefs and ethics of that society.

But I believe that any form of censorship spells the end of democracy.

(Professor Peter Horn is the Dean of Arts at the University of Cape Town.)

Star 22/6/89

Editor guilty of quoting Joe Slovo

(328)

By Celeste Louw

Max du Preez, editor of the *Vrye Weekblad*, was found guilty by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act and given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for five years, for quoting a listed person in the newspaper.

Du Preez's conviction follows a report in *Vrye Weekblad's* November 11 issue on a conference in West Germany in which Soviet, South African and ANC academics took part.

Magistrate Mr P H Bredenkamp said it was not prohibited for a third person to take notice of the viewpoints of various organisations, but actual remarks by a listed person were not allowed.

The court found that the newspaper quoted Mr Joe Slovo, general secretary of the South African Communist Party and a member of the ANC's national executive.

Wending Publications, publishers of the *Vrye Weekblad*, were fined R1 000, also suspended for five years.

Mabasa released

(328)

Sowetan 22/6/89

THE deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Lybon Mabasa, has been released but his movements have been restricted, a family spokesman said yesterday.

His wife, Mrs Oko Mabasa, said her husband was whisked to John Vorster Square to see Mr Herbert before being released. He was detained on March 28. In terms of his restriction orders he must report at the Moroka police station daily and must be indoors between 6am to 6pm.

Mabasa (36) was in the founding committee of Azapo in 1978 and was banned for five years as a result of his involvement.

He is a former school teacher and president of Azapo. His involvement in politics dates back to the formation of the South African Students Organisation in 1968.

While in detention Mabasa twice went on a hunger strike to force the authorities to either charge or release him.

Vrye Weekblad editor hits at state 'vendetta'

Weekly Mail Reporter

"ALL people who are a threat to state security must be silenced in each and every way", was how a Johannesburg magistrate interpreted the Internal Security Act, in sentencing newspaper editor Max du Preez.

The editor of the *Vrye Weekblad* was found guilty of contravening the Internal Security Act and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, in the regional court this week.

The charges relate to an article published in the newspaper last year which indirectly quoted senior African National Congress member Joe Slovo, who may not be quoted in South Africa because he is a listed person.

Vrye Weekblad's company, Wending Publikasies, was also fined R1 000, suspended for five years.

In the fourth court appearance this year the newspaper, represented by Du Preez, was acquitted on four other charges of failing to be registered before publication. This was on grounds that the offence was merely "technical".

But the fifth charge of contravening the Internal Security Act, to which Du Preez pleaded not guilty, was regarded in a far more serious light.

According to Magistate J Bredenkamp, Du Preez had committed "such a serious offence that a sentence had to be imposed". He added that, in his opinion, the Act (the Internal Security Act), spelt out that "all people who are a threat to state security must be silenced in each and every way".

In passing sentence Bredenkamp conceded that the article was "indeed objective and not revolutionary".

The article, on November 11, was a summary by University of the Witwatersrand academic, Mark Swilling, of a conference between South African and Soviet academics in West Germany last year. Slovo was one of the participants.

Professor Nina Overton, a communications professor at Rand Afrikaans University, was called by the defence during a previous court appearance. She said it was "impossible for any newspaper today to publish articles about South African politics and our political future without referring to the arguments of persons on the consolidated (banned) list or their banned organisations".

On his return to his office after the hearing Du Preez, was informed that three further charges against the *Vrye Weekblad* were being investigated. These related to alleged subversive statements about military service which appeared in three separate editions of the paper, the last on February 24 this year.

Du Preez yesterday said the "subversive" quotes came from straightforward reports on the case of conscientious objector Charles Bester. He found it strange that the police took so long to take action, and that they arrived so timeously just after he returned from court.

"We think it is totally absurd, ridiculous and outrageous," he said. "It is further evidence of the petty vendetta that the government has against the *Vrye Weekblad*."

WMail 23-29/6/89.

(28)

Fears over restrictions

Minister says it interferes with recovery of detainees

CONCERN that restrictions may interfere with rehabilitation programmes for released detainees has been expressed by the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

He undertook to consult with his Cabinet colleagues on this issue, representatives of concerned health bodies said at a Press conference in Johannesburg.

A delegation of nine met Van Niekerk on June 16 in Cape Town to impress on him the serious psychological damage caused by detention without trial, and of the detrimental effects of restrictions imposed on released detainees.

Serious

Reporting back on the meeting, they said Van Niekerk acknowledged that detentions and restrictions did have serious mental health effects.

They said Van Niekerk told them about comprehensive guidelines issued in March which governed the treatment of detainees and prisoners by district surgeons.

Though the guidelines had not been made public, they said it included a regulation that detainees would be given a document to sign on their arrest, which outlines their access to health care personnel.

Forced

The "ethical compromises which were effectively forced on health workers" by security legislation and regulations in the treatment of detainees, as well as the conditions of imprisonment, were also discussed with Van Niekerk.

They said the meeting was useful because the groups that had met Van Niekerk were "a broad spectrum" of health care professionals.

One of their demands was that any doctor should have full and free access to any prisoner, including those detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The recent hunger strike was described as a "stark manifestation of the severe mental and physical deprivation that detainees experience".

Commenting on the severe restrictions imposed on detainees after their release, they said "the psycho-social stress it produces is of such dimensions that it is placed squarely within the definition of torture" as espoused in the Tokyo Declaration of 1975.

Delegates

The delegation comprised Prof John Kalk of the Health Crisis ad hoc committee; Drs Leslie London, Nkaki Mntlala and Mangaliso Maqima of the National Medical and Dental Association; Miss Terry Sacco of Concerned Social Workers; Miss Ilana Edelstein and Prof Don Foster of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in SA; and Drs Aslam Dasoo and Errol Holland of the SA Health Workers Congress. — Sapa.

Newspaper prosecution threats 'a form of censorship'

Weekly Mail Reporter

NEWSPAPERS beware — "Stoffel Botha may no longer be clamping down on you but police action against newspapers is saying we are here to keep an eye on you".

This is the feeling of acting editor of the *New Nation*, Gabu Tugwana. He was referring to the frequent visits received by newspaper editors from the South African Police, who threaten prosecution under Emergency regulations and other laws, but in most cases don't follow up the threats.

The *Natal Witness*, the *New Nation*, the *Weekly Mail*, *South*, *Vrye Weekblad*, the *Sowetan* and the *Star* have had visits from the police.

The pattern has been that editors are visited by the police, who say they intend opening a docket. The editors then make statements concerning the charge and then do not hear from the investigating officer again — until the next visit. Very few prosecutions follow, but one former editor is due to appear in court next month in connection with an article published in May last year.

Dockets, editors say, are usually opened six months to a year after the relevant article is published.

The editor of the Natal daily newspaper the *Natal Witness*, Richard Steyn, said he had had to deal with 14 such cases in the last two years.

Eight charges had since been withdrawn. Six other dockets, four in terms of the Emergency regulations, one under the Internal Security Act and one under the Police Act, were still pending.

Steyn said: "It's a form of pressure which affects the future content of the newspaper — an effective form of censorship."

The *New Nation* has been threatened with seven prosecutions, none of which has reached court. Tugwana said only two had been followed up: one related to an alleged contempt of court, the other concerned the Official Secrets Act. In both cases the attorney-general declined to prosecute.

An article in the *Star* in February said the newspaper had been threatened with three prosecutions — under the Prisons Act, the Police Act and the Emergency regulations.

Eleven dockets in terms of the media Emergency regulations have been opened in connection with articles in the *Weekly Mail*, and although statements have been made, no prosecutions have followed. One charge has been dropped.

Editor of *Vrye Weekblad* Max du Preez last week received a suspended sentence for contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting, indirectly, African National Congress national executive member Joe Slovo.

Shortly after the trial ended police informed Du Preez three charges under the Emergency regulations were being investigated against the paper.

Transvaal attorney-general Don Brunette said sometimes the police gave warnings concerning certain articles, and did not pursue the matter if they were satisfied that the offence was not being repeated.

He added prosecutions did not result either because the state did not believe there was suffient evidence or felt it was not worth pursuing.

Captain R Bloomberg, of the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, said: "The police investigate the matter and the dockets are then forwarded to the attorney-general's office. It is left to that office to decide whether to prosecute or not."

Cape Town-based *South* newspaper, which faces six charges, has been summonsed to appear in court.

Its former editor, Rashid Seria, is to appear in court on July 17 in connection with an article on school boycotts in the Western Cape.

State re-opens trial of *Weekly Mail* picketers

Weekly Mail Reporter

CHARGES against eight people, who protested against the suspension of the *Weekly Mail* last year, have been reinstated after being withdrawn early in June.

One of the eight, Association of Democratic Journalists' national coordinator Libby Lloyd, alleged the case was being re-opened because the accused were suing the state.

They are claiming damages of R12 000 each from the minister of law and order for unlawful arrest and detention under the Emergency regulations.

According to the Transvaal attorney-general's office, Lloyd and fellow protesters Laura Best, Cornelia Scholtz, Helena Saayman, Minette Carstens, Kerry Harris, Patrick Malewa and Zac Rantsedi, are expected to appear in court on September 18. They face charges of holding an illegal gathering in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Willem van Heerden, of the attorney-general's office, said yesterday that the trial was to be re-opened "because there is a case against the eight".

"The case was just withdrawn for practical reasons," said Van Heerden, "and it has now been re-opened and the matter has already been placed on the court roll."

The charges were dropped on June 1 after the eight had made their fourth appearance in the Pretoria Regional Court.

They were arrested on November 4 last year in Sunnyside, Pretoria, while picketing against the month-long suspension of the paper. They were held under Emergency regulations for four days at Pretoria Central Prison and Sunnyside police station.

Fmail 30/6-6/7/89

(328)

(328) For w/meil 30/6 - 6/7/89

THE FLIP SIDE OF CENSORSHIP

The state censorship system decides what you may not hear, and the state information department decides what you may hear ... in abundance. The flip side of censorship is the information bureaucracy, which distributes some 35 million publications a year.
ANTON HARBER reports

CENSORSHIP is one side of the government's information strategy. The other is a bureaucracy that spends about R33-million annually, employs 697 people and runs a head-office and 13 regional offices around the country.

This is the Bureau for Information, the centre of one of the fastest-growing state industries: the dissemination of government propaganda.

The government uses censorship to control what others say about it.

But at the same time, it is spending more money all the time, employing more people and opening more offices to fill the censorship-created gap with information, publications, advertisements and propaganda putting its own point of view.

For example, according to the Bureau's annual report, last year it put out 10 regional newspapers, most in African languages, with a combined print-order of about 1-million every month.

The total number of publications distributed by the Bureau during 1988 is numbered at about 35,5-million, up from 7,8-million the previous year (interestingly, the report indicates that only 3,8-million of these were actually distributed). Audio-visual presentations numbered 2 258 for the year.

In addition, the Bureau was involved in producing 90 different newsletters for black municipalities.

The Bureau also puts out glossy magazines, such as *Panorama*, *Southern Africa Today* and *SA Digest*, and a journal called *RSA Policy Review*.

All of these appear in both official languages and some, like *Panorama*, are published in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch and Chinese.

The Bureau also boasts of having put on 53 shows and 80 exhibitions, hosted 158 receptions and compiled 567 guest programmes during 1988.

Bureau Head, Dave Steward

The 1987 breakdown is more detailed. The Bureau screened 1 432 films and 1 005 video shows; attended 1 893 meetings and 1 234 functions, using up 4 053 hours of overtime doing this work. That year, Bureau personnel gave 1 459 lectures with audio-visual aid, and 335 without; a total of 145 254 people came to hear them.

The Bureau issued, in 1987, 1 982 media releases, organised 77 media conferences and visited 609 media contacts.

In short, the amount of activity is huge. Since its launch four years ago, the Bureau has attracted attention when it has been involved in controversy, such as when it funded a R3-million song, or when it co-ordinated the notoriously unhelpful unrest reports at the beginning of the State of Emergency. However, what goes unnoticed is how the Bureau has quietly created a booming industry out of government propaganda.

The Bureau does this through one-to-one contact (lectures, meeting visitors, etc) and through the media. Media activities fall into three categories:

- Bureau publications, which reach 2,5-million readers, according to Steward;
- Communication through other media, such as the press and television ("Our own media can reach a few million people a month; the mass media can reach R20-million people every day," says the head of the Bureau, Dave Steward);
- Advertising, one of the most controversial Bureau activities.

Advertising is necessary, says Steward, because it is the only way the Bureau can control its mass message media.

"If it (the government) wants to communicate effectively it has no alternative but to advertise ... with advertisements it has complete control over the presentation of its information, the frequency of this communication and its target market," he says.

Bureau advertising has drawn the most criticism, usually because it is a in direct pursuance of government policies. This work is often accused of attempting to convert people to a party political position, rather than simply inform them of government activity and policy.

This accusation could be made of a lot of Bureau activity, which covers many controversial areas. Thus the Bureau has spent money in the last few years campaigning for people to vote in municipal elections, to support reform, to pay their rent, to accept identity documents, to support free enterprise and to promote regional services councils.

All of this may serve the interests of the National Party, but Steward insists there is an important difference between propagating party policies and propagating government policies.

Once a party policy is ratified by parliament, those policies "acquire the status of government policy. As the government, that party now has the right to use the machinery of state to implement its policies. But it also has an obligation to communicate its policy decisions to the people," he says.

Steward's justification takes little account of the fact that the government is a minority government: "In the final instance, parliament decides how taxpayers' money should be spent. If the majority of the population is dissatisfied with the way government is going about its task, they can oust that government," he says.

There is little pretence at being neutral: "It is the task of the Defence Force, the Police and other government institutions to protect the existing constitutional dispensation. In the same way, it is the Bureau's task to consolidate and protect that dispensation against the unconstitutional and violent attacks of those who attempt to destroy it."

How does all of this differ from the notorious old Department of Information that collapsed in scandal in 1978?

According to Steward, the Bureau differs in three ways from its infamous predecessor:

- It deals only with an internal audience (Foreign Affairs deals with information for international dissemination);
- It does not, as a matter of policy, involve itself in secret projects or deal with secret funds;
- It is more concerned with communication than information.

This latter point is crucial, because it pin-points an important new function for the Bureau: collecting information about what South Africans are thinking and saying about the government.

Communication, Steward says, is a two-way process; if you want people to hear you, you have to listen to them as well. As a result, the Bureau has become a major commissioner of opinion surveys — it is the eyes and ears of the government in its attempt to monitor how people respond to its policies.

The Bureau's claim to complete openness is more doubtful. Partly, what the Bureau has learnt was that a lot of the secrecy was not needed — it can propogate government positions legitimately and openly, using taxpayers' money.

Even so, not all secrecy has disappeared. In describing Bureau activity at great length during an interview, there was one thing Steward never mentioned — its participation in the National Management System.

Bureau officials in Pretoria and around the country are central to the workings of the Joint Management Centres (JMCs). Every JMC, sub-JMC and mini-JMC — numbering hundreds — has a special communications subcommittee, and this is usually under the chairmanship of a Bureau official.

This part of the Bureau's work — which presumably must take up much time and effort — is not mentioned in any of its publicity brochures.

Questioned about it, Steward's deputy, General J Groenewald, said: "The Bureau plays its role in the (National Management) System in the same way as any government department."

Bureau officials were under strict order not to involve themselves in any clandestine JMC projects, most of which were handled by the State Security Council secretariat, he added.

We can only take the Bureau's word for this — since all JMC meetings, document and projects are top-secret.

north-eastwards along the south-eastern boundary of Erf 5128 to the point where it intersects the middle of the Cape Town-Caledon Railway line; thence generally north-westwards along the middle of the said railway line to the point where it intersects the prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of Erf 354, Somerset West; thence south-westwards along the said prolongation and the boundaries of the following erven so as to include them in this area: The said Erf 354, and Erven 355, 356, 332, 331 (road), 335 (road), 337, 314, 287 (Eiland Street), 298, 287, 299, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 299, 287 and 288, to the point where the south-western boundary of the last-mentioned erf intersects the middle of the Lourens River; thence generally south-westwards along the said middle of the Lourens River to the point where it intersects the said low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean; thence generally north-westwards along the said low-water mark to the point where it intersects the said prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of the road from Stellenbosch to Swartklip, the point of beginning.

No. 1346 328 **30 June 1989**

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982

REMOVAL OF NAMES FROM THE CONSOLIDATED LIST

Notice is hereby given that the names of Patrick Vos Mazibuko and Nhlanhla Jeffrey Madonsela have been removed from the consolidated list.

No. 1387 **30 June 1989**

REDEFINITION OF THE DISTRICT OF WONDERBOOM

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (c) and (l) of the Magistrate's Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, hereby give notice that I—

(a) amend the Schedule to Government Notice No. 1626 of 1978 by redefining the local limits of the District of Wonderboom as set out in the Schedule hereto; and

(b) withdraw Government Notice No. 2580 of 1979.

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

Area 1

Beginning at the south-eastern beacon of Portion 21 (Diagram A 4664/48) of the farm Krelingspost 425 JQ; thence eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Portion 6 (Diagram A 7859/84) of the farm Kafferskraal 308 JR; thence generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the said farm Kafferskraal 308 JR so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 6, Potion 2 (Diagram A 2241/71), the said Portion 6, Portion 5 (Diagram A 8481/82), Remainder of Portion 3, in extent 1,2427 ha, (Diagram A 2242/71), and the said Portions 5 and 6, to the north-eastern beacon of the last-named portion; thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the farm Medunsa 237 JR and Remainder of Portion 162 (Diagram A 4175/59), in extent 42,4763 ha, of the farm Klipfontein 268 JR so as to exclude them from this

noordooswaarts met die suidoostelike grens van Erf 5128 langs tot by die punt waar dit die middel van die Kaapstad-Caledon-spoorlyn kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met genoemde middel van die spoorlyn lands tot by die punt waar dit die verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Erf 354, Somerset-Wes kruis; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met genoemde verlenging en die grense van die volgende erwe langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Erf 354, en Erwe 355, 356, 332, 331 (pad), 335 (pad), 337, 314, 287 (Eilandstraat), 298, 287, 299, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 299, 287 en 288, tot by die punt waar die suidwestelike grens van laasgenoemde erf die middel van die Lourensrivier kruis; daarvandaan algemeen suidweswaarts met genoemde middel van die Lourensrivier langs tot by die punt waar dit genoemde laagwatermerk van die Atlantiese Oseaan kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met genoemde laagwatermerk langs tot by die punt waar dit genoemde verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van die pad van Stellenbosch na Swartklip kruis, die beginpunt.

No. 1346 **30 Junie 1989**

WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982

SKRAPPING VAN NAME UIT DIE GEKONSOLIDEERDE LYS

Kennis geskied hierby dat die name van Patrick Vos Mazibuko en Nhlanhla Jeffrey Madonsela uit die gekonsolideerde lys geskrap is.

No. 1387 **30 Junie 1989**

HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE DISTRIK WONDERBOOM

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (c) en (l) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet No. 32 van 1944), gee ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, hierby kennis dat ek—

(a) die bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1626 van 1978 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Wonderboom te heromskryf soos in die bylae hiervan uiteengesit; en

(b) Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2580 van 1979 intrek.

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE

Gebied 1

Begin by die suidoostelike baken van Gedeelte 21 (Kaart A 4664/48) van die plaas Krelingspost 425 JQ; daarvandaan ooswaarts in 'n reguitlyn tot by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 6 (Kaart A 7859/84) van die plaas Kafferskraal 308 JR; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van genoemde plaas Kafferskraal 308 JR langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 6, Gedeelte 2 (Kaart A 2241/71), genoemde Gedeelte 6, Gedeelte 5 (Kaart A 8481/82), Restant van Gedeelte 3, groot 1,2427 ha, (Kaart A 2242/71), genoemde Gedeelte 5 en genoemde Gedeelte 6, tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grense van die plaas Medunsa 237 JR en Restant van Gedeelte 162 (Kaart A 4175/59), groot 42,4763 ha, van die plaas Klipfontein 268 JR langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die

Restriction orders: Key hearing

By MONICA GRAAFF
Court Reporter

HUNDREDS of people placed under emergency restriction orders could be affected by the outcome of a key hearing which began in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

The state is charging former UDF leader and Atlantis community leader Mr Noel Williams of having contravened the conditions of his release from detention by leaving his restricted area on September 22 last year without Security Branch permission.

Mr Williams, 42, of 19 Alicia Crescent, Avondale, Atlantis, was released in September 1987 after three months in detention on condition that he not leave the magisterial district of Malmesbury without official permission.

His release by special order of the Minister of Law and Order was premature as his detention was due to have ended when the 1987 State of Emergency expired at midnight June 10/11 last year.

In yesterday's hearing, Mr Dullar Omar, acting as counsel for Mr Williams, submitted that his client could not plead because the State's charges did not disclose any offence.

He argued that Mr William's conditions of release expired on June 10 along with the 1987 State of Emergency and were not automatically renewed when the the 1988 State of Emergency was declared.

The conditions of release fell away at the same time the detention would have ended, Mr Omar said, adding that the regulation purporting to keep the conditions of release in force during the following State of Emergency were ultra vires and of "no force or effect".

Mr Omar also submitted that the Emergency Regulations required the authorities to apply their minds to each individual case, however practically difficult it might be for them.

The State Prosecutor, Mr Ian Yuill, said there was no case in law to indicate that the Minister should re-apply his mind to restriction orders when a new State of Emergency was proclaimed.

However, the accused had committed an offence and should stand trial, he argued.

Judgment on the validity of the charges will take place next week.

Mr J D Huggett was the magistrate. Mr I Yuill prosecuted and Mr D Omar, instructed by Mr T Papior, appeared for Mr Williams.

South

REPRESSION DOSSIER No 5

Jailed Mpetha 80 next month

SOUTH AFRICA'S oldest political prisoner, Oscar Mpetha, turns 80 next month - with one year still to go of a five-year jail sentence.

The frail and sickly Mpetha, who suffers from diabetes, has spent most of his sentence under armed guard at Groote Schuur Hospital.

Mpetha, jailed for terrorism, has lost his wife Rose and son Karl in this period.

The sickly Mrs Mpetha died in 1986. Karl, 36, died in a car accident in Arpil.

Called the "Father of South African trade unionism", Mpetha spends his days in hospital knitting jerseys for loved-ones and for charity.

And it is likely that the former Cape president of the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front will spend his birthday the same way.

He will turn 80 at the time of a mounting international campaign being spearheaded overseas by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and his youngest son Themba Mpetha.

The Free Oscar Mpetha Committee has published a half-page advertisement in a London newspaper demanding his release and this week similar advertisements were placed in newspapers in South Africa.

Locally, Mpetha's daughter Esther has been campaigning for the release of her father for the past four years, along with several organisations.

"I am hoping the government will show some humanity and release my father before his birthday," she said.

The family had made unsuccessful attempts to have him released for her mother and brothers' funerals.

Mpetha, for many years general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union, now called the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu), was born at Mt Fletcher, Transkei on August 5, 1909.

In a call for his immediate and unconditional release from prison, Fawu said Mpetha had "dedicated his life to the working class struggle, particularly as a factory worker, an organiser and a community leader".

"As a gallant and tireless fighter for freedom and the unity of the South African people, he was involved in the formation and building of the JCU, FCWU, Sactu, UDF, and youth and other community organisations.

"His imprisonment is unjust and condemned by all South Africans and the international community.

"His health had deteriorated while imprisoned and he needs special attention and medical care.

"His beloved ones, families and freedom loving people inside and outside South Africa are missing him."

Fawu is establishing a trust to look after the welfare of Mpetha.

FAMILY

CAMPAIGNING. Esther Mpetha addresses a press conference on her father's plight

Restrictees fear after attack

RESTRICTIONS

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Restricted ex-detainees here are living in fear of "death squads" following a petrol bomb attack on one of their homes.

Gugile Nkwinti, former executive member of the Port Alfred Civic Association, and his family were lucky to escape injury when the bomb exploded outside his bedroom window at 2.00am last Wednesday.

Neighbours told him later that they had seen strange men near his home earlier in the week.

An Eastern Cape police spokesman said they were not aware of the incident, but added that it would be investigated.

Meanwhile, relatives of former detainees from the region who have written to Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok asking him to lift restriction orders are continuing with their Stop the Restrictions campaign.

The people, who told Vlok about the effect of restrictions on their children, have yet to receive a reply from the Minister.

Hundreds of former detainees throughout the country were placed under stringent restriction orders after being released. - ANA

Thirty 'political' trials in W Cape

TRIALS

THE following is a list of political trials in the Western Cape in July.

July 3: Noel Williams, contravening restriction order, Cape Town Regional Court.

Julu 4: Mziwoxolo Mfeketo and Xolile Jaxa, terrorism, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 4: Mzonke "Whitey" Jacobs, contravening restriction order, Athlone Regional Court.

July 4: P Njozela, public violence, Bellville Magistrates' Court.

July 5: Five youths, charges of malicious damage to property, Hopefield Magistrates Court.

July 5: Mangaliso Dolosi, public violence, Athlone Magistrates' Court.

July 6: J Adams, assault and resisting arrest, Oudtshoorn Regional Court.

July 7: Allie Parker, publishing subversive literature, Parow Regional Court.

July 7: V Hlombe and six others, murder, Mitchells Plain Regional Court.

Julu 7: Abbey Angel, assault, Vredenberg Regional Court.

July 10: Johnny Issel, furthering the aims of the ANC, Goodwood Regional Court.

July 14: Audrey Mlakaza, Zodwa Mtandeki, Bukelwa Jerremiah, Kholeka Khombela, Mvuleni Yengeni, Nowhi Yengeni, and Shirley Yengeni, contravening the emergency regulations, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 17: Elliot Mthwa, Makhosonke Matoto, Mzwabantu Nciyabo, and 10 others, public violence, Wynberg Regional Court.

July 17: A youth who may not be named, public violence, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 17: Former SOUTH editor Rashid Seria, contravening the emergency media regulations, Cape Town Magistrates Court.

July 17: Mxolisi Zide, Fumanekile Magwelu, and Mongameli Masumpa, public violence, Athlone Regional Court.

July 18: W Lumkwana, assault, Athlone Regional Court.

July 18: Geobani Xhegwana, attempted murder, malicious damage to property, alternatively setting off an explosive device, Caledon Regional Court.

July 20: Ashley Kriel inquest, Wynberg Magistrates Court.

July 21: Mninawe Godongwana, possession of a firearm, Wynberg Regional Court.

July 21: Veliswa Mhlawuli, Linda Tsotsi, terrorism, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 21: Mzwandile Mzamane, public violence, Athlone Regional Court.

July 24: Robert Maliti, terrorism, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 26: Marjorie Lewis and Terence Lucas, furthering the aims of the ANC, Wynberg Regional Court.

July 26: Zamile Hleli, public violence, Athlone Regional Court.

July 27: Gem Mlumko, murder, Hofmeyer Regional Court.

July 27: Allie Parker, violation of media regulations, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 31: John de Vos, public violence, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 31: Reverend Dirkie Marais, possession of prohibited material, Worcester Regional Court.

MORE than 20 Western Cape and Southern Cape activists have been heavily restricted under emergency regulations.

They include Noel Williams, Dorothy Zihlangu, Roseberry Sonto, Christmas Tinto, Willie Hoffmeyr, Zoli Malindi, Josseph Marks, Joey Marks, William Thomas, Trevor Manuel, Mzonke Jacobs, Mountain Qumbela, Hilda Ndude, Ebrahim Rasool, Neville van der Rheede, Walter Mputeng, Wilson Sidina, Janet Small, Amy Thornton, Harold Harvey, Nokwanda Pokwana, Reggie Olifant, Derick Jackson and Mbulelo Grootboom.

Oudtshoorn man only emergency detainee

STATE OF EMERGENCY

Hilton McDillain, 23, from Oudtshoorn, is the only emergency detainee being held in the Western and Southern Cape.

Six Guguletu pupils have recently been released after being held under the state of emergency for up to two months. One of them Anthony Madini has been charged with public violence and released on bail of R300.

The others are Basil Mtongaatana, Tutu Majozi, Pelly Bomvana, Thanduxolo Sogani and Siyabulela Dawweti.

SECTION 29

The following people have been held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The number of days they have been held on July 6 is in brackets.

Vuyo Fetsha (178), Robert Thwala (141), Zamile Louw (141), Ngconde Balfour (141), Mdoda Daki (141), Siphiwo Qila (89), Lungile Mfobo (89) and Reggie Mzamo, who has been held since May.

Emergency restriction case goes to the Supreme Court

328

Cape Times 13/7/89

Court Reporter

A CAPE TOWN Regional Court magistrate yesterday referred a precedent-setting case, which could affect the lives of hundreds of people placed under emergency restriction orders, to the Supreme Court for trial.

The state is charging former Western Cape Cosatu vice-chairman and Atlantis community leader Mr Noel Williams with having contravened the conditions of his release from detention by leaving his restricted area on September 22 last year without permission.

In the judgment, magistrate Mr J D Hugget found that he could not pronounce on the defence's application to have the charge declared invalid because, in terms of the Magistrate's Court Act, the matter rested solely with the Supreme Court.

He therefore used the powers vested in the Criminal Procedure Act to refer the case to the Supreme Court for summary trial.

The defence, lead by advocate Mr Dullar Omar, argued that Mr Williams, 42, of 19 Alicia Crescent, Avondale, Atlantis, had assumed that his restriction orders had expired when the 1987 state of emergency ended on June 10 1988 and had not been renewed with the immediate start of the new 1988 state of emergency.

Mr Omar further submitted that emergency regulation 3 (8) (c) of proclamation R97 of 1988, whereby all restriction orders were automatically carried over from the one state of emergency to the next, was invalid.

Mr Williams was released from detention in September 1987.

... launched an application for summary judgment against him on Tuesday.

Supreme Court asked to decide

CAPE TOWN — An application challenging the validity of an emergency regulation governing the release of detainees should be referred to the Supreme Court, a Regional Court magistrate here ruled yesterday. B/Day 13/7/89.

This emerged in the trial of former detainee and UDF leader Noel Williams of Atlantis, who was charged with contravening the condition of his release by leaving his restricted area in September last year without the permission of the magistrate or Security Branch.

The matter was adjourned to August 28. — Sapa. (328)

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Trevor Bisseker. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Moon. All of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diagonal St, Johannesburg.

Emergency curbs case for Supreme Court

(328)

Star 13/7/89

CAPE TOWN — A Cape Town regional court magistrate yesterday referred a precedent-setting case, which could affect the lives of hundreds of people under emergency restriction orders, to the Supreme Court for trial.

The State is charging former Western Cape Cosatu vice-chairman and Atlantis community leader Mr Noel Williams of contravening the conditions of his release from detention by leaving his restricted area on September 22 last year without police permission.

SUMMARY TRIAL

In a precedent-setting judgment the magistrate, Mr J D Hugget, found he could not pronounce on the defence's application to have the charge declared invalid because, in terms of the Magistrate's Court Act, the matter rested solely with the Supreme Court.

He used the powers vested in the Criminal Procedure Act to refer the case to the Supreme Court for summary trial.

The case was postponed to August 28 to give the State time to establish a procedure for referring such a case to the Supreme Court and Mr Williams's bail was extended. — Sapa.

CA02.....Factory Clerk

'Detention at home' protested

Star 19/7/89

Own Correspondent (328)

More than 3 000 petitions demanding the immediate lifting of restrictions on former detainees have been handed at police headquarters in Pretoria.

The chairman of the Pretoria branch of Black Sash, Ms Kerry Harris, yesterday delivered the petitions to Wachthuis on behalf of the East London branch of the organisation.

She also delivered a letter from the co-convener of the Border Crisis Committee, Mr M George, to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

According to the letter, 33 Border people have been released — some after more than two years in detention.

Mr George said the former detainees had since been restricted, which "amounted to detention in their homes rather than in prison".

"We as a group of professionals, community organisations and family members are horrified by the denial of basic human rights to the South African citizens who have not been proven guilty of any offence, and are aware the situation endured by Border ex-detainees is mirrored all over the country," Mr George said.

Families of executed plead for cause

Clemency petition for all on deathrow

Star 19/7/89

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

Family members of executed political activists yesterday submitted a petition to the office of the State President at the Union Buildings in Pretoria calling on him to grant clemency to all those on deathrow and to end capital punishment.

The families were accompanied by relatives of those who were still on death row in Pretoria for their participation in politically motivated actions.

A copy of the petition, signed by about 30 family members, some of whom had travelled from Cape Town, Durban and the Eastern Cape, was read at a lunch-hour press conference attended by lawyers, activists, representatives of the Austrian, Australian and Canadian embassies.

Mr Themba Xulu said the petition read: "We the undersigned are all families of the people who have been hanged in Pretoria for their participation in politically motivated actions.

"We believe that our firsthand exposure to the terrible implications of judicial killing qualifies us to tell you of the horrors that are associated with it and to plead with you for clemency on behalf of those who are waiting to die".

The petition said they had experienced anguish, torment, a sense of helplessness and anger while waiting for a loved one to die.

"We have all experienced the deep feelings of futility and anger when our husbands, brothers and sons have been hanged.

Cold-blooded

"With respect, Mr President, there is no justification for the cold-blooded and purposeless killing of another human being. The killing of our family members has not helped matters nor changed the situation in our country to a peaceful one," the statement said.

They said statistics had shown their deaths had not discouraged others from continuing to pursue ideals they regarded as noble.

The hangings only perpetuated the spiral of violence which was gaining momentum in society, they said.

The killing of their relatives had caused immeasurable suffering and torment to the families and "the families of those who are still to die are being punished as brutally".

The petition said what might appear to the State President as "just retribution will most certainly be regarded to future generations as crimes".

Countries around the world were abolishing the death penalty and "in South Africa it is particularly appropriate that this be done now".

The problems of the country could only be solved if the concerned parties, including President Botha, could show compassion for those at his mercy.

The statement said the State President's clemency would be regarded as an act of statesmanship and a step towards reconciliation and peace.

The petition was accompanied by a list of 34 death row prisoners awaiting execution.

More charges

Sowetan 24/7/89 (328)

FORMER chairman of the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, who is facing three charges of contravening his restriction orders, has had his charges increased to six, his lawyer confirmed yesterday.

Ngwenya is alleged to have contravened his orders by being absent from his Senaoane, Soweto, home on December 20,24,25,26 and on January 4 and 20.

Restrictions imposed on him in terms of emergency regulations prohibit him from being away from his home between 6pm and 5am daily. He may also not leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

Ngwenya's restriction order was signed by Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on June 6 last year. He has been restricted from participating in any activities of several organisations including the UDF, Release Mandela Campaign and Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco).

This week he appeared in court and his case was postponed to September 12.

opportunity to acquire the same education as white students, there becomes no reason to boycott the ceremonies.

This view is based on an incorrect premise and deliberately overlooks many problems that black students encounter on the campuses.

Unfortunately, I am unable to list all of these problems in this article. However, I will highlight some of them.

To say that our struggle is to procure equality with whites is untrue. Simply, we demand an educational system that will respond creatively to the needs of our people and society at large.

The notorious liberal nature of these white campuses is responsible for blindfolding black students who think that by attending such institutions everything is fine.

Herbert Vilakazi, Professor of Sociology at UCT, correctly notes that within these universities there are some white radical democrats who, deeply repelled by racial oppression and exploitation, have stuck their necks out to fight fiercely against racism.

But these individuals, he argues, are an exception rather than the rule – the average white, liberal, English-speaking South African and the average white South African is conservative when it comes to the race issue.

So the point here is that liberal campuses refuse to Africanise, in the continental sense, but adamantly want to remain white. White values remain and reign supreme.

Furthermore, the liberal campuses unsurprisingly perpetuate the values of bourgeois democratic rights. Potential black and white middle-classes are groomed ready to be co-opted into the oppressive and exploitative system against the toiling and suffering black masses.

The third and most controversial argument is that the graduation ceremonies may be used as protest forums.

This view was founded after certain black universities installed radical rectors and chancellors. It is also argued that these institutions may invite progressive speakers to address graduates.

It is true that there are universities which have moved away from the intentions of their evil creators, thus embarrassing and undermining them.

However, it is doubtful whether they will succeed in divorcing themselves completely from the the State, for they still rely on the State as 80 percent of their subsidies come from it.

I remain convinced that so long as racism and capitalism last, so will these universities remain ideological servants of their grand apartheid master.

Education must be nothing less than co-operation rather than competition among fellow students, espousing such values as anti-sexism and anti-racism.

Education must be vested with attitudes capable of throwing the whole generation into a critical, yet constructive, mode of reasoning that will benefit the working masses.

Education must be based on equality in the processes of production, distribution and exchange.

Only when this education is attained, will a graduation ceremony be worth attending.

Universities and the apartheid umbrella

Student movement puts its case on ceremonies

THE concept of boycotting graduation ceremonies must be understood as an impulsive form of protest against the present education system.

There is nothing wrong, per se, with the graduation ceremony. My organisation, in fact, understands a ceremony to be a final gratitude of a person's hard-earned achievement.

But before we can analyse the system of education in South Africa, the role education is designed to play should first be analysed.

Education is an intentional process which transmits and impresses on the mind certain basic values, norms and attitudes. These attitudes range from honesty, respect for truth and self-discipline to the capacity to identify what is right from wrong, applying a criteria of principle, not of expediency.

Education also provides an individual with basic skills, capabilities and knowledge necessary for him or her to execute certain tasks.

Furthermore, education is a primary agent of a political purpose. It is used to pass on dominant religious or political ideology, which help to promote and sustain the existing social structure.

In short, education systems serve to perpetuate the interests of particular classes and social groups. There is no education that is ideologically neutral.

The educational system in South Africa is no exception. It is based on ethnic and racist lines designed to perpetuate the existing system of capitalism and racism.

The State uses institutions of learning to impose a set of values inherent in Christian National Education which embraces the entire population of South Africa within the apartheid ideological framework.

The system is fervently intolerant of the so-called mixture of races, of languages, of culture. And it is through this educational system that the ethnic/racist administrative and political framework was conceived.

Our schools, colleges, technikons and universities are evidently arranged in this notorious fashion. These are, of course, vital in order to render their products inferior and to ensure they are destined to play a subservient role in the existing social order. They also instil a paralysing fear of whites, who are regarded as superior.

It is for all these reasons that we remain vigorously opposed to the present education system in South Africa, which arrogantly espouses racism, sexism, social inequality based on wealth, values that come from over-rated and

SIPHO MASEKO, the Azanian Students' Movement secretary for political education, argues in favour of boycotting graduation ceremonies.

over-emphasised competitiveness, undemocratic and individualistic attitudes as expressed in elitism, authoritarianism and the desire to be the most important person regardless of what this does to other people.

Therefore, the idea to boycott the graduation ceremonies came after the realisation of these factors.

But despite these indisputable facts, certain students purposefully and ignorantly challenge these reasons. To justify their desire to attend the ceremonies, they advance three points of argument.

The first is that if we contemptuously disregard the existing system of education, we should not have attended its institutions from the beginning.

This is an extremely naive view, to say the least. Education is a necessity – and no alternative places of learning exist in the country and our parents cannot afford to send us abroad.

We are thus forced to attend these institutions. But as we argued earlier that education is used to pass on dominant political ideology to perpetuate the social set-up, we strongly believe that we can also use these institutions as battlegrounds for our liberation efforts.

Moreover, places of learning serve to socialise and to recruit members for national political organisations. They also foster the emergence of a politically-orientated intelligentsia which will demand the transfer of power from the racist, capitalist white minority regime by equipping it with the means to challenge the regime on its own terms.

In this vein, the late President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, said: "The history of human achievement illustrates that when an awakened intelligentsia emerges from a subject people, it becomes the vanguard of the struggle against alien rule."

The second argument – embraced by students at liberal or white universities – claims that now we have the

328

Tutu, Boesak call for lifting of restrictions

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Staff Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of the University of the Western Cape, have called for the restrictions of Western Cape community leaders to be lifted.

The call came in a statement read at a Press conference in Athlone yesterday, attended by community leaders in defiance of their restrictions.

"Laws and regulations which empower the government to restrict people's freedom of movement, freedom to assemble and their freedom of speech in contravention of the rule of law are evil measures, worthy neither of respect nor obedience," the statement said.

Arhbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak had made clear their "principled opposition" to detention without trial when they were negotiating with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, over the release of hunger strikers.

"We consequently support the demands of those under restriction that their restrictions should be lifted.

More than 15 restricted people yesterday defied restriction orders by attending the Press conference.

Lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said they faced a fine of R20 000 or 10 years' imprisonment if convicted of breaking their restrictions orders.

At the conference were United Democratic Front (Western Cape) executive members Mr Zollie Malindi (president), Mr Joe Marks (vice-president), Mr Trevor Manuel (secretary), Mr Joey Marks (junior), former UDF president Mr Christmas Tinto, Mrs Hilda Ndude, Mr Mountain Quimbela, Mr William Thomas, Mr Whitey Pokwana and Mr Willie Hofmeyr.

Other restricted people who attended were Mrs Amy Thornton, chairman of the Cape Democrats, Mrs Dorothy Zihlango, and former Cape Youth Congress president Mr Roseberry Sonto.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1645 **4 Augustus 1989**

PUBLIKASIE VAN LYS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 27 (3) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982 (WET 74 VAN 1982)

Ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 27 (3) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet 74 van 1982), word die name, uiteengesit in die Bylae, van persone ten opsigte van wie 'n kennisgewing bedoel in artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Wet van krag is, op las van die Minister van Justisie hierby gepubliseer.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1645 **4 August 1989**

PUBLICATION OF LIST IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 (3) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982 (ACT 74 OF 1982)

In terms of the provisions of section 27 (3) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), the names, set out in the Schedule, of persons in respect of whom a notice referred to in section 23 (1) of the said Act is in force, are hereby published by order of the Minister of Justice.

BYLAE/SCHEDULE

Naam Name	Datum van geboorte Date of birth	Adres ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika Address at time of departure from the Republic of South Africa	Beroep ten tyde van verlating van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika Occupation at time of departure from the Republic of South Africa	Huidige verblyfplek (sover bekend) Present whereabouts (as far as is known)
Adelman, Samuel Elias	17/4/1956	Quincestraat 5A/5A Quince Street, Sunnyside, Johannesburg	Student	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Verenigde State van Amerika/United States of America.
Ainsley, Jennifer Rosalynde, alias Roselynde de Lanciole	22/1/1932	Dalverton, Pitlockrylaan/Pitlock Drive, Rondebosch, Kaapstad/Cape Town	Sekretaresse/Secretary	Engeland/England.
Baker, Julius	9/8/1907	Vierde Laan 31/31 Fourth Avenue, Lower Houghton, Johannesburg	Vennoot in die Johannesburg-Kimberley Coal Syndicate te Johannesburg/Partner in the Johannesburg-Kimberley Coal Syndicate in Johannesburg	Engeland/England.
Beck, Godfrey Kenneth, alias Ottie Beck, alias Berg	18/10/1925	Arumstraat 735/735 Arum Street, Noordgesig, Johannesburg	Algemene Sekretaris en Organiseerder/General Secretary and Organiser	Oorlede/Deceased.
Bell, Terence Albert	12/9/1942	Moonlight Heights 204/204 Moonlight Heights, Soperweg/Soper Road, Berea, Johannesburg	Joernalis/Journalist	Zambië/Zambia.
Botha, Tozamile	15/6/1950	Mankayistraat 33/33 Mankayi Street, Zwide, Port Elizabeth	Klerk/Clerk	Londen/London, Engeland/England.
Brown, Brian Joseph	5/10/1938	Veertiende Straat 133/133 Fourteenth Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg	Predikant/Clergyman	Londen/London, Engeland/England.
Brutus, Dennis Vincent	28/11/1924	Shellstraat 20/20 Shell Street, Port Elizabeth	Onderwyser/Teacher	Chicago, Verenigde State van Amerika/United States of America.
Cole, Ernest, alias Kole, alias Levi	21/3/1940	Kubanistraat 427B/427B Kubani Street, Mamelodi, Pretoria	Verslaggewer/Reporter	Verenigde State van Amerika/United States of America.
Desai, Barney, alias Rissik Hiribai	10/4/1932	Derde Laan 7/7 Third Avenue, Claremont, Kaap/Cape.	Werkloos/Unemployed	Londen/London, Engeland/England.
Gaetsewe, John Taelo	1916	Maroka 296/296 Maroka, Johannesburg	Klerk/Clerk	Oorlede/Deceased.
Goldberg, Esme	6/7/1929	Rose-Mary, Carbrooklaan/Carbrook Avenue, Claremont, Kaapstad/Cape Town	Huisvrou/Housewife	Engeland/England.
Goldreich, Arthur Joseph	25/12/1929	Lilies Leaf Plaas/Lilies Leaf Farm, Rivonia, Johannesburg	Argitek en kunstenaar/Architect and artist	Londen/London, Engeland/England.
Gqiba, Samuel Fumanekile	16/5/1951	Haarlemlaan 42/42 Haarlem Avenue, Langa, Kaapstad/Cape Town	Predikant/Clergyman	Lusaka, Zambië/Zambia.
Hani, Martin Tembisile, ook bekend as/also known as Chris Hani en/and as Chris Nskosana	28/6/1942	Langa, Kaapstad/Cape Town	Student	Lusaka, Zambië/Zambia.
Hepple, Bob Alexander	11/8/1934	Oceanstraat 17/17 Ocean Street, Johannesburg	Advokaat/Advocate	Cambridge, Engeland/England.

20 Cape restrictees defy orders — police to probe

ARGUS 7/8/89 (328)

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

TWENTY Western Cape restrictees who defied their restriction orders by attending a church service for them in Athlone have been informed that police are investigating charges against them, lawyers said today. .

Towards the end of the service in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Hazendal, last night it was disclosed that security police were waiting at the homes of the restrictees.

A delegation of church leaders and lawyers went to the home of the nearest restrictee, Mr Trevor Manuel, where police told them they were there to warn Mr Manuel that he had broken his restriction order and that charges were being investigated against him.

Docket to A-G

They would not detain him, but a docket would be fowarded to the Attorney-General for a decision, police told the delegation.

Similar explanations were given by police at the homes of the other restrictees, lawyers said today.

The restrictees at the service were: United Democratic Front (Western Cape) leaders Mr Zollie Malindi (president), Mr Joe Marks, Mr Christmas Tinto, Mr Manuel, Mrs Hilda Ndude, Mr Ebrahim Rasool, Mr Mountain Quimbela, Mr Joey Marks, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Neville van der Rheede.

Among other restrictees at the service were fellow activists, Cape Democrats chairman Mrs Amy Thornton, Cape Youth Congress members Mr Mzonke Jacobs (president), Mr Harald Harvey, Mr Roseberry Sonto (former president), United Women's Congress members Mrs Dorothy Zhilango and Ms Whitey Pokwana and Media Workers' Association of South Africa worker Mr Wilson Sedina.

By being at the service they were breaking restrictions on addressing a meeting of more than 10 people, being outdoors at night, attending a meeting where the government was criticised and taking part in the activities of the restricted UDF, lawyers said.

Standing ovation

As security police were observing the church, restrictees filed into the packed building to a standing ovation from more than 500 people.

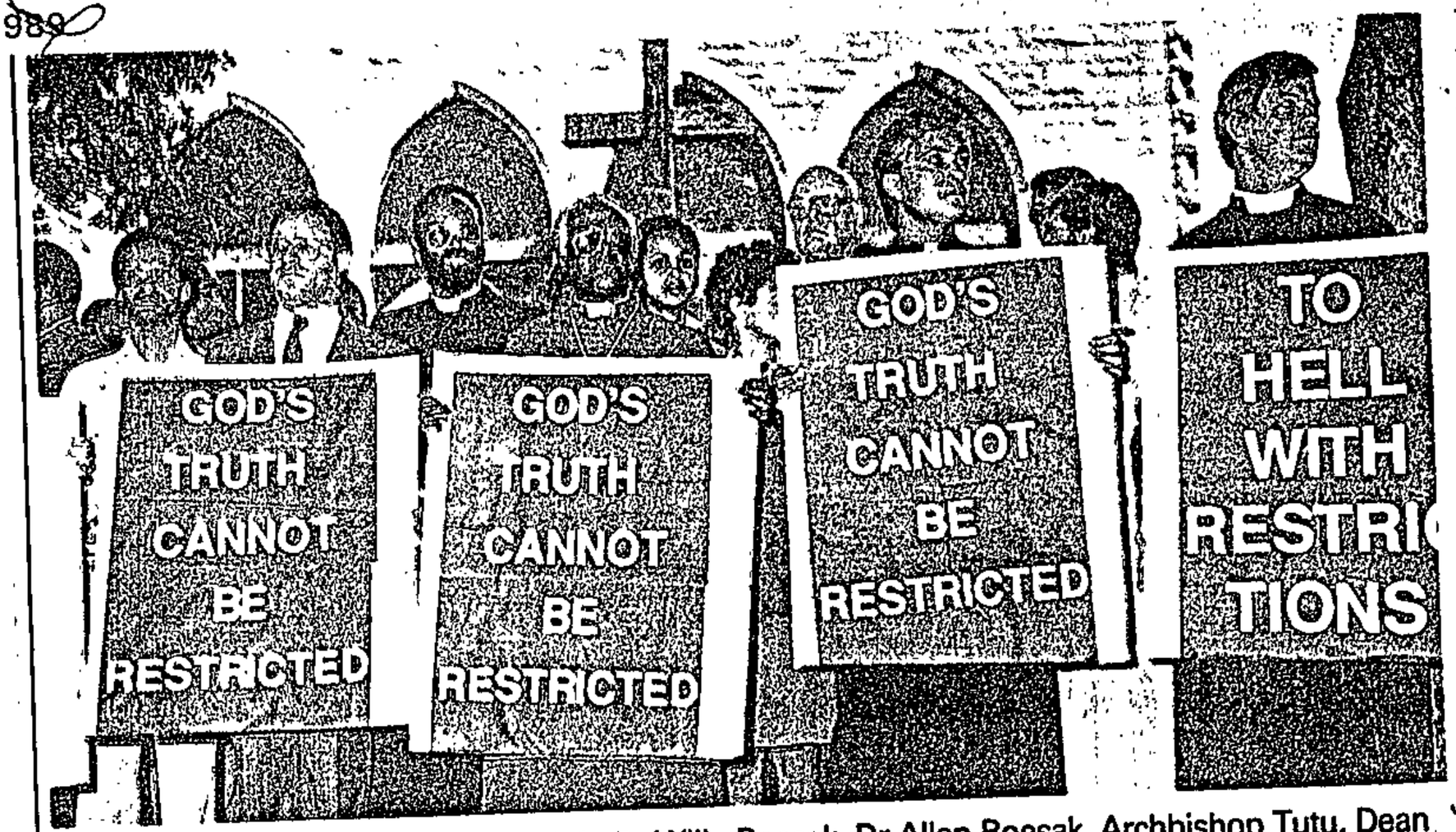
Mrs Thornton read a joint statement on behalf of the restrictees before each one of them introduced himself.

Each restrictee was escorted home by supporters, relatives and a lawyer. They were followed by a convoy of cars and a busload of supporters taking township activists home.

(Report by D Cruywagen, 122, St George's Street, Cape Town).

Cape Times 9/8/89 (328)

1989



DEFIANT CLERICS . . . From the left, Dr Willa Boesak, Dr Allan Boesak, Archbishop Tutu, Dean Colin Jones, Rev Syd Luckett and other clerics, community leaders and lawyers, demonstrate on the steps of St George's Cathedral yesterday.

Picture: GLENN SHERRATT

Demo for restriction resisters

Staff Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and other community leaders yesterday held a 15-minute placard demonstration on the steps of St George's Cathedral in support of people who have broken their restriction orders.

Others who took part were Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector of UWC, Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of the Pensinsula Technikon, Dean Colin Jones, and Prof John Reid, deputy vice-chancellor of UCT.

Political comment in this issue by J C Vivier, G O Kling, G E Shaw, J V Scott, A Johnson and B Streek. Headlines and sub-editing by A Henderson and D Moyle, all of Newspaper House, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.

328

70 on banned list

HELENE Pastoors, who was deported to Belgium earlier this year, is one of the 70 new names to appear on the latest list of banned people, published in the latest *Government Gazette*.

The 1989 consolidated list details at least 70 new names.

Also listed are UDF trialists Popo Molefe, Moss Chikane, "Terror" Lekota, Paulus Malindi and Tom Manthata, who are serving prison sentences on Robben Island following their conviction in the longest trial in South African legal history.

Other newly-listed Robben Island prisoners are the so-called Bethal trialists - Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Simon Dladla and Acton Mandla Maseko - who were convicted earlier this year in the Pretoria Supreme Court on charges of treason and terrorism.

Ashley Forbes, the slain ANC guerilla, is also listed for the first time.

People are listed in the consolidated list in terms of Section 27 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, in terms of Section 16 of the Internal Security Act of 1982 and detentions in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

Also listed are people whose names appeared on a consolidated list in terms of the Internal Security Act (Act 44) of 1950.

Listings in terms of Section 27 of the Internal Security Act details names, dates of birth, addresses at the time of departure from South Africa, occupations and present whereabouts.

The consolidated list, published today, also details convictions and the dates of conviction of people listed in terms of Section 16 of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

People listed in the consolidated list may not be quoted.

Forbes among 70 new bans

Cape Times 11/8/89

328

PRETORIA. — Jailed ANC cadre Ashley Forbes, convicted of terrorism and jailed for 15 years in December last year, is among at least 70 new names to appear on the latest list of banned people published in the Government Gazette.

Also listed are UDF trialists Popo Molefe, Moss Chikane, "Terror" Lekota, Paulus Malindi and Tom Manthata, who are serving prison sentences following their conviction in the "Delmas trial", the longest trial in South African legal history.

Other Robben Island prisoners newly included on the list are the "Bethal trialists" — Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Simon Dladla and Acton Mandla Maseko — who were convicted earlier this year in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on charges of treason and terrorism.

Helene Passtoors, who was deported to Belgium earlier this year, is one of the 70 new names.

The consolidated list details the particulars of 534 banned people in terms of four sections.

SOWETAN Friday August 11 1989

328

70 on banned list

HELENE Pastoors, who was deported to Belgium earlier this year, is one of the 70 new names to appear on the latest list of banned people, published in the latest *Government Gazette*.

The 1989 consolidated list details at least 70 new names.

Also listed are UDF trialists Popo Molefe, Moss Chikane, "Terror" Lekota, Paulus Malindi and Tom Manthata, who are serving prison sentences on Robben Island following their conviction in the longest trial in South African legal history.

Other newly-listed Robben Island prisoners are the so-called Bethal trialists - Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Simon Dladla and Acton Mandla Maseko - who were convicted earlier this year in the Pretoria Supreme Court on charges of treason and terrorism.

Ashley Forbes, the slain ANC guerilla, is also listed for the first time.

People are listed in the consolidated list in terms of Section 27 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, in terms of Section 16 of the Internal Security Act of 1982 and detentions in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

Also listed are people whose names appeared on a consolidated list in terms of the Internal Security Act (Act 44) of 1950.

Listings in terms of Section 27 of the Internal Security Act details names, dates of birth, addresses at the time of departure from South Africa, occupations and present whereabouts.

The consolidated list, published today, also details convictions and the dates of conviction of people listed in terms of Section 16 of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

People listed in the consolidated list may not be quoted.

What a grave

Star 11/8/89 (328)

70 new names in Gazette

Passtoors has now joined banned list

Pretoria Correspondent

Ms Helene Passtoors, who was deported to Belgium earlier this year, is one of the 70 new names to appear in the latest list of banned people in the Government Gazette.

Anyone on what is known as the consolidated list may not be quoted, even although not in South Africa. Some of the people are dead, but may nevertheless still not be quoted.

People convicted of serious offences, such as treason, have their names placed on the list.

These people — such as Popo Molefe, Moss Chikane, "Terror" Lekota, Paulus Malindi and Tom Manthata of the UDF — and others serving prison sentences on Robben Island, are on the list.

Treason convictions

Other newly-listed Robben Island prisoners are those tried at Bethal: Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Simon Dladla and Acton Mandla Maseko.

They were convicted this year by the Pretoria Supreme Court of treason and terrorism.

People are listed in the consolidated list in terms of section 27 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, section 16 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, and section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

Also named are people whose names appeared on a consolidated list in terms of the Internal Security Act 44 of 1950.

Listings under section 27 of the Internal Security Act details names, dates of birth, addresses at the time of departure from South Africa, occupations and present whereabouts.

The consolidated list also details convictions and dates of conviction of people listed in terms of section 16 of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

The names of people who were listed in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950 appear in the updated list, as do their present whereabouts.

The period of detention of detainees and former detainees in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act of 1982 also appear in the consolidated list.

7 pupils held housebreaki

Police have arrested seven pu high schools in Johannesburg' suburbs in connection with a h ing racket.

The value of goods recovere Linden detectives was R45 000 watersrand police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe.

The suspects have been linke breakings in Windsor, Randbu and Richmond.

The suspects, aged between are expected to appear soon i Magistrate's Court. — Crime R

Policemen

Restricted invite Vlok

Sowetan 16/8/87

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has been invited to meet 21 "former" Western Cape restricted people tomorrow.

In an open letter to him, the Restrictees Support Committee said it was clear that Vlok did not understand the pain of restrictions and their impact on family and community life.

"We do not want you to be so ignorant, therefore, we invite you to a meeting with former restricted people on Thursday, August 17 at 4pm so that they can convey to you the reasons that compelled us to take the decision which we did," the letter read.

Such an experience "will certainly leave you greatly enriched and therefore we want to urge you to avail yourself of the opportunity".

It had not yet been decided where the meeting will take place, but "we'll make it possible for the Minister to attend", said Mass Democratic Movement member Ms Cheryl Carolus at a Press conference yesterday.

328

Last night three restricted people, Mrs Hilda Ndude, Mr Willie Hofmeyr and Mr Willie Thomas, were arrested for violating their restrictions.

STILL DEFIANT . . . UDF leaders (from left) Mr William "Keff" Thomas, Ms Hilda Ndude and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, all members of the previous Western Cape UDF executive committee, emerge from Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday after appearing on charges of ignoring restriction orders which require them to stay home every evening. Restricted leaders in Cape Town are to have supper tonight in Bishopscourt with Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Picture: MIKE HUTCHINGS

Cape churches to defy state

Staff Reporter

CHURCHES in the Western Cape are to embark on a peaceful and non-violent defiance campaign in solidarity with the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM), it was announced yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference at St George's Cathedral attended by most church leaders in the Western Cape — including the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the chairman of the Western Cape Moravian Church, Pastor Martin Wessels, said the campaign was part of the "Standing for the Truth" campaign planned for August and September.

Church leaders said in a statement: "The state has been unsuccessful in its attempts to discredit and alienate the churches' leadership from the constituency they represent."

(Report by M Bosch, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Cape Times 16/8/89 328

Invitation for Vlok

Staff Reporter

MINISTER of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has been invited to meet 21 people, who have defied their restriction orders, to convey to him their reasons for breaking the restrictions.

In a letter to Mr Vlok, Ms Cheryl Carolus of the Restricted Peoples Support Committee said it "was clear that you (Mr Vlok) do not understand the pain of restrictions".

A spokesman for Mr Vlok denied that the minister's office had received such a letter.

(Report by M Bosch, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

3 in court over restrictions

Court Reporter

THREE former executive members of the restricted UDF appeared in Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with allegedly breaking their state of emergency restriction orders.

They are Mrs Hilda Ndude, 34, of NY 3 No 1, Guguletu, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, 34, of Scott Road, Observatory, and Mr Willie Thomas, 27, of Aden Street, Athlone. No charges were put to them and they were not asked to plead.

All three, whose restriction orders include having to be home at night, were arrested on Monday night after allegedly breaking their curfews.

The three were among about 15 restrictees who openly defied their restriction orders on Sunday night as part of the Mass Democratic Movement's pre-election defiance campaign.

After their appearance, they were released. The hearing was adjourned till September 22.

Detentions showdown

THERE was a near confrontation outside the offices of the Minister of Law and Order in Pretoria yesterday where a delegation of about 10 people representing families of banned former security detainees delivered a memorandum demanding the lifting of restictions on them.

An exchange of words broke out as a police officer confronted the families preventing them from entering the building in which Minister Adriaan Vlok's office is situated.

By ALINAH DUBE

The officer told the families that Vlok was not available for the meeting they had sought "as a matter of urgency to highlight the plight of the restrictees."

He also told them that no one else would be able to meet them as they were in a group of more than two.

328

Illegal

One delegate told the policemen that they were not prepared to take his instructions to leave after they were informed that the gathering was illegal and they should disperse.

Mr R Hofmeyr of Cape Town whose son Willie is also restricted, was video filmed by a policeman as he displayed a copy of yesterday's *Sowetan* bearing the words "Justice For All."

At a Press conference held later at the Pretoria Council of Churches offices, the families said: "We believe that punishment without trial, with particular reference to the imposition of restriction orders, should seize forthwith and the victims released ... to participate freely in the political activities of the country".

"Only full participation and interaction of all people can bring about a solution to the country's problems.

Charging at the new acting state president, Mr F W de Klerk, they said if his message of " Justice For All" meant a state of detention and the harassement of innocent people, then it was a clear indication of a bleak future South Africa was facing.

"The government has indirectly turned us into an extension of prisons. The reason that we have to monitor our relatives' movements simply means we are jailers ourselves," the families said.

Detentions showdown

THERE was a near confrontation outside the offices of the Minister of Law and Order in Pretoria yesterday where a delegation of about 10 people representing families of banned former security detainees delivered a memorandum demanding the lifting of restictions on them.

An exchange of words broke out as a police officer confronted the families preventing them from entering the building in which Minister Adriaan Vlok's office is situated.

By ALINAH DUBE

The officer told the families that Vlok was not available for the meeting they had sought "as a matter of urgency to highlight the plight of the restrictees."

He also told them that no one else would be able to meet them as they were in a group of more than two.

Illegal

One delegate told the policemen that they were not prepared to take his instructions to leave after they were informed that the gathering was illegal and they should disperse.

Mr R Hofmeyr of Cape Town whose son Willie is also restricted, was video filmed by a policeman as he displayed a copy of yesterday's *Sowetan* bearing the words "Justice For All."

At a Press conference held later at the Pretoria Council of Churches offices, the families said: "We believe that punishment without trial, with particular reference to the imposition of restriction orders, should seize forthwith and the victims released ... to participate freely in the political activities of the country".

"Only full participation and interaction of all people can bring about a solution to the country's problems.

Charging at the new acting state president, Mr F W de Klerk, they said if his message of " Justice For All" meant a state of detention and the harassement of innocent people, then it was a clear indication of a bleak future South Africa was facing.

"The government has indirectly turned us into an extension of prisons. The reason that we have to monitor our relatives' movements simply means we are jailers ourselves," the families said.

Restricted 25 arrested

Sowetan 17/8/89

Mr Adriaan Vlok.

POLICE have arrested at least 25 restricted people who defied their restriction orders in terms of the emergency regulations, a Ministry of Law and Order spokesman said yesterday.

Further arrests are expected and police would not hesitate to act against those who violated their restrictions, said Brigadier Leon Mellet, Press Secretary to the Minister of Law and Order.

He also added that the emergency regulations would remain in force as long as it was necessary to ensure public safety and order.

The arrests were made against a background of increasing tension and of open defiance by restricted members of organisations belonging to or supporting the Mass Democratic Movement.

Of those already arrested, 25 have appeared in court.

"In some cases, stiff sentences have been imposed," said Brigadier Mellet.

He added that those defying restrictions were being charged in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act and not in terms of the emergency regulations. They therefore faced criminal charges.

Campaign

A concerted campaign had been launched to openly defy restriction orders, said Brigadier Mellet, and to cast suspicion on Mr Vlok's actions.

"The Minister is not unsympathetic towards restricted persons facing problems in terms of the emergency regulations. Appeals in this regard are constantly reviewed by him and in some cases restrictions were either lifted or amended," Brigadier Mellet said.

Families ask Vlok to end restrictions

Star 17/8/89

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

328

Families and parents of restricted former detainees yesterday submitted a memorandum to the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, calling for an immediate scrapping of restrictions and detentions without trial.

Mr Vlok was not available to receive the 10-page memorandum, but a police officer accepted it on his behalf.

At a press conference afterwards, a delegation spokesman said restrictees were worse off now than when they were in detention because the inmates were, at least, "part of an ordered society".

Restrictees had become "outcasts, living in total insecurity on the fringes of society, impelled to impose these galling and horrific restrictions upon themselves". The spokesman said some restrictees could not attend church services and could not find or retain employment since they had to report once or twice a day to the local police station.

Clampdown on restricted people

Star 17/8/89 By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter (328)

Police hve arrested at least 25 restricted people who defied their restriction orders in terms of the emergency regulations, a Ministry of Law and Order spokesman said yesterday.

Further arrests were expected and police would not hesitate to act against those who violated their restrictions, said Brigadier Leon Mellet, press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order.

He also added that the emergency regulations would remain in force as long as it was necessary to ensure public safety and order.

The arrests were made against a background of increasing tension and of open defiance by restricted members of organisations belonging to or supporting the Mass Democratic Movement.

Although it was not specified how many more activists faced arrest, it is believed many are under investigation and will have their cases referred to the various attorneys-general for their decisions on the matter.

Of those already arrested, 25 have appeared in court.

"In some cases, stiff sentences have been imposed," said Brigadier Mellet.

He added that those defying restrictions were being charged in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act and not in terms of the emergency regulations. They therefore faced criminal charges.

Referring to a memorandum handed to him yesterday on behalf of the families and parents of restricted former detainees, Brigadier Mellet said it was necessary to clarify this document.

The document calls on Mr Vlok to immediately scrap the restrictions and detention without trial.

It said restricted people had become "outcasts, living in total insecurity on the fringes of society, impelled to impose these galling and horrific restrictions on themselves".

Restrictions had a psychological effect on those restricted and their families who were always being questioned by police about those "imprisoned inside their homes', the document added.

Brigadier Mellet said: "Any steps taken in terms of the emergency regulations are solely taken to ensure the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order."

Brigadier Mellet said Mr Vlok had released the bulk of those held in an effort to reunite them with their families. But, to ensure "public safety, law and order and the ending of the state of emergency", certain restrictions had been imposed.

Brigadier Mellet said a concerted campaign had been launched to openly defy restriction orders and to cast suspicion on Mr Vlok's actions.

SOWETAN Friday August 25 1989

Ex-detainee ill in hospital

328

FORMER Soweto Youth Congress leader, Mr Dan Montsitsi, has been admitted to Lesedi Clinic in Soweto where he is being treated for stress and depression.

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

Montsisi was released from emergency detention in February this year after participating in a hunger strike demanding that he either be charged or released. He was subsequently restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district and ordered to report twice a day to the Orlando Police Station in Soweto.

He was last month forced to resign from the post of liaison officer for an adult education project at Funda Centre, Diepkloof, Soweto, because the Minister of Law and Order rejected applications for the relaxation of his restrictions.

Mr Adriaan Vlok stated in his response to the Montsitsi application: "I wish to advise you that the relaxation order cannot be granted at this stage."

Montsitsi is the breadwinner of a family of seven which includes his 15-month-old son, Senkhane Mbeki. Only his wife works. His parents are both pensioners.

His father, Mr Wallace Montsitsi, yesterday said his family together with 11 civic and trade union leaders and six organisations which include the South African Council of Churches would appeal to foreign embassies to help in relaxing Montsitsi's restrictions.

In her application for the relaxation of her husband's restrictions Mrs Elizabeth Montsisi wrote: "I regard these restrictions as unfair. They do not only prohibit my husband from working but also infringe on our family life."

Dan Montsisi.

Meetings on campuses banned, students held

22/8/89 Staff Reporters

Meetings to declare various organisations "unbanned" have drawn police action and renewed tensions on several South African university campuses.

Yesterday police took action against hundreds of protesters at Natal University's Durban campus. Six people were arrested.

At the Maritzburg campus, police also banned a proposed mass meeting called to announce the "unbanning" of the South African National Students Congress.

Professor P de V Booysen, vice-chancellor and principal of the university, said the university deplored the banning of a meeting which the administration had taken steps to ensure would be peaceful.

He reiterated the university's abhorrence of banning orders arbitrarily imposed upon individuals and organisations within the university community.

Today the restricted End Conscription Campaign was scheduled to hold a press conference at Wits University. A meeting on campus to declare organisations including the ECC unbanned, was banned at the weekend, followed by police action against a gathering on the campus.

In Paarl, tension mounted yesterday when 150 Mbkweni school pupils gathered in the town's centre to protest against the detention last week of five members of the students' representative council.

A heavy police presence prevented the Simon Hebe High School pupils from marching, as planned, from the bus depot in Lady Grey Street to the security branch offices in Main Road.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said a number of people who had defied their banning orders around the country had been arrested, although exact figures were not available.

Commenting on the MDM's claim to have "unbanned" several restricted organisations, Brigadier Mellet said: "It is ironic that they unban themselves and then immediately go underground."

The MDM has denied an earlier statement by one of its spokesmen that some of its leaders have gone into hiding. It has vowed to continue the defiance campaign.

DEFIANCE IN FACTORIES

The campaign has begun to surface in factories with workers defying alleged discriminatory policies, Sapa reports.

The Cosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union said black workers at a Janssen Pharmaceuticals plant in Johannesburg were defying a company ruling that they clock in at the start of shifts.

"All workers who are obliged to clock in are black. The majority who work without clocking in are white. Our membership considers this to be a discriminatory practice," the union said.

Janssen Pharmaceuticals could not comment immediately, a spokesman said.

● See Page 4 M.

Police probe Cosatu

ARGUS 22/8/89

328

Political Staff

THE trade union federation, Cosatu, is under investigation for allegedly violating its restriction orders.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said today the investigation was "at an advanced stage," and the docket would be handed to the Attorney-General soon.

He also warned that all former detainees who had breached their restriction orders would be charged.

This included several leaders of the MDM who are reported to have gone underground.

Brigadier Mellett emphasised that only those who had broken their restriction orders would be charged.

Strikes at Tutu

"This is not directed against the leaders of the MDM as such," he said.

Brigadier Mellet also struck back at Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu who was quoted as saying that in his experience, it was the police who had been creating unrest.

Archbishop Tutu said he took the strongest exception to Brigadier Mellett's suggestion that there were an "unsatisfactorily high" number of unrest incidents in Cape Town at the weekend and that police will continue "tough action" to curb it.

In a statement issued by the Church of the Province today he said: "In my experience, it is the police who have been creating unrest. Whenever they keep away from an event, it goes off peacefully. Whenever they arrive with their quirts, teargas and firearms and try to prevent people from peacefully expressing their dissent, they precipitate confrontation and violence.

The following examples demonstrate the point:

● On August 5, the funeral of two ANC members was proceeding peacefully when a posse of armed policemen rushed into the churchyard in an attempt to seize ANC flags.

● On August 19, heavily-armed police sealed off the Strand and its beaches.

When I arrived there, the small crowd that was gathered was exceptionally quiet and restrained, despite having been chased from the beach earlier. After I left, the police set their dogs on people. One of my priests, the Rev Frank Manley, was among those badly bitten when he tried to help someone being attacked.

● On the same day, at Bloubergstrand, it was the police who brought violence into the situation when they beat people off the beach. Another of my priests, Archdeacon John Freeth, was badly beaten up, he said.

I learn that a special constable was killed by demonstrators in Nyanga on Saturday. I deplore this violence as strongly as any other.

● On August 20, we held a service attended by thousands of people, mainly young people, in St George's Cathedral. During that service the UDF and other organisations declared themselves unrestricted. It was a deeply moving service. Police kept away and it ended peacefully.

Against this background, Brigadier Mellett's reported statements are scandalous," the Archbishop's statement concluded.

Brigadier Mellet asked today: "Who erects barricades, who stones passing cars?

"We're not even there when these things happen. Ask him who is responsible for the number of unrest murders taking place all over the country over the past three weeks."

"These things only stop when we are there."

● Shotgun-wielding police today arrested nine people outside the Durban City Hall where they were protesting against military conscription and tying yellow anti-war ribbons to lamp-posts.

The protest was part of the ECC's re-launch after it declared itself "unbanned" on Sunday.

In terms of the government's emergency regulations the ECC is still banned.

Seven people began attaching ECC stickers and yellow ribbons and distributing ECC literature when several vanloads of police arrived.

More than 15 police armed with shotguns walked off after the seven. They were arrested in Smith Street.

At that point two cyclists rode past with placards on their backs declaring "conscripts need a choice". Police vehicles roared off after them and they were also arrested.

The ECC supporters tried to hand out their pamphlets while inside the police vehicle.

● A restricted South African lecturer, Mr Raymond Suttner, broke his banning order to be in Zimbabwe in a show of solidarity with the ANC peace proposal.

Mr Suttner was one of five members of the MDM who arrived unexpectedly in Zimbabwe yesterday.

The others are Mr Murphy Morobe, Ms Cheryl Carolus, Mr Moses Mufadi and Mr Moses Mayekiso.

(Turn to page 3,col 4)

ARGUS 22/8/89

Cosatu under investigation

328

(Cont from page 1)

They expect to see certain African presidents and delegation heads who are in Harare for this week's meeting of the OAU and frontline states.

Mr Suttner told a Press conference late last night that he planned to return to South Africa in spite of the fact that he had broken his restrictions and realised that the government would probably act against him.

"I intend to go back — not immediately but definitely — probably after the elections," he said.

(Reports by P Goosen, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town; P Fabricius and J Ryan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg; M Challenor, 85 Field Street, Durban)

● See page 7.

328

Error in banned list led to paper quoting ANC's Gwala

AN ERROR in the consolidated list of persons who may not be quoted led the Sunday Times to believe that ANC activist Mr Harry Gwala was not a listed person and could be quoted in newspaper reports, a Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday.

SOWETAN Correspondent

The editor of the *Sunday Times*, Mr Tertius Myburgh, told the court that the paper uses the list supplied by the South African Press Association to establish who had been declared listed persons by the Government.

Times Media Limited, Myburgh and a *Sunday Times* reporter, Mr Madla Tyala, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting Gwala in the December 11, 1988 issue of the newspaper without the Minister's permission.

The court heard that the name Jack Govinder Gwala had appeared on the list, due to a misplaced comma.

Island

A *Sunday Times* news editor, Mr David Jackson told the court they had intended publishing a story on Gwala, who had just been released from Robben Island after serving a 26-year sentence for his involvement with the ANC.

"As a routine check, we consulted the list compiled by Sapa to establish if Mr Gwala was a listed person. Although the name Harry Gwala did not appear on the list, we phoned Sapa, who confirmed that Mr Gwala could be quoted," Jackson said.

He told the court that the paper had taken further steps by phoning the Minister of Law and Order's secretary, Brigadier Leon Mellet, who told them that Mr Gwala could be quoted if his name did not appear on the list.

Gazette

The State prosecutor, Miss I van der Walt, argued that the responsible people had acted negligently, because they hadn't established the exact names of Mr Gwala. They only looked for a Mr Harry Gwala when his full names were Themba Harry Gwala, she said.

Van der Walt said that the paper should have used Government Gazettes, and not the list as supplied by Sapa, to check the facts.

Advocate W Trengove, for the defence, argued that the State had not proven that Mr Harry Gwala was in fact TH Gwala or that Gwala's name had appeared on the list.

The case was postponed to Thursday for judgment.

328

Naude seeks US aid in ban cases

Dr Naude

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Prominent anti-apartheid church leader Dr Beyers Naude and a restricted MDM official, Mr Dan Montsisi, yesterday asked the US government to put pressure on South Africa to lift restrictions on more than 1 000 political activists.

The two activists met with US consul-general Mr Peter Chaveas at the consulate offices for about 30 minutes, presenting Mr Montsisi's case and explaining the plight of other restricted persons.

At a brief press conference outside the US consulate, Dr Naude said Mr Chaveas showed sympathy for the cause of the restricted activists and said the US government would take appropriate action.

He said Mr Chaveas did not specify the nature of the action his government would take.

A spokesman for the US embassy said Mr Montsisi had received a sympathetic hearing at the consulate.

Dr Naude said the restrictions imposed on political activists on release from detention had spawned grave personal problems for those concerned.

He said Mr Montsitsi, who was released on March 17 this year after 14 months of emergency detention, gave up his job as education officer at the Adult Education Centre in Soweto because of the curbs.

Mr Montsitsi, who is required under the restrictions to report to police twice every day, had applied unsuccessfully to the minister of law and order for a relaxation of the restrictions.

Mr Montsisi headed a family of seven and cared for his two brothers and his parents, who were pensioners. His wife had since supported the family.

Dr Naude said he was using Mr Montsitsi's case to highlight the severity of the restrictions.

Quoting of Gwala: Editor acquitted

Cape Times 11/9/89

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, and a reporter of the same newspaper were yesterday found not guilty by a magistrate here of contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting a listed person.

The magistrate, Mr S van Rensburg, found that Mr Myburgh had been away on vacation and could not have prevented the newspaper from quoting ANC activist Mr Harry Gwala in the December 11, 1988 issue of the Sunday Times.

The reporter who wrote the article, Mr Manda Tyala, was also acquitted because the final decision to publish had not been his.

Times Media Limited, the publisher of the Sunday Times, was fined R2 000 for quoting Mr Gwala without the minister's permission.

Passing sentence, Mr Van Rensburg said the company had acted negligently by not consulting the Government Gazette.

Times Media Limited will lodge an appeal against judgment.

Paper is acquitted on security charge

Sowetan 11/9/89 (3289)

THE editor of the *Sunday Times*, Mr Tertius Myburgh, and a reporter were found not guilty by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting a listed person.

The magistrate, Mr S van Rensburg, found that Myburgh had been away on vacation and could not have prevented the newspaper from quoting ANC activist, Mr Harry Gwala, in December 11 1988 issue of the *Sunday Times*.

The reporter who wrote the article, Mr Mandla Tyala, was also acquitted because the final decision to publish had not been his.

Times Media Limited, the publishers of the *Sunday Times*, was fined R2 000 for quoting Gwala without the Minister's permission.

In previous evidence, the court heard that newsroom staff had consulted the consolidated list of people who may not be quoted, supplied by Sapa, because they had intended writing an article on Gwala following his release from Robben Island.

Due to the style of the punctuation, the name Gwala did not appear on the list, the court heard.

A reporter told the court that the Government Gazette was not used to check the consolidated list because it was very time consuming.

Sapa's list proved to be reliable and up-to-date over the years.

Passing sentence, Mr Van Rensburg said the company had acted negligently by not consulting the Government Gazette.

Times Media Limited will lodge an appeal against judgment.

CT Tm 1/9/89 329

Detainee Daki has bail plea rejected

Court Reporter

THE attorney-general has refused bail to emergency detainee Mr Madoda Keith Daki "in the interests of state security and the maintenance of law and order".

Public prosecutor Mrs A van den Bergh informed Cape Town Magistrate's Court of the decision when Mr Daki made a brief appearance yesterday.

The order indicated that Mr Daki faced terrorism charges under Section 54 (1) of the Internal Security Act.

It also stated that he would not be released until either sentence had been passed or he hadbeen discharged.

Mr Daki's co-accused, Mr Robert Mngedisi Twalo, had his bail of R1 000 extended.

They were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed till September 29 for further investigation.

They were arrested on February 20 in connection with an alleged police discovery of a bomb in the vicinity of the Supreme Court.

Mr M J C Tolken was the magistrate. E Moosa and Associates appeared for the men.

Rapist to hear sentence later

Court Reporter

A TRANSVAAL man, convicted of raping, attempting to rape and indecently assaulting a minor, will be sentenced only in six months' time, Parow Regional Court decided yesterday.

The magistrate ordered that Christoffel Johannes Gildenhuys, 45, of Brits, be kept under observation for six months.

He was arrested in July after police discovered him attempting to rape a 15-year-old girl in the back of a bakkie in the Goodwood station parking lot.

The court convicted him of trying to rape and indecently assaulting a minor between 1983 and 1986

Quoting of Gwala: Editor acquitted

Cape Times 1/9/89

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, and a reporter of the same newspaper were yesterday found not guilty by a magistrate here of contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting a listed person.

The magistrate, Mr S van Rensburg, found that Mr Myburgh had been away on vacation and could not have prevented the newspaper from quoting ANC activist Mr Harry Gwala in the December 11, 1988 issue of the Sunday Times.

The reporter who wrote the article, Mr Manda Tyala, was also acquitted because the final decision to publish had not been his.

Times Media Limited, the publisher of the Sunday Times, was fined R2 000 for quoting Mr Gwala without the minister's permission.

Passing sentence, Mr Van Rensburg said the company had acted negligently by not consulting the Government Gazette.

Times Media Limited will lodge an appeal against judgment.

'Censor' who met ANC quits board

338

W mail 1-7/9/89.

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

A PRETORIA lecturer who met the African National Congress at an Afrikaners Writers conference in Zimbabwe in July resigned from the Publications Appeal Board this week.

Lynda Gilfillan, an English lecturer at Pretoria University, joined the Publications Appeal Board in May, 1985. She resigned on Monday.

"I have experienced doubts for many months about my continued membership of the board, particularly since the seizure of *Cry Freedom* (the film about Steve Biko) by the police," Gilfillan said.

However, she was advised by "progressive lawyers" to remain on the board for strategic and tactical reasons — "in the pursuance of justice".

Her decision to sit on the board was guided by a feeling of being able to work within the auspices of the Publications Act.

However, Gilfillan became "dismayed at the increasing preoccupation of the board with state security".

Of her visit to the Victoria Falls conference Gilfillan says she was treated with respect despite her association with the censorship board.

"I was certainly not issued with instructions regarding my membership.

"The conference merely confirmed my conviction that it is not heroic to be anti-apartheid — it is indeed normal."

4 Turfloop SRC members freed

Star 11/9/89

Four members of the Students' Representative Council at the University of the North near Pietersburg were released by security police on Thursday.

SRC president Mr E Khosa, vice-president Mr A Dlavane, Mr C Lethole and Mr G Kgomoeswana were held for several weeks. Their release came after negotiations between the university and police.

329

At a meeting on Friday, students decided to end their prolonged boycott.

Advocate released

Sowetan 12/9/89

THE chairman of the Staff Association of the University of the North, Advocate Seth Nthai, was released from security police detention on Saturday and immediately served with severe restriction orders, it was confirmed yesterday.

328

UDF man held, claim his friends

Star 14/9/89

Friends claim that a member of the United Democratic Front, Mr Titus Mafolo, was detained last night after speaking at a Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee meeting.

The meeting was held in the Dorothy Suskind Hall at Wits University.

329

Mr Gregg Malebo, who was travelling with Mr Mafolo, said about 15 policemen in two cars prevented them from leaving after the meeting.

"Mr Mafolo was climbing into the car when the two vehicles pulled up and about 15 men, identifying themselves as policemen, detained him."

A Mr Ronny Mamoepa, Mr G Malebo and a woman known as Lisa were travelling with Mr Mafolo. — Sapa.

MDM leader Ngcuka freed

ARGUS 8/7/87

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

MASS Democratic Front leader Mr Bulelani Ngcuka has been freed from detention and restricted.

However, another MDM leader, Mr Trevor Manuel, who was held in Bloemfontein with Athlone attorney Mr Ngcuka, has not been released.

Based in Athlone, Mr Ngcuka has been confined to the Wynberg magisterial district, placed under house arrest at night, ordered to report to Guguletu police station twice a day, prohibited from taking part in the activities of the United Democratic Front and addressing any meeting not in compliance with government regulations.

"I can't even go to the Supreme Court," he said.

Protest marches for Joburg and Durban

Cape Times 21/9/89

A PEACEFUL protest march over detainees is to take place in Johannesburg today, while in Durban tomorrow at least five city councillors will join another peace march.

Students of the University of the Witwatersrand will hold a meeting and then march to the Hillbrow police station where a demand for the release of student detainee Mr Michael Avidan and lecturer Mr Wilhelm Liebenberg will be handed over.

A spokeswoman for the organisations involved — the Black Students' Society, the National Union of South African Students and others — stressed that the march would be peaceful.

The university administration has suspended lectures between 12 and 2pm.

Tomorrow's Durban march will be preceded by an inter-faith prayer service led by Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

South 21-27/9/89. (329)

Restrictee can now worship

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A high-profile delegation from the Albany Council of Churches which met with the security police has won a victory for a restricted worker.

Following their visit, the restrictions placed on the worker have been amended to enable him to attend church services on Sundays.

On his release from his second spell in detention, Mr Msokoli "Socks" Leleki was issued with severe restriction orders.

He was not permitted to speak to journalists, had to be in his house between 2pm and 10am and during his four hours of "freedom", he had to report to the police twice.

In terms of the amended order, Leleki now has to report to the police station only once and his house arrest has been shortened to the period between 6pm and 6am.

A fellow Council of Churches worker said that while they all welcomed the concessions, the fact remained that he was still restricted. — *ANA*

UDF men in Cape restricted again

Star 22/9/87

CAPE TOWN — United Democratic Front vice-president in the western Cape, Mr Joe Marks (53), and his son, Joey, were last night served with a second set of restriction orders. Mr Joey Marks (23) is a UDF secretary.

Mr Marks's second son, Andrew, said the orders were served by security police.

Both men publicly broke their restriction orders on August 6 this year, together with about 20 other Cape people who are restricted. — Sapa

(328)

2 top UDF men served with new restrictions

Cape Times 22/9/89 328

Staff Reporter

UNITED Democratic Front vice-president for the Western Cape Mr Joe Marks and his son Joey, UDF secretary, were last night served with a second set of restriction orders.

Mr Marks's second son, Andrew, said the orders had been served by security police about 7pm at their Steenberg home.

Mr Marks, 53, and Joey, 23, have been under restriction since February 2.

Both publicly broke their restriction orders on August 6 this year, together with about 20 other Cape people who are restricted.

Star 22/9/89

Students hold demo at Wits

● From Page 1.

and encouraging the police to put their weapons down, to defy the authorities and to join them.

● Official permission has been given for today's planned mass protest march through the Durban city centre, even although organisers had not asked for permission.

Permission for the Mass Democratic Movement march was granted to the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley.

● Police broke up a protest by about 400 teachers and pupils who marched through the centre of Durban yesterday, arresting 38 of them.

Major Charl du Toit, public relations officer for the South African Police, said no permission was given for the march and the gathering was illegal.

However, during the march through West Street, South African police and the Durban city police escorted the protesters, who sang freedom songs. It was only at the end of the march, in Soldiers Way, that police took action and made arrests.

The teachers and pupils were protesting against the Supreme Court acquittal of Lindelani township councillor Mr Thomas Mandla Shabalala.

Mr Shabalala was found not guilty of murdering a Ntuzuma schoolboy recently.

2 free as others face charges

329

By PHILIPPA GARSON

TWO of the three journalists detained under Emergency regulations were released yesterday.

Learn and Teach journalist Obed Bapela, detained on September 5, and Jerry Majatladi, the editor of the National Union of Mineworkers newsletter, *Num News*, arrested last Saturday, have been released.

Still held under Emergency regulations is Sandy Smit, a freelance photographer and executive member of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, who has been in detention since August 30.

Eight people charged last year for protesting the one-month suspension of the *Weekly Mail* appeared in court again this week, despite the fact that charges were withdrawn in June.

Laura Best, Cornelia Scholtz, Elizabeth Lloyd, Helena Saayman, Minette Carstens, Kerry Harris, Patrick Malewa and Zac Rantsedi appeared this week in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court for the sixth time since their arrest on charges relating to the Internal Security Act.

The renewed case has been withdrawn yet again.

The eight are suing minister of law and order for unlawful arrest and detention under Emergency regulations.

Weekly Mail editor Anton Harber and journalist Jo-Ann Bekker are to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on charges of contravening the Emergency regulations. The charges relate to the publication of an article in 1987 about a detainee barred from seeing a psychologist.

Another docket was opened against *Weekly Mail* this week. The charges relate to the publication of a photograph two weeks ago, allegedly depicting a scene of unrest.

WMail 22-28/9/89.

Long haul back for hunger-man Hofmeyr

Argus 25/9/89

328

By JOHN YELD, Staff Reporter

THE family and friends of emergency detainee Mr Willie Hofmeyr are watching anxiously as the slightly built activist faces the long haul back to physical fitness after breaking his hunger strike of 28 days on Friday.

The 35-year-old lawyer, who came perilously close to permanent physical damage as a result of his hunger strike, has paid a dear price for his deep concern for the under-privileged and disfranchised in South Africa.

Although never convicted of any offence, he has been held or severely restricted for long periods — including a five-year banning and a five-month period of detention.

His angry family commented in a recent letter to the Press: "He has been subjected to a long series of acts of persecution ... he has become a marked man against whom the State has been waging a 13-year vendetta."

UDF executive

In 1976, Mr Hofmeyr was banned for five years for his involvement in Nusas's Wages Commission. He became involved in the United Democratic Front almost from its inception in 1983; was appointed regional co-ordinator in 1986 and was elected to the Western Cape executive in 1987.

In February last year, the UDF was among 17 anti-apartheid organisations outlawed by the government and Mr Hofmeyr was one of 18 people served with restriction orders. He was detained on April 22 and held for 166 days before being released — just days before Supreme Court action for relief from effective solitary confinement.

Mr Willie Hofmeyr

The State paid his legal fees for the planned action and he is suing the State for R100 000 damages as a result of his detention.

After working for an insurance company for several years while serving out his harsh banning — he was only able to see one person at a time — Mr Hofmeyr started studying part-time for a BA (LlB) through Unisa and returned full-time to UCT two years ago.

His political involvement is not surprising, given his background. The Hofmeyrs are part of the distinguished family which has been at the Cape for 270 years — and are directly related to statesman, editor and humanitarian "Onze Jan" Hofmeyr.

Mr Willie Hofmeyr was born in Cape Town and is the eldest of four children.

His sister is a research co-ordinator at the University of Cape Town and one brother is a mechanical engineer. The other brother — Mr Hendrik Hofmeyr — is a classical guitarist and composer now working in Italy.

Brilliant scholar

Mr Hofmeyr matriculated at Nassau High School (now no longer in existence) and was a brilliant scholar, achieving seven distinctions and coming 4th overall in the Cape Province.

He graduated from the University of Cape Town with a BA degree in economics and maths and went on to complete a master's degree in economics.

However, his final year of study last year was severely disrupted by his five-month detention. On his release in October a further restriction order prevented him from returning to campus, effectively barring him from taking his final exams.

Although UCT offered to allow him to write at home, Mr Hofmeyr believed there was "no substitute to having access to campus" and he applied for a relaxation of the restriction order to allow him to write exams on campus. However, because of his prolonged detention, he decided to postpone writing the exams until February, when he passed "easily", his father said.

Arrested during demo

He then started articles with a Cape Town firm of attorneys and was acting in his capacity as a lawyer when arrrested during a demonstration outside First National Bank in St George's Street on August 26.

He immediately embarked on a hunger strike, and was admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital five days later.

His detention last year was described as a tragedy by the-then acting vice-chancellor of UCT, Professor J V O Reid, who said Mr Hofmeyr was "a young man of exceptional promise".

Hofmeyr out of hospital today

Cape Times 26/9/89

328

Staff Reporter

FREED detainee Mr Willie Hofmeyr is expected to be discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital this morning.

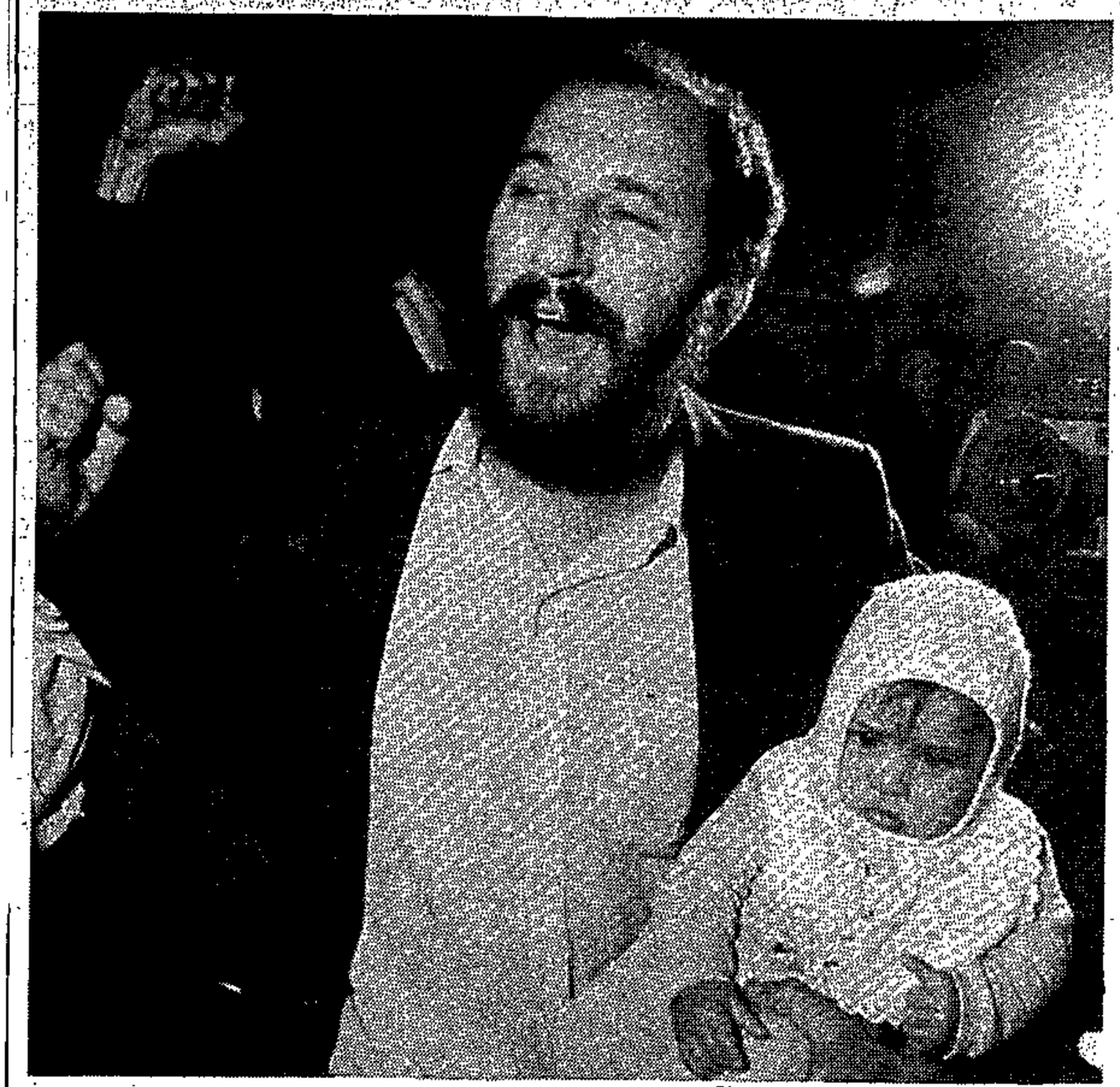
This was confirmed by hospital sources and his mother, Mrs Estelle Hofmeyr, who said her son had eaten his first "normal" meal at lunch-time yesterday.

Mr Hofmeyr ended a 28-day hunger strike on Friday after negotiations between his family, legal advisers and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, last week.

Mrs Hofmeyr said her son's recovery was "going very well" and that he had already gained 4½ kilograms.

"Once he began eating again we started him off on a special fortifying vitamin drink and although it was only half-strength he gained one kilogram the first day."

A spokesman for Groote Schuur described his condition as satisfactory and said he expected Mr Hofmeyr to be discharged this morning.



Pictures: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

WELCOME HOME: A jubilant crowd of supporters pack the arrivals section of D F Malan Airport to welcome UDF executive member, Mr Trevor Manuel, who was released from Grootvlei Prison in Bloemfontein. He is holding his four-month-old son, Pallo.

AM645 27/9/89

Hundreds at airport greet freed, restricted Manuel

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE 328
Staff Reporter

HUNDREDS of jubilant supporters packed the arrivals section of D F Malan Airport last night to welcome Western Cape UDF member Mr Trevor Manuel who had been released from detention at Grootvlei Prison in Bloemfontein.

The huge toyi-toying crowd, which held banners proclaiming, "Viva Trevor" and "Welcome Home", sang as Mr Manuel, who appeared cheerful, entered the airport building.

There were no incidents as airport security officials watched the crowd, which included Mr Manuel's mother, Mrs Philma Manuel, Mrs Leah Tutu and members of the Federation of South African Women.

Mr Manuel was joined at the Press conference by his wife Lynne and lawyer, Mr Ebbe Mohammed, who had visited him in Bloemfontein not knowing that he would be released.

HUNGER STRIKE

Mr Manuel, with other detainees, embarked on a hunger strike shortly after their detention on August 28.

Mr Mohammed said that he was told by prison officials about 6am on Friday in Bloemfontein that Mr Manuel was going to be freed.

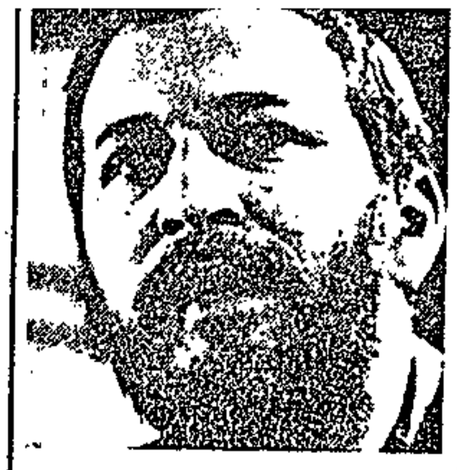
He said that Mr Manuel had been restricted. The restrictions included:

- Being barred from speaking to the Press.
- Being prohibited from taking part in the activities of the UDF and the Cape Areas Housing Committee.
- He may not leave the magisterial districts of Cape Town and Wynberg.
- He may not address more than 10 people.
- He may not grant an interview to a journalist.
- He may not assist in any way in the production of any material for publication, and
- He may not leave his home between 8pm and 6am.

Mr Manuel's wife, Lynne, however, said she wondered when her husband was going to be free as the restrictions were nothing but another form of detention.

- Mr Manuel, who has spent more time in detention or under restriction orders in the past four years than he has been free, had his first brush with detention in 1986. He was held again in 1987, twice in 1988 and was back in detention in August this year after he and other prominent UDF activists in the Western Cape "unbanned" themselves.

He immediately embarked on a hunger strike and was transferred to Bloemfontein without his family's knowledge.



Mr Manuel

Star Times 27/9/89

Trevor Manuel released

348

JOHANNESBURG. — Authorities yesterday released Mr Trevor Manuel, a prominent anti-apartheid activist who went on a hunger strike after he was detained without charge last month, his attorney said.

Mr Manuel is one of the top-ranking UDF leaders in Cape Town.

Mr Manuel, who has been detained previously, was held in Bloemfontein and refused to eat for two weeks of his 30-day confinement, attorney Mr Essa Moosa said.

Before his most recent detention, Mr Manuel was under police restrictions that limited his movements. — Sapa-AP

Mr Manuel

Star Times 27/9/89

Trevor Manuel released

328

JOHANNESBURG. — Authorities yesterday released Mr Trevor Manuel, a prominent anti-apartheid activist who went on a hunger strike after he was detained without charge last month, his attorney said.

Mr Manuel is one of the top-ranking UDF leaders in Cape Town.

Mr Manuel, who has been detained previously, was held in Bloemfontein and refused to eat for two weeks of his 30-day confinement, attorney Mr Essa Moosa said.

Before his most recent detention, Mr Manuel was under police restrictions that limited his movements. — Sapa-AP

Cape hunger striker freed

Sowetan 27/9/89 (328)

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN

BRIGHT sunshine greeted former hunger striker Mr Willie Hofmeyer as he left Groote Schuur Hospital with his father, Mr Arend Hofmeyr, yesterday.

Carrying a brown suitcase and two plastic bags, and occasionally readjusting his slipping trousers, Willie Hofmeyer stood by, silenced by his restriction order, as his father talked to the Press on his behalf.

Willie, he said, would be resting at home for a few weeks before returning to his work as an articled clerk with a Cape Town legal firm.

"At this stage we have not arranged a welcome-home party.

"I'm sure some of his friends will be along tonight," Hofmeyr said.

His family was indignant that Willie had been subjected to a campaign of persecution over the past 13 years, he said.

Asked how he felt that Willie had had to go on a hunger strike to secure his release from detention, Hofmeyr said: "Because he's restricted he now has no legal avenues of protest left other than this last desperate measure."

Father and son laughed when Hofmeyr said that the favourite meal Willie has in mind was "chops".

But he'll have to wait until he has regained his strength before he will be able to eat them.

"He's still weak after his hunger strike and is not allowed to eat everything yet. He had mashed potatoes and vegetables on Sunday night and mince and rice yesterday." said Hofmeyr.

Willie lost 10kg during his 27-day hunger strike which he broke last Friday after his father had had talks in Pretoria with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the previous day.

"He's regained 5kg. We hope that he will recover fully. He's still thin and not very strong."

While he was very happy and grateful that his son had been freed, Hofmeyr declined to discuss his meeting with Vlok.

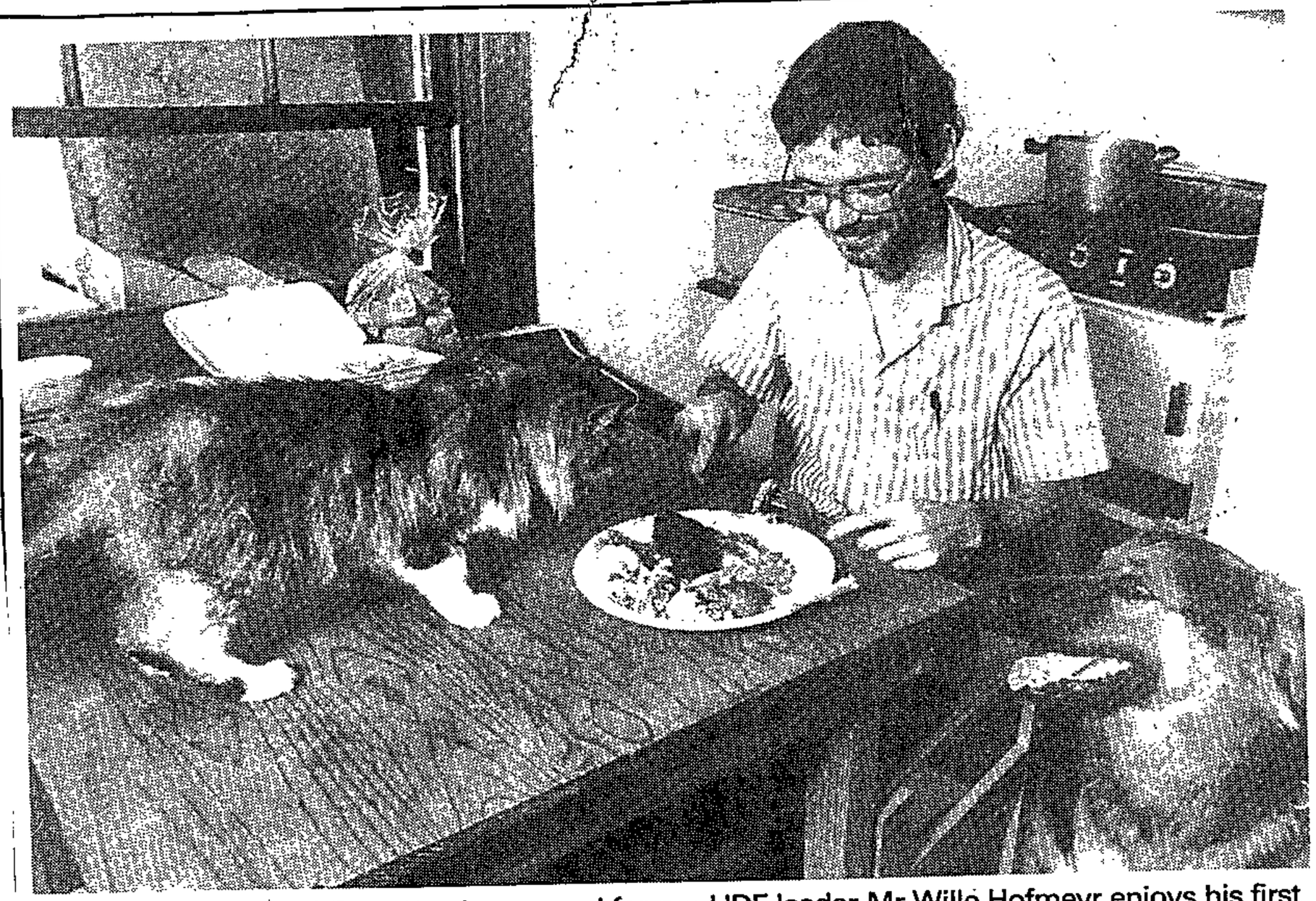
"I can't say anything. But we have had an open letter published in a Cape Town newspaper and I'm sure that it must have been read by Vlok."

* Willie Hofmeyer has been placed under house arrest at night, banned from speaking to the Press or preparing any publication, confined to the Peninsula and compelled to refrain from taking part in any of the activities of the United Democratic Front and "such organisations" and prohibited from attending any meeting where the policies of the Government is criticised.

Cape Times 27/9/89

328

Bouyant but thin Hofmeyr leaves hospital



BREAKING THE FAST . . . City lawyer and former UDF leader Mr Willie Hofmeyr enjoys his first home-cooked meal after braving a 27-day hunger strike, most of it under police guard in a hospital ward, to secure his release from detention. ANC trialist Mr Chris Giffard's dog, Joshua, shares the meal with Mr Hofmeyr's cat, Basher.

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

EMACIATED but buoyant, Mr Willie Hofmeyr was yesterday discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital after ending a 27-day hunger strike to protest against his detention.

Mr Hofmeyr has been released subject to a restriction order which confines him to his Obsevtory home between 8pm and 7am.

Emerging smiling from the hospital about 10.30am with his father, Pinelands engineer Mr Arend Hofmeyr, the slightlty-built lawyer appeared pale and gaunt.

Standing in for his son, who is barred from speaking to the press, Mr Hofmeyr sen said: "We are delighted to have Willie back with us, but think it's horrendous that it required 27 days of hunger-striking to secure his release."

Efforts would be made to have the restriction lifted — the third imposed on Mr Willie Hofmeyr, 34, in the past two years, Mr Hofmeyr said.

His son, who has served a five-year banning order and has been detained without trial for more than six months, earlier refused to sign a document linking his agreement to a restriction order with possible release.

The current order also bars him from taking part in any of the activities of the United Democratic Front or attending any gathering where government policies are criticised.

His detention and fast were marked by the Supreme Court ordering police not to move him to prison in Kroonstad and to undo manacles chaining him to a hospital bed.

Tight clamp on released Mguni

THE vice chairman of the Black Staff Association (BSA) of the University of the North, Mr Louis Mguni, was released from detention and immediately served severe restriction orders this week, it was confirmed yesterday.

Mnguni, who is a lecturer at the university, is barred from taking part in the activities of the BSA, the SRC and Sansco. He is restricted to his home between 8pm and 5am and the magisterial district of Mankweng at any time.

He cannot be interviewed by any journalist nor compile or transmit any matter for publication.

Mnguni has to report to the Mankweng police station daily.

Imam's 'accidental' death still a mystery

ON September 27, 1969, 26 bruises, a broken rib, an empty stomach and a blood clot near the base of the spine marked the corpse of a man who had been detained at Maitland police station for turning Muslims against apartheid. Imam Abdullah Haron, who had preached Islam's social message in local and international forums, became the seventh South African to die in detention that year. He left the community without a leader, but not without resolve. IMAM ABDURRASHID OMAR, of the Claremont Main Road Mosque, discusses Imam Haron's political career and his death in custody.

Imam Abdullah Haron

THE appointment in 1955 of Abdullah Haron as Cape Town's youngest imam ushered in a new era in the social and political life of local Muslims.

The politically alienated Muslim youth had found a religious leader who was prepared not only to teach and encourage them, but moreover, learn from their broader social perspectives and political awareness and to articulate them in his own way during his Friday sermons.

This symbiotic relationship between Imam Haron and the Muslim youth culminated in the establishment in March 1958 of the Claremont Muslim Youth Association (CMYA).

It was the emergence of the CMYA and the District Six Muslim Youth Movement (MYM), under the patronage of Imam Haron, which produced the political radicalism which pervaded the Cape Muslim community during the late Fifties and Sixties.

Political exiles

On May 7 1961, the CMYA and the MYM launched "Call of Islam", a theological declaration against apartheid, at a rally in the old Cape Town Drill Hall. About 4 000 people attended.

In June 1962 Imam and these youth organisations again mobilised over 2 000 Muslims to oppose the General Laws Amendment Bill in a mass meeting in the Drill Hall.

In Parliament, the new radicalism was raised by Mr AZ Berman, of the United Party, who said: "The most law-abiding, the most loyal, the most peaceful section of our non-European population, the Malays, gathered 4 000-strong to pass a vehemently bitter anti-government resolution. I could not have believed it possible."

Imam Haron was named as the chief source of the newfound Muslim protest.

During the next few years he went beyond organising the youth, increased his involvement in fighting apartheid at international forums and provided relief for the families of political exiles, prisoners and detainees.

On May 28, 1969, the eve of the celebration of the Prophet Muhammed's birthday, Imam Haron was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act of 1967.

On September 27, 1969, Imam Abdullah Haron became the seventh South African to die in detention during that year.

A police report said he had died after accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at the Maitland police station.

The post-mortem report revealed:

- 26 bruises ranging from as large as 10cm x 8cm to as small as 1cm x1cm;
- a broken seventh right rib;
- a haemotoma (blood clot) 2,5cm x 2,5cm near the base of the spine;
- at least 10 bruises, mostly on the right leg, sustained seven to 10 days before his death;
- at least eight bruises sustained one to three days before his death, and
- an empty stomach.

At the end of a reluctantly instituted State inquest five and a half months after Imam Haron's death, Magistrate Mr JSP Kuhn found that:

"The cause of death was myocardial ischemia (a decreased flow of blood to the heart) — a likely contributing cause being a disturbance of the blood clotting mechanism and blood circulating due, in part, to trauma superimposed on a severe narrowing of a coronary artery.

"A substantial part of the said trauma was caused by an accidential fall down a flight of stone stairs. On the available evidence I am unable to determine how the balance thereof was caused."

Just cause

In May 1971, 20 months after the imam's death, the Minister of Police paid his widow an ex-gratia payment of R5 000.

The Minister quickly pointed out that the payment should not be construed as an admission of guilt.

Twenty years after Imam Haron died, the State has still not explained the "balance of injuries" which could not be accounted for by the inquest magistrate.

Today, we can say with certainty that the just cause and the progressive Islam for which Imam Haron lived and died is alive and growing.

Muslim youth all over South Africa find tremendous inspiration from the knowledge that a commited Muslim religious leader had laid down his life in the quest for a just South Africa.

The host of commemoration meetings all over the country is a clear confirmation.

Cape Times 30/9/89 (328)

UDF's Moosa out, restricted

PRETORIA. — The acting general secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa, has been released from detention, a statement from Mr Moosa's office said yesterday.

Mr Moosa has been released under certain restrictions. He is forbidden to:

- Take part in any of the activities of the Transvaal Indian Congress or the United Democratic Front;
- Be outside the boundaries of the magisterial district of Johannesburg at any time;
- Be outside the boundaries of his house in Lenasia between 6pm and 6am;
- Attend or remain at any gathering consisting of eight or more people;
- Contribute, prepare, compile or transmit any information to the media;
- Take part in any interview with journalists;
- Address any gathering on non-compliance with any law.

Mr Moosa also has to report daily, between 6am and 10am, to the officer in charge of the charge office at John Vorster police station.

Mr Moosa is understood to have been arrested on August 18.

Two white anti-apartheid activists were also released from detention yesterday.

The Human Rights Commission reported that as many as 250 others remain in detention without charge throughout the country under three-year-old state of emergency regulations. — Sapa and UPI

MDM spokesman released, restricted

STAR 3/10/89 (328)

DURBAN — The spokesman for the Mass Democratic Movement in Durban, Mr Trevor Bonhomme, was released from detention at the weekend after being held for 32 days.

Severe restrictions were placed on him, including that he may not speak to the press and may not communicate with any political organisation.

Mr Bonhomme was detained shortly before the Durban beach protest when 5 000 people went to the whites-only South Beach to protest against beach apartheid.

He was also a member of the Durban Housing Action Committee. His tasks included helping poor white people challenge the increase in rents for the government-owned homes they lived in. — Sapa.

Noel Williams charge dropped

Staff Reporter

FORMER detainee and UDF leader Mr Noel Williams had a charge of contravening the conditions under which he was released withdrawn against him in Cape Town Regional Court yesterday.

The state alleged that Mr Williams, 41, of Alicia Crescent, Avondale, Atlantis, broke his restriction order by leaving the Malmesbury magisterial district without permission and going to Louwville, Vredenburg, on September 22 last year.

Mr Williams was released from detention in September 1987 after three months.

UDF's chairman Ndlovu released

Cape Times 6/10/89

328

DURBAN. — A prominent South African black activist has been freed from detention but he faces heavy restrictions on his activities, his lawyers yesterday told reporters.

Mr Curnick Ndlovu, national chairman of the United Democratic Front, was freed at the weekend.

He had been detained for 30 days under state of emergency rules.

Even though free, Mr Ndlovu has been ordered to stay at home at night and report to police twice a week.

He is also barred from contacting the UDF, the lawyers said.

Mr Ndlovu was one of a group of activists who earlier this year visited Washington where he met President George Bush. — Sapa-Reuter.

Albertina Sisulu restrictions lifted

ARGUS 13/10/89 (328)

Political Staff

RESTRICTION orders on Mrs Albertina Sisulu have been lifted, a spokesman of the Ministry of Law and Order said today.

Mrs Sisulu, 70, is president of the United Democratic Front and wife of African National Congress official Mr Walter Sisulu, who is to be released.

Mrs Sisulu has been effectively banned since her political involvement began in the early 1940s through the influence of her then husband-to-be Walter — an active member of the ANC's Youth League who later became the organisation's secretary-general.

The couple were married in July 1944 and have five children, among them restricted New Nation editor Mr Zwelahke Sisulu. Four of them are political activists, two in exile.

This year Mrs Sisulu was issued with a passport for the first time since being placed under banning orders in 1964.

She joined the ANC's Women's League in 1948 and in 1954 became active in the Federation of South African Women, a women's rights organisation of which she became president.

● Picture, page 3.

Son's ban will mar the joy of Sisulu's release

By EZRA MANTINI

THERE will be an empty seat at the Sisulu family's celebration table when Walter Sisulu is freed from jail today.

Eldest son Zwelakhe is still under restriction orders which will prevent him from legally joining in the homecoming.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose own restrictions were lifted on Friday, said she was getting ready for a big celebration as soon as her husband arrived.

"I'm excited about that," she said. "But my heart is sore because our son Zwelakhe won't be able to join us in the evening.

"He still has to report twice a day to the police station and must stay indoors at his house in Dube between 6pm and 6am.

Evil

"He cannot be in the same room with more than 10 people at the same time.

"But most of all, he cannot even tell the world how excited he is to see his father as he is not allowed to talk to the media. (328)

"These restrictions are evil because they even restrict your ability to see your own family.

"Imagine: when my husband returns. There will be hundreds of people around our home to congratulate him. S/Times 15/10/89

"Yet his own son cannot join in. He has to wait until the people have gone before coming to say hello to his own father. It's crazy.

"Though he is excited about the possible release of his father, he is worried that he'll only be able to see him with a few people around."

Mrs Sisulu said that since 1982, she had been able to have physical contact with her husband, and to hug him and kiss him whenever she visited him in prison.

IN THE PICTURE: Albertina Sisulu with a portrait of her husband Walter

The only free Sisulu son is Mlungisi, who runs a family business. Two other sons, Max and Gerald, are in exile in Lusaka while the youngest, Jongumzi, is on Robben Island after being convicted on a terrorism charge.

One daughter, Lindiwe Gama, is married and lives in Britain, and the other, Nonkululeko, lives in Cape Town.

Mrs Sisulu said as soon as her husband was freed he would be joining the "existing structures and continue his fight against apartheid".

"As my restrictions have been lifted, I will be returning to Fedsaw (the Federation of South African Women) to continue my fight against apartheid as well. We'll just celebrate for a short time, then continue the struggle," said Mrs Sisulu.

Hundreds of supporters and journalists from all over the world have camped on the Sisulu doorstep for the past two days.

Ex-trialist gets passport

S/Times 15/10/89 (328)

By GEORGE MAHABEER

A FORMER treason trialist was granted a passport this week to travel to any part of the world.

Natal Indian Congress executive member Mewa Ramgobin had to wait for more than 15 years to be issued with the document which is valid for six months.

In 1974 Mr Ramgobin was given a six-month passport to visit a sick relative in India. During the trip he was a guest of the Indian, Ceylon and Mauritius governments.

He has made six applications since 1983 to travel abroad but they were all refused.

He was not able to accept an invitation by the publisher of his book, Waiting to Live, to visit America for its launch.

Mr Ramgobin was part of a group of political activists who sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban in 1984 to highlight the plight of detainees held without trial.

In December 1984 he was charged with high treason but was acquitted in December 1985.

Mr Ramgobin was banned for 17 years and under house arrest for 12 years.

He played a leading role in reviving the NIC in the nine months he was free between December 1970 and September 1971 when he was banned again.

Mr Ramgobin said he was happy to receive the passport although it was valid for only six months.

"But my happiness would be greater if my compatriots were also allowed to travel freely."

Mr Ramgobin added: "I will be leaving for England and Germany shortly."

Cape Times 17/10/89

3 ANC men to be unbanned

328

PRETORIA. — Three released ANC prisoners are to be unbanned and their names are to be removed from the consolidated list.

Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Elias Motsoaledi and Mr Raymond Mhlaba were listed under the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The former prisoners will not be restricted. — Sapa

328 Sowetan 19/10/89

Sowetan editor AGGREY KLAASTE recalls October 19 1977, the day the Government banned *The World*, *The Weekend World*, the church publication *Pro Veritae* and several Black Consciousness organisations.

The day Jimmy Kruger struck

THE wisdom of hindsight today says the events of October 19 1977 should have been anticipated. The late Percy Qoboza was at the helm of what had become a rather aggressive newspaper, *The World*, with one crisis after the other chasing the news stories off the front page.

With a combination of other politico-historical events happening almost at the same time, something simply had to give.

If you care to recall, 1977 was the year following the tragic events of June 16 1976. And while we were nursing the hurt from that tragedy, Steve Biko was battered to a grisly death in a cell.

As if that was not enough thousands of blacks lost their South African citizenship when Bophuthatswana went "independent".

These events, singly and in combination, could send any person up the wall. They drove the editor of *The World* and his reporters into a flaming fury, leading to very interesting fights between Government leaders, especially the Minister of Justice, Jimmy Kruger.

FOCUS

Angry

You might recall too, that the Soweto Community Council had been frog-marched from their jobs by angry members of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) and the Committee of Ten led by Dr Nthato Motlana was formed.

Most of *The World* journalists had been detained for one reason or the other after the events of June 16 1976.

The black journalist came of age as all or most of the crisis events were taking place in black comunities. Black writers were the inevitable purveyors of the bad news.

And, naturally, so was *The World*.

And then there was Kruger. An indication of the mindset this man had was shown by his ill-fated words: "It leaves me cold" when he was informed about Biko's death.

The night before the banning of *The World*, that is October 18, Kruger had set his policemen the job of collecting almost the entire spectrum of black leadership in the country - in one fell swoop.

They came to my home in Meadowlands, the morning of the 19th complaining bitterly that we had given them, the police, sleepless nights.

They found me at my home alone with my mother. There were about four or five white and black policemen, who read me the notice about my impending detention.

I was to spend the next six to seven months at Modder Bee prison, under the Internal Security detention Act.

I did not know then that there was a country-wide swoop on black leaders.

Banned

I did not know then that *The World* newspaper was banned. I did not know then that the late Qoboza would join us at John Vorster Square before we were driven to Modder Bee prison.

It happened quickly, almost as in a dream. But as I say, we should have anticipated all this.

My detention was probably the result of my involvement in the formation of the Commitee of Ten, all of whom were picked up that day or the night before.

formation of the Committee of Ten, among other things was to fill the gap left by the departed and disgraced community councillors.

There was also the hope to get local politics into the hands of the leaders who inspired confidence and had credibility.

I am told that Percy Qoboza, whose style was legendary for its flamboyance, put up a magnificent display for the television cameras at *The World* offices when they detained him.

Almost as if he had stage-managed the thing, he was picked up in front of all the staff members, with the entire world and local press corps looking on, taking pictures, pushing the mike into his face, treating him like an American president.

My wife tells me she was there when Percy swooped out of *The World* offices, excited newspapermen in tow, with her weeping behind him.

His famous words were: "Dont worry Mrs Klaaste, everything is under control."

Everything was not under control.

Political

For the first time in the history of this country a newspaper was phyically closed down. *The World* was banned together with another 19 or more political organisations.

We have come a long way since then. We have had one other newspaper, *Post*, put on ice through Government action.

We saw the birth of the *Sowetan* which was started as a free sheet in Soweto.

The man who handled the newspaper after *The World* was banned was Joe Latakgomo, who also saw to the birth of the *Sowetan*. Times were tough.

Most of the senior members of today's *Sowetan* were also behind bars. Joe Thloloe was cooling his heels somewhere and Thami Mazwai was likewise in jail when the *Sowetan* was launched.

I had just been released from a most interesting if exhausting time in prison and walked into an office that needed a dozen more senior people to shape it into the future.

It was the most traumatic time of my life. We did not have good or senior people. We were recovering from losing *The World* and *Post* and Qoboza was doing his own thing somewhere else.

And yet in retrospect all the pain, the birth pangs were worth it. It made us shape the future of the *Sowetan* to what it is today, to the things it is reflecting today.

The *Sowetan* was hit by one crisis after the other. The Government kept us pretty much on our toes. After the terrible events of the 1980s we picked up a political problem with some political community people.

Dangerous

Working for the *Sowetan* became a dangerous thing, almost a nightmare and my heart went out for the journalists on the beat who had to field all the fury and frustration from angry people. But we survived.

One of the most precious moments of my life came this week when a young man, a twin, who said he and his twin brother never thought much of the *Sowetan* or its predecessors up to now.

Today they place cuttings of the *Sowetan* on their bedroom wall.

Future

We have regained out respectability and credibility.

We have shown the people of South Africa that blacks can think ahead of their time and even as journalists shape their future.

Part of the reason is that all the journalists working for us are children of the townships.

Most of them are children of, what we call in the argot of the streets, the days of "Power".

They are actively involved in various community affairs. They are politically active. We have what can easily be termed the entire spread of political ideology on this paper, and we try desperately to reflect this diversity.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

© Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Editors mark banning of newspapers

By THEMBA MOLEFE

EDITORS of major South African newspapers and magazines yesterday marked the 12th anniversary of the banning of *The World* and *Weekend World* newspapers at a ceremony held at the offices of their predecessor, *Sowetan*, in Johannesburg.

On October 19, 1977 the two newspapers were banned together with a church publication *Pro Veritate* and 17 organisations by erstwhile Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Former *Sowetan* editor Mr Joe Latakgomo, recalling the day when he arrived at *The World's* Industria offices at 6pm and found it had been banned, said:

"October 19 is significant as it reminds us of what could happen to all newspapers - white or black - and that we should rededicate ourselves to the cause of upholding the freedom of the Press and strive to continue giving information and what we believe is the truth."

He said on that day Mr Joe Thloloe, now *Sowetan's* deputy editor, was on his 231st day in detention, reporter Willie Bokala on his 124th and photographer Moffat Zungu on his 64th day.

Sunday Times editor Mr Tertius Myburgh said

The late Percy Qoboza

by banning newspapers and restricting them - even today - the Government was depriving itself of valuable information.

Mr Ken Owen, the editor of *Business Day*, said the Government began banning newspapers from as early as 1962 with the prohibition of publications such as the *Guardian*, *New Era* and *New Age*.

"When restrictions are very tight the way is to box clear. To publish as best we can while staying clear of getting banned and staying out of jail."

The editor of *Sowetan*, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, recalled how the then editor of *The World*, the late Mr Percy Qoboza and a host of black community leaders spent long-months in detention following the bannings.

Mathatha Tsedu reports from Pietersburg that the Government's ongoing attempt to rope black organisations into negotiations was aimed at subverting the struggle for socialism and thereby safeguard the interests of

Sowetan editor Mr Aggrey Klaaste (second from right) and his predecessor, Mr Joe Latakgomo (now senior assistant editor of the *The Star*) hold the hot metal plate from which the last front page of *The World* of October 19, 1977 was printed before it was banned. With them are editors of major South African publications who participated in a meeting hosted by *Sowetan* to mark the 12th anniversary of the day the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, banned three newspapers and 17 organisations. Other editors in the picture (from left) are: Mr Alan Greenblo (*Finance Week*), Mrs Maud Motanyane (*Tribute*), Mr Tertius Myburgh (*Sunday Times*), Mr Barney Cohen (*Drum* and *True Love*), Mr Ken Owen (*Business Day*), Mr Nigel Bruce (*Financial Mail*), Mr Force Khashane (*Pace*), Mr Sam Mabe assistant editor (*Sowetan*) and Mrs Nomavenda Mathlane assistant editor (*Frontline*).

KEEP SA WHITE VOTERS OUT

Mr Martti Ahtisaari

Namibian unions demand

By MONK NKOMO

THE National Union of Namibian Workers, a federation of Namibian workers, has lodged a protest about the participation of South African whites in the November 18 elections.

It has submitted a petition to the secretary - general of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator - General of Namibia.

Mr Willie Seriti, whose firm Seriti, Mavundla and Partners, represents the NUNW, yesterday confirmed that the petition was submitted on Tuesday and hoped that an urgent meeting of the Security Council would be convened to discuss the matter.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has received a copy of the letter.

According to the NUNW, "the indigenous people of Namibia feel cheated and betrayed by the granting of voting rights to white South Africans who are also on the voters roll in the Republic."

It said thousands of indigenous Namibians living in Walvis Bay (which has been declared part of South Africa) are barred from voting in their homeland in terms of a proclamation signed by Pienaar in June this year.

ROOTS

The union described these whites as "members of a colonial occupation force with no historical and cultural roots in Namibia itself, with deep roots in the mother country of the occupying power, and involved in Namibia substantially only on behalf of and in the interests of the occupying power."

● To page 2

CHARLIE PARKERS
233a BREE STREET (between Wanderers and King George Streets), JOHANNESBURG
YOUR WHOLESALE HAIR SUPPLIER
Super Target Prices
tcb
TWIN PACK
(500 ml plus 250 ml)
R12.99
EXCLUSIVE TO CHARLIE PARKERS
SPECIAL VALUE
500 ml
Stockists of:
SPECIAL FEELING
CURL SENSE
AMERICAN FLAIR
SUPER KURL
MAGIC CURL
WORLD OF CURLS
BLACK LIKE ME
WASY WAVES
EXTRA CURL
HOLLYWOOD CURL
DYNAMIC CURL
SOF 'N EASY
SALON CURL
WINNING TOUCH
SOMETHING SPECIAL
SILKY TOUCH
WANDA WAVE
T.C.B.
2-CURL
QUICK CURL
PERFECTION
LAS VEGAS
AMERICAN CARE
STA SOF FRO
SOF 'N FREE
CLASSIC CURL
PLACENTA PLUS
PROFESSIONAL PLUS
DESIGNERS TOUCH
S 2525

Banning marked

● From page 1

imperialism, an October 19 commemoration service was told yesterday.

Opening the service organised by the Azanian Students Movement at the University of the North, former branch chairman, Mr Brian Mabasa, said the oppressed and exploited black masses in this country should "reject the imperialist orchestrated negotiations song."

Mabasa said the bannings of 17 mainly BC organisations in 1977 and the closure of two newspapers was "a frantic attempt by the regime to suppress the growth of the BCM. They failed dismally because the lull that they had wanted as had happened after the 1960 bannings, did not materialise."

328

Cape Times 21/10/87

Hofmeyr in court for breaking restrictions

Court Reporter

RECENTLY released hunger-striking lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyr made a brief appearance in Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with possible charges of breaking his emergency restriction orders, allegedly for failing to obey a 6pm to 6am curfew.

The former UDF executive member was arrested on August 16 and detained for 27 days, during which he embarked on a hunger strike.

Mr Hofmeyr, 34, of Observatory, had his bail of R200 extended and was told to return to court on November 24 to hear the attorney-general's decison regarding prosecution.

Mr H J Venter was the magistrate. Mrs A van den Bergh prosecuted. Mr W Field appeared for Mr Hofmeyr.

328

Reg Oliphant arrested

Cape Times 2/11/89

RESTRICTED Oudtshoorn community leader Mr Reggie Oliphant was arrested by security police at D F Malan Airport yesterday and escorted back to his home.

His attorney, Mr Kader Amien, said police told him they were investigating a charge of contravening the restriction order.

...s of human rights by ...ightly ... basis — exc...
racist argument ...
because they are

Issel's bail terms eased

Cape Times 7/11/89 Court Reporter 328

MDM leader Mr Johnny Issel, who faces charges under the Internal Security Act, no longer has to report to Manenberg police station every week.

Mr Issel, 40, of Second Avenue, Fairways, had this condition of his R2 000 bail lifted during a brief appearance in Parow Regional Court yesterday.

He was granted bail with conditions after he handed himself over to the authorities in March this year after spending three years in hiding.

The state undertook to inform the defence of charges within the next few weeks and a trial date was set for February next year.

...atulations

Restrictions on right-wing leader lifted

328

Argus 10/11/89

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has lifted all restrictions on the leader of the banned right-wing Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging, Professor Johann Schabort.

Professor Schabort confirmed that his restriction order, imposed on November 17 last year, was lifted on November 1.

The BBB, however, remains banned.

Mr J G Bezuidenhout, secretary of the cultural front of the BBB, the Historiese Kultuur Vereniging van Suid-Afrika, said in a statement his organisation was "most disappointed" that the BBB was not unbanned.

State's surprise ... Acting editor Gabu Tugwana condemns the government's threat to suspend New Nation

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

Massive support for threatened *New Nation*

10-16/11/89

By PHILIPPA GARSON

THE *New Nation* which is under threat of closure by the state, has received a massive show of support from organisations and leaders here and abroad, and yesterday four of the recently freed African National Congress leaders pledged their support.

Minister of Home Affairs Eugene Louw last week issued a warning to *New Nation* for alleged contraventions of Emergency regulations, mostly relating to promoting the image of the ANC. If representations are turned down, the paper faces suspension from the end of next week. Requests to extend the two-week representation period were refused and now the *New Nation* has asked for a personal interview with the minister.

Acting editor Gabu Tugwana said the threatened closure "comes as a complete surprise to us and goes against the political pattern that has been emerging in recent months".

The conference was attended by Walter Sisulu, Andrew Mlangeni, Wilton Mkwayi, Elias Motsoaledi and Winnie Mandela.

Tugwana acknowledged that while editorial policy was one of opposition to apartheid, it was "committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict which has beset South Africa ... what we reflect in the newspaper is the stark reality of life in South Africa".

Mlangeni read a statement on behalf of the former prisoners expressing shock at the threatened closure of *New Nation* and mounting government clampdown on other publications. "Since our release from prison we have indicated in all speeches and interviews that the single most important task of the government is the creation of a climate that makes negotiations possible and meaningful."

Government actions against the press seem to be on the increase.

● *Argus* editor Andrew Drysdale was told that charges of contravening Emergency regulations were being investigated against the newspaper.

● Edward Linington, editor of the South African Press Association, was ordered to give a statement to a magistrate in terms of a section 205 subpoena regarding a Congress of South African Trade Unions announcement issued by Sapa.

328

W. Mail

ANC eight's plans for Lusaka visit

CAPE TIMES 11/11/89

325

PORT ELIZABETH. — The eight ANC leaders who were recently released are planning to visit Lusaka soon for talks with the ANC's executive.

Mr Govan Mbeki, speaking to the press yesterday for the first time since being restricted soon after his release from prison two years ago, said he and the seven ANC leaders released last month had applied for passports.

Their intention was to travel to the ANC's Lusaka headquarters to consult the national executive on the political situation in South Africa. Mr Mbeki, 79, told Sapa during a telephonic interview from his home.

He said he was "naturally very happy" at the lifting of his restriction orders, which for two years prevented him from talking to the press, leaving the magisterial district of his home without permission and attending gatherings.

A spokesman for Mr Walter Sisulu, one of the seven leaders released in October, confirmed yesterday that all seven were in the process of applying for their passports.

Mr Mbeki's lawyer, Ms Priscilla Jana, said she had applied to have his restrictions lifted in view of the fact that the other seven leaders had not been restricted on their release.

A spokesman for Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said Mr Mbeki's restrictions had been lifted "after careful consideration".

Mr Mbeki said he had no immediate plans for his new-found freedom, but it could be expected that he would resume political involvement, "especially with my former comrades of the Rivonia trial".

Unless it was necessary, he would not be travelling to Johannesburg in the near future.

Mr Mbeki said he had submitted his application for a passport on Tuesday this week, before the news that his restriction orders were to be lifted had reached him.

He had intended applying for the permission required in terms of the restriction orders to travel to Lusaka as soon as the passport had been issued, he said.

Mr Mbeki was a schoolteacher and newspaper editor before his arrest in Johannesburg in 1963. He also published two books on black politics in South Africa.

In Pretoria, a senior police spokesman yesterday confirmed that restriction orders had been lifted on Mr Mbeki. — Sapa

Now they can resume political role

Bars on eight Cape activists are lifted

Star 14/11/89 (328)

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Restriction orders on eight prominent Port Elizabeth activists were lifted yesterday, enabling them to resume their political role for the first time since 1986 when they were detained under the emergency regulations.

This was confirmed by lawyers of the Legal Resources Centre in Port Elizabeth, who act on behalf of people detained or restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.

The eight were released earlier this year but placed under restriction orders which barred them from engaging in various political activities.

The most prominent of the eight was Mr Edgar Ngoyi, former regional president of the United Democratic Front in the eastern Cape and an executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association (Pebca).

The others were Mr Mtiwabo Ndube, Mr Mike Xhego and Mr Pumy Odolo, executive members of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress; and Pebca executive members Mr Ernest Malgas, Mr Mike Nzotoyi, Mr Gladman Ngxokwana and Mr Lesley Magcotywa.

Pebca played a crucial role in discussions with local authorities and local business leaders on the crippling consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth which began in 1985.

Speaking on behalf of the eight, Mr Ngoyi said yesterday: "We are happy that restrictions placed on us have been revoked, but not happy that the state of emergency still exists. And apartheid is still alive."

The lawyers said an estimated 10 000 activists had been held in the Port Elizabeth/Grahamstown area since 1986.

In February this year the remaining 150 detainees in the Port Elizabeth area were released after a hunger strike. About 110 of them were restricted after being released.

The lifting of the eight activists' restriction orders followed that of ANC leader Mr Govan Mbeki earlier this month.

The lawyers said 38 people from the area were still under restriction orders.

They said Mr Henry Fazzie, vice-president of the UDF in the eastern Cape, had writted to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok last month demanding the lifting of restriction orders on the 47 people who were restricted at the time.

Mr Vlok had replied that he was willing to revoke the restriction orders on "certain persons" but had not been prepared "at this stage" to lift the orders on all 47.

Journalist's restrictions lifted

PORT ELIZABETH. — Local journalist Brian Sekutu had his restrictions lifted yesterday by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. B/Day 15/11/89

He later said he was relieved as the restrictions had hindered him as a journalist and in his socio-political life. 328

He was held in emergency detention for nearly three years and restricted on his release on April 9.

He was banned from addressing gatherings where state policy was being criticised, restricted to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district and restricted to his home between 9pm and 6am.

"The lifting of the restrictions on myself and other MDM leaders comes at a time when government is faced with the greatest challenge from a mass defiance by our people who are disenfranchised, oppressed, exploited, and who will not tire in the struggle until true liberation comes," he said. — Sapa.

Govt lifts curbs on reporter

Cape Times 15/11/89

328

PORT ELIZABETH. — Port Elizabeth journalist Mr Brian Sekutu had his restrictions lifted yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Sekutu said he felt "quite relieved and happy", as the restrictions had been a hindrance in his job as a journalist and in his socio-political life.

"The lifting of the restrictions on myself and other Mass Democratic Movement leaders comes at a time when the government is faced with the greatest challenge from a mass defiance by our people who are disenfranchised, oppressed, exploited, and who will not tire in the anti-apartheid struggle until true liberation comes," he said.

"And though rejoicing, I am not happy about the imminent closure of the New Nation." — Sapa

(378) Star 16/11/89

Restriction orders lifted on 18 in Port Elizabeth

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Restriction orders on a further 10 Port Elizabeth activists have been lifted, bringing to 18 the number of East Cape people who have had restriction orders scrapped by the Minister of Law and Order this week.

The scrapping of the restrictions follow recent independent submissions to Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, by the regional vice-president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Henry Fazzie, and the National Party MPs for Newton Park and Algoa, Mr Sakkie Louw and Mr Frans Smit.

Included in Tuesday's 10 were Port Elizabeth journalists and former detainee, Mr Brian Sokutu.

Mr Sokutu was released from three years in detention in April and has been confined to his home after dark ever since.

Also among the 10 were Mrs Buyiswa Fazzie, executive member of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and Mrs Ivy Gcina, president of the Port Elizabeth Woman's Organisation (Pewo), both of whom were detained for three years and subsequently restricted.

Mrs Fazzie was subjected to particularly harsh restriction orders that confined her to her home between 4 pm and 10 am, her lawyer said.

The remaining seven were: UDF members, Mr Thembile Bete and Mr Sicelo Apleni; trade unionists, Mr Mncedisi Skepu and Mr Chris Jamda; student leader in the Port Elizabeth Student Council, Mr Shakes Mkalipi; Port Elizabeth Youth Congress member, Mr Mvelisi Ngwema; and student, Mr Mr Lulamili Matoto.

On Monday restriction orders on eight Port Elizabeth activists were lifted. Included in this group were two prominent activists, Mr Edgar Ngoyi and Mr Ernest Malgas.

Last week restriction orders that confined Mr Govan Mbeki, former chairman of the ANC and Robben Island prisoner, to his Port Elizabeth home were lifted.

Twenty-eight people remain restricted in the area.

Restrictions on 10 activists lifted

328

18/11/89

Sowetan

RESTRICTION orders on a further 10 Port Elizabeth activists were lifted bringing to 18 the number of East Cape people who have had restriction orders scrapped by the Minister of Law and Order this week.

The scrapping of the restrictions follow recent independent submissions to Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok by the regional vice-president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Henry Fazzie, and the National Party MPs for Newton Park and Algoa, Mr Sakkie Louw and Mr Frans Smit.

Included in yesterday's 10 were Port Elizabeth journalists and former detainee Mr Brian Sokutu.

Sokutu was notified by Security Police yesterday. He said no reason were given.

Sokutu was released from three years in detention in April and has been confined to his home after dark ever since.

Also among the 10 were Mrs Buyiswa Fazzie, executive member of Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), and Mrs Ivy Gcina, president of the Port Elizabeth Woman's Organisation (Pewo), both of whom were detained for three years.

New Nation waits as the minister reads on

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

A THREAT of suspension still looms over the *New Nation* as Home Affairs Minister Eugene Louw considers the representations made by the newspaper a week ago in response to warnings levelled by the minister.

Fears that the anti-government newspaper would be closed came three weeks ago when the minister, referring to 11 issues, acccused the paper of contravening the Emergency regulations especially in its promotion of the African National Congress.

New Nation had until last Thursday to respond to the minister.

Yesterday a Home Affairs Department representative said the *New Nation* had submitted a memorandum "stating its views on the matter" to the minister, who would "carefully study" the representations and consider *New Nation* acting editor Gabu Tugwana's request for a meeting.

A response would follow "as soon as the minister had completed his investigation ..." as to whether "in his opinion there is a systematic or repetitive publishing of matter in a way which has or is calculated to have the effect of causing a threat to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or is causing a delay in the termination of the Emergency".

The *New Nation* said: "The facts are that on the basis of the clause of the media regulations under which we are being investigated the minister has the power to close down our newspaper any day — and we have no recourse to a court of law."

Tugwana pledged to strive for press freedom and to continue the campaign to defend the newspaper.

He said a petition, to be signed by journalists, was being drawn up and would be sent to the Home Affairs department. It would call for:

- The repeal of media regulations and the Emergency.
- The freezing of various cases involving journalists and newspapers charged under the Internal Security Act and subpoenaed in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

The minister's warning to *New Nation* comes in the wake of statements made by State President FW de Klerk regarding the possibility of relaxing media restrictions.

- This week *The New African*, a Natal-based weekly newspaper, was informed it faced four charges of contravening the Prisons Act, Internal Security Act and Emergency regulations relating to articles published between June 12 and August 28.

The editor declined to make a statement to the police regarding the allegations.

328 WMail 24-30/11/89.

CAPE TIMES 25/11/89

No charges against Willie

(328)

Court Reporter

THE attorney-general yesterday withdrew charges against restricted civil rights lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyr in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court.

The charges related to an incident in August when he was allegedly not at home between the curfew hours determined by his emergency restriction orders.

Mr Hofmeyr, 35, of Observatory, was never asked to plead.

Mr H J Venter was the magistrate. Mr L Nortier prosecuted. Mr R S Zurmeiner appeared for Mr Hofmeyr.

14 appeal against hanging

328

By Helen Grange

Star 29/11/89

Families of the "Upington 14" on Pretoria's Death Row this week joined the call by human rights lawyers to abolish the death sentence.

The call has been strengthened by a precedent-setting judgment last week which saved five men from the gallows after they were retried.

The men received a sentence of less than two years' jail after the second trial in which evidence arguing the "de-individuation" effects of crowd hysteria was accepted.

Evelena de Bruin, the 63-year-old grandmother on Death Row for her part in the murder of Constable Lucas Sethwala at Paballelo township in Upington, "cried like a baby" the last time relatives visited her, said her son, Mr Shadrak Mandlongolo.

DEPRESSION

"The prison authorities have refused to let her see the youngest two of her 10 children, Mension (12) and Adelaide (10), and she is worried about them."

Mr Madlongolo said his mother's leg had swollen badly in the last few weeks of her solitary confinement.

De Bruin has been on Death Row since May when she and 13 other residents of Paballelo, including her 63-year-old husband, Gideon Mandlongolo, were sentenced to death. She has suffered from severe depression, habitual crying, insomnia and a poor appetite ever since.

The families of the Upington 14 told The Star they were facing many difficulties because of their relatives' detention.

"There are several organisations that have offered us assistance but it is not enough to satisfy our needs," they said.

Families which had suffered the loss of a breadwinner were being paid R175 a month by the SA Council of Churches.

FOOD VOUCHERS

The International Committee of the Red Cross gave out food vouchers six times a year to the families, and funded transport to and from Upington and Pretoria once a month on visiting day at Pretoria Central.

However, some families were facing eviction because they were behind with their rent.

Mr Noel Gubula, brother of another Upington convict on Death Row, Mr Zonga Mokgatle, said he still believed his brother had not been at the scene of the murder.

"After my brother was sentenced, I have been unable to work. When I visit him in Pretoria, I can't calm him down.

"I call on the public to support our campaign against hangings in South Africa. It is legal killing in a time when the country is meant to be reforming," Mr Gubula said.

Donations to families of the Upington 14 should be sent to the Upington 26 Campaign, account number 146900448, Standard Bank, Upington.

Death Row claims denied

The Prisons Service has denied allegations that the only woman on Death Row in Pretoria is suffering from a "badly swollen leg" or that her husband, also awaiting execution, is allowed to see her only once a month.

The allegations were made at a press conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday by the families of the "Upington 14" as part of a campaign against the death sentences imposed on the 14 for the killing of a policeman in Paballelo township near Upington.

Shadrack Madlongolwane, son of the Death Row couple, told the press that his father and mother, Gideon and Evelena, had permission to see each other only once a month.

Furthermore, he claimed, his mother, the only woman on Death Row, was suffering from acute depression and a badly swollen leg.

Responding to the allegations, Captain W van Bergen said in Pretoria yesterday that the statements were untrue.

"Evelena de Bruyn is currently seeing her husband two or three times a month. Her leg is also not badly swollen, as her son described it.

"She has arthritis in her leg, so it won't be normal. However, it is not 'badly swollen' and it is wrong to describe it as such." — Sapa.

Star 30/11/89

TOTALITARIANISM - BANNING

1991 - 1992

328

OLD FRIENDS FROM A TRYING TIME

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO
London

THE last time they met was in court three decades ago. He was in the dock and she was in the public gallery. S/Times 28/4/91

This week Nelson Mandela again met Adelaine Hain, mother of anti-apartheid campaigner and Labour MP Peter Hain.

For both mother and son, meeting the man whose cause they have championed before and since his imprisonment will always be a cherished memory.

"It was lovely, for me and my mum," Peter Hain said.

Mrs Hain, who has lived with her family in London since 1966, said it was a very special moment.

"I said I didn't suppose he'd remember me and he said: 'How could I forget?' He's looking so good, fit and healthy.

"He gave me a huge bear hug. I was delighted."

Mrs Hain, now grey-haired, attended Mr Mandela's trial at the Old Synagogue in Pretoria.

"His white supporters would come over when they could from Johannesburg. I went to court often and was the only white woman in the gallery.

"In those days of segregation Mr Mandela would turn to the packed black section of the gallery and give the power salute.

HELLO AGAIN . . . nearly 30 years later Adelaine Hain and son Peter meet up with Nelson Mandela

328 S/Times 28/4/91

"Then he'd turn to me, sitting all by myself in the white section and raise his fist in the air and salute me, too."

Mrs Hain and her husband Walter were the first white couple to be banned in South Africa, she in 1963, he in 1964.

She said: "I was warned that if I did not stop my court work — I observed court cases that needed to be monitored — I would be banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

"I continued to go to Nelson Mandela's trial, though, and other court cases, and was duly banned — which stopped me from going to other trials.

"My husband and I had to get special permission to speak to each other because in those days banned people were not allowed to communicate with anyone."

The Hain family decided to leave South Africa after Walter, who worked as an architect on government contracts, was dismissed from his job when he was restricted.

The couple were able to get British citizenship because (the senior) Mr Hain's father was British. They left South Africa by ship in April 1966, never to return.

SA security laws to 'change'

Cape Times 3/5/91 (328)

Political Correspondent

RESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday announced far-reaching hanges to security legislation in outh Africa — but stopped short f scrapping detention without ial.

Mr De Klerk told Parliament that e Internal Security Act would soon e stripped of "those elements which ipinge on the democratic process", cluding the banning and preventive etention of individuals.

The provisions allowing the government to declare organisations illegal and detain persons for questioning would be "amended drastically" but not repealed entirely.

Mr De Klerk said during his budget vote that the controversial 1982 Internal Security Act (ISA) would be purged of those provisions which had an inhibiting effect in the participation in normal political activities.

These included the scrapping of those stipulations which provided for:

- The restriction or preventive detention of persons.
- The banning of publications and restrictions on newspapers.
- The barring of certain people, including communists, from standing for Parliament or practising as lawyers.
- The bar on promoting communism.

Mr De Klerk said the provisions which allowed for the declaring of organisations illegal and the detention of persons for questioning would be drastically amended.

The necessary legislation would be clarified by the Minister to Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in the "next few days".

In his address, Mr De Klerk said that the government would go ahead with the proposed all-party summit on violence whether the ANC attended or not.

The ANC latest rejection of the government's peace proposals were "unfair and removed from reality" and the search for peace would continue — with or without the ANC, he said.

The government was "positive" about the need to give non-parliamentary parties a voice in important policy decisions during the period of transition.

The multi-party conference would be the appropriate forum to discuss the best ways to achieve this at the executive and legislative levels.

OUT AT LAST ... Sharpeville Six trialist Theresa Ramashamole (centre) celebrates her release – flanked by co-accused Reid Mokoena (left) and Oupa Diniso – at the ANC offices in Johannesburg. ■ Pic:EVANS MBOWENI

After death row, tough curbs on release

Cpres 15/12/91 (328)

By THEMBA KHUMALO

STRINGENT conditions have been attached to the release of Theresa Ramashamole, the only woman in the Sharpeville Six trial, who spent years on death row.

The main condition was that she should find employment before she could be released. In a desperate bid to secure her freedom, the ANC had to find her a job within its structures.

Ramashamole, 31, who was sentenced to death for the murder of a councillor in 1984, was freed from Johannesburg Prison on Friday.

Reid Mokoena, 28, her former co-accused, was also released from Leeuwhof Prison on the same day after his attorney, Soman Kamdar, found him a job in a law firm.

Their release brings to four the number of Sharpeville Six trialists released this year. Joshua Khumalo and Oupa Diniso were released four months ago. The ANC has vowed to fight for the immediate release of the remaining two, Don Mokgesi and Mojalefa Sefatsa.

Other conditions for Ramashamole and Mokoena's release were that they should not leave their homes at night without official permission. They must report to the head of the local prison once a month and they must expect weekly visits from prison authorities.

They are also not allowed to leave their magisterial district without the permission of the prison.

ANC spokesmen described these conditions as "ridiculous".

The organisation would take up the matter with the authorities as a matter of urgency.

Ramashamole described her imprisonment, especially on death row, as "appalling".

She said a month after she landed on death row, she resigned herself to her death. She didn't care whether she was hanged or not. She also alleged that the prison warders ill-treated her."It was so bad that a month after my period on death row I gave up and resigned myself to my death. I didn't care whether I was hanged or not. I think I've been through such hell I can write a book."

She said during that period she spent her time knitting table cloths and bedspreads which she sent home. Her boyfriend and family members were the only source of inspiration during this period. They visited her almost daily and her boyfriend did everything to make her happy, Ramashamole said.

However, her boyfriend later jilted her for another woman.

"At first I couldn't believe that he had left me, but later I learnt to live with it. I don't want another man in my life," said Ramashamole.

At the Johannesburg Prison Ramashamole studied Std 8 through a correspondence college. She stayed in a communal cell with other women convicts. Her cellmates knew about her case and respected her, she said.

2 SUNDAY TIMES, December 15 1991 ★

NEWS ROUND-UP

Freed 'Six' man to defy government

S/Times 15/12/91

FORMER Sharpeville Six prisoner Reid Mokoena vowed yesterday to defy the restrictions imposed on him after he was released this week

Mr Mokoena was released on his 29th birthday together with Theresa Ramashamole, 31, after serving five years of a life sentence for the murder of Lekoa's deputy mayor in 1985. (328)

Mr Mokoena was ordered to report to the head of the prison every month and not to leave his magisterial district without permission.

But Mr Mokoena said: "I won't obey those restrictions because my release proved that I am innocent. I won't obey because we were wrongfully charged. We were imprisoned for being bystanders."

The trial of the six began in 1985. Their death sentences on murder charges were commuted to life imprisonment in 1988.

FREE AT LAST . . . Mrs Phyllis Fante, right, gets a hug from Ms Nomatyela Hangana of the ANC Women's League. Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

Fante is freed but shackled by parole

S/Times (CM) 328

S/Times (CM) 15/12/91

By GLENDA NEVILL

THE only woman political prisoner in the Western Cape has been released on parole — but her conditions have been described by the ANC as "inhuman".

Mrs Phyllis Fante, with seven others, was sentenced in 1987 to 15 years' imprisonment for attempted murder during the civil unrest which divided Zolani township near Ashton.

Her sentence was reduced in July to five years following her 11-day hunger strike in June. Mrs Fante had begun a hunger strike because her application for indemnity in terms of Pretoria Minute had been turned down and because prison officials refused to treat her as a political prisoner.

Mrs Fante was released on Friday, but in terms of her parole conditions, she may leave her lodgings only between 9am and 7pm and for the "duration of transport to and from work"; or for the "duration of organised sports activities or church attendance".

She is allowed four hours' shopping a week on Sundays and may not leave the Cape Town magisterial district without the approval of the head of the Pollsmoor Female Prison.

Her nine-year-old daughter, Wiseka, has been living in Oudtshoorn with her Mrs Fante's mother since her father, Matthew's death earlier this year.

"The conditions are reminiscent of old banning orders rather than a normal parole release," the ANC regional office in Cape Town said in a statement.

"We demand the immediate lifting of the extraordinary and inhuman parole conditions."

At a press conference after her release on Friday, regional secretary Mr Tony Yengeni said the ANC "protested strongly against Mrs Fante's conditional release".

Mrs Fante's lawyer, Mr Alan Dodson, said although she objected to the conditions, she would abide by them.

She is to work for the ANC Women's League during her parole, which ends in November 1993.

ANC storms over Fante restrictions

Sowetan 17/12/91 (328)

By THEMBA MOLEFE
Political Staff

THE ANC has branded as inhuman parole conditions of former political prisoner Miss Phyllis Fante, who was released from Pollsmoor Prison on Friday.

"In fact, the conditions are reminiscent of old banning orders rather than parole release. We have never heard of parole conditions similar to those imposed on her," the ANC's Western Cape region said in a statement.

Fante of Zolani township, Ashton in the Western Cape, had served four years of a 16-year term.

Therefore, she may not be found guilty of similar offences before the year 2002.

In terms of these conditions Fante must live in Gugulethu Township and will only be permitted to leave the area between 9am and 5pm during the week. She is allowed to do her shopping only on Sunday, must not leave the magisterial district of Cape Town without approval of the prison authorities to whom she has to report once a month.

The ANC said: "Ironically, the order is so strict that she is not even allowed to be in the area of Wynberg in which she is under house arrest. She is allowed to do her shopping for four hours only and on Sunday afternoon.

"The ANC rejects these conditions which a are a total transgression of basic human rights, and from a government which regularly lectures the ANC about human rights."

Former prisoners slam extended restrictions

South 23/11 - 29/11/92. 328

By Thoraya Pandy

FORMER political prisoners Mr Nazir Bhawoodien and Mr Naziem Abrahams, released in December under harsh restrictive orders, lashed out at prison authorities for extending their house arrest by two months.

Bhawoodien said: "Being caged in my home is making it very difficult to adjust to civilian life again.

"This is not freedom, it's another form of imprisonment — psychological imprisonment," he said.

Bhawoodien is under house arrest from 10pm to 7am, initially for two months, now extended to four.

"I was informed by Warrant Officer Peter Williams of Pollsmoor in a telephonic conversation of the extension of my house arrest. Before I could ask the reason for the extension he put the phone down," he said.

Apart from being under house arrest, Bhawoodien and Abrahams:

- Are restricted to the Wynberg Magisterial District.
- Have to report to the Head of the Prison and to the National Institute against Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders once a month.
- Cannot leave the country, apply for passports or attend political meetings.

The two were arrested with their brothers, Shaheed Bhawoodien and Yusuf Abrahams, in 1985 for attacking a guard at the Lincoln Tavern, in Athlone to get a gun.

Three were jailed for 16 years and Yusuf for 17. Shaheed and Yusuf are due for release in March 9.

A spokesperson for the Department of Correctional Services, Mr Bert Slabbert, said it was decided to extend the period of restrictions because of the length of their original sentence and seriousness of the crime.

"The government treated them fairly by releasing them on parole after serving only four and a half of 16 years. This is a small price to pay," said Slabbert.

Probe team's curbs lifted

(328)

Cape Times 2/2/92

By DAN DHLAMINI

THE bail condition that barred a Carletonville branch leader of the ANC and a member of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression from coming within 500 m of the Carletonville Magistrate's Court and the police station has been relaxed.

Dan Ndzeku of the ANC and the IBIIR's Sally Sealy, who are facing a charge of intimidation, had been working closely with a police team led by Major General Ronnie van der Westhuizen which investigated atrocities allegedly committed by members of the Welverdiend-based police riot unit.

Ndzeku and Sealy's involvement in the investigation led to the suspension and subsequent arrest of 11 members of the riot unit.

Khutsong residents had alleged that detained youths had been tortured by members of the Welverdiend riot unit.

The State later charged that Sealy and Ndzeku intimidated constable Ephraim "Fente" Rampete on September 24 at the Carletonville Magistrate's Court.

Carletonville Regional Court Magistrate LP Vertue this week lifted the bail condition and postponed the case to March 11.

STATE OF REPRESSION (328)

Former political prisoner Samuel Mogapi was picked up by a police van in Lehurutse on February 6, according to the Human Rights Commission.

He was taken in custody and told that his political involvement in the area "would not be tolerated". He was also told not to cross the "borders" between Zeerust and Lehurutse and later released. - W Mail

14/2-20/2/92

Bomber: I'd do it again

By CATHY STAGG

328

FREED ANC bomber Jeremy Seeber, 25, has no regrets about blowing up a busy Johannesburg hotel bar and says: "I would do it again under the same political circumstances."

Seeber, who wants to work for the "future government", was given a suspended 10-year sentence on Friday after being found guilty of attempted murder and unlawful possession of explosives.

He now intends seeking a full pardon, because he does not believe he should be punished at all.

He regards himself as an ANC "soldier" and dismissed his victims as "casualties of war".

But businessman Henning Snyman, one of three men hurt in the mini-limpet blast at the Devonshire Hotel in Braamfontein at lunchtime on September 26 1986, said yesterday:

S/Times . 1/3/92

"If he was a soldier, he should have taken his courage in both hands and attacked armed forces.

"Attacking innocent and unarmed civilians is not an act of war — it's an act of cowardice.

"This was a brutal and calculated act. I hate Jeremy Seeber, what he stands for and anyone who resorts to such means in the name of politics."

Six years after the blast, East Rand businessman Mr Snyman still suffers pain daily, has had to give up all his sport and has a fear of crowded places.

His back was injured when the bomb exploded in a first-floor toilet off the hotel's Long Bar, frequented by Wits University students and businessmen.

JEREMY SEEBER

Shortly after leaving the Johannesburg magistrate's court on Friday, Seeber said he found it "ironic" that he had been tried "by the system I was recruited to destroy".

"I have been through the criminal system and I expected to have the book thrown at me — but I still don't believe I should have been punished," he said.

"This was not a personal vendetta. My only regret that I was forced into a position where I had to take action to demonstrate my support for the ANC and my disapproval of the South African system — but under the same political circumstances, I'd do it again."

Seeber is not certain what the future holds.

Military

"So much has changed in the past six years. I think things are pretty well mapped out, and I don't believe we will see a return to the circumstances of the time.

"We are dealing in constitutional politics instead of revolutionary politics, the government has gained a status of credibility it hasn't had before and I think it would be counter-productive to revert to the policies of yesteryear," he said.

He is still a member of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and was not surprised that MK chief of staff and SA Communist Party secretary-general Chris Hani testified on his behalf.

"Chris is a good man, that's why he is chief of staff. He looks after his soldiers," he said.

For Mr Snyman, life has never been the same since the day he went for a lunch-time beer in the Long Bar.

Two compression fractures to vertebrae have healed — but he suffers pain every day of life, and his condition is deteriorating.

Victim still in pain says: I hate the coward

He cannot sit comfortably for more than an hour — a problem for a man who travels extensively and attends lengthy meetings as part of his job.

He told the court this week that he had just put his beer down in front of him when there was a massive explosion. When he regained consciousness, he was three or four metres from where he had been sitting.

Yesterday, he said he was "extremely bitter".

Violence

"Before that day, I also felt that things weren't right in this country. Now we are negotiating — but it's not the bombs that led to talks. Bombs don't soften people, they make them harder.

"I am in favour of negotiations — but not with people who aren't prepared to stop using violence.

"That is like negotiating with a gun at your head.

"It means that at any stage innocent people could become expendable again. Is that a democratic society?"

Mr Snyman said without the support of his wife, he would not have been able to cope with the after-effects of his injuries.

"The pain is worse at times than others, but it's always there.

"When Seeber planted that bomb, he was a married man himself. How could he do something like that without thinking about how the families of his victims would suffer?

"For 18 months after his bombing, I wasn't even able to have a normal sex life."

22/3/92
Chron.

LINDA GQOMFA

The Linda behind the TV image

By NOMVULA KHALO

THERE is more to Linda Gqomfa, the versatile CCV newsreader, than meets the eye on the TV screen.

She is also a teacher, a radio and TV producer, an actress and a nurse.

She started teaching at the age of 16 and later trained as a nurse at a Queenstown Hospital.

But, Linda said, she could never get used to the sight of sick people and went back to teaching, at the same time working at Radio Xhosa as a producer. She also wrote a series of radio dramas.

In June 1982 she joined the SABC as a producer of children's programmes and wrote two dramas in which she also acted.

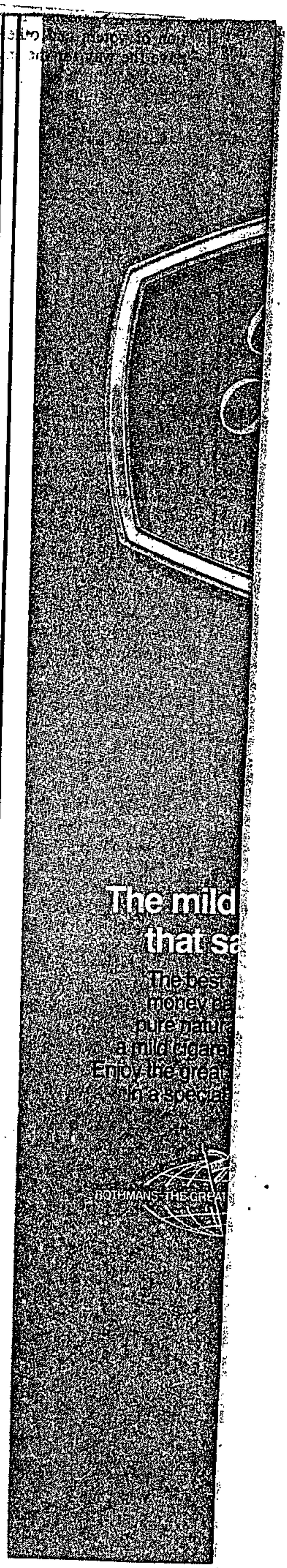
"In 1985 I received an Astera Award and R500 as best producer for children's programmes," she said.

But in 1986 she returned to teaching, at Emadlelweni Combined School, in Soweto.

She rejoined the SABC in 1988 as a journalist. Later she was promoted to the position of news presenter, she said.

Born in King William's Town, Gqomfa passed matric at the age of 13 and the following year became the youngest student-teacher at St Matthews College.

She is married to Radio Xhosa broadcaster Lizo Qgomfa.



Molekane on bail for arms charge

ANC Youth League secretary-general Rapu Molekane was released on R5 000 bail this week charged with illegal possession of weapons.

The bail was conditional that Molekane surrender his passport, report between 6 am and 6 pm daily at Hillbrow police station, not leave the Johannesburg magisterial district with permission, and not interfere with witnesses.

Molekane was arrested at his house on Tuesday after a hand-grenade and a semi-automatic rifle were allegedly found in his possession.

He appears in the Protea Magistrate's Court on April 15. C/PRESS 29/3/92

(328)

Rightwinger granted bail

STAR 9/12/92

328

Pretoria Correspondent

A Supreme Court judge has ruled that Orde Boerevolk member Darryl Stopforth be released on bail.

Mr Justice Roux yesterday agreed that Stopforth's bail be fixed at R1 000. A number of conditions were attached to the awarding of bail.

These include that he should be resident in the Johannesburg, Germiston or Alberton magisterial districts and should not leave the area without the written permission of the chief magistrate.

He has to inform the chief magistrate of his residential address within 24 hours of his arrival in Johannesburg and must report daily to the Booysens police station between 7 am and 9 am.

Stopforth is currently awaiting a decision on a Namibian extradition application.

The Namibian government wishes to try Stopforth and his co-accused, Leonard Veenendal, on murder and sabotage charges arising from an attack on an Untag building in 1989.

NEWS FEATURE Former refugees are becoming destitute

Gallows' shadow stays with her

(328)

Sowetan 24/12/92

By Sonti Maseko

■ SHARPEVILLE SIX Despite reprieve

Theresa's life is irreparably damaged:

IT WAS THE MONTH of December when a Pretoria Supreme Court judge imposed the death penalty on Theresa Ramashamole and five others, who came to be known as the Sharpeville Six.

How can she be expected to rejoice during that month, even if she is a Christian?

Painful memories

While the spirit of Christmas spreads and Christians around the world remember loved ones, this is a time of painful memories for Theresa. She would have preferred to work throughout this period to keep her mind busy.

Yes, she will spend Christmas Day with her mother, two sisters and two nieces. Maybe she will go to church - but it will be for their happiness and not her own.

Ramashamole, now working for the African National Congress regional office in Johannesburg, is an unhappy woman. Only 32 years of age, she says curtly that her life was better in prison than it is now. Nothing has meaning for her.

Ramashamole was the only woman among five men sentenced to death in 1985 after they were convicted, in terms of the controversial legal doctrine of "common purpose", for the murder of the deputy mayor of Lekoa, Mr Jacob Dlamini, during an anti-rent increase demonstration in March 1984.

Swears innocence

To this day she swears she is innocent. The death sentences were later commuted to prison terms and on December 13 last year she was granted a conditional release after being on death row for three years.

"I am a Catholic and I know Christmas is the time to remember the birth of Christ. But it reminds me of the pain I went through for something I did not do.

"I was only 24 years old when I was arrested and today I am 32. I literally grew up in jail and have no future," she says. Theresa feels her present life is as bad as being in prison. In terms of her conditions of release, she gets weekly visits from prison officials and also has to report once a month to the prison authorities.

Hers was a close shave with death. She and her co-accused had already been given a date and time on which they would hang.

Their necks had been measured and their body weights and heights taken for the prisons to make the right-sized coffins for them.

Pressure on government

That week anti-apartheid activists switched into first gear and campaigned vigorously here and abroad for the Sharpeville Six not to hang. Eventually enough pressure was brought to bear on the Government.

Her experience is one that few people would recover from. Something must have died inside Theresa then and it is evident in her negative attitude towards life.

"My life is not good now. It is painful and I am depressed most of the time. People are still dying and to me there is no joy," she says.

For Theresa Ramashamole this is a time of painful memories.

Belief in God

Significantly, it was her belief in God that convinced her she would not hang and that she would eventually be saved from the gallows.

"If you believe that you will not hang, then you will not, but if you are in doubt, you will because you do not believe that God is there," she says.

And what is the source of her strength now?

"I start every day with a prayer, just after I open my eyes. However, I take the days one at a time," she adds.

TOTALITARIANISM – BANNINGS

1990

Government hints at 'banning orders'

By MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent

SCORES of South Africans at home and in exile who have been silenced by banning orders may soon be allowed to speak out, the government has indicated.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the government was reviewing the policy of banning hostile critics and acknowledged that the banned list — a register of people who may not be quoted — would have to be reviewed or, he hinted, cut down considerably or possibly even scrapped.

ous that the policy is being reviewed and that the list, at least, will have to be reviewed, if not taken further."

The list of banned people has to some extent become anachronistic with some senior ANC figures, for example, being quoted freely in South Africa while others are statutorily silenced.

Mr Coetsee's comments follow an unequivocally critical editorial yesterday in the pro-government newspaper Beeld calling for the scrapping of the ban which prevents listed people from being quoted.

Beeld highlighted the lack of consistence in the application of Section 23 (1) of the Internal Security Act.

The newspaper also argued that the prohibition on quoting ANC supporters "even protects them".

Joe Slovo

Citing South African Communist Party leader Mr Joe Slovo, Beeld said he "should be embarrassed by the developments in Eastern Europe".

The editorial said: "If he still supports orthodox communism he is making a fool of himself. If he no longer supports it he is conceding that his struggle against South Africa has for years been fought on false grounds."

The newspaper urged a revision of the banned list and said that the more South Africa progressed towards democracy the more inappropriate this legislation would become.

Mr Coetsee's statement is a further sign that the government is intent on easing restrictions on hostile or critical political expression.

Scores of South Africans in the ANC, the SACP and other organisations have been effectively muzzled by banning orders, which prevent the media from quoting them.

Key figures

The list features some of South Africa's best-known critics, as well as key figures in the ANC.

Democratic Party justice spokesman Mr Dave Dalling welcomed Beeld's editorial. "I believe the sentiments are correct and the suggestions made are in the interests of South Africa."

● The United Democratic Front was not a banned organisation, although it was necessary in February 1988 to restrict certain of the organisation's activities and operations, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in Pretoria last night.

Sapa reports that reacting to a decision by the UDF to "unban" itself, he said the actions taken in February 1988 against the UDF were necessary to ensure the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, or the end of the emergency situation.

ARGUS 8/1/90 328

Banned refugee Suttner plans to come back home

S/Times 7/1/90 (328)

Ex-detainee Raymond Suttner with his sister, Sally

By CHARIS PERKINS

EX-DETAINEE Raymond Suttner — who fled the country illegally while under effective house arrest — is flying home from London despite charges pending against him.

He has spent about a quarter of his life in South African jails for his anti-apartheid work.

His family expect him back on January 25, but they live in fear of the Government's response to his shock arrival.

Although he defied restriction orders by leaving the country, a letter from the South African embassy in Washington, addressed to Rabbi Lynne Landsberg, said Mr Suttner would not be re-detained on his return.

The gently-spoken Wits University law lecturer is guilty of defying the crippling emergency regulations by leaving South Africa in August last year.

The SAP is investigating criminal charges for breaking the restrictions.

Mr Suttner was freed in September 1988 after a spell of 27 months in jail — 18 of which he spent in solitary confinement.

Broke

He was immediately restricted, which prevented him from taking part in any political activities and from lecturing at Wits.

He was placed under a 6pm to 6am curfew and was forbidden to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district.

He was banned from speaking to the Press and was not allowed more than four visitors at a time.

In August he broke his banning to attend MDM talks with the Organisation of African Unity in Harare.

He has since travelled to Zambia, New York, Russia and Australia. He is now in London.

His sister, social worker Sally Suttner, said this week: "There was never any doubt that he would come home. On the day he left, he said he was attending a conference and would return.

"But he has needed this time away to recover from his detent[illegible] both physically and psyc[illegible]gically — something that would have been impossible under the restrictions he had lived under.

"He needed to escape his situation for a while."

Mr Suttner, whose only companion in solitary confinement was a little lovebird he named Jailbird or JB, suffered from post-traumatic stress.

"When he went to Russia, he was invited to spend time at a health sanatorium at the Black Sea," said Miss Suttner.

"But he is eager to return now and is feeling much better."

Lawyer Clive Plasket said the restrictions placed on Mr Suttner had not changed.

Mr Suttner hopes he will be allowed to return to lecturing at Wits.

Salojee 'not notified' of lifted restriction

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia (328)

Former Transvaal deputy president of the UDF, Dr Ram Salojee, said yesterday that he had learnt through a third party that his restriction order under the state of emergency had been lifted.

The Government had not officially informed him, instead they sent a letter detailing the revoking of his restriction to an organisation in which he holds a key position, said Dr Salojee.

Dr Salojee, who is the deputy president of the Islamic Council of South Africa (Icsa) and an official of the Central Islamic Trust (CIT), said: "My colleagues at the CIT showed me a letter that they had received from the Minister of Law and Order on Friday. I can't understand why I was not notified." Star 24/1/90

Mr Vlok's letter, dated January 11 1990 and which the CIT received eight days later, said: "Further to my letter dated 27 November 1989, I wish to advise that Mr Salojee's restriction order has been revoked.

"The notice of revocation will be forwarded to him in due course."

Mr Salojee said: "The department has not informed me of the lifting of my restriction, but I accept the details of the letter sent to the CIT in good faith. As far as I'm concerned I am no longer restricted.

Shortly before the first tricameral election in 1984, he was detained for six months following a security police swoop on UDF and Azapo leaders. In 1986, Dr Salojee was detained again for four months and in 1987 he was detained for the third time for two months and then restricted under the emergency regulations until now.

Dr Ram Salojee . . . never brought to court although he was detained a number of times over the years.

Through all the detentions and restrictions, not once had he been charged in court.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said yesterda: "On the same day that the Minister signed the letter to the CIT another had been sent to Dr Salojee. The time delay is a matter of logistics. We are checking to make certain that Dr Salojee would be given an official letter by hand."

Vlok to review banning orders

S/Times 28/1/90

By TERRY VAN DER WALT

MAJOR stumbling blocks in Natal peace talks could soon be removed after Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok undertook to review banning and restriction orders on prominent leaders.

UDF president Archie Gumede, ANC leader Harry Gwala and prominent UDF members in Natal are on a list of names given for review to Mr Vlok, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr Vlok gave the undertaking this week at his peace initiative in Durban, which was threatened with collapse when church leaders, Cosatu and the UDF refused his invitation to take part.

328

Peace

However, the Natal Church Group and lawyers representing the two bodies agreed to attend.

Mr Vlok sent a message of reconciliation to the UDF, whose members have been imprisoned and restricted over the last few years. He also pleaded with the ANC, UDF and Cosatu to help find a way to stop the Natal violence.

Durban attorney Miss Linda Zama told the Sunday Times she had, as requested by Mr Vlok, drawn up a list of banned and restricted people she considered could play key roles in bringing about peace.

Meanwhile, more violence erupted in the centre of Maritzburg on Friday night, claiming an estimated five lives.

But the police unrest report could only confirm two deaths and said two more people were injured in the running battle near a beer hall when a group of men attacked and killed a man with knives and pangas.

When the police arrived, a shot was fired at them. They returned the fire and a man was killed. Two other people were slightly injured.

A policeman was admitted to Grey's Hospital with concussion after being hit with a brick.

Plea for 22 Natal activists

328

The Ministry of Law and Order was considering a request to lift restrictions on 22 prominent Natal activists in a renewed bid to facilitate peace in the strife-torn province. A ministry spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the list, drawn up by Durban lawyer Miss Linda Zama, except for saying it was under consideration. Star 30/1/90

● In Cape Town, a delegation of church leaders from Natal spent more than three hours with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok yesterday and proposed a judicial commission of inquiry into the continuing conflict there. — Political Reporter.

Suttner's breaking of orders to be probed

Star 30/11/90

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

328

Police are investigating activist Mr Raymond Suttner's breaking of his restriction orders and alleged illegal departure from the country, a senior spokesman said.

This was confirmed yesterday by the chief of the police public relations division, Major-General Herman Stadler.

The police docket would then be handed to the Attorney-General for his decision on whether to prosecute, General Stadler said.

Mr Suttner returned to South Africa yesterday after slipping out of South Africa in August.

General Stadler said no warrant of arrest had been issued for Mr Suttner, who is a leading figure in the Mass Democratic Movement.

The general referred to a statement by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, that existing laws had to be enforced.

"We cannot allow people to take the law into their own hands," said General Stadler.

"We will investigate all the aspects surrounding Mr Suttner's defying his restriction order and his allegedly leaving the country illegally," the general said.

place. ... are moving". — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter and Sapa

CAPE TIMES 3/2/90

Bannings lifted by decree

Own Correspondent

528

JOHANNESBURG. — No Acts have to be repealed for the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and SA Communist Party to be unbanned, for political prisoners to be released and for certain emergency restrictions to be lifted.

All these powers reside with the State President who can impose or lift them by decree.

The incorporation of the Unlawful Organisations and the Suppression of Communism Acts into the Internal Security Act gave the State President, among other things, the power to ban and unban people and organisations, and the emergency regulations also gave him the power to impose banning orders and media restrictions by executive action.

The only Act to be repealed by Parliament will be the Separate Amenities Act. However, Professor John Dugard — who yesterday expressed delight at the measures announced — said it might be necessary to pass legislation indemnifying exiles who return to South Africa.

So yesterday's historic speech will not be translated into a thick dossier of Government Gazettes.

Geteken te Kaapstad op die 2de dag van Februarie 1990.

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE

Kennisgewings Nos. R. 510 van 1 April 1966; R. 484 van 29 Maart 1968; R. 1683 van 20 September 1968; R. 372 van 14 Maart 1969; R. 1261 van 7 Augustus 1970; 2403 van 5 November 1982; 246 van 31 Januarie 1983; 1365 van 1 Julie 1983; 1366 van 1 Julie 1983; 1367 van 1 Julie 1983; 1371 van 1 Julie 1983; R. 336 van 20 Februarie 1987; 118 van 29 Januarie 1988; 241 van 19 Februarie 1988; 242 van 19 Februarie 1988; 853 van 29 April 1988; 1336 van 8 Julie 1988; 1429 van 15 Julie 1988.

No. R. 232 **3 Februarie 1990**

WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1982

SKRAPPING VAN NAME UIT DIE GEKONSOLIDEERDE LYS

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 16 (6) (b) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1982 (Wet No. 74 van 1982), gegee dat die name vermeld in die Bylae ingevolge artikel 16 (4) van genoemde Wet uit die gekonsolideerde lys geskrap is.

J. J. DU PLESSIS,
Direkteur van Veiligheidswetgewing.

Signed at Cape Town this 2nd day of February 1990.

H. J. COETSEE,
Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

Notices Nos. R. 510 of 1 April 1966; R. 484 of 29 March 1968; R. 1683 of 20 September 1968; R. 372 of 14 March 1969; R. 1261 of 7 August 1970; 2403 of 5 November 1982; 246 of 31 January 1983; 1365 of 1 July 1983; 1366 of 1 July 1983; 1367 of 1 July 1983; 1371 of 1 July 1983; R. 336 of 20 February 1987; 118 of 29 January 1988; 241 of 19 February 1988; 242 of 19 February 1988; 853 of 29 April 1988; 1336 of 8 July 1988; 1429 of 15 July 1988.

No. R. 232 **3 February 1990**

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1982

REMOVAL OF NAMES FROM THE CONSOLIDATED LIST 328

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 16 (6) (b) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act No. 74 of 1982), that the names set out in the Schedule have in terms of section 16 (4) of the said Act been removed from the consolidated list.

J. J. DU PLESSIS,
Director of Security Legislation.

BYLAE/SCHEDULE

Arenstein, Jacqueline, alias Jackie.
Barenblatt, Yettah (*née* Melamed).
Barsel, Esther (*née* Levin).
Berman, Myrtle, alias Myrtle Canin.

Bernstein, Lionel, alias Rusty.
Bopape, David W.
Brown, Babette (*née* Kotkin).
Bujela, Richard Herbert.
Bunting, Sonia Beryl.
Carneson, Fred.
Chele, Abner Thabiso, alias Ambrose.
Dhlamini, Stephen, alias Joseph.
Dingake, Kitso Michael.
Dube, Abel Sgubhu.
Du Toit, Elizabeth Sophia, alias Betty.
Fischer, Abraham, alias Bram.
Francis, Joseph Michael, alias Mickey.
Goniwe, Matewu Matthew.
Gounden, Swaminathan Karuppa.
Gwala, T. H.
Hall, Martin Anthony, alias Tony.
Hepple, Bob Alexander.
Heymann, Isaac alias Isif, alias Issy.
Hodgson, Rica.
Jacobs, Madoda Fezile.
Joseph, Paul alias Joseph Paul Moonsamy, alias John Verasammy.
Kodesh, Wolf alias Wolfie.
Kunene, Andries alias Andrew.
La Guma, Justin Alexander, alias Alex.
Levy, Norman.
Maele, Raymond Oageng.
Mahlangu, Alfred.
Malindi, Zollie.
Marks, John Joseph, alias J. B. Marks.
Matthews, John Edward.

Mbeki, Govan Archibald.
Mofutsanyana, Edwin Thabo.

Arenstein, Rowley Israel.
Barnett, Jack Judah.
Berman, Montague David.
Bernstein, Hilda Lilian, alias Hilda Watts, alias Hilda Schwartz.
Bernstein (Strasburg), Toni.
Brooks, Alan Keith.
Brown, Emanuel, alias Manny.
Bunting, Brian Percy.
Calata, Fort Daniel.
Carneson, Sarah.
Dadoo, Yusuf Mohammed.
Dick, Nancy Graham.
Doyle, Molly Irene (*née* Anderson).
Duncan, Florence Lucella.
Fineberg, Anne (*née* Nicholson).
Fischer, Ilse (tans/nou Wilson).
Gangat, Ismail Essack.
Goniwe, Mbulelo Terence.
Govinder, Soobramoney, alias Jack Govinder.
Hall, Eve Diane Elize (*née* Steinhardt).
Harmel, Ray, alias Ray Adler.
Heymann, Anne.
Hodgson, Percy John, alias Jack.
Huna, Bernard Mandla.
Joseph, Helen Beatrice May.
Khan, Sam.

Kotane, Moses.
La Guma, Blanche.
Lee-Warden, Leonard Bert.
Lewitton, Isaac, alias Archie, alias H. Oberholzer.
Madide, Aaron.
Malele, Elman.
Manzi, John Dube.
Maseko, Isaiah, alias MacDonald.
Matthews, Vincent Joseph, alias Joseph Gaobakwe, alias Joe.
Meer, Ismail Chota, alias Ismail Cassim Meer.
Mtobela, David.

Gags are off hundreds

S/Times 4/2/90

By DRIES van HEERDEN

SCORES of non-persons "came to life" yesterday when they were officially unbanned.

For some, like long-time SA Communist Party chief Bram Fischer, it came 15 years too late.

He died in 1975, but may now be freely quoted in SA — a privilege denied him for decades in terms of strict Government censorship.

Government Gazette No 4427, Vol 296, No 12287 of February 3 1990 changed all that — the result of Friday's announcement by President F W de Klerk that the ban on the ANC, the SACP and the PAC has been lifted. It also removed the gag from 175 of its most prominent present and past members.

The bland, official tone of yesterday's special gazette notice belies the important consequences of the move.

Since the early 60s no statements of any ANC leader could be quoted without express ministerial consent.

(328)

Scrapped

The words, thoughts and ideas of men like Mr Oliver Tambo, the movement's president, its chief diplomat, Mr Thabo Mbeki, and its spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, were kept from sensitive South African eyes and ears.

The most stringent ban was imposed on Sechaba, the official mouthpiece of the ANC, and Umsebenzi, the SACP's newsletter. Possession of such material meant strong action and severe punishment.

Yesterday the scene changed dramatically. The lists were not only wiped clean — they were completely scrapped.

In the case of people "listed" as communists in terms of the Internal Security Act, they were now officially "delisted."

They include some of the most prominent activists who dominated protest poli-

□ To Page 2

'Non-persons' come back to life

S/Times 4/2/90 (328)

□ From Page 1

tics in the last half-century — 110 in all:

- Bram Fischer, brilliant advocate and son of the last Prime Minister of the Free State Republic, who turned his back on his roots and embraced communism;
- Joe Slovo, another top lawyer, who succeeded Fischer as general secretary of the SACP. The first white to be elected to the ANC's executive;
- Harry Gwala, ANC activist of long standing, who has been the philosophical inspiration for the younger generation of ANC cadres;

Escape

- Alex la Guma — who died an exile in Cuba — was known all over the world as a briliant writer, but virtually unknown in the country of his birth;
- Albie Sachs, who lost an arm in a car-bomb explosion in Maputo in 1987;
- Harold Wolpe and Arthur Goldreich who made a daring escape from the Marshall Square police cells in 1964.

Also now legitimate are a further 65 activists — including almost the whole of the ANC's national executive. They may now be quoted freely by virtue of the fact that the organisations they belong to have been unbanned.

Among them:

- Oliver Tambo, ANC president since 1968 but presently recuperating in a Swedish clinic, after suffering a debilitating stroke;
- Senior ANC members secretary-general Alfred Nzo, foreign affairs chief Thabo Mbeki, information chief Pallo Jordan, intelligence chief Jacob Zuma, and NEC members Dan Tloome, Thomas Nkobi and Steve Tshwete;

Axed

- The top structure of Umkhonto we Sizwe, military wing of the ANC, including its commander-in-chief, Joe Modise, and his deputy, Chris Hani;
- Long-time activists like Dennis Brutus and former newspaper editor Donald Woods;
- Journalists Bloke Modisane and Can Themba (deceased) and acclaimed poet Lewis Nkosi;
- PAC chairman Johnson Mlambo, in exile in Tanzania.

Yesterday's Government Gazette cut like a sharp axe through the forest of Government regulations issued over the past four decades to sustain Government action and snuff out opposition.

Most of the state of emergency, reimposed on June 9 last year, still stands. But certain important changes have been made:

Access

- The media regulations preventing reporting on any incident of unrest have been scrapped completely. This issue of the Sunday Times is the first newspaper published since the restrictions have been officially lifted;
- A new regulation has been drafted which will still prohibit visual coverage of unrest and security force action;
- The detention of persons in terms of the emergency has been limited to a maximum of five months;
- Detainees will now have full access to a lawyer and a medical practitioner of their own choice;
- A new post — Special Adviser to the Minister of Justice — has been created to monitor detentions. He has been given sweeping powers, including full and confidential access to all detainees. He will report directly to the Minister and may refer matters to an attorney-general for prosecution if he finds any irregularities.

Fifty-eight different regulations and notices issued over the years by the Government to regulate political activities have been summarily scrapped — the oldest dating back to May 23 1952.

The majority of these are of a technical nature, designed to close small loopholes discovered in Acts of Parliament.

ch will go a long way towards creating a climate conducive to
reports.
said the ANC was disappointed that a general amnesty had not
es and
ed in
could

chief
n Lu-
have
ion of
loning
out of

hos-
e ne-
se out
nding

inner-
xecu-
nber,
turn-
would

Names of 175 come off security list

Cpress 4/2/90 (328)

A total of 175 names have been removed from the Internal Security Act consolidated list.

These inlude Joe Slovo, Oliver Tambo, Tom Sebina, Donald Woods, Helen Joseph, Marius Schoon, Albie Sachs, Archie Sibeko, the late Ruth Slovo, the late JB Marks, Harry Gwala, Govan Mbeki and Rowley Arenstein.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee published notices repealing the prohibition of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, the PAC, Poqo, and the South African Communist Party. – Sapa

their freedom"

Govt lifts gags on opponents

JOE SLOVO

HELEN JOSEPH

JOHN B MARKS ... can be quoted

Listed people - who were gagged under the Internal Security Act - may now be quoted in terms of a Government Gazette published in Pretoria Saturday.

They unbanned people are Adelman Samuel Elias; Ainsley Jennifer Rosalynde, alias Roselynde de Lanciole; Baker, Julius; Beek, Godfrey Kenneth, alias Ottie Beck, alias Berg Bell Terence Albert; Botha Tozamile; Brown Brian Joseph; Brutus, Dennis Vincent; Cole Ernest, alias Kole, alias Levi; Desai, Barney, alias Rissik Hiribai.

Gaetsewe, John Taelo; Goldberg, Esme; Goldreich, Arthur Joseph; Gqiba, Samuel Fumanekile; Hani, Martin Tembisile, also known as Chris Hani and as Chris Nkosana; Hepple, Bob Alexander; Jordan, Pallo; Khunyeli, Sefofane Samuel, also known as Murdock Ngwanya and as Solly Smith; Kotze, Theodore; Kunene, Raymond Fakaza, alias Mazizi; James, Desiree ; Letlalo, Thomas Tou, alias Tom Sebina.

Madiba, Moses, alias Mbeki Mahomo; Nelson Hana, alias Ken Hamilton Makhatini; Johnstone; Fanafuti alias Johnstone Fanafuti; Makoti, Edwin, alias Letsolo, alias Tom Tsekie; Mamabolo, Jerry Nyamane, also known as Kingsley Xuma; Masekela, Barbara Maphumulo, Msizeni; Matshikiza, Todd Tozama; Mbeki, Thabo.

Mhlambiso, Thamsanqa Winnard, alias Chummy; Mlambo, Johnson Phillip; Moche, Victor Geoffrey Mashigo; Modisane, William, alias Bloke; Modise, Johannes, alias Skmile Snodise; Molete, Zachius Bolthoka, alias Zedbee Molife, Joseph Saliah, alias Joe Thito, alias H Mackintosh alias

Sally, alias Poonyane Moposho, Florence Gladys, alias Flora Mphosho; Moroe, Kgophu Isaac; Motsoeane, Ruth, alias Matsoeane; Msimang, Meinrad Themba Bony, alias Mandy, alias Msimanga; Nkobi, Thomas Titus, alias Nkobo; Nkosi, Lewis Phenduke, alias Louis; Nokwe, Philemon Pearce Duma; Nyaose, Jacob Dumdum, alias Nyawasa; Nzo, Bathetuxolo Alfred.

Petersen, Count Percy; Pieterse, Cosmo George Leopold; Piliso, Mzwandile, alias MacPherson, alias Langweni, alias Mzwai; Pityana, Nyameko Barney; Pityana, Sipho Mila.

Resha, Robert, alias Robbie, alias Res, alias Mabiwane; Seedat, Yusuf Mohamed; Moosa, alias Tony; Segal, Ronald Michael; Shope, Marks William; Shope, Ntiti Gertrude, also known as Nancy; Stein, Isaiah; Tabata, Isaac Bangani; Tambo, Oliver ;Temba, Daniel Canadoce, alias Temba Dan Can alias Themba-Dorsay Can alias Mvelase; Tshabalala, Adie Josias, also known as Sipho Dlamini; Tshenkeng, Pule Isaac; Tshweta, Vukile Stephen, also known as Steve Tshwete; Tsotsi, Wycliffe Mlungisi; Woods, Donald James. Sapa.

HARRY GWALA ... can be quoted

Rebels kill 5, wound 10

MAPUTO - Mozambican rebels killed five railway workers and wounded 10 other people in a rocket attack on a freight train on the line linking Beira to Zimbabwe, the newspaper *Noticias* reported on Saturday.

The attack took place on Wednesday in daylight between Nhamatanda and Gondola, 110km from Beira.

12 WEEKS SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA
PART-TIME AND SATURDAYS
* TYPING * WORD PROCESSING * SWITCHBOARD * RECEPTION * OFFICE SKILLS * SECRETARIAL SKILLS
Phone Heather at 834-6291/2/3/4/5
NORITE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
2nd FLOOR YORK HOUSE, COR. KERK AND RISSIK STS., JOHANNESBURG
S 3921

INVITATION
To A Special Briefing "How to Eliminate Poverty in South Africa"
by
Dr Charles Simkins
Dr Simkins will explore the socio-political and economic conditions that will have to be created to improve the quality of life for hundreds of thousands of South Africans at a time when living standards are falling, yet political opportunities are opening up. One of South Africa's most original and provocative political thinkers, Dr Charles Simkins is the author of the authoritative work on the need for basic political change, "The Prisoners of Tradition and the Politics of Nation Building."
Date: Monday, February 5, 1990
Time: 8pm for 8.15pm
Venue: South African Institute of Race Relations, Auden House, 68 De Korte Street, Braamfontein
RSVP: ACCEPTANCES ONLY to Mrs Martha Zengetwa. Tel. 403-3600 before 4pm today.
S 3918

Double your salary in only 24 hours
Qualify as a...
BOOKKEEPER
There is a large demand for part-time and full-time bookkeepers. A bookkeeper earns R1 500-R2 500 per month. With the Birnam Business College Bookkeeping Course you can earn more money, start your own business or work in your spare time.
You will attain an International Bookkeeping Diploma recognised worldwide. We will teach you to run books on a COMPUTER. Start your part-time course now and in 8 weeks you will be a QUALIFIED BOOKKEEPER. Classes held mornings, evenings and Saturdays.
4th floor Essanby House
173 Jeppe Street
Johannesburg
(011) 29-3631
This course is also available by CORRESPONDENCE
FREE • Job Placement • Computer Training
Birnam Business College
S 1294

CHARLIE PARKERS
223a BREE STREET (Between Wanderers & King George Streets), Johannesburg
Perfection Gel or Spray
R3,99 each
S 5930

PROGRESS CONSTRUCTION
GARAGE & TWO-ROOMS SPECIALISTS
SOWETO, DIEPKLOOF, MEADOWLANDS, THOKOZA, and SURROUNDING AREAS
PHONE: ROBERT NOW at 680-5660
NO DEPOSIT
S3805

STOP YOUR LEAKING ROOF AND ROOFING PROBLEMS!
FREE... R200 IN CASH IF THIS AD IS PRODUCED WITH EVERY ORDER THIS WEEK ONLY
S 23065
NO DEPOSIT ... 48 MONTHS TO PAY
PHONE ROOFMASTER
FROM R100 pm ... 807 6888

STAR 5/2/90 (328)

Security regulations on detainees amended

163 can now be legally quoted

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

A total of 163 men and women — some of whom have been dead for years — can now be legally quoted in South Africa as a result of the unbanning of the African National Congress, Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the SA Communist Party.

The removal of their gags was announced in a special *Government Gazette* published in Pretoria on Saturday.

It also spelt out the rights of detainees, and that 41 proclamations and a large number of government notices — all affecting security legislation — had been withdrawn.

It did not, as expected, include the names of more than 300 political prisoners whom President de Klerk said, during his speech to Parliament on Friday, would be released.

He indicated at the time that a *Gazette* would be published carrying the names of the affected people.

A Prisons Department spokesman said at the weekend it was not policy to announce which prisoners were being released. No further comment could be obtained.

The *Government Gazette* includes the names of 110 leading activists, some of whom have earned the Government's displeasure since 1950. They now no longer appear on the Consolidated List which has contained the names of people who may not be quoted in South Africa.

Mr Thabo Mbeki .. his name not in the special Gazette but can now be quoted.

Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the ANC ... in exile but can be freely quoted.

Mr Oliver Tambo .. officially ungagged now that the ANC is unbanned.

Died 15 years ago

Another group — whose names do not appear in the *Gazette* but who are affected by repealed proclamations — have also been "de-listed".

They include the external leader of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, and former East London *Daily Dispatch* editor, Mr Donald Woods.

Others are Mr Joe Slovo, Mrs Helen Joseph, Mr Alfred Nzo, Mr Tom Sebina (listed as Mr Thomas Letlalo), Mr Marius Schoon, Mr Albie Sachs, Mr Archie Sibeko, the late Mrs Ruth Slovo (formerly First), the late Mr J B Marks, Mr Harry Gwala, Mr Govan Mbeki, Mr Brian Bunting, Mr Joe Matthews, Mr Harold Wolpe, Mrs Jean Strachan and Mr Rowley Arenstein.

Also removed, according to a notice signed by Mr J J du Plessis, Director of Security Legislation, is the name of Mr Bram Fischer, who was the defence advocate at the Rivonia trial, and who died in Bloemfontein 15 years ago.

All appear under sections 27 and 28 of the Internal Security Acts of 1950 and 1982. People listed under section 27 were considered threats to the State, and those under section 28 to be office-bearers of banned organisations.

The last Consolidated List was published on August 4 last year.

There are still 369 people on the list, the majority in terms of section 8, which covers terrorism, murder and sabotage.

The *Government Gazette* includes a wide range of legislation which has been amended or revoked.

In terms of the Public Safety Act, security emergency regulations have been amended so that detainees may be held without trial for a maximum of six months and may be visited by a doctor of their choice.

In addition, a new proviso has been added to the security emergency regulations.

This calls for the appointment of "special advisers" to the Minister of Law and Order who may visit detainees to "satisfy himself that the circumstances of, and the treatment in, detention of such a person are in accordance with the applicable statutory and other requirements".

The adviser has to be satisfied about the treatment of detainees, and tell the Minister of Law and Order, in writing, of his viewpoint.

Discussions between special advisers and detainees "shall, if requested, take place out of earshot of third parties or particular third parties", says the amendment.

The adviser will also have the right to report to the Minister and to the Attorney-General of the area involved, whether or not physical or psychological damage has been done to a detainee.

Permission

Another key aspect of the regulations — officially known as the Security Amendment Emergency Regulations 1990 — is that no one may publish a photograph, drawing, television or film recording of unrest or security action unless permission has been obtained from a police officer above the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

● See Pages 13 and 14.

165 may now speak and be heard

Cape Times 5/2/90

328

PRETORIA. — Mr Oliver Tambo can speak again — and be heard in South Africa. And so can dozens of other banned or listed people given voice once more by a Government Gazette published here on Saturday, enacting State President F W de Klerk's historic opening of doors to negotiation and normality.

In all, 165 names — including those of Mr Tambo, Mr Joe Slovo, Mrs Helen Joseph, Mr Donald Woods and Mr Alfred Nzo — were removed from the Internal Security Act consolidated list.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee published notices repealing the prohibition of the ANC, including Umkonto we Sizwe; the PAC, including Poqo; and the SA Communist Party (SACP).

The media and education emergency regulations were repealed but regulations were inserted into the Security Emergency Regulations — as announced by Mr De Klerk on Friday — to retain control over the publication of pictures depicting unrest.

Security emergency regulation 3 was amended to provide for access to detainees by doctors and lawyers, and so that prisoners may be re-detained for periods not exceeding five months at a time. Mr De Klerk said in his speech on Friday that the period would be six months.

Regulation 3A was inserted to enable the Minister of Law and Order to appoint "special advisers" — who may be from the private sector — to advise the minister of the circumstances under which detainees are being held.

Of those people delisted, 65 fall under Section 27 (3) of the Internal Security Act — in brief, people considered a threat to state security.

The others were listed in terms of Section 28 of the Act (having been detained in terms of that section), or Section 8 of the old Internal Security Act of 1950 — namely, office-bearers of the ANC, PAC and SACP. — Sapa

Malan, Vlok back ANC unbanning

Cape Times 7/2/90 (328)

Political Staff

THE security forces were quite happy about the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the President's opening speech to Parliament, they fully backed the steps announced by Mr F W de Klerk.

General Malan said claims in leftist circles that the "securocrats" had had their wings clipped, and claims in the right wing that the security forces had capitulated, could not be further from the truth.

Later he said that now the political exiles could return to the country, it was time the ANC opened its detention camps in Africa so that people it was holding could also go home.

"Those people also have families here and we must not forget about them. I challenge the ANC to follow the government's example," he said.

He assured the country that the Defence Force and Armscor accepted the new challenges and wanted to turn them into opportunities.

Mr Vlok said Mr De Klerk could rely on the unequivocal support of the police force, which urged him to continue what he was doing.

Now that the ANC had been unbanned it did not mean that the security forces supported Marxism or communism.

"We reject their policies in the strongest possible terms," said Mr Vlok.

"If we can beat the communists in the hearts and minds of our people we have defeated them permanently."

Muted response by veteran campaigners to unbannings

B/Day 9/2/90 MATTHEW CURTIN (328)

VETERAN anti-apartheid campaigners from the SA Congress of Democrats (COD) and the Christian Institute spoke out yesterday following the announcement of their unbanning this week.

Esther Barsel, a former COD member who spent a three-year term in Barberton after the Braam Fischer trial in 1964 and who subsequently became a listed person, said she was thrilled at the news.

Former SA Council of Churches general secretary and Christian Institute director the Rev Beyers Naude said while he was pleased at the decision, the unbanning was no more than a legal technicality.

Naude said the institute had played a vital role in strengthening the cause of social justice in SA but had had no practical purpose after its banning in 1971. He said churches from the SACC to the Catholic and Protestant churches had succcessfully taken over the institute's mantle.

Barsel said the congress was formed after an appeal by the ANC and the SA Indian Congress in November 1952 for whites to join the fight against apartheid. The appeal split white liberal opinion and so the COD and the SA Liberal Party were formed in 1953.

A COD founder member is Helen Joseph, 84, who has suffered a lifetime of bannings since her involvement with this small but vociferous group.

Joseph said although she was pleased, the unbanning served no real purpose after all these years.

Congress leaders played a prominent role in the drawing up of the Freedom Charter in 1955.

Dogged by arrests and banning orders in its eight years of anti-apartheid activity, the COD died when the congress movement was forced underground in 1961.

Barsel said yesterday she hoped whites would once more rally to the ANC now it was in a position to express its views in its own right.

Naude urged the NGK to move ahead as the NP had or it would risk being left behind completely.

Naude said he had met the Rev Jesse Jackson yesterday and felt the success of his visit would depend on which groups he spoke to.

Names of those 'delisted' by the amended legislation

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

Here are the names of those "de-listed" in terms of amended legislation announced by President de Klerk on Friday.

Those named in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act:

Jacqueline, alias Jackie, Arenstein; Rowley Israel Arenstein; Yettah Barenblatt (nee Melamed); Jack Judah Barnett; Esther Barsel (nee Levin); Hilda Lilian Bernstein (alias Hilda Watts, Hilda Schwartz); Lionel Bernstein (alias Rusty); Toni Bernstein (also known as Strasburg); David W Bopape; Alan Keith Brooks.

Babette Brown (nee Kotkin); Emanual Brown (alias Manny); Richard Hubert Bujela; Brian Percy Bunting; Sonia Beryl Bunting; Fort Daniel Calata; Fred Carneson; Sarah Carneson; Abner Thabiso Chele (alias Ambrose); Ysuf Mohammed Dadoo.

Stephen Dhlamini (alias Joseph); Nancy Graham Dick; Kitso Michael Dingake; Molly Irene Doyle (nee Anderson); Abel Sgubhu Dube; Florence Lucella Duncan; Elizabeth Sophia du Toit (alias Betty); Anne Fineberg (nee Nicholson).

328

HELEN JOSEPH

Abraham Fischer (alias Bram); Ilse Fischer (now Wilson); Joseph Michael Francis (alias Mickey); Ismail Essack Gangat; Matewu Matthew Goniwe; Mbulelo Terence Goniwe; Swaminathan Karuppa Gounden; Soobramoney Govinder (alias Jack Govinder); T H Gwala; Eve Diane Elize Hall (nee Steinhardt); Martin Anthony Hall (alias Tony); Ray Harmel (alias Ray Adler); Bob Alexander Hepple; Anne Heyman.

Isaac Heymann (alias Isif, Issy); Percy John Hodgson (alias Jack); Rica Hodgson; Bernard Mandla Huna; Madoda Fezile Jacobs; Helen Beatrice May Joseph; Paul Joseph (alias Joseph Paul Moonsamy, John Versammy); Sam Khan; Wolf Kodesh (alias Wolfie); Moses Kotane.

Andries Kunene (alias Andrew); Blanche la Guma; Justin Alexander la Guma (alias Alex); Leonard Bert Lee-Warden; Norman Levy; Isaac Lewitton (alias Archie, H Oberholzer); Raymond Oageng Maele; Aaron Madide; Alfred Mahlangu; Elman Malele; Zollie Malindi; John Dube Manzi; John Joseph Marks (alias J B Marks); Isaiah Maseko (alias MacDonald); John Edward Matthews.

Vincent Joseph Matthews (alias Joseph Gaobakwe, Joe); Govan Archibald Mbeki; Ismail Chota Meer (alias Ismail Cassim Meer); Edwin Thabo Mofutsanyana; David Mtobela; John Motshabi; Eric Mtshali; Marimuthu Pragalathan Naicker; Mithrasagran Naidoo (alias Murthie, Marthie); Mooroogiah Dhanabathy Naidoo; Ramsamy Doorsamy Naidoo; Suriaparkash Nannan (alias Billy); Cleopas Nelayibone Ndhlovu; Muzuvukile Curnick Ndlovu; Sylvia Brereton Neame.

Nonjolo Ntunja (alias Samson); Narain Kassie Percy (alias Cassim Alli, also known as Kassiemalli Neerputh); Morchen Phelane (alias Morgan Phetlani); Gengan Poonen; Vera Poonen (nee Alberts); Albert Louis Sachs (alias Albie); Rose Schlachter (nee Behr); Louis Marius Schoon.

Hosea Seperepere Hosea; Reginald September (alias Reg); Naomi Shapiro (now Barnett); Archibald Mcedisi Sibeko (alias Archie); Harold Jack Simons; Rachel Simons (alias Rachel Alexander, Ray Alexander); Debi Singh; Joseph Slovo (alias Joe); Ruth Slovo (nee First); Jean Clarice Strachan (nee Middleton); Dora Tamana; Mordecai Mothibi Tatsa; Daniel Tloome (alias Dan); Benjamin Turok (alias Ben); Mary Elizabeth Turok; Eli Weinberg; Violet May Weinberg; Harold Leonard Wolpe.

Those "de-listed" in terms of the repeal of proclamations as stated in Government Notices R229 and R230, published in the *Gazette* (they were banned in terms of section 27 (3) of the Internal Security Act):

Samuel Elias Adelman; Jennifer Rosalynde Ainsley, alias Roselynde de Lanciole. Julius Baker; Godfrey Kenneth Beek, alias Ottie Beck, alias Berg; Terence Albert Bell; Tozamile Botha; Brian Joseph Brown; Dennis Vincent Brutus; Ernest Cole, alias Kole, alias Levi; Barney Desai, alias Rissik Hiribai.

John Taelo Gaetsewe; Esme Goldberg; Arthur Joseph Goldreich; Samuel Fumanekile Gqiba; Martin Tembisile Hani, also known as Chris Hani and as Chris Nskosana.

Feb 1990

Bob Alexander Hepple; Pallo Jordan; Sefofane Samuel Khunyeli, also known as Murdock Ngwanya and as Solly Smith; Theodore Kotze; Raymond Fakaza Kunene, alias Mazizi James Desiree; Thomas Tou Letlalo, alias Tom Sebina.

Moses Madiba, alias Mbeki; Nelson Hana Mahomo, alias Ken Hamilton; Johnstone Fanafuti Makhatini, alias Johnstone Fanafuti; Edwin Makoti, alias Letsolo, alias Tom Tseki; Jerry Nyamane Mamabolo, also known as Kingsley Xuma; Barbara Masekela.

Msizeni Maphumulo; Todd Tozama Matshikiza; Thabo Mbeki; Thamsanqa Winnard Mhlambiso, alias Chummy; Johnson Phillip Mlambo; Victor Geoffrey Mashigo Moche; William Modisane, alias Bloke; Johannes Modise, alias Skmile Snodise.

DONALD WOODS

Zachius Bolthoka Modise, alias Zedbee; Joseph Saliah Molife, alias Joe Thito, alias H Mackintosh alias Sally, alias Poonyane; Florence Gladys Moposho, alias Flora Mphosho; Kgophu Isaac Moroe; Ruth Motsoeane, alias Matsoeane; Meinrad Themba Bony Msimang, alias Mandy, alias Msimanga.

Thomas Titus Nkobi, alias Nkobo; Lewis Phenduke Nkosi, alias Louis; Philemon Pearce Duma Nokwe; Jacob Dumdum Nyaose, alias Nyawasa; Bathetuxolo Alfred Nzo.

Count Percy Petersen; Cosmo George Leopold Pieterse; Mzwandile Piliso, alias MacPherson, alias Langweni, alias Mzwai; Nyameko Barney Pityana; Sipho Mila Pityana.

Robbie Resha, alias Robbie, alias Res; alias Mabiwane; Yusuf Mohamed Moosa Seedat; alias Tony; Ronald Michael Segal; Marks William Shope; Ntiti Gertrude Shope, also known as Nancy; Isaiah Stein; Isaac Bangani Tabata; Oliver Tambo; Daniel Canadoce Temba, alias Temba Dan Can alias Themba-Dorsay Can; alias Mvelase; Adie Josias Tshabalala; also known as Sipho Dlamini; Pule Isaac Tshenkeng; Vukile Stephen Tshweta, also known as Steve Tshwete; Wycliffe Mlungisi Tsotsi; Donald James Woods.

Sixteen more people may now be quoted

Star 19/2/90 Pretoria Bureau

The names of 16 more people, including top activists Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota and Mr Popo Molefe, have been removed from the Consolidated List.

The list, issued in terms of the Internal Security Act, includes names of people whom the Government barred from being quoted in the media. More than 160 names were taken off the list two weeks ago.

The 16 delisted, according to the latest edition of the Government Gazette are: Mr Moses Mabokela Chikane, Mr Michael Masana Gqamana, Mr Serame Jacob Hlanyane, Mr Elby July, Mr Mlandeli Morris Khetye.

Mr Mosiuoa Gerard Patrick, Mr Gcinumuzi Petrus Malindi, Mr Thoms Madikwe Manthata, Mr Hlabeng Sam Matlole, Mr Sekwati John Mokoena, Mr Popo Simon Molefe.

Mr Tsietsi David Mphuthi, Mr Bonise Raymond Nkabinde, Mr Naphtali Mbuti Nkopane, Mr Tebello Ephraim Ramakgula and Mr Jan Tshoba.

Learning to talk again — without whispering

(328)

W/Mail 9/2-15/2/90

FOR the first time since 1950, South African communists at home can speak openly about their allegiances.

At least in the short term most South African Communist Party members will remain out of sight, but for a small group of Party veterans the lifting of their "listing" orders has provided the first opportunity to talk to the press since the fifties.

"I'm not used to the idea yet, but it's just great," said Esther Barsel, who joined the Party Youth League in the early 1940s. She has been jailed, banned and listed for 26 years.

"For me personally it means I can join political organisations again and can get a passport. It's going to be very exciting to see old friends like Joe Slovo and also Jean Middleton, who was tried with me."

Barsel was one of those who helped reform the old Communist Party of South Africa as the SACP in 1953. She served as a member of the Party's underground Johannesburg area committee before being detained on July 3 1964.

In April 1965 she was sentenced to three years imprisonment under the Suppression of Communism Act.

After her release in 1968 she was house-arrested for five years and then listed — until last Friday.

"I still support the party. That hasn't changed," she said yesterday.

In the early 1960s, most of the active SACP members were either jailed for long periods or went into exile.

Many of those who remained, and were listed, were older white members who had been active since the days when the Party was legal. Over the past few years, several have died.

Three years ago Barsel's husband, Hymie, a former leader of the Friends of the Soviet Union society and one of the accused in the 1956 treason trial, died at the age of 66.

Last year Willie Kalk, a member since the party's formation in 1921, and of the Socialist League before that, died aged 88.

And in the week of the SACP's unbanning Issy and Anne Heyman, both veterans of the 1930s and 1940s, died.

Issy Heyman, 79, died on Tuesday, four days after the party he served was legalised. He had been a listed person since 1952.

Four days earlier Anne Heyman, who joined the Party in the 1940s, died suddenly at the age of 66.

After Issy was released in 1970 he and Anne played a central role in keeping the communist community together. Every Old Year's night hundreds of old communists and supporters would converge on their house to see the new year in.

One of the friends mourning his death is John Matthews, 77, who first became active in the Party 50 years ago.

But he was detained on June 25 1964; he refused to give evidence against his comrades, and on December 17 that year was jailed for 15 years in the "mini-Rivonia" trial for his role in Umkhonto we Sizwe.

16 off banned list

The Argus Correspondent ARGUS 19/2/90 (328)

PRETORIA. — The names of 16 former prisoners, including the Delmas treason trialists, have been removed from the consolidated list in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette.

The names of people convicted of offences in terms of the Internal Security Act are placed on the consolidated list. They may not be quoted.

The Delmas treason trialists, whose convictions were overturned by the Appeal Court in December, were: Mr Moss Chikane, Mr "Terror" Lekota, Mr Popo Molefe, Mr Serame Hlanyane, Mr Petrus Malindi, Mr Tom Manthata, Mr Hlabeng Sam Matlole, Mr Sekwati John Mokoena, Mr Tsietsi David Mphuthi, Mr Naphatali Mbuti Kopane and Mr Tebello Ephraim Ramakgula.

Mr Michael Masana Gqamana, Mr Elby July, Mr Mlandeli Morris Khetye, Mr Bonise Raymond Nkabinde and Mr Jan Tshoba have also been removed from the list.

Earlier this month, 175 names were removed.

Box 11 CAPE TOWN 8000

Rejoicing at the progress in SA

Cape Times 8/3/90

328

From L B Lee-Warden, former MP and listed person (Clifton):

MAY I, after an enforced silence of 28 years, express my rejoicings in your columns at the good news that greets us almost daily since the internationally acclaimed speech from President De Klerk.

First let me congratulate the Cape Times and its editors on their persistent opposition to apartheid. From Hertzog to Verwoerd an on-going policy of oppression was relentlessly enforced on a disfranchised majority of our people. It will be a day of even greater rejoicing when the last vestiges of discrimination disappear from out statute books.

Your news item anouncing the arrival home of the first of our exiles, Ray and Jack Simons, is almost a dream come true. A big welcome awaits them all. That negotiating table, no matter how big it is, must accommodate all South Africans, friend and foe, provided the common goal is a democratic South Africa.

Hansard 30/5/90

2	Order against suspension
1	Order for release

(ii) CLAIMS

Number	*Result*
3	Settled out of court
8	Not proceeded with by the plaintiff
36	Pending
1	Prescribed

APPLICATIONS BY WAY OF MOTION

Number	*Result*
1	Settled out of court
7	Pending.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes — R162 363,28.

The amount includes settlements reached pursuant to letters of intention to institute action and actions instituted before 1989 but settled during 1989.

Publications Act: items declared undesirable

404. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs: Hansard 30/5/90

(1) How many items were declared undesirable in 1989 in terms of section 47(2)(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), respectively, of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974;

(2) whether any appeals were lodged against decisions to declare any such items undesirable; if so, how many cases in respect of each of the categories referred to in section 47(2) of the said Act (a) had been (i) upheld and (ii) dismissed and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1989?

B951E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Hansard 30/5/90

	Publications and objects	*Films*	*Public entertainment*
(1) Section 47(2)(a)	275	123	—
Section 47(2)(b)	16	6	—
Section 47(2)(c)	5	1	—
Section 47(2)(d)	8	1	—
Section 47(2)(e)	68	1	—
Section 47(2)(f)	—	—	—
(2) Yes	Yes	Yes	No
(a) (i) Section 47(2)(a)	15	19	—
Section 47(2)(b)	1	—	—
Section 47(2)(c)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(d)	—	1	—
Section 47(2)(e)	2	1	—
Section 47(2)(f)	—	—	—
(ii) Section 47(2)(a)	6	9	—
Section 47(2)(b)	1	—	—
Section 47(2)(c)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(d)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(e)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(f)	—	—	—
(b) Section 47(2)(a)	2	—	—
Section 47(2)(b)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(c)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(d)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(e)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(f)	—	—	—

Publications Act: prohibitions

405. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs: Hansard 30/5/90

Whether the possession of any publications or objects was declared prohibited in 1989 in terms of section 9(3) of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974; if so, how many publications or objects in terms of section 47(2)(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), respectively?

B952E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes

Section 47(2)(a)	55
Section 47(2)(b)	2
Section 47(2)(c)	2
Section 47(2)(d)	3
Section 47(2)(e)	8
Section 47(2)(f)	—

Persons restricted

438. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice: Hansard 30/5/90

(a) How many persons in the Republic were restricted under each specified section of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at 31 December 1989 and (b) how many restricted persons left the Republic in 1989?

(325) B1029E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) None.

(b) Falls away.

Certain Transvaal hospitals: bed occupancy

446. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) What is the current bed occupancy rate in the (i) White and (ii) Black sections of (aa) Welkom Provincial Hospital, (bb) Virginia Provincial Hospital and (cc) Odendaalsrus Provincial Hospital and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) when is it anticipated that the hospital being built at Thabong will be completed?

Hansard 30/5/90 B1038E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (aa) Welkom Provincial Hospital

(i) White — 38,14%
(ii) Black — 122,65%

(bb) Virginia Provincial Hospital

(i) White — 39,50%
(ii) Black — 93,63%

(cc) Odendaalsrus Provincial Hospital

(i) White — 23,21%
(ii) Black — 143,96%

(b) Financial year 1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990.

(2) building operations of the Thabong Hospital commenced during December 1988 and will in all probability be completed by December 1992.

Minister asks Transvaal MEC to unravel council mysteries

Star 23/3/90

tate orders spy network probe

Peter Fabricius
Louise Burgers

If Local Government : Venter yesterday ısvaal MEC Mr Olaus to investigate the ırg City Council spy ɜently.

in the House of Assem- ıate on his budget vote, : Government had pro- ɜe "urgent and priority t the network.

ɜmment on the latest de- ıuncil management com- ıan Mr Jan Burger said ıre of the appointment of ıinvestigate the scandal.

ıat he wanted to reiterate ıg about a spy ring in the

ɜg town clerk Mr Manie ɜst night he was also un- ıenter's statements.

Venter also also said he due course" — reply to ıtween his statement on ı the media on Wednes- ıtions by The Star.

Venter's comments fol- nand on Wednesday by ıwarz, the Democratic Yeoville, and Mr Tony Houghton, for a public ɜspy ring.

ɜs echoed yesterday by ıons representing 20 000 nunicipal employees.

ıter told Parliament he natter as serious, and ɔrity to deal with it was ıdministrator in execu-

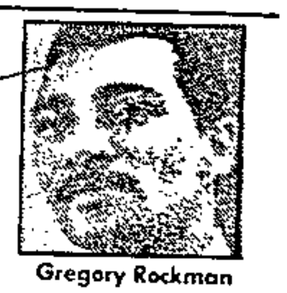
ıesburg North MP Mr ed him if he intended ıovering up the contro- 'It is not in my nature ıp."

dictment

Pup is back from python's belly

Rockman is fired by Commissioner

Star 23/3/90



Gregory Rockman

CAPE TOWN — Rebel policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman has been fired by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe.

The lieutenant welcomed the news yesterday as "a victory for justice", but said he intended to discuss the matter with his lawyers.

He also said the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, of which he is president, intended to make an urgent application for a Supreme Court interdict against Wednesday's dismissal of 39 Eastern Cape policemen who participated in a Popcru sit-in.

In a statement to Sapa, General van der Merwe said he had dismissed two more members of the police force because of their involvement in strikes.

Department of Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said that one of the two was Lieutenant Rockman.

The lieutenant said: "I'm happy they have fired me. This shows they are not serious about real reform and change in South Africa.

"I will still keep on fighting them until the day we move into the new South Africa, where the emphasis in the police will be to serve and protect."

Lieutenant Rockman, who has been under suspension without pay since November after taking part in a Popcru demonstration, this week refused to continue voluntary participation in an internal police disciplinary hearing against him.

On an SABC radio programme last night, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the police were reviewing whether members of the SAP should continue to be allowed to join a registered political party.

"The SAP must serve all the peoples of South Africa."

Mr Vlok also announced that from April 1 all black policemen would enjoy the same medical aid benefits as their white counterparts, thereby meeting a major grievance.

Until then, dependants of black policemen will not be covered.

● Policemen and prison warders are to march on Parliament next Friday to demand increased salaries and housing subsidies, as part of the Popcru strike.

In East London, 29 warders from the Queenstown Prison and 13 warders from the Fort Beaufort prison embarked on separate protests yesterday. — Sapa and Crime Reporter.

Pay Car & Household

47 names come off banned list

Star 24/3/90 (328)

THE names of 47 people prevented from being quoted under the Internal Security Act have been removed from the Consolidated List, according to a notice in a Government Gazette released in Pretoria yesterday.

The notice was issued in terms of Section 16(6)(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

The names are:

Bakardien, Baderaan Ismail; Charles, Joseph; Gqubule, Duma; Hart, Maxine Sandra; Hogan, Barbara Anne; Jacobs, Clyde; Kgasi, Nicholaas Ramtshana; Khan, Farieda; King, Headley Moses; Loveday, Marian Annette; Maake, Christopher Juventus Maponya; Mabe, Lucas Mothibedi; Magwaza, Nkosinathi Edgar; Makhubo, Jabulani Bartholomeu; Makomoreng, Eric Tsietsie; Mashego, Jacob; Matshikiza, Patrick Sizwe; Mgemntu, Mary; Moerane, Neo Mahase; Mokone, Andrew; Motsa, Minden Makgene; Mphela, Andrew Mmaphiri Tshegofatso; Msibi, Bhekiye Paulos; Msinkinya, Leslie; Mullins, Claude Elias; Muthiewana, Azwinidini Vivian; Myeni, Sameul Vulindlela; Nene, Vusumuzi Vivian; Newman, Peter William; Ngobeni, Edward Masuku; Nkabinde, Andries Mandla; Patel, Vijaydave Naran Rama; Phantsie, Thembile Johan; Pharedi, Jerry Matong; Qobeka, Nelson Makhenkeleza; Radebe, Rufus; Ramego, Amos Tswelopelo; Scott, Leon; Shongwe, Frank Sipho; Sithebe, Nkosinathi Moses; Sons, Progress; Sotyelelo, Japan; Thabethe, Vusi Meshack; Tsamane, Khehla Enoch; Tshongweni, Mongesi; Twala, Harold, Nkanyezi; Williams, Rocklyn Mark. — Sapa.

Cape Times 26/3/90

Govt lifts ban on quoting 47 people

(328)

PRETORIA. — The names of 47 people prevented from being quoted under the Internal Security Act have been removed from the Consolidated List, according to a notice in a Government Gazette released in Pretoria on Friday.

The notice was issued in terms of Section 16(6)(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1982 by the Director of Security Legislation, Mr J J du Plessis.

The names are:

Bakardien, Baderaan Ismail
Charles, Joseph
Gqubule, Duma
Hart, Maxine Sandra
Hogan, Barbara Anne
Jacobs, Clyde
Kgasi, Nicholaas Ramtshana
Khan, Farieda
King, Headley Moses
Loveday, Marian Annette
Maake, Christopher Juventus Maponya
Mabe, Lucas Mothibedi
Magwaza, Nkosinathi Edgar
Makhubo, Jabulani Bartholomeu
Makomoreng, Eric Tsietsie
Mashego, Jacob
Matshikiza, Patrick Sizwe
Mgemntu, Mary
Moerane, Neo Mahase
Mokone, Andrew
Motsa, Minden Makgene
Mphela, Andrew Mmaphiri Tshegofatso
Msibi, Bhekiye Paulos
Msinkinya, Leslie
Mullins, Claude Elias
Muthiewana, Azwinidini Vivian
Myeni, Sameul Vulindlela
Nene, Vusumuzi Vivian
Newman, Peter William
Ngobeni, Edward Masulu
Nkabinde, Andries Mandla
Patel, Vijaydave Naran Rama
Phantsie, Thembile Johan
Pharedi, Jerry Matong
Qobeka, Nelson Makhenkeleza
Radebe, Rufus
Ramego, Amos Tswelopelo
Scott, Leon
Shongwe, Frank Sipho
Sithebe, Nkosinathi Moses
Sons, Progress
Sotyelelo, Japan
Thabethe, Vusi Meshack
Tsamane, Khehla Enoch
Tshongweni, Mongesi
Twala, Harold, Nkanyezi
Williams, Rocklyn Mark. — Sapa

CAN-C
compet

BO

APARTHEID BAROMETER

POLITICAL TRIALS

POLITICAL trials continue despite the *lifting of the State of Emergency* last week, according to the latest report by the Human Rights Commission. People are prosecuted under the Internal Security Act and other statutes as well as common law.

About 400 political trials were recorded last year and the rate is higher this year. W/Mail 15/6 - 21/6/90

W/Mail 15/6 - 21/6/90

Although no organisation is banned at present, the United Democratic Front and the National Union of South African Students are prohibited from receiving foreign funds under the Affected Organisations Act. 328

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON BOOKS

W/Mail 15/6 - 21/6/90

IT is now no longer an offence to import Hilda Bernstein's *Death is Part of the Process* and *No 4k -- Steve Biko*.

Nice to be back, says Woods

Cape Times 17/8/90

(328)

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Donald Woods, the former newspaper editor who escaped from South Africa in 1977 after being banned, returned from exile yesterday.

"I was determined I would never come back here unless I could do so freely," he told journalists.

"I feel terrific. What a nice welcome."

A former colleague thrust yesterday's edition of the East London Daily Dispatch into his hands as he walked into the arrivals hall.

Mr Woods was the editor of the Daily Dispatch when he escaped in disguise on New Year's Eve 12 years ago.

Mr Woods said he was here for a six-week "journey of rediscovery" to see friends and family, to work on a book and a television documentary and to write newspaper articles.

He described the current violence as the "problems of recovery" rather than the "problems of decline" which he said caused the 1970s unrest. — Sapa-AP

Entering the Lion's den ... and living to tell the tale

Sowetan 19/10/90

328

PERSPECTIVE

Joe Thloloe

TODAY, October 19, is an important day in the calendar of all South Africans who love freedom.

As you read this a conference organised by the *Sowetan* to discuss Freedom of Speech will be under way at Vista University. Speakers from a wide spectrum of political organisations and trade unions and from various newspapers will be talking about Article 19 of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As this week started I planned to write about this historic day but my attention was rudely pulled away by a telephone call from the secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, Mr Cunningham Ngcukana.

He was unusually subdued: "Comrade," the Lion is in a serious condition at the Johannesburg Hospital and this time the doctors are very pessimistic."

I knew he meant Zeph Mothopeng, the president of the PAC, because all his followers call him the Lion of Azania.

To me he has been father, friend, comrade.

Picture

The mind is not linear: one word will splash in all directions. Perhaps another word, a fleeting picture, a sound - all thrown up by the original word.

I'm in the public gallery of a tiny courtroom at the Palace of Justice - what a misnomer - in Pretoria. We are waiting for the start of the case in which Mothopeng is suing the Minister of Justice and the police for assault during his detention and interrogation.

He is finally brought into court, wearing a suit that does not fit him, obviously provided by the Prisons Department. He passes next to me. I smile and raise my hand to say "*Izwe lethu*".

He does not even see me.

Beatings

In the witness box he struggles to explain what happened to him during interrogation. He mentions electric shocks and beatings. But he is a sick man fighting to retain his mind's grip on the world.

The case is postponed indefinitely.

I pulled myself from that court to go and write the story for *Post*.

He should have known me ... we spent months together in prison in 1960. I was one of his pupils at Stoneyard Prison in Boksburg and at Stofberg Prison in the Free State.

I kept asking myself what they had done to reduce him to this.

The story of what happened to him behind bars has not been told. That of the thousands of people detained for interrogation has also not been told, except in fleeting court cases when they try to sue the police.

Mr Mothopeng ... Lion in a serious condition.

Three years later, in 1967, I saw a different man.

This time I was working for *Post's* sister publication *DRUM* and we arranged to take his wife Urbania and daughter Sheila to QwaQwa to see him after his release from Robben Island.

Banished

When he was released he was not allowed to go to his home in Orlando West, but was banished to remote Phuthaditjhaba.

We found him all right, on a day when the bitterly cold wind was blowing from the Drakensberg down to the valley.

He was in a corrugated iron hut. Two rows of these, each with a person banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. This meant it was illegal for the occupants to talk to each other or to communicate in any other way among themselves.

Zeph was his old fiery self.

Fiery

We told him that the security police had said we should not talk to him, that all we were allowed to do was deliver his family and all the things they had brought with them.

The laughter was back, as was the fight in him.

He told us how the "lepers" communicated among themselves. One would get to the middle of the street and write a message on the sand. When he went back to his shelter, the other would read the message and write his reply. A grim version of the song *Love Letters In the Sand*.

"We are still not sure which one of us is working for the security police. They are bound to have somebody spying on us."

I went back and wrote the story of a happy family reunion - what else do you call it when man and wife are finally allowed to embrace, even if its in a cold tin shack?

Another picture. It is 1972 and I'm sitting with my new wife at the lunch table in the garage of my Orlando East home.

Hungry

I'm very hungry, but we have to listen to the speeches - you probably know the drill. My schoolmaster from the old Orlando High School days, TW Kambule, comes in through the side door and behind him is ... Zeph.

But the man is banned. He is not allowed to be at a social gathering. He is not allowed to be with more than one other person at any given time.

I stand up to shake hands: "Uncle Zeph, I thought you are not allowed to...."

Laughter

"Nobody can chain me while I am in Africa," he laughs. Generous laughter, big face and big eyes.

He's always refused to be chained. They could keep him behind bars and they could do anything to his body, but he was always free.

Even when disease tried to pin him down, he fought. He has been fighting cancer for years now. He was released from Robben Island two years ago because of it.

Fighter

Uncle Zeph has put up an incredible fight against oppression, against white domination, against disease, and against any weakness among the Africans. It is not surprising they call him the Lion of Azania.

A few more like him and the struggle for liberation will without doubt be shortened.

SOWETAN Friday Oc

October 19 recalled

328

Sowetan 19/10/90

THE banning of 17 Black Consciousness groupings and two black newspapers, the *World* and *Weekend World*, on October 19, 1977 will be commemorated at various services throughout the country between today and Sunday.

The Witwatersrand region of the Azanian Peoples Organisation is to host a public meeting at the Central Methodist Church in Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, at 5pm today.

This will be followed tomorrow by a panel discussion under the theme, "The Land Question", at Kopanong Community Centre in Dobsonville, Soweto, at which video interviews with the late Steve Biko, founder of Black Consciousness, will also be shown. The meeting starts at 2pm.

The northern Transvaal region of Azapo will commemorate the day at Mankweng Community Hall near Turfloop under the theme, "Rebuilding the Nation", starting at 2pm today.

Mr Khangale Makhado, Azapo's regional publicity secretary, said organisations expected to attend the service included the Azanian Students Congress, Azanian Youth Organisation, Imbeleko and the Pan Africanist Students Congress.

Headline on the day the 'World' was banned.

Armed and dangerous? Rubbish! – I'm a disciplined ANC member acting on orders, says MK intelligence chief Ronnie Kasrils.

A profile of SA's most wanted man

C/Press 9/12/90

RONNIE Kasrils, who turned 52 earlier this month, has been in the ANC most of his adult life – and a soldier for most of that.

He joined the Congress of Democrats, a white affiliate of the ANC-led Congress Alliance, at the age of 20.

Banned soon afterwards, he joined Umkhonto weSizwe, working full-time in its Natal High Command.

Late in 1963, he was ordered to leave the country to undergo military training.

Based in Tanzania, he worked in the ANC's Dar Es Salaam office, where he was joined by his wife Eleanor – also an MK cadre who was arrested in 1963 but managed to escape from custody.

328

In 1966 Eleanor moved to London where the first of their two sons was born.

From London they worked throughout the 1960s to rebuild the ANC's underground inside South Africa and to build the international anti-apartheid campaign.

■ In 1976 he was summoned to Angola to train the hundreds of Soweto activists rapidly filling up the ANC's military camps.

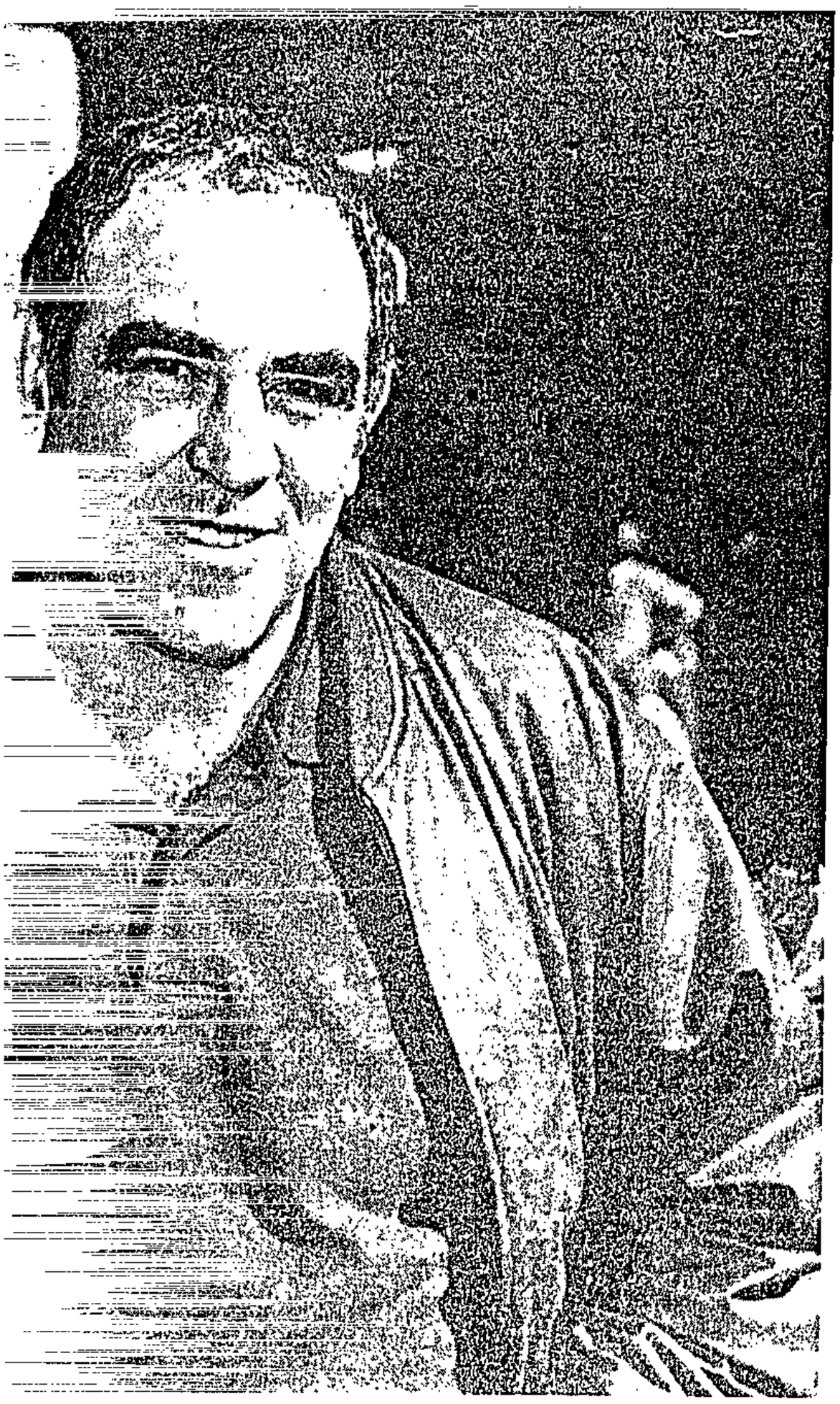
■ Eventually promoted to political commissar of the Angolan MK camps, he was transferred again in 1980 to Maputo to help develop the underground in South Africa.

■ In 1983 he was again moved – promoted to head of MK's military intelligence. He held the post until 1987 when he was co-opted to the ANC national executive, one of only two white members of the NEC.

■ In 1987 ANC president Oliver Tambo launched "Operation Vulindlela" (open the road), the movement's most ambitious underground operation – the establishment of a nationwide network, under the direction of top-level ANC leaders, to co-ordinate and combine political and military resistance to apartheid.

■ Last year Kasrils secretly crossed into South Africa, joining the Vula underground.

IE UNDERGROUND



...ined ANC member acting on orders, says MK intelligence chief Ronnie Kas-

I NEVER want to get on another aeroplane in my life. I never want to go back to England. I don't even want to fly around South Africa. There is too much to see. If I have to go to Cape Town I want to drive.

Speaking is South Africa's number one fugitive, Ronnie Kasrils, who is sought by police for his alleged Operation Vula activities.

Kasrils, Umkhonto weSizwe's intelligence chief, spoke to *City Press* in one of his few appearances since he went underground in July.

Not even a police price on his head for his role in Operation Vula can change his mind about staying here.

"I can live with being hunted," he said. "The worst possible fate would be to have to leave South Africa again. I don't think I could bear it. I've spent a lot of the last 30 years travelling."

Police put out an alert on him and three other alleged Vula operatives – Janet Love, Charles Ndaba and Christopher Manye – a few weeks ago.

"It's strange that they waited four months to put out this alert. Siphiwe Nyanda, Mac and the others were arrested in July, and the police have been looking for the rest of us ever since. Now suddenly there's this melodramatic announcement.

■■■■■

"I believe it is a smokescreen to provide an excuse for the Special Branch, because it is possible Charles Ndaba is dead," he said.

Kasrils said information given by Ndaba to the Security Police led to the arrest of those connected with Operation Vula. "It was clear the police were acting on information they could have gained only from Charles."

Kasrils also expressed concern about the safety of Mbuso Shabalala, a schoolteacher from Port Shepstone, who disappeared at the same time.

"So it's very sinister. We're extremely anxious about the wellbeing of these two comrades and we urge our people, the Press and the movement to do anything possible to force the police to explain what has happened to them."

He said the police description of himself, Love, Ndaba and Manye as "armed and dangerous", was "rubbish". "We're disciplined ANC members carrying out the instructions of our movement. We support the Pretoria and Groote Schuur agreements and the idea of a negotiated settlement."

■■■■■

In addition to ongoing ANC work he was doing underground, he even managed to see a bit of the country, Kasrils told *City Press*.

"I've even been to a rugby match (at Loftus Versveld). That was an interesting afternoon: I was sitting close to a few notorious Special Branch men, but since I had on my disguise – clip-on nose and moustache and my Northern Transvaal Blue Bulls hat – I looked exactly like any other boer shouting 'Naas is Baas'."

Kasrils added although he could not attend executive meetings of the SACP and ANC, "I am in frequent contact and I am able to make a contribution to ongoing discussions

The police have put a price on his head for his role in Operation Vula, but that won't keep MK intelligence chief Ronnie Kasrils away from his country. Our SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT snatched an interview with him during one of his few appearances since he went underground – again – in July.

about the negotiations, the mass struggle, the coming conference and so on.

"That's always been the case with the underground anyway – it has communication links and it has always made an input to the policy-making of both organisations."

He described life underground as "not romantic".

"It can be very lonely, extremely demanding and dangerous.

"When I was able to surface here after getting indemnity earlier this year, I joked with underground comrades about how difficult and even traumatic above-ground life was.

(3 28) ■■■■■

"I enjoyed the few months I was at Sauer Street working with Sisulu and the other leaders – I was really getting into the swing of things. But I did wonder whether I'd be able to cope. Most underground cadres find it quite difficult coping with living normally.

"But being back has been absolutely exhilarating, and I think the worst possible fate for me would be to have to leave again.

"With the Pretoria Minute and the temporary suspension of the armed struggle, of course no operations are undertaken – but the underground must remain in place because there's no guarantee the process will not revert to open oppression," said Kasrils.

He has found South Africa depressing since his return: "Certain aspects of the society are as bad as they were 30 years ago . . . worse.

"I'm continually shocked by the way white South Africa devalues, undervalues, non-values black life. The way black people have to live in this country is horrifying.

■■■■■

"I was shocked at the deprivation and poverty I saw when I came back. On the Reef, in Winterveld, in Natal, Crossroads in the Cape – I immediately saw places which were worse than anything in Maputo, Luanda or Lusaka. In those places you don't see the overcrowding and squalor you see in squatter camps here.

"Take the Inanda Valley. Standing up on the hills at Phoenix looking down into it for the first time, was like looking into Dante's Inferno – the women and kids coming out of this steaming hot valley, cloaked in smoke and smog and pollution. Climbing out of the valley to fetch water and going back down into the valley with their buckets.

"Standing on that hill, I realised why violence breaks out in communities . . . between people who have so little, when the resources are so scarce.

"Pik Botha prattles on about how much better off 'our blacks' are, but it's all lies."

ofile of SA's wanted man

C/Press 9/12/90

NC's
fice,
d by
also
was
but
from
nor
ere
ns

worked throughout the 1960s to rebuild the ANC's underground inside South Africa and to build the international anti-apartheid campaign.

■ In 1976 he was summoned to Angola to train the hundreds of Soweto activists rapidly filling up the ANC's military camps.

■ Eventually promoted to political commissar of the Angolan MK camps, he was transferred again in 1980 to Maputo to help develop the underground in South Africa.

■ In 1983 he was again moved – promoted to head of MK's military intelligence. He held the post until 1987 when he was co-opted to the ANC national executive, one of only two white members of the NEC.

■ In 1987 ANC president Oliver Tambo launched "Operation Vulindlela" (open the road), the movement's most ambitious underground operation – the establishment of a nationwide network, under the direction of top-level ANC leaders, to co-ordinate and combine political and military resistance to apartheid.

■ Last year Kasrils secretly crossed into South Africa, joining the Vula underground.