





A campaign
initiated by
The Africa Fund.

Bill Cosby
Honorary Chairman

Dumisani S. Kurnalo
Coordinator

September 1987

Dear Friends,

Thousands of men, women and children, trade unionists, religious leaders and young activists are being detained in apartheid South Africa for the crime of demanding political rights in the land of their birth. At least 30,000 people have been detained in the last year; months of torture and solitary confinement threaten the lives of many of these prisoners.

Yet their story is not being heard in America.

The **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS** campaign has begun to break that curtain of silence. Local groups have been collecting thousands of keys to symbolize the demand that the apartheid regime must **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS**. We will be presenting these keys to the apartheid government as a protest against the detentions at regular intervals this fall.

This organizer's packet is designed to help build support for a nationwide campaign to **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS**. We have included information to assist organizers in churches, schools, trade unions, and community organizations working on this critical issue. The enclosed packet includes material on detentions in South Africa and Namibia and the political context in which these detentions are occurring. We hope that you will find this information helpful in your work to demand the freedom of all detainees and political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

In an attempt to make our materials as responsive to the needs of the grassroots southern Africa solidarity movement as possible, we will periodically update the information in this packet. We encourage you to make suggestions about the type of information you find helpful in your work.

Yours in struggle,

Jennifer Davis
Executive Director

(over)

The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038 (212) 962-1210

Tilden J. LeMelle
Chairman

Jennifer Davis
Executive Director

This UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS organizer's packet includes:

- (1) Campaign action suggestions;
- (2) A model resolution on detentions;
- (3) Sample protest letters to the U.S. Department of State and the South African government;
- (4) Partial list of South African and Namibian detainees;
- (5) Profiles of South African and Namibian detainees and political prisoners;
- (6) A campaign poster;
- (7) newspaper clippings;
- (8) Campaign flyer (suitable for reproduction);
- (9) Campaign brochure



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WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTEST DETENTIONS

Across the country, in schools, community groups, religious institutions, professional organizations, labor unions and other organizations, thousands of people are demanding the release of all South African and Namibian detainees and political prisoners. Here are suggestions for a few things you can do to support the **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS** campaign.

1. Hold key drives to collect keys for the **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS** campaign. Designate a four week period when you expect to collect a targeted number of keys. Place fishbowls in your meeting halls and ask people to deposit keys in them as a symbol of the demand to **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS**.
2. Introduce and support the passage of resolutions demanding the release of the prisoners of apartheid in your church, trade union, professional organization, local government and other institutions. Use discussion on the resolution to broaden awareness about the horror of apartheid.
3. Sponsor forums, teach-ins and other educational activities in your community around the issues of detentions, apartheid and U.S. policy. Invite speakers from southern Africa and from solidarity organizations to participate in these activities.
4. Hold demonstrations, vigils and other protests in solidarity with South African and Namibian detainees and political prisoners. Demand that the U.S. government end its present southern Africa policy and enforce comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.
5. Adopt a political prisoner and actively campaign for his or her release.
6. Sponsor and participate in drives to rename strategic locations in your community after South African and Namibian political prisoners.

(over)

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WHAT YOU CAN DO TO SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. Sponsor and participate in efforts to get your state, city, town, or municipality to pass local laws requiring the ending of all investments of local government funds in corporations involved in or with South Africa.
2. Write to your Congressional representative and senators demanding that they support comprehensive economic sanctions against the government of South Africa.
3. Work to establish a local anti-apartheid/southern Africa solidarity organization in your community. If there is already an organization working in your community, join and assist it in its activities.
4. Participate in national consumer boycotts aimed at pressuring corporations to change their practices in South Africa and Namibia.
5. Write letters of protest to both the South African and U.S. governments condemning the continuance of apartheid and their support for this system.
6. Sponsor and participate in material aid drives designed to provide much needed materials for refugees displaced because of apartheid.
7. Rent or purchase films and videos about southern Africa to show in your community.

For more information on these and other activities, contact:

UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS
c/o The Africa Fund
198 Broadway - Suite 402
New York, NY 10038
(212) 962-1210

(over)

MODEL RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID'S DETAINEES AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL THOSE DETAINED AND IMPRISONED UNDER APARTHEID'S SECURITY LEGISLATION AND OTHER REPRESSIVE REGULATIONS OF THE STATE.

Whereas the white minority government of the Republic of South Africa under its system of apartheid indiscriminately detains opponents of this oppressive system without charge or trial;

Whereas the National Medical and Dental Association of South Africa estimates that 83% of those detained have experienced some form of torture at the hands of agents of the South African government;

Whereas the black majority of South Africa and Namibia are under apartheid systematically denied basic human rights, freedom and justice in the land of their birth;

Be it resolved that:

1) We _____ condemn the racist apartheid system practiced by the South African government;

2) We demand the immediate release of all South African and Namibian detainees and political prisoners.

Suggested Implementation: Send a copy of this resolution to the **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS** campaign, which will deliver it to the South African government.

For more information, contact:

UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS
c/o The Africa Fund
198 Broadway - Suite 402
New York, NY 10038
(212) 962-1210

September 1987

SAMPLE LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ

Insert Date

Mr. George Shultz
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Secretary Shultz,

(Insert name of detainee or political prisoner of your choice) has been unjustly incarcerated for opposing apartheid and I am writing to urge you to press for his/her release. In addition, I urge you to press for the immediate release of all detainees and political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia. I am concerned that the U.S. government speak out forcefully and often on this issue.

The South African government's detention of more than 30,000 people, including many religious leaders, trade unionists and children, is an outrage to all U.S. citizens. The white minority government's refusal to accede to demands for democratic majority rule, its imprisonment of people whose only crime is demanding political rights and freedom in the land of their birth, and the imposition of three States of Emergency in as many years serves as testimony to the continuing intransigence and repressiveness of that government.

Additionally, I believe that the U.S. should pressure South Africa's white minority government through a policy of full and comprehensive economic sanctions as official U.S. policy at the earliest possible date. It is imperative that the U.S. government place itself on the just side of this conflict and support the demands of the disenfranchised people of South Africa and Namibia.

Sincerely,

YOUR NAME

cc: Unlock Apartheid's Jails
c/o The Africa Fund
198 Broadway - Suite 402
New York, NY 10038

SAMPLE LETTER TO PIETER KOORNHOF, THE SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.

INSERT DATE

Ambassador Pieter Koornhof
South African Embassy
3105 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Ambassador Koornhof,

As a U.S. citizen, I am outraged at the continuing repression that the majority of South Africans suffer under apartheid because of the color of their skin. The denial of the basic human right of full political participation to black South Africans and your government's continuing refusal to accede to demands for majority rule are horrifying to most citizens of the U.S.

I am particularly concerned by the sweeping detention often without charge or trial, of people whose only crime is demanding political rights for all people in the land of their birth. I am also concerned about your government's imposition of three States of Emergency in as many years--actions designed to destroy all effective opposition to the wrongs of apartheid. A continuing State of Emergency underscores the isolation of your government, which rules without any popular consent. Such a state cannot survive.

I urge your government to immediately free all political prisoners and detainees, unban all banned organizations and individuals and begin negotiations with the genuine leaders of the Black majority population to establish a democratic and non-racial government in South Africa. I also urge your government to end its illegal occupation of Namibia and allow the Namibian people to exercise their inalienable right to free elections and self determination according to the internationally accepted plan detailed in U.N. Resolution 435.

As a U.S. citizen, I would like you to know that I will be working energetically to publicize the continuing detentions and inhumane treatment of the majority population in your country. I will also urge the U.S. government to use whatever means are necessary to work for the freedom of detainees and political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

Sincerely,

YOUR NAME

cc: Unlock Apartheid's Jails
c/o The Africa Fund
198 Broadway - Suite 402
New York, NY 10038



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Coordinator

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List of Detainees

This is a sample list of some of the people known to have been detained in apartheid's jails. They range from two of South Africa's best known leaders, Mr. Zephania Mothopeng, the President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania who is serving 15 years, and Mr. Nelson Mandela, who as President of the African National Congress of South Africa was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964, to a three-month-old Namibian infant named Wilika, who was arrested with her parents in that illegally occupied United Nations Trust Territory. The list is divided into five categories: church leaders, community leaders, labor leaders, youth organizers and children, and Namibian detainees.

I. CHURCH LEADERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
Sister Bernard Ncube	Catholic Nun
Thomas Manthata	South African Council of Churches
Irene Xaba	Northern Natal Council of Churches
Fr. S. Magubane	Northern Natal Council of Churches
Rev. Abraham Maja	Northern Transvaal Council of Churches
Robert Monigini	Northern Transvaal Council of Churches
Jack Nkabo	Northern Cape Council of Churches
Thekiso Tlhakoane	Northern Cape Council of Churches
Mr. Booi Mkhali	East Cape Council of Churches
Rev. Mamabola Raphesu	Orange Free State Council of Churches
Joseph Baloyi	Pretoria Council of Churches
Deacon Hans Hlaethwa & Son	Pretoria Council of Churches
Pastor E. de Bruin	West Coast Council of Churches
Raymond Mavuso	Witwatersrand Council of Churches
Msokoli Lekete	Border Council of Churches
Lindele Jelu	Border Council of Churches
Azariah Ndebele	Pietermaritzburg Council of Churches
Rev. Molefe Tsele	Executive of National Educational Crisis Committee

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Chairman

Jennifer Davis
Executive Director

II. COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
Patrick Lekota	United Democratic Front
Raymond Suttner	United Democratic Front
Popo Molefe	United Democratic Front
Murphy Morobe	United Democratic Front
Mohammed Valli	United Democratic Front
Edgar Ngoyi	United Democratic Front
Mkhuseli Jack	Port Elizabeth Youth Congress
Jabu Mtshali	Alexandra Youth Congress
Jacob Mtshali	South African Youth Congress
Henry Fazzi	Port Elizabeth Black Civic Org.
Maurice Smithers	Johannesburg Democratic Action Com.
Zwelakhe Sisulu	National Education Crisis Committee
Reuben Dithloge	Azanian Student Movement
Sam Linda	Azanian Student Movement
Phillip Maithi	Azanian Student Movement
Carter Seleke	Azanian National Youth Unity
Solomzi Tselane	Azanian National Youth Unity
Eddy Bosman	Azanian National Youth Unity

III. DETAINEES IN NAMIBIA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
Martin Abakus	Teacher
Amutenya Ashipala	Miner
Taimi Endjala	Teacher
Josef Katofa	Shopkeeper
Abner Lukas	Businessman
Martin Mulondo	Council of Churches in Namibia
Julia Nuulimba	School Matron
Titus Shalimba	Unknown
Baby Wilika Shalimba	Unknown
Eva Shaningi	Teacher
Tomas Shetwaadha	Cook
Abraham Shivute	Teacher

IV. YOUTH ORGANIZERS AND CHILDREN

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>
Gilmore Anderson	18
Philemon Babie	14
Raynold Baloyi	15
Bernard Chanza	18
Lazarus Chiwayo	17
Joyce Chirwa	14
Gloria Choenyane	13
Ezekiel Ditjakayane	15
Charles Dube	14
Solomon Duma	13
Ango Gabaofo	15
Nelson Grandon	12
Josephine Kadi	16
Thabo Kau	14
Nkosinathi Khumalo	17
Patrick Khumalo	13
Owen Kunene	17
Thabo Langa	15
Grace Lebone	12
Moses Lerofolo	17
Sylvia Mabungu	16
Aubrey Maboea	17
Phillip Madolo	18
Welhemina Makatile	16
David Makele	17
Moses Makgobogane	17
Henry Manana	14
Vusi Mashinini	17
David Masonganya	17
Aloa Mayisela	18
Moses Mounu	17
Johannes Mkhathshwa	14
Fanelo Mkholo	17
Zachariah Mkhonza	15
Joseph Modimedi	17
Octavia Mogatle	16
Evodia Moholo	16
Happy Molefe	13
Philemon Monage	12
Louisa Moyo	16
Bhelisisa Mpanza	16
Daniel Mthembu	17

V LABOR LEADERS

Moses Mayekiso is among the thousands of Black trade unionists who have been detained by the apartheid government. The 38-year-old metalworkers' leader was arrested in June, 1986 and held in solitary confinement and without charge for 10 months for his trade union and community activities before finally being indicted for treason. Today he is on trial for his life for pursuing rights that most Americans take for granted and--like so many other South African labor activists--remains a prisoner in an apartheid jail.

NAME

TRADE UNION

Kele Motsamai Amon Msane	Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWU)
Vuyisile Mzenze Matthews Olifant, Lizzie Phike	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)
Isaac M. Ketelo John Radebe, Reuben Komana	Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU)
Z. Makaula, Julius Nare Samuel Mkwawanazi, Twetsedi Nhlapo	Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU)
Eric Linda M.J. Tuzile	Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA)
Thomas Machaba, Simon Msibi James Mndaweni, Albertina Mtshali Justice Ntimbane, Jeremiah Chilenje Goodwill Ralenala	National Azanian Congress of Trade Unions (NACTU)
Enoch Booï Amos Mpekana, Kwezi Ngwali	National Automobile and Allied Workers (NAAW)
Moses Mayekiso, Ellen Kosa Vincent Mkhonza, B. Mtshali	National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)
Daniel Peholmo Wanine Mathi	National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)
Betty Ncama Themisanca Khumalo	National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW)
Malusi Kepe	Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAU)
Gloria Mkhosa Witness Kam	South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Paulos Meilbasa Arthur Moipolai	South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union (SARHWU)



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DETAINEES & POLITICAL PRISONERS: PROFILES OF THE STRUGGLE

Attached are profiles of some of the thousands presently jailed under the apartheid system. Their stories provide a glimpse of the life of the countless millions committed to struggle against the apartheid regime.

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SISTER BERNARD NCUBE

Sister Bernard Ncube, 51, president of the Federation of Transvaal Women (FEDTRAW), was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 June, 1986 and is still being held. This is believed to be her sixth period of detention in the last five years.

Ncube was born and grew up in Soweto. In 1955 she entered the Companions Catholic Order and trained in Lesotho. For the next 20 years she taught at a number of South African primary schools; during this period she completed a diploma in theology.

As a result of her religious commitment and experiences in teaching, Ncube became politically active both in the church and the wider community. During the 1976 Soweto uprising she was involved with support for detainees. Since the late 1970s she has played a central role in forming South African women's organizations. Ncube was first detained in 1983, at which time, her house was searched by South African security forces, and she was stripped naked. She is believed to be the first nun ever detained in South Africa.

Affectionately known as "Mma rona" (our mother), she is viewed as a leader in both the secular and sacred communities. In 1986 she was instrumental in bringing a court interdict against the repressive activities of the South African Police and the South African Defense Force.

Because of her outstanding leadership, Sr. Bernard was elected the first President of the Federation of Transvaal Women in 1984. She also represented South African Women at the United Nations, end of the Women's Decade Conference in Kenya, in 1985.

MOSES MAYEKISO

Moses Mayekiso, 38 is the General Secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) of South Africa. Imprisoned in June 1986, he is currently awaiting trial for treason.

Initially elected shop steward of MAWU in 1976, Mayekiso was later elected its national Treasurer. In 1979, after being fired from Toyota for participating in a labor strike, Mayekiso was appointed organizer for MAWU. He has also served his community as Chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee since the early 1980's.

Mayekiso is quite familiar with the apartheid prisoner system. He has been jailed four times since 1981. In May 1986 his house was attacked by pro-government vigilantes. Circumstances forced Mayekiso to send his seven children (ages 2-10) away fearing for their safety.

Jailed for the final time in June 1986, Mayekiso is currently charged with treason for his actions as a trade unionist and community organizer. His trial is scheduled for early Fall 1987.

NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Mandela has been in prison for more than 25 years, but remains a symbol of the aspirations and determination of the South African people to end apartheid and establish a democratic society.

Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944 as a young militant working to achieve the rights of the oppressed African people in South Africa. He was elected Transvaal President of the ANC in 1952 and volunteer-in-chief of the "Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws" in which 8,000 people courted imprisonment. Mandela was banned from attending gatherings and was accused in the infamous "Treason Trial" of the leaders of the people from 1956 to 1961.

During this time the South African regime responded with increasing violence to the peaceful protests of the Black majority, culminating in March 1960 with the Sharpeville Massacre where 69 non-violent protestors were brutally gunned down by the South African police.

After his acquittal, Mandela led the general strike protesting the establishment of the racist Republic in May 1961. After decades of peaceful protest, the ANC saw no other alternative to oppose the violent system of apartheid but to engage in acts of sabotage as part of the armed struggle in that country. In 1961 Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the underground, military wing of the ANC was founded with Mandela among its leaders.

Secretly leaving South Africa, he met leaders in Africa and Europe to enlist their support of the South African liberation struggle. Mandela was jailed upon his return on August 5, 1962. He was charged with inciting an illegal strike and leaving the country without a passport. In 1963-4 Mandela was tried again and this time convicted of sabotage and attempting to overthrow the government. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

MKHUSELI JACK

Mkhuseli Jack, 28, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and leader of the Eastern Cape consumer boycott, was detained under Emergency regulations on August 25, 1986 and is still being held. This is his ninth period of detention in the last ten years.

Jack is the son of a farm laborer who grew up in abject poverty. As a child he supplemented the family income by working as a "skivvy" for fishermen.

He became politically active as a high school student during the 1976 Soweto Uprisings and was detained for the first time during this period. While in high school, Jack played a leading role in the formation of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which was launched in January 1979. In 1981 he helped form the Detainees Support Committee, and was elected to its executive. Jack was elected president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (PEYCO) at its launching in 1982 and in 1983 he played a central role in the formation of the United Democratic Front. He has since served on that organization's regional and national general councils and on several of its subcommittees. Last year Jack was elected spokesperson for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee.

During the 1985-6 State of Emergency, he was detained for four months, and according to affidavits, was severely assaulted and tortured while in detention. Jack has spent a total of over 18 months in detention without having been convicted of any offense.

Furthermore, on three occasions he has been in police custody after being charged with various offenses, only to be acquitted or have the charges withdrawn on each occasion.

On March 10, 1986, shortly after returning home from a visit to Europe where he spoke in favor of sanctions, Jack was banned from public speaking and political activity under the Emergency regulations.

VUSI KHANYILE

Vusi Khanyile, 37, national chairperson of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), was detained on December 12, 1986 under the 1986 Emergency regulations. He is still being held.

Khanyile became politically active in the Black Consciousness Movement during the early 1970s. In 1977, while completing a commerce degree, he was elected national president of the Anglican Students Federation. After graduating, he worked as an accountant in Johannesburg for eight years.

Khanyile has played a central role in community organizations in Soweto for the last five years. He was a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, an organization formed to represent the people of Soweto following the 1976 Soweto Uprising. In 1982 he helped form the Soweto Civic Association and was elected its secretary.

In 1985, Khanyile helped form the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee and was participated in negotiations with the Department of Education and Training over student demands. Later he was elected secretary of that organization.

He helped found the NECC and was elected its first chairperson in January 1986. The NECC is a national grassroots organization comprised of educators and community activists working to counter the inferior "Bantu" education provided for blacks under apartheid's educational system. In October 1986 Khanyile was appointed to the position of special advisor to the vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town. The following month he was refused a passport to attend education conferences in Europe and the U.S.

Khanyile has been detained three time over the last 20 months. In July 1985 he was detained under Emergency regulations and was released in August; he was detained for an additional two weeks in October of the same year. On December 12 Khanyile was detained again under the Emergency regulations. He is one of at least seven national National Education Crisis Committee leaders currently in detention. An application for his release is pending.

Khanyile is married with two children.

MOHAMMED VALLI MOOSA

Mohammed Valli Moosa, 30, is the acting General Secretary of the United Democratic Front. On July 22, 1987 he was detained for the second time this year.

Valli was an executive member of the South African Students Organization in 1977 when it was banned. This organization, along with the South African Student's Movement and the Soweto Students Representative Council, was responsible for the organizing which led to the Soweto Uprisings in June, 1976. He was first detained under South Africa's Internal Security Act during the 1980 school boycotts while working as a teacher.

After his release, Valli continued his work in the community around the issues of education and housing. As he organized he became convinced that the problems of the people with regards to housing, education and similar issues were linked to their political oppression under apartheid.

Valli was involved in launching the UDF in 1983 and was forced into hiding during the organization's first campaign in opposition to the government's new constitution and parliament. The UDF is a mass based alliance of democratic organizations dedicated to non-violent opposition to apartheid. With over 700 affiliates and 2 million members, the UDF is one of the principal anti-apartheid organizations working inside South Africa.

At the beginning of 1987, Valli was detained under the Emergency regulations and was held until April. Upon his release, he returned to organizing for the UDF until his most recent detention.

Valli has a one-year-old daughter.

MIKE ROUSSOS

Mike Roussos, 31, education secretary of the South African Railways and Harbours Workers' Union, (SARHWU) and member of the Central Executive Committee of South Africa's largest labor federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), was detained under the Emergency regulations on May 7, 1987 and is still being held.

Roussos became politically active 13 years ago while studying chemical engineering. He was a member of his university's Students Representative Council (SRC) and was elected SRC vice-president in 1977 and Arts Council president in 1978. He played a prominent role in the predominantly white National Union of South African Students and was a founding member of the Young Christian Students in 1976.

A court application for his release is being held in the Rand Supreme Court. At the time of his detention Roussos' wife, Benita, was pregnant.

CHRIS TYAWANA

Chris Tyawana, 25, a civic and youth leader, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on August 27, 1986 while attempting to withdraw money from his bank account. He is still being held.

Tyawana, was an executive member of the Zwelethemba Youth and Civic Association, a founding member and organizer of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) and a member of the United Democratic Front area committee in his community. He has also played a key role in media training and has been active as a poet, playwright and cultural organizer. Tyawana had been in hiding for several months before he was detained.

He was arrested at a Cape Town branch of the Allied Building Society bank after a bank official recognized him and kept him talking until police arrived. A group called Allied Shareholders Against Apartheid was formed to campaign against Tyawana's detention. The group demanded that the building society apologize, take action against the bank official responsible, compensate the Tyawana family and call for Tyawana's release.

MURPHY MOROBE

Murphy Morobe, 33, is the acting National Publicity Secretary for the United Democratic Front. He was detained on July 22, 1987.

Morobe has a long history of struggling against apartheid. His first directly experienced South African police brutality when he was dragged by his hair to the cells of an apartheid prison after protesting outside a courtroom in 1975. Morobe was involved in the Soweto Uprising of 1976, and in 1977 was charged with sedition. He was sentenced to imprisonment on Robben Island - the infamous South African prison where Nelson Mandela spent the first portion of his life sentence.

In 1982, Morobe was released from prison and immediately became involved in community and trade union activities. He was instrumental in the launching of the United Democratic Front in 1983, and has been active in the organization since then. In 1984, Morobe participated in an international tour to publicize the plight of United Democratic Front leaders who staged a sit-in at the Durban consulate. Shortly after his return, he was detained and held for several months under South Africa's Internal Security Act.

Morobe was detained under State of Emergency regulations on January 22, 1986, held in solitary confinement and released when that State of Emergency was lifted on March 12. With the imposition of another State of Emergency on June 12, 1986, Morobe went into hiding and worked diligently underground for the United Democratic Front until his most recent arrest.

Morobe is married with two children.



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Boy (12) detained for 10 months for stoning

By Jo-Anne Collings

Why should a 12-year-old child have to spend 10 months in detention — in a town far removed from his family — before being brought to court to face charges of public violence relating to the stoning of a vehicle in which R400 damage was done?

And if this could happen, what was the public to make of the guarantee given by Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok that detentions were being continually reviewed?

Detainees' Parents Support Committee spokesman Dr Max Coleman posed these questions at a public meeting of the Release the Children Alliance in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

The questions, he made clear, were not hypothetical. They related to the experience of a child from the Parys township of Tzanebe.

The boy may not be named as minors facing trial may not be identified. He and three others, aged between 14 and 16 years, have been charged with public violence and are to appear in the Parys Magistrate's Court later this month. None has yet entered a plea.

On July 9 last year the boy in question, referred to as John although that is not his real name, was held as an emergency detainee. He was taken to Potchefstroom where he was held as a detainee. On May 25 he was transferred to awaiting-trial status and appeared in court in Parys next day.

During the 10-month detention his parents were able to visit him only twice, his lawyers have been told. Neither earns much money and they simply could not afford to travel back and forth.

John's detention was officially confirmed in writing to his Johannesburg lawyers. The letter from the Ministry of Law and Order in February gave several reasons for his detention. When John appeared in court on May 25 the only charge was public violence. The charge sheet makes it clear that the allegation relates to the stoning of an official vehicle to which R400 damage was caused.

At John's first appearance his mother was there. But he was not released into the custody of his parents as is usual with children accused in court. He remained in jail for another month before being released into his parents' custody on June 23.

The Department of Justice has given the following explanation for the failure to release John immediately he was charged: "The case was postponed for procedural reasons and the possible joining of further accused (which occurred on June 4).

"The accused was remanded in custody after submissions of a serious nature were made by the State prosecutor. The probation officer's report also recommended the accused be remanded in custody."

The Police Division of Public Relations has not responded to questions about the length of detention before a statement was taken from John and before he was charged.

It has stated: "We do not comment on emergency detentions and in fact we do not confirm such detentions or releases."

The police also state that they are not prepared to "discuss the merits of the case as it is sub judice" and it is not their policy to identify minors.

Finally, the police warned The Star that their response does not clear the paper of "ensuring that the stipulations of the emergency regulations or any other regulation or law have not been transgressed".

Star (South Africa)
23 July 1987

The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038 (212) 962-1210

Tilden J. LeMelle
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A campaign
initiated by
The Africa Fund.

Bill Cosby
Honorary Chairman

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Coordinator

Washington Post - 22 August 1987

Torturous Tales From South African Jails

By Richard H. Stewart
The Boston Globe

In the South African jail at night, he heard the screams of the young woman who was being tortured in a nearby cell. In the morning, he was deliberately walked past her cell so that he could see her nude body on the bed, handcuffed and wearing leg irons.

"They expose you to the screams of your neighbors who are being tortured before they touch you," Lutheran Dean Tshenuwani Simon Farisani said in an interview last week.

He is a leader of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Venda district of South Africa, one of the homelands established by the Pretoria government for nonwhites.

A South African spokesman said the government would have no comment on Farisani's allegations.

Farisani has been in the United States to receive treatment for his physical and psychological problems in the Center for Victims of Torture in Minneapolis.

He has written a book about his treatment, "Detention and Torture," which is due for publication this month in the United States.

He is scheduled to return to Minneapolis for further treatment this winter.

An outspoken critic of apartheid in South Africa, the churchman said he had been jailed four times and had been tortured on two of those occasions.

He said he had never been formally charged with a crime.

Farisani has spent more than a total of a year in South African prisons since 1977; his last term of 70 days ended Jan. 30.

"I was suspended from a third-floor window, suspended between two tables on a stick, made to stand on blunt nails. They would throw me in the air and let me fall on the cement floor," he said.

He also said he was made to lie on his back with his legs elevated, while he was kicked in the groin.

He described electric charges applied to his ear lobes, thighs and genitals.

As a result, Farisani said, he suffered two heart attacks and spent 106 days in a hospital.

Twice, Farisani said, South African police made it clear that he was marked for death. The first time, he said, police told him to write letters to family, friends and

church officials saying he had escaped and fled to Mozambique.

"They said they wanted to kill me and throw my body over the border," Farisani said. When he refused, he said, they told him he

"They said they wanted to kill me and throw my body over the border."

— Tshenuwani Simon Farisani

would be tortured slowly until he died.

However, he said that during the torture, they inflicted so many wounds on his body that they could not justify his death as suicide and instead had to get him medical treatment.

His confinement was protested around the world and his plight was publicized by Lutherans worldwide and by Amnesty International.

On another occasion, Farisani said, the police arrested him after breaking down the door of his church at night.

(over)

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A police captain allegedly told him, "We are going to shut your mouth once and for all."

Before the arrest, Farisani said, he barricaded his wife and young daughter in a bedroom.

From there he called friends, who came to his home and prevented what he suspected were police plans to spirit him away without public attention.

Farisani said most black South Africans believe that economic sanctions by other countries against the Pretoria government are "the last peaceful means to bring about change."

Apartheid is going to end, he predicted. "There is no doubt about that. Whether it is going to end up on a low tone or with a bang depends on the government."

Eli Bitzer, first secretary of the South Africa Embassy in Washington, said the government had declined to comment on Farisani's allegations of torture because "he was detained in Venda," which Pretoria considers an independent country, although it is not recognized internationally.

Farisani, however, insists that the orders for his arrests and the



TSHENUWANI SIMON FARISANI
... in U.S. for medical treatment

supervision of his torture were done by white South Africans from Pretoria and not by the direction of Patrick Mphephu, head of the Venda region.

Asked why the government had permitted Farisani to travel out of South Africa to campaign against apartheid, Bitzer said, "South Africa does some things wrong, but we try to do the right things as well. Freedom of travel is one of them. We try to uphold those standards of a civilized nation."

32 SOUTH AFRICANS AWAITING EXECUTION

Six from Sharpeville, sentenced December 1986:

1. Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa (30)
2. Reid Malebo Mokoena (22)
3. Oupa Moses Diniso (30)
4. Theresa Ramashomola (24)
5. Duma Joshua Khumalo (26)
6. Francis Don Mokhesi (29)

Two from Tzaneen, sentenced June 1986:

7. Solomon Mankopane Maowasha (20)
8. Alex Matshapa Matsepane (23)

Three from Oudtshoorn, sentenced September 1986:

9. Patrick Manginda (23)
10. Desmond Majola (27)
11. Dickson Madikane (26)

Two from Sebokeng, sentenced September 1986:

12. Josiah Tsawane (29)
13. Daniel Maleke (19)

One, sentenced in Jansenville:

14. Elite Webushe

Two from Kwanobuhle, sentenced November 1986:

15. Moses Mnyanda Jantjes (21)
16. Mlamli Wellington Mielies (22)

One from Colesburg, sentenced 1986:

17. Paul Tefo Setlaba (22)

Four from Addo, sentenced January 1987:

18. Mziwoxolo Christopher Makaleni (22)
19. Makheswana Menze (43)
20. Ndumiso Silo Siphenuka (26)
21. Similo Lennax Wonci (22)

One from Durban, sentenced to death three times, April 1987:

22. Robert McBride, (23)

Three NUM members from Vaal Reefs mine, sentenced to death four times, May 1987:

23. Tyeluvuyo Mgedezi (28)
24. Solomon Mangaliso Nongwati (38)
25. Paulos Tsietsi Tshelana (38)

Six from Queenstown, sentenced June 1987:

26. Mzwandile Gqeba (22)
27. Mzwandile Mninzi (27)
28. Thembinkosi Pressfoot (30)
29. Wanto Silinga (27)
30. Monde Tingwe (23)
31. Lundi Wana (20)

One from Soweto:

32. Bekisizwe Ngidi (19)

Awaiting execution in Pretoria there are now one woman and 31 men who have been convicted on charges directly related to the vicious repression in the country today. Their trials arose as a result of the people's resistance to the corrupt system of puppet 'community councillors,' resistance to the war the regime is waging against the people of the townships, resistance to the persecution of trade unionists and political activists.

It is now no longer possible to count the number who have been killed and injured as a result of repression and resistance in South Africa. The police and army of the regime have carried out massacres in Soweto, Uitenhage, Duduza, Mamelodi, and other places inside the country, as well as over the borders in Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The police and their agents, the armed vigilantes, roam the townships, harassing, kidnapping, and often shooting at sight; people have been shot while simply walking in the street; young children have been shot while playing in the doorways or in the back yards of their homes. Elected leaders and spokesmen of trade unions and local democratic organisations have been found murdered — sometimes horribly — in mysterious circumstances. No one has ever been arrested and charged for these crimes.

Indeed, it seems that some activists are being brought to court and framed on serious charges.

Those on death row now are political prisoners. The terrorists of South Africa are still walking free.

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THEIR LIVES!

A campaign to save their lives has been launched in South Africa by the South African Youth Congress, supported by the United Democratic Front, the Release Mandela Campaign, the National Union of Mineworkers, the South African National Students' Congress and the National Education Crisis Committee.

They are asking people to write to:

- The Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, House of Commons, London SW1;*
- *President Reagan, The White House, Washington DC, USA;*
- Chancellor Kohl, Bundeskanzleramt, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany;*
- asking them to use the influence of their governments to stop the hangings.*

They are also asking people to write to:

- *The State President, P W Botha, Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa, demanding a reprieve for the 32.*

DON'T LET THEM HANG!

ISSUED BY ANC POLITICAL PRISONERS COMMITTEE, PO BOX 38, 28 PENTON STREET, LONDON N1 9PR

FOR A FULL LIST OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE COMMITTEE

International Secretariat • 1 Easton Street • London WC1X 8DJ England

17 August 1987
Jonathan Melato,
Onismus Mothebele, aged 14
and 17 others

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working for the international protection of human rights. It seeks the release of men and women detained anywhere because of their beliefs, color, sex, ethnic origin, language or religious creed, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed prisoners of conscience. It works for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners and works on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial. It opposes the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of all prisoners without reservation.

It's 4:00am, there's a knock at the door. Four men push aside the mother in the doorway and walk into the house. At the bedroom they pause, and then pull 13-year-old Cleopatra Molefe out of bed and take her away. Two months later, Cleopatra's parents had still not seen their daughter...

THE INCIDENT RELATED ABOVE IS REAL. **Every twelve minutes** another person is detained in apartheid South Africa. Men and women, church, trade union and community leaders, journalists, students and their teachers have all been swept up. Forty percent of those detained are 18 years old or younger, some only five years old. The detainees are denied access to lawyers or family. In one recent study, doctors reported that more than 80 percent of those detainees they examined showed signs of torture. Many prisoners have died in police custody. The Detainees Parents' Support Committee estimates that more than 30,000 people have been detained without charge or trial since the State of Emergency began in June 1986. Countless others have disappeared without a trace. **Their crime is demanding political rights for all people in the land of their birth.**

South African human rights leaders such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Winnie Mandela are among those demanding an immediate end to all detentions and to the State of Emergency. They are also campaigning for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and all other political activists. In December, organizations inside South Africa launched a campaign protesting the detentions and spotlighting the jailing and torture of children. They appealed urgently for actions in the US to support this campaign.

UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS

FROM THE FILES OF THE DETAINEE'S PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE:

- Penelope Mosetle, 16, was pregnant when she was detained while on strike. She was held for four months and was teargassed in her cell at Diepkloof Prison. Penelope was released only after her underweight daughter Ntabeleng was born in jail.
- Vusumuzi Sishi was detained and then hospitalized in "extreme pain" from repeated police torture. Sishi described how police put a rubber tube around his neck and squeezed so hard that he could not breathe and passed out. This happened over and over again. He is still in detention.
- Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, secretary general of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, was taken blindfolded and bound to a Police station. In an affidavit he described how "a creepy creature or instrument was fed into my backside. From there it would move up and down my legs, thighs, and invariably, ended up biting my genitals. When I cringed with pain, they would laugh." He is still in detention.

UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS SEND IN YOUR KEY!

YOU CAN HELP. By joining the campaign you can challenge the unjust and inhuman practice of detention without charge or trial, you can fight against the torture and murder of political prisoners. This campaign, launched by The Africa Fund, is demanding that the South African government unlock the jails and free all detainees and political prisoners. Begin work today. In less time than it takes to detain one more person, you can attach your key to the enclosed card and mail it to The Africa Fund. To remind the South Africans that Americans have not forgotten the detainees and to highlight the detentions, keys will be delivered to the apartheid government every three months, beginning in June 1987, the first anniversary of the State of Emergency.

YOU CAN ALSO:

- Collect keys at religious gatherings, union meetings, youth groups, campus and political events.
- Collect funds for the families of detainees and political prisoners inside South Africa.
- Order bulk copies of this leaflet from The Africa Fund and distribute it.
- Urge your city, state governments to pass resolutions opposing detentions and to contribute the "Key to the City" to Unlock Apartheid's Jails.
- Hold public forums and educational events to draw attention to the detainees, political prisoners and the situation in South Africa. Order an organizer's packet with advice on speakers and films from The Africa Fund.

Unlock Apartheid's Jails is being launched by The Africa Fund, fighting for freedom and informs Americans through research, publications and public education projects. In 1986, The Africa Fund sent over \$150,000 to church, union and human rights groups in South Africa for the families of political prisoners. The Africa Fund was established by the American Committee on Africa, which has been mobilizing Americans to support Africa's freedom and independence for 35 years. Contributions to The Africa Fund are tax deductible.

The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10038 (212) 926-1210

sanctions against South Africa. The Unlock Apartheid's Jails campaign is part of this growing movement.

1 WHY THIS CAMPAIGN? Opposition to apartheid inside South Africa has reached a new level. Strikes, massive demonstrations, boycotts and stayaways are sweeping the country. By detaining thousands of people, the white minority government is attempting to destroy all opposition to apartheid. Detentions and other forms of repression have driven the United Democratic Front, student, community and educational groups affiliated with the forces struggling non-violently to end apartheid, into a shadowy, semi-legal existence because most of their leadership is in detention or in hiding. No one opposed to apartheid is exempt; religious leaders, trade unionists and draft resisters have all been targets. Detainees have gone on hunger strikes to protest these conditions. Hundreds of thousands of South Africans have joined in calls for the release of all those detained or imprisoned for demanding an end to white minority rule. We need to support these demands.

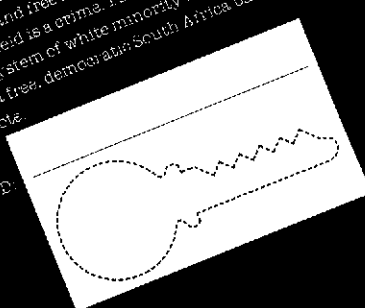
2 WHY GET INVOLVED? Across the U.S. people are standing up and saying NO to apartheid. States, cities, universities, unions and churches have divested over \$20 billion from corporations that continue to fuel apartheid with dollars and technology. Congress has rejected the Reagan administration's constructive engagement alliance with apartheid and has adopted some

3 WHAT CAN YOU DO? Join the Unlock Apartheid's Jails campaign. Turn your concern into action and begin raising consciousness in your community about the issues of detainees and political prisoners.

TO: President P.W. Botha, South Africa

Here is my key. I demand that you Unlock Apartheid's Jails and free all detainees and political prisoners. Apartheid is a crime. I support the immediate end to the racist system of white minority rule and the establishment of a free, democratic South Africa based on one-person, one-vote.

SIGNED: _____



TO: The Africa Fund
Please deliver the enclosed key and statement to the South African government.

I would like to order _____ copies of this flyer.
10-99 at \$1.00 each set of 10
100-1000 at \$5.00 each set of 100

Unlock the jails organizing kits at \$2.00 each

I enclose a special contribution to aid the families of political prisoners and mobilize Americans to Unlock the Jails of Apartheid.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

total \$ _____



It's 4:00 am, there's a knock at the door. Four men push aside the mother in the doorway and walk into the house. At the bedroom they pause, and then pull 13-year-old Cleopatra Molefe out of bed and take her away. Two months later, Cleopatra's parents had still not seen their daughter. . .

Every twelve minutes someone is imprisoned without charge or trial in apartheid South Africa. In the last year 30,000 people have been detained — men and women, children, religious leaders, labor leaders, community activists, journalists, teachers and countless others have all been swept up. Nearly half are children, some only five years old. The detainees are denied access to lawyers or family. Doctors report that over 80 percent of the detainees have been tortured. Many have died in police custody. Others have disappeared without a trace. **Their only crime is demanding full civil rights in the land of their birth.**

YOU CAN HELP SET THEM FREE

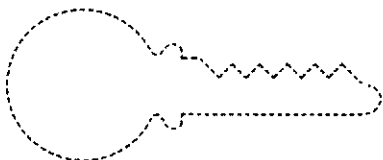
SEND IN YOUR KEYS TO UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS

The Africa Fund will present these keys by the thousands to the South African Government to demand that they free the detainees and political prisoners.

TO:
President P.W. Botha.
South Africa

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SIGNED: _____



TO:
The Africa Fund
Please deliver the enclosed key
and statement to the South
African government

____ I will get my church, union or organization to collect keys

Here is my contribution of \$ _____ to support the campaign to mobilize Americans to Unlock the Jails of Apartheid and aid the families of South African political prisoners.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

RETURN COUPON TO: **UNLOCK APARTHEID'S JAILS**
THE AFRICA FUND, 198 BROADWAY, NYC 10038
(212-962-1210)





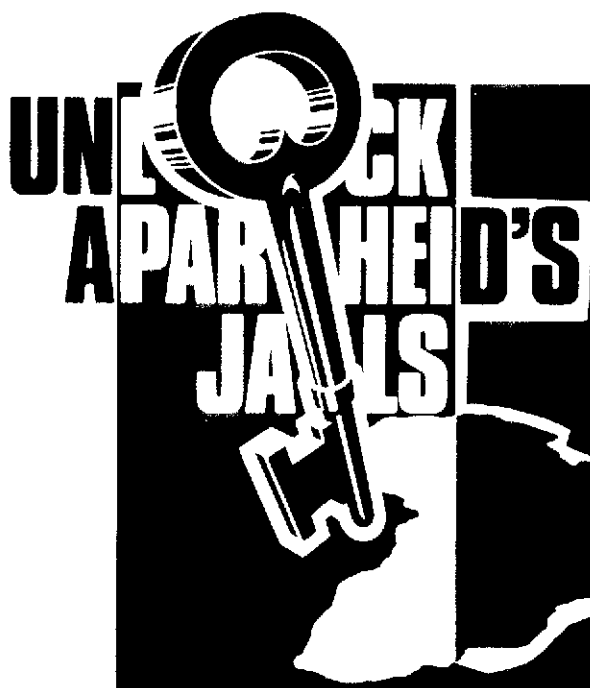
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Over 30,000 people have been imprisoned without charge or trial in Apartheid South Africa. Their only crime, seeking freedom. Every day they are tortured. Men, women and children are being beaten with whips and subjected to painful electric shock.

YOU CAN HELP SET THEM FREE.

Thousands of Americans are donating keys to say to South Africa "Unlock Apartheid's Jails Now." These keys will be presented to the Apartheid Government to demand it release all political prisoners immediately.

**SHOW YOU CARE ABOUT
THE VICTIMS OF APARTHEID
DEPOSIT YOUR KEYS HERE**



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