

population. Judge Booth gave, in Bishop Winter's house, one of the most memorable press conferences in the history of South West journalism. For not only were there white reporters and editors present, but black politicians had been invited to sit in, and the whole gathering lasted over three hours.

The next morning's headlines were: **BISHOP COLIN WINTER CONFESSES**, and under this were two stories, one dealing with the payment of the defence team at the strike trial, and the other an erroneous third-hand quote of what the Bishop had told a Dutch Reformed Minister about his attitude towards a Lutheran pastor visiting Windhoek actively campaigning for an anti-communist body. (No further details can be given here as this particular report is at present the subject of a court action in which the Bishop is claiming R15 000 damages from the newspaper). Public opinion was now whipped up to its whitest fury (the Blacks were greatly admiring). And two days later there appeared seven letters in the English newspapers from people claiming to be Anglicans disassociating themselves from the Bishop, some of his staff and their remarks.

Two days later, on Friday 25th February, at 2.00 p.m. the South West African Legislative Assembly met for the last day's sitting of its annual short session. Without any debate, and passing through all three stages within an hour, the all-Nationalist assembly voted to amend Proclamation 50 of 1920, the Undesirables Removal Proclamation. Up till then, the

Administrator of South West Africa had the power to declare any person "undesirable" and order him to leave the territory. If he so wished, however, the alleged "undesirable" could refuse to comply and demand to be brought to court and was then given a chance to state his case, and the Administrator had to give his reasons for his decision. The court would then decide as to whether the expulsion should be carried out or not. The amendment of February 25th, sought to bypass the courts, so that if the alleged "undesirable" did not comply with the order to leave he would be arrested and liable to one year's imprisonment. Any chance of him being given a hearing was ruled out.

Despite the fact that the amendment was passed only at 3.00 p.m. an extraordinary edition of the South West Gazette was published later that day in which the amendment was promulgated.

On Saturday morning the office of the Secretary for South West Africa worked overtime, and at 1.20 p.m. two Security policemen called at the Bishop's house.

"... NOW THEREFORE I, JOHANNES JACOBUS KLOPPER, in my capacity as Secretary for the Territory of South West Africa, do hereby, in terms of section 1(1) of the Removal of Undesirables Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation No. 50 of 1920) as amended, order you, the said THE RIGHT REVEREND COLIN O'BRIAN WINTER, to leave the Territory of South West Africa before 12 noon on the fourth day of March, 1972."

**BANNED — SABELO STANLEY
NTWASA.**

on the 17th February, 1972.
restricted to the Kimberley district.
house arrested from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.
on weekdays; house arrested all day
and all night on weekends.

"This deplorable action is not the responsibility of just the Security Police — but it is the responsibility first of white South Africa, and also black South Africa, for we have allowed the oppressive chains of racism too much leeway by our silence..."

*Statement by the South African
Students Organisation.*