This issue of Notes and Documents contains brief biographical data on persons imprisoned under the so-called security legislation of South Africa such as the Suppression of Communism Act, the Unlawful Organizations Act, the Sabotage Act and the Terrorism Act. The information is based on research of the Unit on Apartheid and on data received from various sources—particularly the South African liberation movements and the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa. The list of prisoners is not exhaustive, however, as many trials are held in remote places and were not reported in the press; in some cases the names of the accused were not given.
INTRODUCTION
"Apartheid is enough to turn any civilized human being into a political prisoner."
- Poster by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Great Britain

In imposing racial discrimination against the vast majority of the population of the country, the successive white minority Governments in South Africa have had to resort to severe repressive measures. The recent history of South Africa has been characterized by an escalation of resistance by the black people and other opponents of apartheid, and repression by the minority regime.

When the Nationalist Party came to power in South Africa in 1948 and sought to implement its policy of apartheid, one of its first actions was to enact the so-called Suppression of Communism Act under which the leaders of black organizations and other opponents of apartheid, including many non-Communists, were persecuted. A number of other repressive laws were placed on the statute book in the succeeding years - notably the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1953 which were enacted to suppress the non-
violent Campaign of Defiance against Unjust Laws launched by the black organizations, and the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956.
The repressive legislation has been greatly strengthened since the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. The Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960, the Sobotage Act of 1962, the "90-day law" of 1963, the "180-day law" of 1965, the Terrorism Act of 1967, the "BOSS" Act of 1969, the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act of 1973, the Affected Organizations Act of 1974 - to name but a few - have turned South Africa into a police state with an armoury of repressive legislation without parallel in the present-day world.
Under this legislation, numerous persons have been arbitrarily restricted or imprisoned. The police are allowed to detain anyone indefinitely and hold him or her incommunicado numerous cases of torture and assault in prison, leading to the deaths of a number of detainees, have come to light.
The South African regime claims that there are no "political prisoners" in South Africa, but only persons convicted under criminal laws. But it belies its claims by its specially cruel treatment of political prisoners who are denied remissions and paroles and access to news from outside. The black political prisoners are confined to harsh conditions on the Robben Island prison. The wives and children of many of the prisoners have themselves been served with banning or orders. Even after release, the political prisoners have been restricted or deported to remote areas.

The political prisoners include Africans, people of Indian origin and Coloured people, as well as some white people opposed to racism and support the liberation struggle. They include people of different faiths and ideologies; workers, peasants, doctors, lawyers and writers; and an Irish trade unionist and an Australian trade unionist. Among them are many young persons subjected to harsh sentences, especially in 1963-64 when the white community was overtaken by panic at the resistance to apartheid. Many of them are serving life sentences, and several have suffered constant persecution, ever since the advent of the Nationalist Party regime in 1948, for their total opposition to racism.
The United Nations organs have condemned the apartheid policy as a crime. They have denounced the South African repressive legislation as violating all the canons of justice. On the other hand, they have expressed their concern over the fate of the political prisoners who had been persecuted for opposing racism and upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

As the Special Committee against apartheid declared in an appeal to governments and peoples on 21 March 1975:

"The international community, for its part, cannot but uphold the cause of the men and women who have been subjected to persecution because of their struggle to live in freedom and equality in their country."

The Special Committee has been requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations to encourage and promote a co-ordinated international campaign...
for the release of political prisoners in South Africa, as well as those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to apartheid.

This publication is one of a series being issued by the Unit on Apartheid, at the request of the Special Committee, to promote this campaign.

Some of the previous publications of the Unit concerning political prisoners and repression are listed below:

8/69 Trial and sentencing of Africans in Pietermaritzburg under Terrorism Act
19/69 South Africa’s finest citizens, by Mary Benson
2/70 Trial of 22 Africans for activities of African National Congress; an African sentenced to seven years under Terrorism Act;
3/72 Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe
17/73 Australian and Irish trade unionists jailed under Terrorism Act: Special Committee condemns trial of “Pretoria Sixt” 8/74 Rivonia -- ten years after
34/74 Arrests, detention and trials of black leaders in South Africa
8/75 Bram Fischer - an Afrikaner against apartheid: statement from the dock

In addition, two special issues, entitled Luthuli and Bram Fischer - an Afrikaner against apartheid, were published in May and June 1970.

ANTHONY, Frank
Born around 1940. High school teacher in Cape Town. Detained under the Terrorism Act for 6 months in 1971 before being brought to trial in Pietermaritzburg with 13 other members of the Unity Movement on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government. Sentenced in 1972 to 6 years’ imprisonment. Married and the father of two children, aged 7 and 3.

APRIL, James
Born about 1940. Sentenced under the Terrorism Act to 15 years’ imprisonment in Pietermaritzburg in May 1970. Part of the State’s case against him rested on testimony of a secret witness. In his statement from the dock, Mr. April said that he believed that he did the right thing and that he was prepared to face the consequences of his actions, no matter how stiff the penalties might be. In passing judgment on him, the presiding judge said that he could understand that hundreds of thousands of Coloured people in the Republic felt a sense of frustration because they had lost their right to vote but that he could not condone subversion.

BABENIA, Natgaria
Member of the Natal Indian Congress. Charged in Pietermaritzburg in 1963 under the Sabotage Act with committing acts of sabotage, possession of explosives and recruiting people for military training. Sentenced in February 1964 to 16 years’ imprisonment.

BAHILA, Ephraim
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years’ imprisonment.

BAOLATI, Thomas
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, he was charged with escaping from custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then to flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong."

BAPHELA, Patrick
Charged in Pretoria in 1964 with having received military training abroad, and with furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress. Sentenced in March 1965 to ten years' imprisonment under the Suppression of Communism Act.

BEJA, Rhodes
Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

BELL, Alfred
While serving a sentence for an indeterminate offense, he was charged with five others for conspiring to attack and murder four other prisoners and warders and to escape, and with having taken part in and attending meetings of the underground Poqo. He was sentenced in Cape Town in June 1966 to 12 years' imprisonment, part of the sentence to run concurrently with his earlier sentence.

BHENGU, Siegfried
Born about 1930. Charged in Pietermaritzburg with having undergone military training and with furthering the objectives of the banned African National Congress and Umkonto we Sizwe, its military wing. He pleaded guilty to the first charge and was sentenced under the Suppression of Communism Act in September 1965 to a term of ten years' imprisonment.

BLAAU, Jackson
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, he was charged with escaping from custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then to flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong."

BONANI, Milton
Charged with sabotage by attempting to loosen nuts and bolts on a railway line. Sentenced under the Sabotage Act in June 1963 to a term of 15 years' imprisonment.

BRANDER, Simon
Born about 1929. Charged in Pretoria with fifteen others (all were apparently students) with conspiring to commit sabotage. They were alleged to belong to the banned Pan Africanist Congress. Sentenced under the "Sabotage Act" in June 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment.
BUYAPHI, N. (first name not available)
Sentenced in 1974 to 20 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

CHIBA, Laloo
Born about 1930. One of the leaders of the South African Indian Congress. Detained in 1963 and brutally tortured. He became deaf in one ear as a result of assaults. Despite the brutal interrogations, he refused to give police any information against his colleagues and was eventually released. Re-detained in 1964. During his detention, his wife organized protests and demonstrations which were so successful that she too was brought in for questioning. In October 1964, he was charged with four others (including Wilton Mkwayi and David Kitson) on counts of sabotage and furthering the aims of communism, as well as with joining the "high command" of Umkonto we Sizwe (the military wing of African National Congress), after Nelson Mandela and other leaders were imprisoned. In December 1964, he was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage and Suppression of Communism Acts; the judge said that he had served as a link between Umkonto we Sizwe and the Indian community. It was reported that after e n e s passed, the five accused gave a clenched fist salute to the public and shouted African National Congress slogans.

CHIBANE, Samuel
Sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 for a political offence.

CHIIOANE, Abel
Insurance salesman and bandleader. Born in 1940. Charged in Pretoria under the Sabotage Act with possessing weapons and plotting to kill whites and destroy property. It was alleged that he was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress. Sentenced in June 1963 to a term of 15 years' imprisonment.

CHIRWA, James
Born in and a citizen of Malawi. Charged in Pretoria in 1963, with six coaccused, with leaving South Africa without valid travel documents. Sentenced in April of that year to two years' imprisonment. During the 1963 session of Parliament however, the Unlawful Organizations Act was amended to provide a penalty of up to 20 years for leaving the country to undergo military training; the death penalty could be imposed if undergoing such training was done with the intention of "furthering the aims of communism". In October 1963, the seven men were re-sentenced to terms of 20 years each under the amended Act. This term was later reduced on appeal to 12 years.

CHOJLO, Theophilus
Born about 1928. Lived in the Transkei. Charged with five others under the Terrorism Act in the "Pretoria Six" trial. Found guilty in June 1973 of five counts under the Act, including conspiring to further the aims of the banned African National Congress and attempting to bring about violent revolution in South Africa. Sentenced to 15 year imprisonment.

CULAYA, ioseph
Sentenced in 1965 to ten years' imprisonment for a political offence.
DANIELS, Eddie
Photographer, Born in "District Six", Cape Town, around 1934. Executive member of the Liberal Party until 1964, when he was served with stringent banning orders. He helped found and later served on the Planning and Regional Committee of the African Resistance Movement (ARM), a radical underground group which resorted to sabotage as a means of protest. In July 1964, he was detained under the "90.-day law" and brutally beaten. Later the State charged that he blew up pylons and railway boxes, and charged him under the Sabotage Act. He refused to give State's evidence against his co-defendants and pleaded guilty to the charge. In his statement from the dock before being sentenced, he said that all his life he believed in justice and in doing what was right. The cruel and humiliating conditions under which Blacks were forced to live appalled him. "I have seen the hardships caused by apartheid laws ... I felt it was my duty to protest against these laws." In November 1964, he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; the judge said that he accepted "unreservedly" that the accused did not intend to injure persons. /i/
/i/ For biography, see Unit on Apartheid Notes and Documents No.19169.

DAWETE, Thompson
Sentenced under the Sabotage Act in 1964 in the Eastern Province trials to a term of 14 years' imprisonment. In December 1964, he was again sentenced in Graaf Reinet to 7 years under the same Act for stealing wires, percussion caps and dynamite, and conspiring to commit sabotage. In passing sentence on him in the second trial, the judge said that he would show no mercy on him as this was the second such trial, and that Daweti would have to serve 20 years.

DESAI, Mrs. Amina
Shopkeeper from Roodeport. Born about 1921. Detained for a long period in 1971 under the Terrorism Act. Charged with three others in Johannesburg under the Act with conspiring with the late Mr. Ahmed Timol (a detainee who died while in police custody); furthering the aims of the banned South African Communist Party and the African National Congress; and endangering the maintenance of law and order in the Republic. Some of the acts of "terrorism" with which they were charged included the distribution of illegal pamphlets. Sentenced in September 1972 to five years' imprisonment.

DHLAMINI, Themba
Charged in Pietermaritzburg with ten other Africans, including one woman. The charges against Mr. Dhlamini were that he illegally went abroad for military training; that he established means for those trained to secretly re-enter South Africa; that he searched for suitable submarine landing sites on the coast of South Africa; that he incited people to undergo training; and that he gave assistance to people believed to be "terrorists". Sentenced under the Terrorism Act, March 1969 to 18 years' imprisonment.

DINGAKE, Michael
Cattle trader. Born about 1929. A former leader of the African National Congress, he is a British subject and a citizen of Botswana. While en route from Botswana to Lusaka in 1965, he was kidnapped by the Rhodesian police and held in Khami
Prison, until he was handed over to the South African police in January 1966. He was charged in April of that year, along with Mr. Isaac Heymann, with contravening the Suppression of Communism Act. He was accused of furthering the aims of the Communist Party and the African National Congress; inciting people to leave South Africa to undergo military training; and procuring people to gather information for the African National Congress, the Umkonto we Sizwe and the Communist Party. He refused to enter a plea or to take part in the court proceedings on the grounds of his illegal deportation to South Africa. In May 1966, he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. While serving this sentence on Robben Island, he was taken to Pretoria in May 1968 for further interrogation. It was reported that he was brutally beaten during this questioning. The South African authorities refused to accede to requests by the British Government to deport him to Botswana. Mr. Dingake is married and the father of a 7-year-old daughter, who lives in Botswana.

DOORSAMY, Kisten
Charged in Pietermaritzburg with several others under the Sabotage Act. The charges against him involved alleged sabotage committed in Natal in 1962 and 1963; possession of explosives; and recruitment of persons for military training. In February 1964, he was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

DU PREEZ, Richmond
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

ESSOP, Mohamed Salim
Medical student. Born about 1949. Detained under the Terrorism Act on 21 October 1971. On 26 October, the Pretoria Supreme Court granted a restraining order brought by Mr. Essop's father against the police, in 'Order to prevent them from further assaulting his son, who was brought to the hospital in a semiconscious state, suffering from head and body injuries and in a state of hysteria. The restraining orders were twice renewed and the court ordered that a family doctor be allowed to examine Mr. Essop. The police refused to comply with these orders and continued to hold the detainee incommunicado. In March 1972, Mr. Essop was charged with Mrs. Desai (see above) and two others with conspiracy, furthering the aims of the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress, and endangering the maintenance of law and order in the Republic. He was sentenced under the Terrorism Act in September 1972 to five years' imprisonment.

FAZILE, Jackson
Sentenced in November 1965 to 12 years' imprisonment for attempting to leave South Africa for military training to further the aims of the banned African National Congress and recruiting other persons for military training.

FAZZIE, Henry
From Port Elizabeth. Detained for 5 months during the State of Emergency declared after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960. Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwa (see above) and five other Africans with leaving South Africa without valid travel document, and sentenced in April 1963 to two years' imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963 to 20 years' imprisonment under the
Unlawful Organizations Amendment Act; sentence later reduced on appeal to 12 years. In March 1965, while serving the sentence under the above Act, Mr. Fazzie was charged in Port Elizabeth with Edward Ngoyi and 5 others for participation in the burning of four schools in KwaZakele Location, Port Elizabeth, on 31 March 1960 as a protest against the State of Emergency, the Bintu Education Act, and the Abolition of Passes (Co-ordination of Documents) Act which extended pass laws to African women. He was found guilty on these charges, but the sentence was made to run concurrently with the previous one.

FIIIA, Benson
Sentenced to a term of fourteen years' imprisonment for a political offence.

FISCHER, Abram
Born about 1908. Eminent Afrikaner jurist. Served as leader of the defence team in the 1956 Treason Trial, which resulted in the acquittal of all 156 accused in 1961. Defence counsel in the Rivonia Trial of 1963-64, in which Nelson Mandela and other leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment. Himself charged subsequently with sabotage, six counts under the Suppression of Communism Act, two counts of forgery and contravening the Aliens Act. In his statement from the dock, Mr. Fischer said that he was being tried for his political beliefs and for the conduct to which those beliefs had driven him. All the conduct with which he had been charged had been directed towards maintaining contact and understanding between the races. If one day this might help to establish a bridge between which white leaders and the real leaders of the non-whites could meet to settle the destiny of South Africa by negotiation and not by force of arms, he would bear with fortitude any sentence which the court might impose on him. In May 1966, he was sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage; 24 years for three counts under the Suppression of Communism Act; 3 months on 2 counts of forgery; and a fine of 120 rand (or 6 months) for contravening the Aliens Act. While serving his sentence, his son died accidentally but he was denied permission to attend the funeral. In late 1974, it was reported that Mr. Fischer was stricken with cancer. After world-wide demands for his release, the Government decided in March 1975 to release him for one month.

FRANCIS, Jeremia
Born about 1928. Charged in Cape Town under the Sabotage Act with attempting to set fire to a petrol storage tank in Cape Town in January 1963. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced in April 1963 to 15 years imprisonment. He is the father of five children.

FUMANI, George
Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

GARIKAYI, Onias
Sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment on a political charge in 1973.

GAVENI, Kelfie
Sentenced in Grahamstown in December 1965 to life imprisonment on charges of killing a member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mlingo Salakutatwa, and his wife in April 1965. (Two other co-accused were given 10 and 12 year terms for complicity in the act.)
GCANGA, William and  
GCEBENI, Jackson  
-Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, he was charged with  
escaping from custody and planning to attack the police station and people of  
Ladysmith and then to flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to  
have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In  
December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and sentenced to ten  
years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against  
the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was)  
strong."  
_/ For biography, see Unit on Apartheid Special Issue, June 1970.

GEYAMA, Oboy  
Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1963 for a political offence.

GOLDBERG, Dennis  
Engineer, born in Cape Town in 1933. Joined the Congress of Democrats, a white  
group allied with the African National Congress, in 1956 and served on its  
executive until served with stringent banning orders in 1963. Detained along with  
his 61-year old mother for four months during the State of Emergency in 1960.  
Lost his job as a result of police harassment after his release from detention.  
Charged under the Sabotage Act and the Suppression of Communism Act in the  
Rivonia trial, along with Nelson Mandela and other leaders. In June 1964, he was  
sentenced to life imprisonment. His-wif, Esme, who now resides in the United  
Kingdom with their two children, was also a member of the Congress of  
Democrats and was detained under the 90-day law in 1963, while her husband  
was on trial -_/  

GQABI, Joe  
Detained for 11 days in 1961, for being on "Bantu Trust land" without  
permission, after he had gone there to get information for a story on the forced  
removal of the Bapedi tribesmen. In April 1963, he was sentenced to two years'  
imprisonment for leaving South Africa illegally. Mr. Gqabi was later arrested in  
Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, and taken back to South Africa for trial. In 1965,  
he was tried again on similar charges under the Suppression of Communism Act,  
as amended, with having been one of 37 Africans who had left South Africa in  
February 1963 to undergo military training in Tanganyika. The State also charged  
that he incited Africans to undergo military training to further the aims of the  
African National Congress with the ultimate object of overthrowing the South  
African Government by violence. Based on the testimony of a State witness, Mr.  
Geraldhudi, (who later gave evidence in the case against Abram Fischer, see  
above) he was sentenced in August 1965 in Johannesburg to ten years'  
imprisonment.

GQIRANA, Mibbs  
Sentenced in 1965 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

GUDLE, Tiba  

GUMBY, Mshiteni and
HANDULA, Government
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Ba(blati (see above), they were charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith, and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo. In December 1965, Mr. Gudle and Mr. Handula were found guilty under the Sabotage Act and sentenced to ten years’ imprisonment. Mr. Gumby entered a guilty plea with two other prisoners; his trial was separated from that of the rest; he was sentenced in October 1965 to a term of 12 years’ imprisonment.
3/ For biography, see Unit on Apartheid Notes and Documents No. 8/74.

HASSIM, Kader
Born about 1935. Attorney from Pietermaritzburg. Served with five year banning orders in June 1964, renewed with house arrest provisions for another 5 year term in 1969. Detained for several months under the Terrorism Act early 1971 until being charged with Frank Anthony (see above) and others. An application was brought by his wife, Lenina, who had also been detained for several days in February 1971, to prevent the police from assaulting her husband; the court refused to grant the application. Sentenced in April 1972 to five years’ imprisonment under the Terrorism Act. He is the father of two children, aged 11 and 5.

HENGGE, Butani
Sentenced in 1966 to 10 years for a political offence.

HEPMNUS, Jim Jonathan
Charged with a number of others, allegedly members of Pogo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, to blow up the power station and to kill the White inhabitants of Craaf-Reinet. Sentenced in Grahamstown in 1969 to 7 years’ imprisonment.

HIATSWAYO, Peter
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith, and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo. He entered a guilty plea, as did Mshiteni Gumby and Elphias Mashigo, and was tried in a separate case from that of the rest. In October 1965, he was sentenced to a term of 12 years’ imprisonment under the Sabotage Act.

HIAYA, Mnyamane
Charged under the Suppression of Communism Act with leaving South Africa illegally from February to April 1964 and receiving military training in Nanking, which, the State charged, "could be used in furthering the achievement of any of the objects of the African National Congress". He and his co-accused, Mr. Peter Metshane, were unrepresented and pleaded guilty to the charges. Sentenced in September 1965 to 10 years’ imprisonment.

HOSEY, John William
Born about 1950. Trade unionist and Irish national. He was arrested soon
after his arrival in South Africa and detained for many months under the Terrorism Act. Charged with bringing material for secret communications into the country. Sentenced under the Terrorism Act in June 1973 to five years' imprisonment.

ISAACS, Sedrick  
Born about 1940. Science teacher at Trafalgar High School, the largest school for Coloured students in Cape Town. He had earlier obtained a B.Sc. degree at the University of the Witwatersrand, before it was closed to black students. In December 1964, in Cape Town, he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act, after being found with two of his pupils and a store clerk in possession of explosives. The judge said that in terms of the Sabotage Act, the onus was on the accused to prove that he did not intend to commit sabotage. The court found him "not guilty" of intending to set fire to a post office and to damage buildings belonging to the segregated Coloured University at Bellville, as the State had charged. The court went on to say that no person had been injured bodily, and that there had been no intention to do so. Two of Mr. Isaac's students who were found guilty with him were sentenced to terms of five years each.

ISMAIL, Ibrahim  
Journalist. Member of the Natal Indian Congress and Chairman of the Natal Indian Youth Congress. Member of the "Defend Mandela Committee" set up in Durban in 1962. A leader of Umkonto we Sizwe (military wing of African National Congress) in the Natal province. Arrested under the "90-day law", while en route to meet other leaders. Despite being brutally beaten by the police during interrogation, he refused to make a statement which would incriminate others. He was charged in Pietermaritzburg with Billy Nair and others with committing acts of sabotage between June 1962 and July 1963; recruiting other persons for military training; and possession of explosives. He was also charged with blowing up the offices of Mr. A.S. Kaja, one of four Indians who accepted an invitation to attend the Republic Day celebrations organized by the Government in 1962. In February 1964, he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. While in prison, he participated in a hunger strike while awaiting trial; later, on Robben Island, where he is serving his sentence, he was charged with refusing to work in knee-deep mud.

JAKAVULA, Hubert  
Sentenced in 1965 to 19 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

JANUARY, Charlie  
Charged under the Sabotage Act with William Mtwalo for cutting telephone wires at the Bantu Administration office in New Brighton township. Sentenced in January 1964 in Port Alfred to 20 years' imprisonment.

JAXA, Jack  
Sentenced in 1966 to 17 years' imprisonment for conspiring to send people abroad for training in guerrilla warfare and sabotage. The State alleged that he was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress and Poqo, its military wing.

"JUVENILE" (name not released)
Charged by the State with 6 other defendants, allegedly members of the Pan Africanist Congress, for conspiring to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training School. Sentenced in June 1963 in Pretoria to 15 years’ imprisonment.

"JUVENILES" 2 African males (names not released)
Sentenced to life imprisonment in 1965 for unknown political offences.

KAPAWASHA, Martin
Sentenced to eight years’ imprisonment in 1973 on a political charge

KATHRADA, Ahmed
Born in 1939 in Schweizer Reneke. In 1946, he left school to work for the South African Indian Congress. One of the organizers of the Campaign for Defiance against Unjust Laws (launched by the African National Congress and the Indian Congress in 1952), he was imprisoned for 9 months for his part in it. Served with banning orders in 1954. One of the accused in the 1956-1961 Treason Trial, in which all the 156 accused were eventually acquitted. Detained for 5 months during the State of Emergency in 1960, following the Sharpeville massacre. Placed under house arrest in 1962. In 1963, he was arrested at Rivonia, where he had gone to record an underground broadcast. In the Rivonia trial which followed, he was asked by the Prosecutor whether he had not used violent terms in termsing the Government "criminals". He answered, "I call them criminals because that is what they are." Sentenced under the Sabotage Act in 1964, along with Nelson Mandela and other leaders, to life imprisonment.

KAULELA, Simon
Sentenced to a term of 9 years’ imprisonment for a political offence.

KHALIPHA, Winnifred
Sentenced to a term of 8 years’ imprisonment for a political offence.

KHONZA, Alfred
From Port Elizabeth. Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwa (see above) and 5 others for leaving South Africa without valid travel documents. Sentenced in April of that year to two years’ imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963, under new law, 16 years; Sentence reduced on appeal to 12 years.

KHOZA, Joseph
Charged in Johannesburg with three others for conspiring between May and December 1963 to acquire, possess, and use explosives in order to kill white South Africans; to enlist recruits for military training outside South Africa; and possession of shotgun cartridges. Sentenced in June 1964 to 12 years’ imprisonment on one count under the Sabotage Act and five years on a second count, the two sentences to run concurrently.

KITSON, Ian David
Mechanical engineer, born in Johannesburg about 1919. Spent 8 years in United Kingdom, including two years as research fellow at Ruskin College, Oxford University. Member of the Draughtsman’s and Allied Technicians Association. Returned to South Africa in 1959. Detained under "90-day" law in 1964; when his wife, accompanied by her two young children (then aged 7 and 2)
protested against his detention, she was also detained for four weeks. Mr. Kitson was charged in November 1964 with four Africans including Laloo Chiba (see above) on two counts of sabotage and furthering the aims of communism, as well as joining the "High Command" of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress, after Nelson Mandela and other leaders were imprisoned. Shortly before being sentenced, he wrote to his children, "I want you to know that I have always done and fought for what I believe to be right. If I am sent to jail, it will be because I am trying to make a better South Africa for you to live in." Sentenced in December 1964 to 20 years' imprisonment. It was reported that after the sentence was passed, the five accused gave a clenched fist salute to the public and shouted African National Congress slogans.

KONDATI, Malcolmess
Sentenced in 1964 to 18 year imprisonment for a political offence.

KONDILE, Bolente
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

LEBENYA, Sechaba Noel
Sentenced in 1971 to a 5-year term of imprisonment for a political offence.

LENGISI, Amos
Charged in Pietermaritzburg under the Terrorism Act with ten other African men, including Thembal Dhlamini (see above) and one woman. The charges were that he illegally went abroad for military training; that he established means for trained persons to secretly re-enter South Africa; that he searched for suitable submarine landing sites on the coast of the Republic; that he incited people to undergo military training; and that he gave assistance to persons which the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced under the Terrorism Act in March 1969 to 20 years' imprisonment.

LETSOKO, Napoleon
Charged in Johannesburg with four others, under the Sabotage Act, including Mr. Michael Maimane. The charges were that he planted petrol bombs in Johannesburg; trying to set fire to a Shell Oil Company petrol depot and an arms and ammunition store. Sentenced in April 1963 to 17 years' imprisonment.

LOLIWE (first name not available)
Sentenced in 1965 to 14 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

LUTHULI, Dlixirolo
Charged in Pietermaritzburg under the Terrorism Act with 10 other African men, including Thembal Dhlamini (see above). The charges were that he illegally went abroad for military training; that he established means for trained persons to secretly re-enter South Africa; that he searched for suitable submarine landing sites on the coast of the Republic; that he incited people to undergo military training; and that he gave assistance to persons whom the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced under the Terrorism Act in March 1969 to 10 year imprisonment.

MABIKA, B Pngumozi
Sentenced in 1965 to a term of 10 year imprisonment for a political offence.
MABSE, Solomon
The State alleged that Mr. Mabuse, in conjunction with six other defendants, including Mr. Dimake Malepe, conspired to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training School and that they were all members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress. In June 1963, in Pretoria, he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

MABUSELA, Vikile Abner
Sentenced in 1963 to 1½ years' imprisonment on a political charge.

MABUTO, Montford Mzoli
Clerk. Born about 1932. Detained in February 1971 in connexion with alleged terrorist activities in Pietermaritzburg along with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement. Sentenced in 1972 to 5 years' imprisonment under the Terrorism Act. He is married and the father of four children.

MAGAMO, Peter
Member of the African National Congress since 1952, later to become Chairman of the Pretoria branch. Participated in the Campaign of Defiance against Unjust Laws in 1952 and the subsequent Alexandra bus boycott. Detained for 5 months during the State of Emergency in 1960. The following year, he was served with stringent banning orders, which confined him to the magisterial district of Pretoria. Detained under the 90-day law in 1963, and brought to trial the following year, with 9 others, in Johannesburg, on charges of sabotage. The State alleged that he had placed explosives in four public buildings; conspired with Elias Motsoaledi and of belonging to Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress. In the trial, he said that he did not enjoy violence but had been forced into it by the sufferings of his people. He went on to say that the buildings that the Umkonto we Sizwe had aimed to sabotage were symbols of apartheid and that care had been taken that no one would be hurt. He was sentenced in 1964 to 15 years' imprisonment.

Mit afaKI M.
Charged in Port Elizabeth with 5 counts under the Suppression of Communism Act. Sentenced in May 1965 to 10 years' imprisonment.

MAHANJANA, Dom Gideon
Painter from Bizana. Born about 1924. Detained under the Terrorism Act in December 1970 and brought to trial in Pietermaritzburg with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government. Sentenced in 1972 to 7 years' imprisonment under the Act. He is married and is the father of 6 children, ages 21 to 6.

MAHARAJ, Sathyandranath
Born about 1934. Charged in Johannesburg Supreme Court in 1964 with James Chiba and David Kitson (see above) on charges of sabotage and furthering the aims of communism. The State alleged that he and his 4 co-accused had become a new "High Command" of Umkonto we Sizwe and had conspired to bring about
violent revolution in the country. Sentenced in December 1964 to 12 years, imprisonment under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Sabotage Act. It was reported that after sentence was passed, the five accused gave a clenched fist salute to the public and shouted ANC slogans.

MAHOFENE, Josiah (MAKOFANA)
From D.-.veytown, Benoni. Charged in Pretoria with 4 Africans, including Abes Chiloane (see above) for alleged membership in the Pan Africanist Congress. Sentenced in June 1963 to 12 yearst imprisonment.

MAIMANE, Michael
Charged with Napoleon Letsoko (see above) and three others with attempted attack on some business establishments with petrol bombs; trying to set fire to a Shell Oil Company petrol depot and an arms and ammunition store, Saffrue. Sentenced in August 1963 in Johannesburg to 20 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act.

MAKHALIMA, Matthews
Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwe (see above) and five other Africans for leaving South Africa without valid travel documents and undergoing military training in Ethiopia to further the -aims of the African National Congress. Sentenced in April 1963 in Pretoria. to two years! imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963, under a new law to 20 years' imprisonment; the sentence was reduced on appeal to 12 years.

MAKONE, Cornelius
The Stage charged that he, along with six other accused (see Solomon Mabuse, above), were members of the Pan Africanist Congress, and that they had conspired to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training SchooBt. Sentenced in Pretoria in June 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment.

MAKWETANA, Mehlo
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MALEEME, Mahlomano Joshua
Sentenced in 1971 to ten years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MALEPE, Dimake
Born about 1945. The Stage charged that he and six other co-aefe ndants (see Solomon Mabuse, above) were members of the Pan Africanist Congress, and that they conspired to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training School. Sentenced in Pretoria in June 1963 to life imprisonment.

MALGAS, Ernest
Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwa (see above) and five other Africans for leaving South Africa without valid travel documents and undergoing military training in Ethiopia to further the aims of the African National Congresc Sentenced in April 1963 in Pretoria to two years’ imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963, under a new law to 20 years' imprisonment; the sentence was reduced on appeal to 12 years.

MALI, Mabel
Sentenced in 1968 to 7 1/2 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MANDELA, Nelson
Born in Umtata in 1918. Joined the African National Congress in 1944. Founded the militant Youth League of that organization, in conjunction with Mr. Oliver Tambo and others. He and Tambo went into joint legal practice as attorneys in 1951 and in that capacity, defended hundreds of Africans charged under apartheid laws. Transvaal President and Deputy National President of the ANC and headed the Campaign of Defiance against Unjust Laws, receiving a suspended sentence for his part in the campaign. Charged in 1956 with treason along with 155 others and acquitted five years later with all co-accused. Went underground and led strikes in protest against declaration of Republic in May 1961. Leader of Umkonto we Sizwe, military wing of the African National Congress. which was established in 1961 to organize acts of sabotage as a demonstration of opposition to apartheid. Left South Africa to participate in the conference of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East, Central and Southern Africa (PAFMECSA) in Addis Ababa in January 1962. Visited several African and other countries and returned to South Africa in August 1962. Arrested and charged with inciting a three-day nationwide strike in May 1961 and with leaving South Africa illegally. Sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on these charges. While in jail, he was again charged, this time under the Sabotage Act, in the Rivonia trial. The charges against him included being in the National High Command of Umkonto we Sizwe and organizing a conspiracy to commit acts of sabotage, guerilla warfare violent revolution. In his statement from the dock he said: "During my lifetime, I have dedicated myself to the struggle of the African people. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society ... it is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die". In June 1964 he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He is married to Winnie Mandela, who is under banning and house arrest orders and has been detained and jailed on several occasions. They have two children.

MANGENA,, Mosibudi
Secretary-General and National Organizer of the Black People's Convention. Sentenced in Port Elizabeth in 1973 to five years' imprisonment under the Terrciam Act.

MANGQANGWANA, Mpolise
Born about 1944. Charged in Cape Town with sabotage and taking part in activities of Po o the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. Sentenced in December 1966 to 18 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act and the Suppression of Communism Act.

MANTANYA, Temba
Sentence in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MANTANYANA, Patrick Sindila
Charged in Pietermaritzburg with ten other African men, including Themba Dlamini (see above) and one woman. The charges against him were that he illegally went abroad for military training; established plans for the re-entry of trained persons; searched for suitable submarine landing sites on the ccest of the Republic; incited people to undergo- guerilla training; and gave assistance to
other persons whom the State characterised as "terrorists". Sentenced in March 1969 to 18 years' imprisonment under the Terrorism Act.

MAPONYA, Russell
Sentenced in 1965 to ten years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MAPUMULO, Shadrack
Sentenced in 1964 to ten years' imprisonment for a political offence.

VAQ0oSI, Silas (MAGOTS1)
Charged in Pietermaritzburg with ten other African men, including Themba Dhlamini (see above) and one woman. The charges against him were that he illegally went abroad for military training; established plans for the re-entry of trained persons; searched for suitable submarine landing sites on the coast of the Republic; incited people to undergo guerilla training; and gave assistance to other persons whom the State characterised as "terrorists". Sentenced in March 1969 to 18 years' imprisonment under the Terrorism Act.

MARO, John
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MASAIA, Donald
Sentenced in 1965 to 11 years' imprisonment on political charges.

MASEMULA, Jeff
Born about 1931. Tried in the Pretoria Supreme Court with Simon Brander (see above) and 14 others under the Sabotage Act for conspiring to commit sabotage. The accused, all of whom were apparently students, were alleged to belong to the banned Pan Africanist Congress. Sentenced in July 1963 to life imprisonment.

MASHABA, Andrew
From Moroka township, Johannesburg. Joined the African National Congress in the 1950s. Detained for 5 months during the State of Emergency following the Sharpeville massacre. Arrested in 1962 of organizing a protest demonstration against the Sabotage Act. Detained under the 90-day law in 1963 and again the following year. Charged in Pretoria with 9 others, including Peter Magamo (see above) under the Sabotage Act. The charges against him were that he was a leader of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress, and in that capacity participated in a successful attack on the telephone exchange; and in an abortive attack on the Pretoria Old Synagogue, which was then the site of the Supreme Court. The State also charged that he planned the killing of two African policemen and a number of other acts of sabotage. During the trial, he charged that he had been assaulted by the police on four separate occasions. His lawsuit for damages against the Minister of Justice and Detective Sergeant P. Ferreira, in connexion with those assaults, was later dismissed by the Supreme Court. In September 1964 he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment under the Sabotage Act.

MASHIGO, Eliphas
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaskoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho).
These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture of the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

MASOMELA, Andrew
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years’ imprisonment for a political offence.

MASONDA, Andrew Mandla
Born in 1936. Lecturer in applied mathematics at Fort Hare University College while in his early twenties. Charged in Grahamstown with three of his students who allegedly cut high-tension wires, causing a black-out in several towns of the Eastern Cape Province. Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment. In December 1964 he was sentenced to an additional year's imprisonment for membership in the banned African National Congress. In May 1970, the University of Fort Hare conferred the degree of B.Sc., Honors in absentia, after he had completed his undergraduate studies in jail. He is married and has one daughter and three sons.

19.
MATHANGELA, Donald Sifiso
Charged in 1969 under the Terrorism Act for receiving military training in China, USSR, Tanzania and Egypt between June 1962 and December 1966. The prosecution charged that this military training was undertaken "to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic." In December 1969, he pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

MATHEBE, Harry
Charged in 1965 in Grahamstown with four counts under the Suppression of Communism Act, including plotting violence and taking part in the activities of the banned Pan Africanist Congress. Mr. Mathebe, described as the leader of the movement, was sentenced in May 1965 to 15 years' imprisonment; 22 other co-accused were sentenced to terms ranging from five to 15 years.

MATHEWS, Philip
Sentenced in 1965 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MATIYO, Wilmot
Charged in Graaff-Reiner with Vuysile Tole with five counts of sabotage, including three petrol bomb attacks on houses in the Uitenhage Location on 29 November 1962, and two other counts of cutting telephone wires in Provincial Hospital and Santa Centre in the location on 11 February 1963. Sentenced in May 1964 to 20 years' imprisonment.

MATTHEWS, John Edward
Bookkeeper. Born around 1913. Charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Sabotage Act along with Laloo Chiba and David Kitson (see above), with committing acts of sabotage and furthering the aims of communism. The State alleged that he and his four co-accused had become a new "High Command" of Umkonto we Sizwe (military wing of the African National Congress) and had conspired in that capacity to bring about violent revolution in the country. During the trial he told the court that his acts could be attributed to his desire for his
children to live in a peaceful South Africa. Sentenced in December 1964 to 15 years' imprisonment. It was reported that after the sentence was passed, the five accused gave a clenched fist salute to the public and shouted ANC slogans.

MATUTSI, Isak
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MAWELA, Keki Mafunsane
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MAYEKISO, Maxwell
Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwa (see above) and five other Africans for leaving South Africa without valid travel documents and undergoing military training in Ethiopia to further the aims of the African National Congress. Sentenced in April 1963 in Pretoria to two years' imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963, under a new law to 20 years' imprisonment; the sentence was reduced on appeal to 12 years.

MBANGA, Andries
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati, see above, he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture of the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

MBATA, Lombard
Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with conspiring to recruit people for military training outside South Africa. Sentenced in December 1963 to 20 years' imprisonment.

MBEKI, Govan
Journalist, teacher and political leader. Born in 1910 in the Transkei. Graduated from Fort Hare University College in 1936 with a B.A. degree in politics and psychology and a diploma in education. Later obtained a B.Econ. through private study. Co-author of "the African Claims", a basic policy document for the African National Congress. Port Elizabeth editor of New Age and Spark, and a member of the board of directors of the Guardian, before these newspapers were banned. Returned to teaching in 1954 but was dismissed for his opposition to Government policies. Subsequently devoted his time and attention to building up the organization of the African National Congress. An expert on rural problems, particularly in the Transkei, and the author of The Transkei in the Making and South Africa: The peasants' Revolt. Became National Chairman of the African National Congress in 1956 and member of the Joint Committee of the Congress Alliance, which organized the Congress of the People in 1955, at which the Freedom Charter was drawn up. Detained for five months during the State of Emergency in 1960. Served with banning and house arrest orders in 1963. He then went underground and was appointed to the High Command of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress. Charged under the
Sabotage Act with Nelson Mandela and other leaders in the famous Rivonia trial. During this trial he refused to plead guilty as he said he did not feel any moral guilt could be attached to his actions. He is married and has three sons and one daughter. 5/

MBELE, Mfolwane
Born about 1932. Worked as a builder in Bizana in the Transkei. Detained under the Terrorism Act in December 1970 for several months and was later charged under the Act with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement for allegedly trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced in Pietermaritzburg in September 1972 to eight years' imprisonment under the Act. He is married and the father of five children, aged 8 to 16.

/ For biography, see Notes and Documents No. 8/74.

MBOPA, Wellington
Charged in 1964 in Somerset East under the Suppression of Communism Act for belonging to the banned African National Congress. Sentenced in November of that year to 11 years' imprisonment.

MOOTAMA, Zibaya
Sentenced in December 1966 in Grahamstown, along with Kelfie Gabeni (see above) on the charge of killing a member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr. Mlingo Salakutatwa, and his wife in April the previous year. In December 1966, he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

METSHANE, Peter
Charged in Pretoria in 1965 with Mnyamane Hlaya (see above) with leaving South Africa illegally and, from February to April 1964, receiving military training in Nanking which, the State charged, could be used in furthering the achievement of the objects of the banned African National Congress. He was not represented by counsel and pleaded guilty to the charges. Sentenced in September 1965 to ten years' imprisonment under the Suppression of Communism Act.

M4IABA, Raymond
Born in 1920 in the Fort Beaufort district. Completed Standard VIII at Healdtown Missionary Institution in 1941 where he became involved in a students' organization which was interested in the disabilities suffered by Africans. After leaving school, he worked in the drycleaning industry in Port Elizabeth and joined the Laundry Workers Union. Became a member of the Communist Party in 1943 and of the African National Congress in 1944. Elected Chairman of the New Brighton Branch of the African National Congress from 1947 to 1953. Leader of the first group of volunteers in Port Elizabeth in the Campaign of Defiance against Unjust laws in 1952. Detained during the State of Emergency. Charged with sabotage in the Rivonia Trial of 1963 and sentenced to life imprisonment. In testimony during the trial, he denied that he was a member of the Umkonto we Sizwe. He said however, that he would have joined if he had been asked to do so and would have attacked any target which might have been selected. He is a widower with eight children; his wife died in 1960 while he was in jail. 6/
MINI, Mankanela
Sentenced in 1963 to 13 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
MISO, Mgwyama
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
Y For biography, see Notes and Documents No. 8/74.

MJO, Brian
Born about 1946. Charged with Felize Mlanda in 1964 for participation
in a petrol bomb attack on the home of an African policeman in 1962, which
resulted in the death of the policeman's 14-year-old niece. In passing sentence of
20 years on him, the judge said that he had acted under the influence of
Washington Bongco (who was later executed) and the African National Congress,
and that if it had not been for his youth, he would have imposed the death
sentence. He was 18 years old at the time of his trial.
MKEKEZE, Mnyamana
Sentenced in 1965 to 10 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
NKETSHANE, Wilson and
MKALIPI, Kwede
Charged in Cope Town in 1966 with conspiring to send people abroad for
training in guerrilla warfare and sabotage. They were sentenced in February 1966
to 11 and 20 years' imprisonment respectively.
MKWAYI, Wilton
Born into a peasant family about 1923 in the Eastern Cape Province. Imprisoned
for his part in the 1952 Defiance Campaign Against Unjust Laws and became
organizer of the New Brighton branch of the African National Congress. National
Executive Committee Member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions
(SACTU). Charged in the 1956 treason trial, which lasted five years. Escaped
before the conclusion of the trial and went underground. Captured in 1964 and
endured months of solitary confinement, during which time he was interrogated
and tortured. Those who saw him at his trial reported that he was unrecognizable.
The State alleged that he and 4 other co-accused, including Laloo Chiba and
David Kitson (see above) had become the new High Command of Umkonto we
Sizwe, the
military wing of the African National Congress, and in that capacity had conspired
to bring about violent revolution. Sentenced in December 1964 to life
imprisonment under the Sabotage Act. It was reported that after the sentence was
passed, the five accused gave a clenched fist salute to the public and shouted
ANC slogans.
MIANBO, Johnson
Sentenced in 1963 to 20 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
MIAMI, Petukile John
Sentenced in 1963 to 13 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
MIANDA, Felize
Charged with Brian Mjo (see above) in 1964 for participation in a petrol bomb
attack on the home of an African policeman in 1962, which resulted in the death
of the policeman's 14-year-old niece. In passing sentence of 20 years on him, the
judge said that he had acted under the influence of Washington Bongco (who was later executed) and the African National Congress, and that if it had not been for his youth, he would have imposed the death sentence. He was 18 years old at the time of his trial.

NKABINDI, Victor (Rkabinai)
Sentenced in 1963 to 20 years’ imprisonment. He had been charged under the Sabotage Act with Napoleon Letsoko (see above) and four others with planting petrol bombs in Johannesburg; trying to set fire to a Shell oil petrol depot and an arms and ammunition store.

MLANGENI, Andrew
Born in 1926 to a poor family in an African location outside Johannesburg. He worked in order to pay his way through St Peters secondary school where he received a Junior Certificate in 1946. Unable to proceed further, he took a variety of jobs. Joined the African National Congress Youth League in 1951 and the parent organization in 1954. Elected Branch Secretary of the African National-06ngress in 1956. Organizer of the All-In African Conference in 1961. Charged in the Rivonia Trial with sabotage. In his testimony during the trial, he said that he had not been a member of Umkonto we Sizwe, the militant wing of the African National Congress, but had agreed to carry messages for it. Sentenced in June 1964 to life imprisonment. He is married and has 4 children.

MNENDANE, N. Michael
Sentenced in 1969 to 7 years’ imprisonment for a political offence.

MOENG, Migari Josiah
Clerk in Johannesburg. Born about 1932. Detained in January 1971, while his wife, a nurse was on night duty in the hospital. She reportedly spent almost a month on her husband’s disappearance. Held in detention for several months under the Terrorism Act until being charged with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement for trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced in Pietermaritzburg in September 1972 to 8 years’ imprisonment. He is the father of 4 children ages 5 through 16.

MOFFAT, George
Charged with membership in the Pan Africanist Congress and conspiracy to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training school along with Dimake Malape (see above) and others. Sentenced in June 1965, in Pretoria to 15 years’ imprisonment.

MONGANO, Peter (MAGAMO)
Born about 1928. Sentenced in March 1964 to 3 years’ imprisonment (2 1/2 of which were conditionally suspended) for membership in the banned African National Congress. Charged again with Andrew Mashaba (see above) and six others in September 1964 in Pretoria under the Sabotage Act. The charges against him were that he participated as a member of Umkonto we Sizwe, in a successful attack on a telephone exchange;in an unsuccessful attack on the Old Synagogue in Pretoria (then being used as the Supreme Court); in the planned shooting of 2 African policemen; and in a number of other sabotage attempts. Sentenced to 15 years’ imprisonment in Pretoria in September 1964.
MOGOTSI, Silas
Charged in Pietermaritzburg with Themba Dhlamini (see above) and nine other Africans under the Terrorism Act. The charges against him were that he illegally went abroad for military training; established means of re-entry for persons so trained; searched for submarine landing sites on the coast of South Africa; incited people to undergo military training; and gave assistance to persons whom the State labelled "terrorists." Sentenced under the Terrorism Act 18 years' imprisonment.

MOLEFE, Levy
Charged in 1964 along with Andrew Mashaba and six others in connexion with a number of sabotage attempts, including a successful attack on a telephone exchange; an abortive attack on the Supreme Court in Pretoria; the planned shooting of two African policemen. Sentenced in Pretoria in September 1964 to 15 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act.

MOONSAMY, Kiston
Charged with several others in Pietermaritzburg on charges of sabotage, possession of explosives and recruiting for military training. Sentenced under the Sabotage Act of February 1964 to 14 years' imprisonment.

MOTJI, Alfeus
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Pogo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and were sentenced to ten yearst imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong."

MOTSAU, Nhotsoen Petrus
Born around 1944. Organizing secretary of the Sharpeville Youth Club which promotes black consciousness and solidarity among the young. Detained in October 1973, with four other youths, who were later released after being warned not to make any statements to the press. Charged in Vereeniging in December 1973 under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act. Sentenced in 1974 to five years' imprisonment.

MOTSOALEDI, Elias
Born in Sekhukhuniland. Unable to attend school beyond Standard VI due to poverty. Took a succession of low paying jobs and became interested in trade unionism which was later to cost him job after job. Became a member of the Communist Party. Joined the African National Congress in 1948 and later was elected to its Provincial Executive. In 1949 he was elected chairman of the African Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union and the Transvaal Council of NonEuropean Trade Unions. Detained in 1952 for his part in the Campaign of Defiance Against Unjust Laws. Served with stringent banning orders while he was in hospital, recovering from tuberculosis. Detained for three months during the 1960 State of Emergency. Detained again in 1963 under the
"90-day Law and kept in solitary confinement for 50 days. Charged in the Rivonia trial with sabotage, along with Nelson Mandela. During the trial he said that he had joined Umkonto we Sizwe (the military wing of the African National Congress) at the age of 62 and had been a member of the Technical Committee of the Johannesburg Regional Command. In that capacity, he had helped to recruit men for overseas training. He charged that he had been assaulted and tortured while in detention prior to the trial. His wife was detained and kept in prison for 161 days, after attending her husband's trial. At the time of her detention, she had to leave 7 children including a 6-month old baby.

MOUMBARIS, Alexander
Born around 1938 in Egypt of French parents. A naturalized Australian citizen and trade unionist. Charged with 10 counts under the Terrorism Act with John Hosey (see above) and 4 Africans. Found guilty in June 1973 on 9 of these counts and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. His wife Marie Josée, a French citizen, was detained with her husband for 4 months while pregnant and was released without charge.

MPANZA, Justice
Born in 1934 in Natal. Member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). Joined the African National Congress in 1956 and became a leader of a local branch of its Youth League. Participated in many activities organized by the parent organization and was arrested on a number of occasions for taking part in political demonstrations. Detained for many months under the Terrorism Act before being charged in Pretoria, along with John Hosey and Alexander Moumbaris (see above). The charges against him were that he underwent military training in the USSR and tried to overthrow the State by violence. Sentenced in June 1973 to 15 years' imprisonment.

MPONTSO, Satisha Jackson
Sentenced in 1964 to 15 year's imprisonment for a political offence.

MPOYI, Mgwansilili
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 year's imprisonment for a political offence.

M4AZI, W.
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MQOZWANA (first name not available)
Sentenced in 1965 to 16 year's imprisonment for a political offence.

MSHYENI (first name not available)
Sentenced in 1965 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MSONGO, Simponomo
Sentenced in 1962 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MTHIMINYE, Isaac
Sentenced in 1963 to life imprisonment for a political offence.

MTO, Lawana
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

MTWAIO, William
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment on the charge of burning down the shop of a representative of Chief Kaiser Matanzima in New Brighton in September 1962. While serving this sentence, he was again charged, this time with Charlie January (see above), under the Sabotage Act for cutting telephone wires at the Bantu Administration office in New Brighton. Sentenced in January 1964 in New Brighton to 20 years' imprisonment.

MZIMEIJA, Fana Cletus
Born about 1938. Charged in Pietermaritzburg with membership in Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress, and taking part in "terrorist activities" between 1962 and 1972. Plead ed guilty to two charges under the Terrorism Act and sentenced in November 1972 to 15 and 5 year terms, the two terms to run concurrently.

NAICKER, George
Sentenced in 1964 to 14 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NAIR, Billy
Former Secretary of the Durban Chemical Union and Natal Provincial Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). A leading member of the Natal Indian Congress. Accused in the 1956 Treason Trial, in which all 156 accused were acquitted five years later. Banned many times and forced, under the terms of the banning orders, to resign his positions in SACTU and other organizations. Detained during the 1960 State of Emergency and again under the "90--day law" in 1963. Charged under the Sabotage Act in Pietermaritzburg in 1964 with Natgaria Babenia (see above) and others, for acts of sabotage which the State alleged had been committed between June 1962 and June 1963; possession of explosives; and recruitment for military training. The State also alleged that he was in the Natal Regional Command of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress. During the trial he went on a hunger strike when his defence counsel was refused permission to attend the proceedings. Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in February 1964.

NCAPAYI, Sisa
Sentenced in 1967 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NDHLOVU, Curnick
Prominent trade unionist from Durban. Executive member of the Kwa Mashu branch of the African National Congress and Secretary of the Kwa Mashu Residents Association at the time of his arrest in late 1963. Secretary of the Natal NonEuropean Railways Workers' Unions. In 1962 led three major demonstrations against the African Residents Committee in Kwa Masahu, sponsored by the white City Council, for their failure to obtain any civic improvements in the township. As a result the Residents Association's demands for improved street lighting, postal deliveries, a local employment bureau etc., were met by the Durban City Council. Held in detention in late 1963 and severely tortured. Charged with sabotage with Billy Nair (see above) and 13 others, all of whom were alleged to be members of the High Command of Umkonto we Sizwe in the Natal. Sentence M. . . . ....Ma to

NDUNA, Stanley and
NDUNGWANA, Richard
Along with 23 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), they were charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, they were found guilty under the Sabotage Act and were sentenced to 12 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture of the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

WDUZA, Jack
From Port Elizabeth. Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwa (see above) and five other Africans for leaving South Africa without valid travel documents and undergoing military training in Ethiopia to further the aims of the African National Congress. Sentenced in April 1963 in Pretoria to two years' imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963, under a new law to 20 years' imprisonment; the sentence was reduced on appeal to 12 years.

NGCOBO, Bifana Matthews
Charged in 1965 in Pietermaritzburg under the Terrorism Act with 11 Africans, including Themba Dhlamini (see above). The charges against him were that he illegally went abroad for military training; established means for the re-entry of persons so trained; searched for submarine sites on the coast of South Africa; invited people to undergo guerilla training; and gave assistance to persons whom the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced in March 1969 to 18 years' imprisonment.

NGOYI, Edward
Charged in Grahamstown in 1968 with Henry Fazzie (see above) and five other members of the African National Congress with burning down four schools in KwaZakele location, Port Elizabeth, on 31 March 1960 as a protest against the State of Emergency, the Bantu Education Act and the Abolition of Passes (Coordination of Documents) Act, which extended the pass laws to African women. Sentenced in March 1965 to 12 1/2 years' imprisonment.

NGOSE, Zweni
Sentenced in 1964 to 14 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NGQEBISA, Sindile
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NGQENDELEKA, Bolise
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NGQIBISA, Siquko Charles
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NGUBENI, Michael
Primary school teacher from Pimville, Johannesburg. Born about 1936. Charged in Johannesburg with collaboration with Marius Schoon and Raymond Thoms, in an attempt to blow up the Hospital Hills police station wireless mast on 20 July 1964. When the three men arrived at the mast site, they were met by 50 armed police and Edward Round, an agent provocateur, who subsequently "disappeared."

NGUBENI, Michael
Primary school teacher from Pimville, Johannesburg. Born about 1936. Charged in Johannesburg with collaboration with Marius Schoon and Raymond Thoms, in an attempt to blow up the Hospital Hills police station wireless mast on 20 July 1964. When the three men arrived at the mast site, they were met by 50 armed police and Edward Round, an agent provocateur, who subsequently "disappeared."

NDUNGWANA, Richard
Along with 23 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), they were charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, they were found guilty under the Sabotage Act and were sentenced to 12 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture of the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

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From Port Elizabeth. Charged in Pretoria in 1963 with James Chirwa (see above) and five other Africans for leaving South Africa without valid travel documents and undergoing military training in Ethiopia to further the aims of the African National Congress. Sentenced in April 1963 in Pretoria to two years' imprisonment. Resentenced in October 1963, under a new law to 20 years' imprisonment; the sentence was reduced on appeal to 12 years.

NGCOBO, Bifana Matthews
Charged in 1965 in Pietermaritzburg under the Terrorism Act with 11 Africans, including Themba Dhlamini (see above). The charges against him were that he illegally went abroad for military training; established means for the re-entry of persons so trained; searched for submarine sites on the coast of South Africa; invited people to undergo guerilla training; and gave assistance to persons whom the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced in March 1969 to 18 years' imprisonment.

NGOYI, Edward
Charged in Grahamstown in 1968 with Henry Fazzie (see above) and five other members of the African National Congress with burning down four schools in KwaZakele location, Port Elizabeth, on 31 March 1960 as a protest against the State of Emergency, the Bantu Education Act and the Abolition of Passes (Coordination of Documents) Act, which extended the pass laws to African women. Sentenced in March 1965 to 12 1/2 years' imprisonment.

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Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NGQIBISA, Siquko Charles
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

NGUBENI, Michael
Primary school teacher from Pimville, Johannesburg. Born about 1936. Charged in Johannesburg with collaboration with Marius Schoon and Raymond Thoms, in an attempt to blow up the Hospital Hills police station wireless mast on 20 July 1964. When the three men arrived at the mast site, they were met by 50 armed police and Edward Round, an agent provocateur, who subsequently "disappeared."
Sentenced in September 1964 to 12 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act. It was reported that after the sentences were passed on the three accused, they raised their hands in the clenched fist salute of the African National Congress.

NGWENYA, Joseph
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and was sentenced to ten years’ imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

NKATI, Jacob
Born about 1942. Charged by the State along with Dimake Malepe (see above) and others, allegedly members of the Pan Africanist Congress, for conspiring to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training School. Sentenced in June 1963 in Pretoria to 15 years' imprisonment. He was 19 years old at the time of the trial.

NKIMENE, Nelson (Nkunene)
From Daveytown, Benoni. Sentenced to 12 years’ imprisonment in June 1963, with Abel Chiloane (see above) and three other Africans, for alleged membership in the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

INKOSI, Azariah
Charged in Johannesburg with Joseph Khosa (see above) and two others under the Sabotage Act for conspiring, between May and December 1963, to acquire, possess and use explosives against white South Africans and to enlist recruits for military training outside the Republic between May and December 1963; and possession of 8 shotgun cartridges. He was sentenced in June 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment on the first count and 5 on the second, the two sentences to run concurrently.

NKOSI, John
Born about 1942. Charged in Pretoria with Simon Brander (see above) and 14 others, under the Sabotage Act. The accused, all of whom were apparently students, were alleged to belong to the banned Pan Africanist Congress. Sentenced in June 1963 to life imprisonment.

NKOSI, Michael
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment.
NOMPONDO, Willie
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

NOYI (first name not available)
Sentenced in 1966 to 10 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
NOZUZO, Jack
Sentenced in 1966 to 10 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
NTENGU, Silas
Charged under the Sabotage Act in Johannesburg with Joseph Khosa (see above) and two others for conspiracy between May and December 1963 to acquire, possess and use explosives to kill white South Africans and to recruit persons for military training abroad; and possession of shotgun cartridges. Sentenced in June 1964 to 12 years' imprisonment.

NTSHANYENA, Hector
Charged with 9 other men in Grahamstown under the Sabotage Act. The charges were in connexion with the attack on the King Williamstown police station on 8 April 1964. Sentenced in October 1963 to 25 years' imprisonment. (Six other Africans, whose names are not available, received sentences from 12 to 20 years.)

NTSIKIZI, Mahana
Charged with Kelfie Gaveni (see above) and Zitaya Mcotpaa on charges of killing a member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mlingo akutatva, and his wife in April 1965. Sentenced in December 1965 to 10 years' imprisonment.

NTUTU, Shumi
Charged under the Sabotage Act for possession of three homemade bombs and some chemicals. Sentenced in July 1964 in Johannesburg to 15 years' imprisonment.

NTWASA, Clarison
Sentenced in 1963 to 20 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
NXADI, Faans
From Uitenhage. Charged in Grahamstown under the Sabotage Act with Milton Bonani (see above) and Louis Tokani with attempting to loosen the nuts and bolts on a railway line. Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in June 1963.

NYEMBE, Dorothy
Women's leader from Natal. Born about 1930. Joined the African National Congress in her early twenties and took part in the Campaign of Defence against Unjust Laws in 1952. In 1956, she led the Natal delegation of African women to the protest against the passes organized by the South African Federation of
Women in Pretoria. Charged in the Treason Trial of 1956. She was one of the 61 accused against whom charges were made in December 1957. Endorsed out of Durban in July 1959 by the Bantu Administration Committee of the Durban City Council. Detained for 5 months during the 1960 State of Emergency. Represented the Women's Federation at a conference called in 1962 by the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the Netal Rural Areas Committee, to discuss labour problems. Arrested in 1963 and charged with furthering the aims of the African National Congress. Sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment on those charges. Served with banning orders in 1963 and again in 1968. Detained in 1968 with 11 other Africans, and charged in Pietermaritzburg in February 1969 under the Terrorism Act and the Suppression of Communism Act. The charges against her were that she harbored freedom fighters, and assisted Amos Lengisi and Themba Chlamini (see above) who were co-defendants in the trial. Sentenced in March 1969 to 15 years imprisonment under the Terrorism Act.

NYOBO (first name not available)
Sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

PHETLA, Solomon
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

PHITI, M. Douglas
Sentenced in 1966 to 10 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

PHOKANOKA, Lawrence
Charged in Pietermaritzburg with ten other Africans, including Themba Dblamini (see above). The charges against him were that he illegally went abroad for military training; established means of re-entry for persons so trained; searched for submarine landing sites; incited people to undergo guerilla training; and gave assistance to persons whom the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced under the Sabotage Act in March 1969 to 18 years' imprisonment.

PIETERSE, David
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gmkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above) he was charged with escaping custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".

POKEJLA, John Nyati
One of the leaders of the Pan Africanist Congress. Arrested in 1967 while refugee in Basutoland (Lesotho). He charged he had been tricked to cross the Lesotho border by a South African police agent. The Government claimed he had been lawfully arrested on South African soil. Charged in Grahamstown in 1967 under the Sabotage Act and the Suppression of Communism Act for recruiting people for training to overthrow the South African Government; attempting to kill white South Africans of East London on 8 April 1963, and to damage and destroy property; and attempting to kill members of the King Williamstown police on that
day. He was not charged with direct participation in the actual attack, but only of planning the attacks as the exile leader in Lesotho. Sentenced in June 1967 to 13 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act and seven years' imprisonment under the Suppression of Communism Act, the two terms to run concurrently.

RAFUSA, George
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

RAMOSHABA, Matsao John
Sentenced in 1971 to 5 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

RAMOTSE, Benjamin
Arrested in Johannesburg in 1961 after explosions were set off in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg and Durban. Four men were subsequently charged under the Explosives Act in connexion with the explosions. Mr. Rafusa, who had been a member of the Dube Advisory Board, had been injured in one of these explosions. He was subsequently charged with culpable homicide under the Explosives Act and with membership in an unlawful organization. He admitted being a member of the African National Congress before it was banned. The State produced evidence that leaflets used in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg at the time of the explosions were identical and stated that this indicated an illegal organization was behind both explosions. Over objections by the prosecution, he was granted bail. On 23 August 1962 the Supreme Court in Johannesburg issued a warrant for his arrest when he failed to appear in court to answer the charges. His whereabouts from that time until 16 July 1968, when he was detained under the Terrorism Act, are not known. It was later revealed that he had been arrested in Botswana by the Rhodesian Police and handed over to the South African police. He appeared in 1970 in a trial under the Terrorism Act with Mrs. Winnie Mandela and 19 others who were charged for furthering the aims of the African National Congress and trying to overthrow the State by force. Mr. Ramotse was charged with six counts under the Act for acts committed since 1962 (five years before the Terrorism Act was enacted); undergoing military training; and furthering the aims of the African National Congress. In September 1970, he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; the others were all acquitted. It was reported that after sentence was passed, he raised his hand in the clenched fist salute of the African National Congress.

SABEKWA, Isaac
Sentenced in 1965 to ten years' imprisonment for a political offence.

SCHOON, Marius
Journalist and teacher. Born about 1941. Member of the Congress of Democrats, an organization of white South Africans which was allied to the African National Congress and supported its policies. Detained under the "90-day law" in 1963 for 46 days in solitary confinement. Released without charge. Arrested on 20 July 1964 with Michael Ngubeni (see above) and Raymond Thoms for sabotage. The charges against them were that they attempted to blow up the Hospital Hill police station wireless mast on 20 July. The defence admitted that an agent provocateur, Edward Round, had approached Schoon and persuaded him to join the other two men in carrying out the plan. When the three arrived at
the site, they were met by 50 armed police and Edward Round who subsequently disappeared. During the trial Schoon said that he was opposed to apartheid and that he had agreed to the plan as a means of awakening white South African conscience to the injustices perpetrated against the majority of the South African people and as no one could be injured. Sentenced in September 1964 to 12 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act. After sentence was passed, it was reported that the three accused raised their hands in the clenched fist salute of the African National Congress and Schoon shouted "Amandla".

SEJAKA, Gardner Kitchener
From the Transkei. Born about 1942. Joined the African National Congress while a student at St. John's College and became an organizer for its Youth League. Detained for many months under the Terrorism Act before being charged in Pretoria along with John Hosey and Alex Moumbaris (see above). The charges against him were that he underwent military training in the USSR and attempted to overthrow the State by force. Sentenced in June 1973 to 15 years' imprisonment.

SELEKA, Gaboikangwe
Charged under the Terrorism Act in Pietermaritzburg with Themba Dhlamini (see above) and others. The charges against him were that he illegally underwent military training abroad; that he established means for trained military persons to re-enter South Africa; that he searched for military landing sites on the coast of South Africa; that he incited people to undergo guerilla training; and that he gave assistance to persons whom the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced in March 1968 to 18 years' imprisonment.

SHABALALA, Moses
Born about 1936. Sentenced in June 1964 in Pietermaritzburg to 12 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act for membership in the banned Pan Africanist Congress and for conspiracy to undergo military training, which the State charged "could be of use in furthering the achievement of the objects" of that organization. His two brothers, Alfred and Mandhla, were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on that date on identical charges. They have since been released.

SHWENI, Notase A.
From Langa Township, Cape Town. Sentenced in March 1963 in Queenstown under the Sabotage Act to 20 years' imprisonment for leading a group of Africans to attack the police between Cofimvaba and Qamata, in the Transkei on 12 December 1962.

SIGWELA, Ezra
Charged under the Terrorism Act in Pietermaritzburg with Themba Dhlamini (see above) and others. The charges against him were that he illegally underwent military training abroad; that he established means for trained military persons to re-enter South Africa; that he searched for military landing sites on the coast of South Africa; that he incited people to undergo guerilla training; and that he gave assistance to persons whom the State characterized as "terrorists". Sentenced in March 1968 to 10 years' imprisonment.
SIKUNDILA, Jacob
Charged in Port Alfred with two counts of larceny; cutting a telephone wire; and fabrication or possession of 23 chemical or incendiary bombs. Sentenced in January 1964 to 20 years’ imprisonment under the Sabotage Act.

SINKAKANKA, George
Sentenced in 1964 to 12 yearst imprisonment for a political offence.

SISUIU, Walter
Born about 1912 in the Engcobo District of the Transkei. Attended formal schooling at the mission schools and completed Standard VI, after which he held a variety of jobs. Joined the African National Congress in 1940 and became treasurer of its Youth League. Became Secretary-General of the African National Congress in 1949, under the leadership of Dr. Moroka, and his successor, *iief Lutuli. Led a group of volunteers in the 1952 Defiance Campaign. Accused in the Treason Trial of 1956 to 1961. Detained for 5 months during the State of Emergency in 1960. Placed under partial house arrest in October 1962. Sentenced to 6 years! imprisonment in February 1963 for organizing protest demonstrations on the eve of the Proclamation of the Republic in May 1961 and for furthering the aims of the African National Congress. Placed under*24-hour house arrest in April 1963 while released on bail, pending appeal. Forefeited bail and went underground to continue his political activities, until arrested in July with Nelson Mandela and other South African leaders. In his testimony at the Rivonia trial of 1963-1964, Mr. Sisulu said that his aim was the achievement of emancipation of the African people from white domination. The African National Congress, he said, had always adhered to a peaceful, reasonable and tolerant course, but the whites were not prepared to consider the peaceful settlement of the African claims. They chose instead to turn South Africa into an armed camp. In these circumstances he had felt that the African National Congress could not continue preaching non-violence and in June 1961, he had supported the view that the time had come to adopt more energetic measures, including even sabotage, in the struggle for freedom. He was sentenced in June 1964 to life imprisonment. He is married and has five children. His wife, Albertina, is a nurse and midwife and has also been active in the work of the African National Congress Women's League and the South African Women's Federation. She was detained, with her son Max (then 17-years-old) under the "90-day law" in 1963. Since August 1964, she has been confined by banning orders to the Orlando township and prohibited from attending gatherings.

SITHOLE, John
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping custody and planning to 'attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong".
SIYATHULA, Mannert Malungisa
Born about 1934. Member of the Pan Africanist Congress. Charged with conspire in 1962 to attack Chief Kaiser Matanzima and others in the Transkei. Sentenced in November 1967 in Cape Town to 18 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act and the Suppression of Communism Act.

SINDUZA, is etyana
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years’ imprisonment for a political offence.

TABATA, Max Bantwini
Clerk from the Transkei. Born about 1923. Detained in March 1971 in connexion with the activities of the Unity Movement. Charged under the Terrorism Act in 1972 with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement for allegedly trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced in September 1972 to 5 years' imprisonment. He is married and is the father of 5 children, aged 6 to 25.

TABATHA, Joseph
Sentenced in 1963 to 14 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

TARSHISH, Jack
Born about 1923 in Poland. Emigrated with his family at an early age to South Africa. Treasurer of the Congress of Democrats in Cape Town and active opponent of apartheid. Detained for 6 months during the 1960 State of Emergency. Placed under 12-hours house arrest in 1962. Charged in 1963 under the Sabotage Act and sentenced in June of that year to 12 years' imprisonment under that Act. He was reported to be suffering from heart ailment. In July 1974 his sister and his only living relative, Mrs. Ethel de Keyser, who is residing in London was refused permission to visit him.

TEFU, Philemon
Sentenced in 1963 to life imprisonment for a political offence.

TEMbBU, Petrus Aaron (MTEMbBU)
Born about 1935 in Kliptown, Johannesburg. Lived in Natal. Joined the African National Congress in 1958 and later became executive member of its Youth League. Took active part in local and national campaigns of that organization. Detained for many months under the Terrorism Act before being charged along with John Hosey and Alexander Moumbaris (see above). The charges against him were that he underwent military training in the USSR and attempted to overthrow the State by violence. Sentenced in June 1973 to 15 years' imprisonment.

THOMS, Raymond
Charged in Johannesburg with collaboration with Michael Ngubeni and Marius Schoon (see above) in an attempt to blow up the Hospital Hill police station wireless mast on 20 July 1964. When the three men arrived at the mast site, they were met by 50 armed police and Edward Round, an agent provocateur, who subsequently "disappeared". Sentenced in September 1974 to 12 years' imprisonment under the Sabotage Act. It was reported that after the sentences were passed on the three accused, they raised their hands in the clenched fist salute of the African National Congress.
TINA, Swelake Joseph
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
TIALE, Isaac
Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
TOKANI, Louis
From Uitenhage. Charged under the Sabotage Act in Grahamstown with Milton Bonani and Faans Nxadl (see above) for attempting to loosen nuts and bolts on a railway line. Sentenced in June 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment.
TOLE, Vuyisile
Charged in Greaff-Reinet with Wilmot Matiyo (see above) with 5 counts of sabotage, including three petrol bomb attacks on houses in the Uitenhage Location on 29 November 1962; and two of cutting telephone wires in Provincial Hospital and Santa Centre in the location on 11 February 1963. Sentenced in May 1964 to 14 years' imprisonment.
TONGA, Pikana
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
TSHANGANA, Albert Kwezi
Born about 1932. Worked as clerk until detained in February 1971 in Cape Town in connexion with the activities of the Unity Movement. Charged under the Terrorism Act with Frank Anthony and 12 other members of the Movement for allegedly trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced in Pietermaritzburg to 5 years' imprisonment in September 1972. He is married and the father of two children, ages 5 and 7.
TYULU, Ndozi
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.
VENKATRATHNAM, Surinaram Kala
VIMBA, Ncikwa Nagi
Peasant from the Transkei. Born about 1907. Detained under the Terrorism Act in January 1971, in connexion with the Unity Movement activities. Charged under the Act with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement for allegedly trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced in Pietermaritzburg in September 1972 to seven years' imprisonment under the Act. He was 65 years old at the time. He is the father of 12 year-old twins.
VUSANI, Joseph Bransby
Attorney in Johannesburg. Born in 1929. Served with banning orders in 1966. Detained under the Terrorism Act in February 1971 in connexion with the Unity Movement activities and held in solitary confinement for several months before
being charged with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 others. Sentenced in September 1972 to 8 years' imprisonment. He is married and the father of three children, aged 12 to 18.

WILCOX, Robert Cedric  
High school teacher in Cape Town. Born about 1940. Detained in February 1971 in connexion with the activities of the Unity Movement. Charged with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement, for allegedly trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced in September 1972 to 6 years' imprisonment under the Terrorism Act. Married and the father of two children, aged 7 and 4. His brother and sister were also held in detention under the Terrorism Act but were later released without being charged.

ZACHARIAH, Lazarus  
Sentenced in 1968 to 20 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

ZAKUMBA, Douglas  
Along with 24 other prisoners at Gamkaspoort Prison, including Thomas Baolati (see above), he was charged with escaping from custody and planning to attack the police station and people of Ladysmith and then to flee to Basutoland (Lesotho). These plans were alleged to have been inspired by Poqo, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress. In December 1965, he was found guilty under the Sabotage Act and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. During the course of the trial, allegations of torture against the accused were made. The judge said that "evidence of callous treatment (was) strong."

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ZIMAMBANE, Pindiso  
Builder from the Transkei. Born about 1921. Detained under the Terrorism Act in December 1970 in connexion with Unity Movement activities. Charged under the Act with Frank Anthony (see above) and 12 other members of the Unity Movement for allegedly trying to overthrow the South African Government by force. Sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment under the Act in September 1972. He is married and the father of five children, aged 7 to 21.

ZULU, Percival  
Sentenced in 1963 to 12 years' imprisonment for a political offence.

ZWELINDANU, Sibodo Satini  
Sentenced in 1963 to 15 years' imprisonment for a political offence.