TOTALITARIANISM - DETENTION

1 MARCH 1982 - 31 MARCH '82
The condition of Mr. Sam Kikini, general secretary of the BAGWU, was reported to be good yesterday. He was admitted to St. Augustine's Hospital on Wednesday. When asked why Mr. Kikini was in hospital, the police guard said he was admitted because of a family dispute. The same source said that no arrangements have been made for visitors to Mr. Kikini.
Concern of UCT staff on detained

Staff Reporter

THE death of Dr Neil Aggett in detention and the admission of four other detainees to specialist psychiatric wards confirmed misgivings on the effects of detention without trial expressed in December 1981 by staff members at UCT's Department of Psychology, 12 members of the department said in a signed statement on Saturday.

They said they had challenged the Minister of Police at the time to institute an independent, professional inquiry into detention without trial and related issues, but there had been no response.

"On December 5, we expressed our grave concern, as psychologists, of the likely immediate and delayed effects of detention without trial, and of solitary confinement, on the mental health of detainees, their families and on the population as a whole," they said.

We challenged the Minister of Police to institute an independent, professional inquiry into these and significant related issues, which we elaborated at that time, but there has been no response to our challenge.

'No improvement'

They said the recent events concerning detention without trial confirmed misgivings expressed earlier and evidenced the seriousness of the effects of detention practices.

"The inadequacy of existing provisions for ensuring the health of detainees is obvious and the recommendations of the Rabie Commission do nothing to improve the situation."

The 12 psychologists said it was essential that all detainees be provided with regular access to psychiatric or clinical psychological care.

"This is especially true in the case of mental health. The occasional visit of a State-appointed district surgeon is no safeguard of the psychological health of those held in solitary confinement."

In addition to their challenge of last year, they posed the following questions to the minister:

- Why are the services of independent psychiatrists or clinical psychologists not regularly monitored to the mental state of detainees not allowed?
- Why are detainees not permitted to see medical practitioners of their own choice?
- "It is with considerable misgivings that we must construe that these basic human rights are denied because there is a need to conceal the realities of current detention practices."
- "What evidence can the Minister of Law and Order offer which would reassure us (and the public) to the contrary?"

The psychologists, headed by Associate Professor Arnold Abramovitz, asked...
Riko doctors hampered - claim
Medical body’s probe on three
Terror Act used to detain opponents—MP

THE Government was obviously using the Terrorism Act to detain political opponents and not only terrorists. Mr. Harry Pitman, MP (PPP Maritzburg North) said today.

Mr Pitman made the claim today following the refusal of the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, to answer a question in Parliament on detentions last week.

Mr Pitman had asked Mr le Grange how any people who had been detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act had been charged and convicted over the past four years.

Mr le Grange replied: 'In view of the volume of work involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it to be impracticable to furnish the information required.'

In an interview Mr Pitman said: 'This is absolute nonsense. The Government told Mrs Helen Suzman last week in reply to another question that 6,000 people had been detained since the inception of the act.

'The department knows exactly how many people have been charged and convicted each year under the Terrorism Act. Nothing comes easier than to establish that.

'This is a clear case of evasion. There is no other conclusion that one can come to other than the answer would be embarrassing to the Government.

'The reason seems clear. Mr le Grange is evading the question, because the Act is being used to detain and intimidate political opponents and not to interrogate terrorists.'

Mr Pitman said the refusal of Mr le Grange to answer the question followed the pattern of behaviour of other Cabinet Ministers who were regularly refusing to answer questions on politically sensitive matters.
Condition of four detainees is ‘stable’

By STAN MAHER

The condition of four detainees in the Johannesburg Hospital was yesterday described as “stable” by a hospital spokesman.

The detainees are Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of the dead trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett; Mrs Thozamile Gweta, Mrs Esther Levitan and Miss Rose Roux.

“We are not worried about their condition,” the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Directorate said the security police would not comment on detainees’ conditions, saying that was a matter for the Department of Health and the medical staff concerned.

Dr Floyd, aged 26, from Jeppe, Johannesburg, has been in hospital since she collapsed soon after Dr Aggett was found hanged in his detention cell in John Vorster Square on February 1.

Mrs Levitan, a grandmother in her late 50s, was taken to hospital with a respiratory complaint on February 12. She is a member of the Black Sash and secretary of the S.A. Zionist Federation.

Miss Roux was admitted to hospital a week earlier than Mrs Levitan. Both women are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Gweta, who is also being held under Section 6, is president of the South African Allied Workers Union. He was taken to the hospital’s psychiatric ward a week ago after two months in detention.

SAAWU’s general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, also held under Section 6, was taken to the psychiatric ward of a Durban hospital after having been detained since November 26.

A hospital spokesman last night referred inquiries about his condition to the doctor treating him.

Relatives have described him as being in “bad psychological shape”.

A third SAAWU official, Mr Eric Mntonge, from the union’s East London branch, is said to have been admitted to hospital. Neither the police nor the hospital spokesman had heard of him.
New date set for Aggett inquest

The inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett was today postponed to April 13 to enable Dr Aggett's family to petition the Minister of Police to allow other detainees to be interviewed by lawyers.

The application for postponement was made by Mr George Bizos SC who is appearing on behalf of Dr Aggett's family.

He told the magistrate, Mr L de Kok, that fellow detainees who were near Dr Aggett at the time of his death would be able to give information essential to the inquest.

Mr Bizos also said that a postponement was necessary so that the legal team for the Aggett family could inspect the cell in which Dr Aggett died, the adjacent cells and the interrogation rooms.

"The information available to us at this date is that at the time of Dr Aggett's death, he was in the immediate vicinity of persons other than police officers. We have reason to believe that those persons have vital information and we want to make it clear that unless we are given access to them, we will not be able to make a meaningful contribution to the inquest."

"It is with great reluctance that I am going to abide to the request from interested parties for a postponement to April 13 and basic reason for this is that it is in the interest of the public and justice that the case be heard as soon as possible," said Mr de Kok.

Mr Bizos told the court that the family did not have affidavits from policemen who were in charge of Dr Aggett.

Mr de Kok assured Mr Bizos that he would have access to the documents as soon as the court rose.

Mr P J Sethabont, SC, who appeared for the Minister of Police and the South African Police, said he would have to receive instructions from the Minister regarding the inspection in loco of the cells and interviews with detainees.

Mr de Kok said that as far as the inspection in loco of the cells was concerned, the authorities would have to be given time to make alternative accommodation available for other detainees.

Mr Bizos had asked that the inspection be held today as the circumstances could alter.

Mr Bizos also asked for an immediate inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms at Security Police headquarters in John Vorster Square.

Mr de Kock refused, saying he would consider it "when the inquest reconvenes on April 13."

Legal counsel for both parties agreed that the hearing be started "as soon as possible."

When legal representatives of both the Aggett family and the Minister of Police entered Court 18 this morning, the gallery was full.

Mr George Bizos SC and Mr S R Burger appeared for the State, while Mr H P J Esterhuizen and Mr J A A de Kock appeared for Mr Bizos and Mr de Kock respectively.
Detainee warning for State

THE State would have to take note of the psychological consequences of indefinite detention and solitary confinement.

This warning has been sounded by the South African Psychological Association. It also called on the Ministers of Police and Justice to view statements made by detainees in the same light as statements made under physical duress.

The association said in a statement that symptoms shown by detainees were the same as those shown by mentally disturbed people. It said statements should be treated with scepticism. Research showed people in solitary confinement could not think coherently or remember accurately.

being closing entry
Incomes from Life Policy

being account of proceeds receivable
Incomes from Life Policy

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense
01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Premiums treated as business expense

ACCTNG 4
Biko — startling new facts

The other district surgeon concerned, Dr Ivor Lang, is not a member of Masa. The third doctor, Dr Colin Hersch, specialist pathologist, is a member, but the complaint did not question his merits for continued membership.

The decisions by Masa and the SAMDC, show certain parallels, and, in a sense, shortcomings.

Both decisions were based on conclusions arrived at by small committees of the parent bodies. Both committees also based their decisions, to a large extent, on studying a limited part of the record of the inquest.

In connection with the Masa decision, the following facts have now been established:

1. The complaints were so keen to "score" against one man that, in correspondence, pressure was put on the committee to see the issue in a certain way. Members were, for instance, encouraged to read certain newspaper reports, described as "biased".

2. Some of this correspondence, now being referred to in Masa as "not documents", will be available if an open inquiry into the issue is held.

3. Although the impression was afterwards created that the Ethics Committee had the full record of the inquest proceedings, they in fact had only three of the 33 volumes.

4. Only three sets of the lengthy volumes were available to the four members who had to go through them in a limited time.

5. All the members of the Ethics Committee would have preferred to have had access to the complete inquest record.

The Ethics Committee did not invite Dr Tucker to testify before them. They believed if they had he would not have agreed because of pressure on him from certain Government circles.

6. The members knew of the three doctors in question and had had personal discussions with them, which to a certain extent must have influenced judgement.

A special inquiry held later by Masa revealed that doctors Lang and Tucker were forbidden by the Department of Health to appear before the Ethics Committee.

The members of this inquiry, however, found that Dr Lang's medical certificate of Mr Biko just before his death was "unsatisfactory and incomplete".

Although members of the Ethics Committee have not been prepared to comment about their inquiry, which was held in camera, two of them have said that they believe important facts about the case had not come to light.

One member of the committee spoken to said that if representatives for Biko's family had allowed the medical evidence at the inquest to proceed more spontaneously, additional important facts would have emerged.

The only way those facts can come to light, and a satisfactory conclusion be reached, is through a full appraisal of all three doctors by the body with jurisdiction over all three, the Medical and Dental Council", the man said.
Trade unionist who died in detention

AGGETT INQUEST

THE inquest into the death of detained trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett, opens in Johannesburg today.

Neil Hutchcn Aggett (29), was found dead in his Security Police headquarters cell at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg on February 5. Police said he had hanged himself.

The Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Dr Aggett was detained in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act in November last year during a Security Police swoop.

Two weeks later, he was re-detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Neil Aggett was the 48th person to die in detention since 1963 and the names of the dead were read out by Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, at an emotion-charged meeting in Johannesburg a week after the trade unionist's death.

The meeting, called to mourn Dr Aggett, was one of many held around the country in the wake of his death.

His death resulted in accusations that vendetta was being waged by Government authorities against certain trade unions.

Mourning

Dr Aggett's death in solitary confinement also resulted in nationwide work stoppages of up to half an hour after his union had called for a 'day of mourning'.

Although peaceful, mourners swamped traffic lanes on both sides of the road in defiance of police. National Party municipal election posters were torn down.

Police kept a low profile and did not intervene. The arrival of riot police spontaneously subdued much of the chanting and singing.

Trott Moloto in colour

YOU can only get them inside your Only Daily Newspaper, The SOWETAN. Pics of your favourite football stars, that is. And in full colour to frame or hang in your room. Tomorrow we will have a portrait of Moroka Swallows Limited Captain Trott Moloto, the 14th in our series of Sports Stars in your bright and breezy newspaper, The SOWETAN.

Don't miss it. It will also be packed with news around the world, hot tips for the racing fans and lots and lots of soccer stories of your clubs. Only in The SOWETAN can you get such free offers. Not forgetting a chance to win yourself a R1000 Telefunken TV set.
Rhodes men ‘weren’t’ real revolutionaries

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — Rhodes University lecturer Guy Berger and journalism student Devandiren Pillay, had dabbled in Marxist theory but were not the serious revolutionaries a Port Elizabeth magistrate appeared to have considered them, it was stated in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

Berger, 25, and Pillay, 21, are appealing against their prison sentences of four years and two years respectively for membership of the banned African National Congress and for activities which furthered its aims.

Judgment was reserved yesterday after Mr Justice Kannemeyer and Mr Justice Howie had been told that both men had been in jail since sentence was passed in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court in March last year. Both were in detention for seven months before trial.

Mr Denis Kuny, appearing for Berger and Pillay, said yesterday that their sentences were disproportionately heavy in relation to the nature of their conduct, “which, when you boil it down, does not amount to very much”.

“Unfortunately, when it comes to dealing with political offenders, there is an tendency to see their offences in the most serious possible light because the criminal is considered to be in danger and people mustn’t rock the boat.”

He said Berger and Pillay were not real revolutionaries who advocated violent action, but “dabbler” Berger, who was an intellectual, had never denied that he applied the Marxist tool of analysis to the South African situation, but this did not mean that he favoured the violent overthrowing of the State.

Mr Kuny said their conviction on the count of being members of the ANC was based on a presumption drawn from the activities of which they were convicted on the second count.

The magistrate had misdirected himself by sentencing them separately on each count, and in the case of Berger by making the sentences run concurrently rather than concurrently.

Berger, a lecturer in the journalism department, had organized study groups on Marxism, sent material on trade union to a friend in Botswana and discussed the ANC with friends.

“One wonders how more discussions can be considered so sinister” when the ANC is an organization which receives a high profile in newspapers and is hardly a forbidden subject.

Mr Kuny said the people who attended the seminars were students able to think for themselves and that Berger’s activities should be seen in the light of a university environment, which encouraged discussion and analysis.

Berger’s attitude had been that of an intellectual and the trade union material he had collected had formed part of a thesis which was highly theoretical in nature. It had not been shown at the trial that he was aware that the material he sent to Botswana would be used by the banned South African Congress of Trade Unions, Sactu, and that Sactu was the “trade union arm” of the ANC.

Pillay’s activities, which involved formulating a code, discussing a demonstration against a rugby match and proposing a boycott of the Indian Council elections, did not amount to a great deal, Mr Kuny said.

The code he had worked out with a man called Raj was never brought into operation and Pillay had done nothing at all about the proposed boycott and demonstration.

“These activities were all stillborn,” Mr Kuny said.

Air W. L. Kingsley, for the State, said the offences for which the two had been convicted had been viewed correctly by the magistrate as extremely serious ones.

Berger had clearly supported the ANC’s violent activities, read books on Marxism and guerilla warfare and propagated a total change in the status.

Berger’s attitude was demonstrated in court when he said he believed South Africa’s problems were not only political in nature but economic as well, and that the more he read the more convinced he became that a form of socialism would provide a more equitable solution.

Interjecting at this point, Mr Justice Howie said he wondered “what all this” amounted to.

Does it amount to anything we could not have heard in Parliament yesterday?”
Aggett inquest begins

Johannesburg. - The inquest on trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett begins at 10am today in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Dr Aggett, who was detained on November 27, 1981, was the 40th South African to die in security police detention since 1963. He was found dead in his cell at John Vorster Square at 1.30am on February 5. Police said he hanged himself.

Dr Aggett's death led to a deterioration in relations between the State and the trade union movement. About 85,000 workers around the country downed tools for 30 minutes to mourn his death.
Rhodes Lecturer, Student Appeal

Port Elizabeth

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882

News Bureau

Appeal
Inquest postponed; family to petition Minister

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The inquest on Dr Neil Aggett was postponed today to April 18 to let Dr Aggett's family petition the Minister of Police to allow fellow detainees of Dr Aggett to be interviewed by lawyers.

The application for postponement was made by Mr. George Bizos, who is appearing on behalf of Dr Aggett's family.

He told the magistrate, Mr. L de Kok, that there was information that fellow detainees who were near Dr Aggett at the time of his death would be able to give information essential to the inquest.

Mr Bizos also said a postponement was necessary in order that the local team for Dr Aggett's family could inspect the cells in which Dr Aggett died on February 5 at John Vorster Square, the adjacent cells and the interrogation rooms.

'Structural' Information

The postponement is essential to allow the family to obtain information from fellow detainees who were near Dr Aggett at the time of his death.

The information available to us is that at the time of Dr Aggett's death, he was in the immediate vicinity of persons other than police officers. We have reason to believe that these persons have vital information and we want to make it clear that unless we are given access to them, we will not be able to make a meaningful contribution to the inquest.

Inspection

Mr de Kok said that at least the inspection in loco of the cells was concerned, the authorities would have to be given time to make alternative accommodation available for other detainees and told Mr Bizos the request for an inspection would have to stand down to April 15.

Mr Bizos had asked that the inspection in loco be held today because if it were not, the circumstances would alter.

'It is with great reluctance that I am going to accede to the request from interested parties for a postponement to April 15 and the basic reason for this is that it is in the interest of the public and justice that the case be heard as soon as possible,' said Mr de Kok.

The hearing was held in Court 14 at the Johannesburg magistrates' court. The gallery was full with standing room only.

The court was lined with foreign and local journalists, security policemen, lawyers and members of the public.

The parents of Dr Aggett, Mrs and Mrs J A de Kok, are in Cape Town and did not attend today's hearing. They were represented in court by Dr Aggett's sister, Mrs Jill Berger.

Legal counsel for the Minister of Defence and the South African Police asked that the hearing be commenced 'as soon as possible owing to the widespread publicity in this matter.'

Mr Bizos told Mr de Kok that the family was unable to attend the inquest.

The hearing was held in Court 14 at the Johannesburg magistrates' court. The gallery was full with standing room only.

The court was lined with foreign and local journalists, security policemen, lawyers and members of the public.

The parents of Dr Aggett, Mrs and Mrs J A de Kok, are in Cape Town and did not attend today's hearing. They were represented in court by Dr Aggett's sister, Mrs Jill Berger.

Legal counsel for the Minister of Defence and the South African Police asked that the hearing be commenced 'as soon as possible owing to the widespread publicity in this matter.'

Mr Bizos told Mr de Kok that the family was unable to attend the inquest.

(Continued from page 3, col 3)
DETAINED trade unionist Mr Sam Kikine, who is receiving psychiatric treatment in a Durban hospital, was visited yesterday by Rev Rod van Zuylen, chairman of the Durban Central Regional Council of the Anglican Church.

Mr Van Zuylen said Mr Kikine was obviously under sedation, but participated in a private service he held for him in the presence of police guards.

"I met with no opposition from police or hospital staff and he is obviously in good hands, responding well to treatment," Mr Van Zuylen said.

He said he had left a Bible and prayer book with Mr Kikine and had told the police and medical staff he intended to visit him again.
The death of Mr. Alziah Twala yesterday brought the number of lives lost to the part of the conflict to 33. A police spokesman confirmed that the three detainees in the Vaal could not be accounted for.
Another official of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gauv) has been detained by the Security Police. Mrs Mary Nieuwe, Secretary for Gauv in Johannesburg, was detained under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act yesterday morning. She is being held at John Vorster Square.

Her detention was confirmed by Security Police headquarters in Pretoria.
Aggett: Bid for detained to testify

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Counsel representing the family of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett at his inquest want security detainees to give evidence when the hearing resumes on April 13.

A postponement was granted yesterday by the magistrate, Mr Lourens de Kock, to allow the Aggett family’s lawyers to apply to the Minister of Police for permission to obtain “vital information” from Dr Aggett’s fellow detainees.

During the 35-minute hearing, Mr De Kock refused a request by the counsel, Mr George Bizos, for an immediate inspection in loco at John Vorster Square because “it would surprise people”.

The inquest, on Dr Aggett, began 15 minutes late at 10.15am at the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court in a tiny courtroom so packed that many had to stand in the aisle and doorway.

The press benches were crammed with representatives from the local and international press. Before the inquest, several television crews filmed an hour-long placard demonstration by the Detainees Parents Support Committee outside the building.

Mr Bizos said at the outset that “no useful purpose would be served as far as the family was concerned” unless their lawyers had access to witnesses they believed had vital information about Dr Aggett’s death.

Those witnesses were detainees who were being held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act at John Vorster Square, where Dr Aggett was found dead in his cell by police at 1.30am on February 5.

“We know access to these people is prohibited,” said Mr Bizos. “But unless we are given access to detainees we won’t be able to make a contribution to the proceedings. We intend to apply to the Minister of Police to use detainees as witnesses.”

In reply to the magistrate’s question on what power he as magistrate had to grant this, Mr Bizos said: “Your duty is to have the fullest possible inquiry. Any impediment to this is not a full or meaningful inquiry.”

Mr Bizos said people other than police could not be precluded from giving evidence. It was “quite clear” that detainees had information about the death of Dr Aggett.

Mr Bizos also asked for an immediate inspection in loco of Dr Aggett’s cell and interrogation room or rooms.

Mr De Kock — who can grant an inspection in terms of the Inquest Act — said an immediate inspection was not possible, although Mr Bizos had said that any delay would defeat the purpose.

The magistrate said it would not be fair to surprise people with an immediate inspection.

“We must give the authorities sufficient time to make alternative accommodation arrangements for detainees at John Vorster Square,” he said.
Detainees left voteless

Mail Reporter

SECURITY detainees will not be able to vote in municipal elections as there are no special or postal votes. 

Mrs Helen Sazmin, MP for Houghton, said yesterday it was unlikely they would be allowed to go to the polls.
AGGETT: bid for evidence

by Anne Sacks

CWN 3/17/82

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Lawyers appeal for family of detainees to see evidence
Arrest without trial 'unjust'

HOLDING a man without trial in secret and incommunicado was "essentially unjust", according to a statement in the latest issue of the South African attorneys' journal, De Rebus, published in Pretoria this week.

The statement was made by a deputation from the legal profession after an interview last month with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

"The concomitant deprivation of such a man's elementary right of access to legal advice and assistance by a lawyer of his choice runs quite counter to the basic principles of natural justice which are deeply imbedded in our common law," said the statement.

"We reiterated to the Minister our abiding concern at the extent to which there has been intrusion by the executive into those deeply held, tenets essential to the protection of the individual.

"We also raised with the Minister questions concerning the detention of three attorneys in Natal," said the statement. — Sapa.
Detainee Day in Durban is March 13

Mercury Reporter

THE Durban Detainees Committee announced yesterday that March 13 has been declared a National Detainee Day which will be marked in Durban by a 24-hour fast and religious vigil, a conference and two special plays.

The Detainee Day will be a day of respect to persons incarcerated by the State who have no access to justice, the committee said.

"It is a day for calling on all people to demand the release of those held by the Security Police and the establishment of democratic values by scrapping arbitrary security laws and their inhuman consequences — detention in solitary confinement, physical debilitation and death in detention."

The build-up to Detainee Day will include a meeting on the university campuses in the Durban area and three days of meetings and workshops at the University of Natal.

On March 12, an inter-faith service will be held to mark the start of the fast.

On Sunday churches in the Durban area will hold a day of prayer for all detainees and their families.
Detained granny now under Section 6

By WILLIE BOKALA
A SENAONE granny who was detained after Security Police had asked a hooded youth in leg irons to identify her, is now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Also held under Section Six is a Senaone youth, who was taken by police the same morning they detained the granny, Mrs Sanah Radebe, late last month.

A spokesman for the police said in Pretoria this week that Mrs Radebe and the youth, Mthuthuzeli Ephraim Madalani, were being held under Section Six. Madalani was detained at a house in Senaone and he was, according to his father Mr Ernest Madalani, brought home manacled in leg irons by Security Police who searched their house and yard.

The two were detained during a Security Police swoop in Soveto on the morning of February 15.

Mrs Radebe's husband, Geelboy, said police arrived at their Senaone home at about 3 am that day, surrounded the house, searched inside and in the yard and presented the hooded youth who was asked to identify his wife.
Rabies proposals fall short of what SA lawyers want

By JEAN LE MAY

THE Rabie Commission's proposals to protect security law detainees fall short of the safeguards sought by South Africa's lawyers.

This emerges from the shock report drawn up by the Association of Law Societies on behalf of South Africa's 4,500 practising attorneys which the Government hastily put under wraps more than two years ago.

The report was drawn up by an eight-man committee of two eminent lawyers from each of the provinces after the handling of the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko failed to allay the "fears felt in legal circles about the operation of the security laws".

It concluded that the powers conferred under the security laws were being abused.

It warned there was a "real danger that our population may lose faith in the administration of justice".

One day after it was handed to Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, then Minister of Justice, in August 1979, regulations governing the Rabie Commission — and prohibiting the publication of the report — were published in a special Government Gazette.

Instead, it was submitted to the Rabie Commission which rejected key proposals to put the application of the security laws and the treatment of political detainees firmly under the supervision of Parliament and the judiciary.

The lawyers proposed:
- A system of temporary security measures to be invoked — in the words of the report — "only in cases of real emergencies".
- Parliamentary ratification of the use of emergency powers in such "real emergencies".
- A standing commission consisting of one or more lawyers to supervise the operation of a new, consolidated State security law and to report to Parliament on whether the law was correctly applied.
- Supervision of the treatment of detainees by the Judge Presidents of the Supreme Court and by senior judges.
- A system of meticulous record-keeping which would show which police officer was at any time responsible for the safety of a detainee.

The report does not dispute the right of the State to resort to extraordinary measures to defend itself, saying that the assaults on the established order have reached such sophistication that they cannot be met by common law measures.

But it cites legal authority to show that the State is then obliged to "justify actions which it takes in its own defence in the same manner as an individual is required to justify acts which he performs in his own defence."

It finds, too, that such a bewildering array of security laws has been enacted, often ad hoc, that "a real danger exists that power will be misused or misapplied."

"In all the records of deaths in detention and other abuses, the public is left unsatisfied that the offenders have been dealt with."

The lawyers recommended that any person against whom action is taken must be informed in writing of the legal provision under which the action is taken and of his rights.

To protect detainees, the report says all detentions should be by warrant, signed at least by a police brigadier; all detentions should be under the supervision of the standing commission, and all should be ratified within 14 days by the Judge President of the Supreme Court within whose jurisdiction the detention occurs.

The Judge President, or senior judges delegated by him, should be informed of the grounds of detention, its expected duration, and whether the detainee is a witness, accused or a prospective informant.

The Judge President should have access to the detainee and the right any time to order his release.

A detainee's family and his lawyer should be informed of the detention, his rights must be explained to him, and a police officer of at least the rank of colonel in the uniformed branch should be in charge of him and responsible for his welfare.

The name of the officer must be given to the detainee and placed on record. The detainee must have regular medical examinations.

To protect detainees against brutal treatment, the committee proposes an elaborate system of contemporaneous record-keeping.

It would show the name of the policeman responsible for his safety at any particular time, record all meals and refreshments supplied, and show the precise date, time and place of each interrogation as well as the names of the interrogators.

The Rabie Commission also sought to create safeguards for detainees but it rejected entirely the idea of independent supervision of the police or the authorities, either by the judiciary or by Parliament.

Instead it recommends that detainees be visited forthrightly by a magistrate and a district surgeon, and for the appointment of inspectors of detainees to report in writing to the Minister for Law and Order.

The commission also recommends that the police must apply in writing to the Minister for permission to extend detentions beyond 50 days and to give reasons to a board of review if he is not released within six months.
Minister considering churchmen's request

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. - The Minister of Justice, Mr Kohn Coetsee, is seriously considering a request from seven leading churchmen in Durban that detainees be allowed visits by ministers of religion.

This information was relayed to Mr Padre Kenny, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, by the minister's private secretary yesterday.

Last month, leading representatives of the Christian, Jewish, Muslim and Hindu communities sent a telegram to Mr Coetsee asking permission for ministers of their faiths to visit detainees in Durban.

The detainees are all being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The church spokesmen said they were anxious to minister to the detainees in accordance with the sacred writings of each of their traditions.

So far, detainees have been refused visits by ministers of religion and, at the end of last year, Diakonia, in conjunction with the Detainees' Support Committee, organized a meeting to inform Durban ministers of the constraints placed upon them.

O'Three more unionists in detention, page 3
Three more unionists in detention

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — Three more trade unionists — including the general secretary of the General and Allied Workers Union, Mrs Mary Ntseke — have been detained in Johannesburg under security legislation.

This means that 13 unionists are now being detained and that 24 have been held over the last year, according to figures given in Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In addition, nearly 300 unionists have been held by Ciskeian authorities over the past year.

Mrs Ntseke and two ordinary GAWU members, Mr E G Shubangu and Mr Solly Phololo, were detained on Tuesday, according to a union spokesman.

Confirmed

He said they had been asked to report at John Vorster Square on Friday and on subsequent occasions. "They reported on Tuesday again but did not return," he said.

A spokesman for the SA Police Public Relations Division confirmed the detentions and added that the three were being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. This clause provides for 14 days' detention without trial.

Two others GAWU officials, its president Mr Samson Ndou and an organizer, Mrs Rita Ndanga, are also in detention. They are being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act — which provides for indefinite detention — and were detained in late November.

Veteran

Mrs Ntseke is a veteran trade unionist who was active in union work in the Fifties.

She later became a clothing worker and was active for a time in the National Union of Clothing Workers.

Some years ago, Mrs Ntseke became the general secretary of the Black Allied Workers Union, which supports the black consciousness philosophy.

But she broke away from BAWU to form GAWU, which backs a non-racial approach.
Release of 3 detainees confirmed

JOHANNESBURG — Three security detainees held here were released yesterday, the police division of public relations in Pretoria disclosed last night.

They were Mrs Esther Leviathan, a member of Black Sash and secretary of the South African Zionist Federation; Miss Linda Bernhardt, 25, manager of the pop group Joy; and Mr Ralph Wortley, the director of the careers guidance unit at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mrs Leviathan, a grandmother of two in her late 50s, was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act on January 8. After contracting a respiratory illness on February 15, she became one of seven detainees to be admitted to hospital during the past two months.

She was discharged from hospital and spent last night with relatives in Johannesburg.

Mr Wortley was detained on January 8, and Miss Bernhardt on February 23. Miss Bernhardt was arrested under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act immediately after disembarking at Jan Smuts Airport after a flight from New York.

Last night Mr Ian Bernhardt, her father, said his daughter was sleeping and "very, very tired".

"Mr Bernhardt, who is involved with music management here, said: "Linda's been through an awful experience and is very happy to be back with the family."

Mr Wortley spent the first night out of his cell in two months listening to music and reading newspapers. He had been warned not to discuss his case.

Mr Wortley said he was visited occasionally by members of his family, but he was allowed no news of the outside world. The first he had heard of the death of Dr Neil Aggett, whose body was found hanging in his cell at John Vorster Square, was yesterday morning after his release.

The death of a partner a few months ago, she was a non-citizen, and the end of a year 03, the balance sheet as of year 03, the accountancy entitled, for the year ended on December 31, and the bank account.

Jan: 31

Income

Dec: 31

Income

Income

Dec: 31

Income

Year 02 - same as year 01

Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

- 2 -

Solution to Q5 (Cont'd)
EAST LONDON — Mr Thozamaile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu), has been released after 86 days in security police detention.

But on his first day of freedom yesterday after his fifth spell of detention without trial in two years, Mr Gqweta was arrested at his Mdantsane home by Ciskei security police.

Mr Gqweta said he was taken to the Zwelitsha offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, where he was told by Major-General Charles Sebe, the Director General of Ciskei State Security, that he would have to report to the Mdantsane police station three times a day.

Mr Gqweta said he had been taken from his home at 6:30 am, driven to Zwelitsha 40 km away, and released again at 2 am. He said he had been told to report to the police station at 6 am, 6 pm and 10 pm every day.

Approached yesterday General Sebe said he was “not prepared to comment.”

Mr Gqweta was released in East London on Wednesday afternoon. On February 8 while in detention, he was admitted to a psychiatric ward at a Johannesburg hospital.

A visit to him by his brother Robert said he was suffering from a headache and loss of memory and had difficulty in speaking.

Mr Gqweta said yesterday that he was feeling better but was still undergoing treatment in East London. He said he had been released because of the state of his health.

The doctors recommend that in order for me to recover 100 per cent I must be in contact with my family, close friends and the community.

Another two East London-based officials of Sawu, Mr Sisa Nkella-na, the vice-president of the union, and Mr Eric Matonga, the branch chairman, are both still being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. They were also detained in early December.

Another Sawu official, Mr Sam Kikue, the general secretary, has been in detention since November and was recently admitted to a Psychiatric hospital.

Mr Gqweta expressed his greatest appreciation yesterday to all those who had sympathised with him during his stay in hospital. — DDB
Gqweta must report 3 times a day

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, who was released from detention this week, has been told to report to the Ciskei police three times a day.

A spokesman for the union deplored the instruction and expressed fears that Mr Gqweta — an "unwell man" — would be harassed by the Ciskei police.

Last month Mr Gqweta received treatment in the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital.

Mr Gqweta was released on Wednesday after 46 days. It was his fifth spell in detention.

On his first day of freedom he was arrested in his Mdantsane home by the Ciskei police. He was taken to Zwelitsha, 40 kilometres away, and released after 24 hours.

Mr Gqweta was told he had to report to the police station at 8am, 4pm and 8pm each day.

"This will cause great hardship to Mr Gqweta, who is still not well," said the SAAWU spokesman.

The spokesman said his union was, however, grateful for the release of Mr Gqweta. "We appreciate the concern the authorities have shown for Mr Gqweta's welfare," he said.

Mr Gqweta said: "The doctors recommend that in order for me to recover completely I must be in contact with my family, close friends, and the..."
An outside source that Mr Gaupe released to reporting that Mr Gaupe denied that the impetus for the police action was the pressure of a Johann.

In February 1967, Mr Gaupe was arrested on December 7th in political pressure against the government. The government had recently imposed a ban on the Congress Afrika, which was being held under Section 6 of the National Party of the South African Union.

For the first time, a terrestrial is likely to be allowed to give evidence workers union, Mr Thembi Mkhize, the assistant president of the South African Allied Trade Union.
Four-and-a-half years after the death in detention of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, questions over the manner of his death remain. The inquest finding, that no one was to blame, has never been widely accepted.

Last week, a complaint was lodged with the SA Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) concerning the conduct of the doctors involved in the Biko case: Ivan Long, Benjamin Tucker, and Colin Hersh - about whom complaints had been previously lodged. In addition, a complaint has also been lodged about the conduct of a fourth, previously unimplicated, Port Elizabeth doctor.

The complainants, five medical practitioners, are Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur; Edward Barker, senior surgeon at the University of Natal Medical School; Professor Trevor Jenkins, head of the Department of Human Genetics at Wits; Dr Leslie Robertson GP; and Professor Phillip Tobias, head of the Department of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Wits.

A previous complaint lodged with the SAMDC in January 1978 by consumer ombudsman, Eugene Roelofse, was dismissed by the SAMDC on the grounds that a committee of preliminary inquiry which investigated the complaint believed that no prima facie case which required investigation existed. The Medical Association also took no action.

However, Roelofse’s questions were directed at establishing criminal or ordinary negligence by the doctors, whereas the new inquiry is based on different issues.

The complainants have assembled new evidence to support their allegations. They contend that the basis of uncontradicted evidence led at the inquest, supplemented by evidence revealed by an ad hoc inquiry commissioned by the Medical Association of SA (MASA) a prima facie case does in fact exist which calls for investigation followed by appropriate action.

Otherwise the SAMDC should make it explicitly clear to the medical profession in this country and abroad, and to the general public, that the conduct of the doctors, as proved by uncontradicted evidence and as admitted by them, is in accordance with the standards of professional competence and ethical conduct expected of medical practitioners in SA, and that other doctors may so conduct themselves in future without fear of disciplinary proceedings against them.

The new complaint offers evidence to the SAMDC which, it is claimed, was not available when Roelofse’s case was considered. And if the complaint does not meet with a satisfactory response, they will consider taking the SAMDC decision to the Supreme Court.

Evidence includes a letter written to the Natal Coastal branch of MASA by Professor Ockie Gordon, one of the assessors at the inquest, in which he offers an opinion which would seem to provide grounds for a new complaint.

A MASA ad hoc committee enquiry under the chairmanship of advocate Iysy Mathews QC found that SAMDC’s decision not to hold an inquiry was “somewhat surprising, if not unfortunate, having regard not merely to the public interests, both nationally and internationally, arising out of the Biko case, but in the interests of the medical profession itself.”

The complainants are not alone in their call for an official inquiry. Indeed, Hersh himself has made a number of requests both orally and in writing for a public inquiry to enable him to clear his name — a right which the complainants suggest should be accorded him.

They also allege that a number of material conflicts of evidence exist between the medical witnesses and the police and also between the medical witnesses themselves, and that these conflicts cannot be resolved without further investigation.

So it would seem the SAMDC has a number of options. It could call an immediate inquiry to canvass complaints. It could refuse to do so on the grounds that the matter has already been properly considered — which the complainants deny. Or it could appoint a further committee of preliminary inquiry to make recommendations as to SAMDC actions.

A decision will be awaited with interest by both the SA medical profession and the international medical fraternity, particularly as it could influence SA’s membership of international medical bodies.
305. Mr. P. K. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many detainees under the Terrorism Act have received hospital attention, during or after arrest, for the investigation of the said act, and if so, what is the reason?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) In view of the volume of work involved in selecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it to be impracticable to furnish the information required.
MARCH 1982

(1) Whether Mr. Thozamile Gqweta was detained during the past five years? If so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) for what period of time on each such occasion?

(2) Whether Mr. Gqweta was charged with any offences during these years? If so, what offences?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes:

(a) On two occasions by the South African Police.

(b) From 26 June 1981 to 4 August 1981 and again from 10 December 1981 to 3 March 1982 when he was released.

(2) No.

Mr. Thozamile Gqweta

29. Mr. S. A. Pitman asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether Mr. Thozamile Gqweta was convicted of any offences during the past five years? If so, state what offences.

(2) Whether Mr. Gqweta is in hospital at present? If so, (a) when was he admitted and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Unknown. To establish this his fingerprints have to be taken. The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 only authorizes the taking of the fingerprints of persons accused of criminal charges. This does not apply to Mr. Gqweta.

(2) No. He was released from detention on 3 March 1982. (a) and (b) fall away. I nevertheless refer the hon. member to part (1) of my reply to question No. 21 on 20 February 1982.

An amount with calculated a one is, tax and some loses a minimal increase. This is in one poor amount as a poverty.

This is negative taxation.

Horizontal equity is where the same person pays a straight percentage of his wages in tax.

VERTICAL EQUITY

Rich earns R20 000 p.a. 20% as a base + 12% = 32% tax

Poor earns R2 000 p.a. 20% as a base + 2% = 22% tax

HORIZONTAL EQUITY

Rich earns R20 000 p.a. 30% goes 20% tax

Poor earns R2 000 p.a. 30% goes 70% tax.
1. How many inmates have been hospitalized since 16 February 1982 and (b) for what reasons?
2. Whether the relatives of such inmates have been informed of their being hospitalized, if not, why not? If so, when?
3. Whether the inmates may be visited by their relatives, if not, why not? If so, how often?
4. Whether the inmates have been seen by private doctors if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

1. (a) Two.
   (b) One for treatment of an ulcer and the other one for treatment of pneumonia. The one first mentioned has already been discharged from hospital and it is expected that he will be discharged today.
2. Yes, in one inmate on the day he was admitted and in the other inmate on the day after his admission.
3. Yes, daily for one hour during the morning and one hour during the afternoon.
4. No, because the medical and surgical treatment and care provided in the hospital are quite adequate.
Detainees 5/6/82
23. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any of the detainees recently admitted to hospital for psychiatric treatment had a history of any psychiatric condition requiring treatment; if so, how many; if not, how long after being detained was a psychiatric condition diagnosed in each case.

(2) Whether the causes of these conditions have been ascertained; if so, what are the causes?

† The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) It is not within the knowledge of the Department of Justice whether a detainee has previously received psychiatric treatment or not, as it is information which only the person concerned and his doctor possess.

(2) It is accepted that the question whether a psychiatric condition exists in any specific case and what the possible causes of such condition are, can only be answered by doctors after a thorough investigation of the person concerned. It is therefore not practically possible in general to refer to the causes of the development of such a condition. The question of course arises whether it is justified to publicly discuss the psychiatric condition of any person concerned, even if it would have been possible to determine the causes.
JOHANNESBURG. — Four detainees, including a Johannesburg grandmother, have been released from security police detention at John Vorster Square.

They are: Mrs Esther Levinat, a member of the Black Sash and secretary of the South African Zionist Federation; Miss Linda Bernhardt, a well known entertainment personality and manager of the pop group Joy; Mr Ralph Wortley, director of the careers guidance unit at the University of the Witwatersrand; and Mr Thozamile Gweta, a Christian Labour official.

Mr Gweta, president of the SA Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), was detained in Ciskei on his first day of freedom yesterday, but was later released.

Mrs Levinat, who was detained on January 5 and was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, was one of several detainees to be admitted to hospital during her detention.

ON ARRIVAL

Mr Wortley was detained on January 8 and Miss Bernhardt on February 23 when she arrived at Jan Smuts Airport after a trip to the United States.

She was held under Section 2 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for a 14-day detention period without the detainee being brought to court. She was released before the period expired.

All the releases were confirmed by security police headquarters in Pretoria in an announcement last night.
Funeral: Issel barred

BY not allowing banned detainee Mr Johnny Issel to attend his mother's funeral on Saturday, the government had "made people more aware how detention separates them from their dearest — even in times of death," says Mr Issel's wife, Shahida.

"And I want people to be aware of this," Mrs Issel said on Monday. "I knew that they wouldn't allow Johnny to come to the funeral and I felt very upset for the family."

"He's the eldest and he was very close to his mother and his brother and sister although he did not see them very often," she continued.

Mrs Issel said the funeral of her husband's mother, Mrs Ivy McGuinness, had been marred by the refusal of a minister of the Congregational Church to allow her to be buried from the church because of the 'guest speakers.'

The priest wanted to run the service alone so we held the funeral from the home," she added.

Speeches by Mr A M Omar, Mr Issel's attorney, and Mr David Peterson, a family friend, highlighted the plight of detainees.

CRIBED

Mrs Issel said she found it difficult to explain to her three children why their father could not attend his mother's funeral.

"My eldest daughter, Leila, cried her heart out. She is growing up with all these things around her and I told her that she must remember that the crying doesn't stop here. She understands what is happening to Johnny and she is learning to cope with it," Mrs Issel said.

She said the Security Police were very much in evidence during the funeral procession but added that they had kept a low profile and that there were no incidents.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee protested against the Minister of Justice's refusal to allow Mr Issel to attend the funeral. They said in a statement that because the Minister could not give a reason for Mr Issel's detention, they could not see why his human right is being denied him."
Ex-detainee tells of illness

By ANNE SACKS

ESTHER Levitan had never been to hospital before her detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

But in the past two weeks the 35-year-old Black Sash member and SA Zionist Federation secretary has been in hospital twice suffering from stomach erosion caused by anxiety and tension and high blood pressure.

Mrs Levitan said yesterday visits from her children, who live in London, while she was in hospital were better than all the medicines in the world.

Mrs Levitan was detained at John Vorster Square on January 1 and released from the Johannesburg Hospital on Thursday.

Yesterday she was clearly enjoying the caring attention of her mother, who had just arrived from Cape Town, her son Jonathan, daughter Lesley and two young grandchildren.

Jonathan and Lesley were each allowed one-hour visits every day, and Esther said just seeing them was the world's best medicine.

A week after she was detained, she developed high blood pressure and was admitted to hospital for two nights.

MRS ESTHER LEVITAN

anxiety and tension

She was readmitted about 10 days ago after she was examined by the District Surgeon. She was kept under 24-hour guard, and was also visited by a magistrate every day.

Although she suffers from intermittent headaches and nausea, the stomach pains have decreased. She is receiving physiotherapy and psychotherapy.

"I have never been in hospital in my life," she said. "Now its been twice in two weeks."
Detainees: Parents angry

Staff Reporter

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee in Cape Town has condemned the authorities' delay in replying to their letter detailing "punitive treatment" of people held in terms of security legislation.

The letter was addressed to the Chief of the security police, Lieuten-ant-General Johan Coet-see, on January 26 — six days before the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett. Copies were sent to the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coet-
see.

To date, the committee has received no answer from General Coetsee. The two ministers acknowledged the letter 24 days after receiving it. In a statement issued yesterday, the committee said: "Are we not entitled to more prompt attention from people holding such power and responsible to the people of this country?"

Patients

"While people die in police cells and become hospital patients as a result of their treatment, the ministers and their departments think about it for 3½ weeks before even acknowledging the letter."

The letter to General Coetsee said the committee had evidence that "the powers given to your officers and to those of the Prisons Department have been used to harass and victimize detainees and their relatives, causing suffering which can only be categorized as punishment."

The committee cited the case of Mitchell's Plain community leader Mr. Johnny Issel, who is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Modderbee prison near Benoni in the Transvaal. Section 10 allows a detainee to have access to relatives, legal representatives and other prisoners.

"This detainee has been moved to a prison 1400km from his home. His wife (with small children) and attorney find it very difficult to exercise their right to access."

The notification of arrest of a patient in a psychiatric ward in Johannesburg General Hospital by Dr. Hugh Floyd, the patient's father, Dr. Floyd, said yesterday - "the only inference that can be made is that the books have been withdrawn as a form of 'punishment.'"
Family worried

Johannesburg — The family of a Durban detainee, Mr Pravin Gordhan, 31, are worried because they have not been allowed to see him since he was detained on November 37.

His wife, Mrs Pravina Gordhan, said yesterday she was desperately worried about her pharmacist husband, especially after the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

She said she had requested a visit every week, but it had been refused. Brigadier J. R. van den Hoven, chief of Durban's security police, said yesterday he would discuss the matter only with Mr Gordhan's relatives. — DDC.
CAPE TOWN — The "hostile, uninformed, half-truths and fabrications" alleged against the South African Medical Association since the death of Steve Biko in 1977 is a well-planned and co-ordinated attack on South Africa, said \(\text{\textit{Masa}}\)'s general secretary, Dr C. E. H. Viljoen.

This was stated in a supplement to the February edition of the South African Medical Journal, drawn up by Dr Viljoen in compliance with a resolution taken by the Masa executive last year.

Dr Viljoen said a superficial reading of all allegations against Masa showed that identical words were used.

"It would be naive…to come to any conclusion that this is a well-planned and co-ordinated attack against the country itself."

Answering allegations that Masa discriminated between its members and practised "preferential medicine," Dr Viljoen noted that any legally qualified medical practitioners living in South Africa could become a member.

"Out of approximately 10,000 members, there are more than 700 Asians and 200 blacks," he said.

"A favourite play of entries to demote the doctor/patient ratios according to racial groups.

"And that is to imply that while there is one medical practitioner for 600 white South Africans, there is only one for 40,000 black South Africans."

Dr Viljoen said black, Asian, and coloured patients were treated mostly by white doctors because they represented the majority of doctors.

"Defying that Masa was involved with the Security Police and "the torture and murder" of political prisoners, Dr Viljoen said, "not a shred of evidence has been produced to support this."

He stated that regarding the treatment of Steve Biko, Masa "did not condone or endorse the findings of the SA Medical and Dental Council regarding the conduct of the doctors responsible."

But "there was nothing legally and constitutionally further the association could do." — BDC.
No visits

family

worried

6/3/82

By ANNE SACKS

The family of a Durban security detainee, Mr Pravin Gordhan, 31, are worried because they have not been allowed to see him since he was detained on November 27.

His wife, Mrs Pravina, said yesterday she was desperately worried about her pharmacist husband, especially after the death in detention of trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett.

"I am very frightened," she said.

She said she requests a visit every week but this is always turned down.

It is believed a few other Durban detainees have also never been allowed visits.

Brigadier J R van den Hooven, chief of Durban's Security Police, said yesterday he did not wish to discuss the matter with the Rand Daily Mail.

"I will discuss it only with his relatives," he said.

ruguya

nations at the University of
art, has been invited to be an

national piano competition in
No visits

family

worried

by annie sacs

The family of a Durban security detainee, Mr. Pevery Gordon, B.4. are worried because they have not been allowed to see him since he was detained on November 17.

His wife, Mrs. Pevery Gordon, said yesterday she was desperately worried about her husband's health, especially since the death in detention of another detainee, Mr. Mull Amber.

"I am very frightened," she said.

She said she requested a visit every week but this is always turned down.

It is believed a few other Durban detainees have also never been allowed visits.

Brigadier C. F. van der Walt, senior investigator for the security police, said yesterday he did not wish to discuss the matter with the Press.

"I will discuss it only with his relatives," he said.
A FORMER Bosmont, Johannesburg, teacher, Mr Rashid Khan, was detained briefly this week for questioning by the Security Police.

It is believed he was questioned about his dismissal this year from the Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont for staying away from school on June 16 to observe the anniversary of the 1976 unrest in black townships.

A spokesman of the public relations division of the South African Police declined to comment on what he called a "routine investigation".

Fifteen Johannesburg and Cape teachers allege they were barred from teaching by the Director of Coloured Education because they stayed away on June 16 last year.

Students organised a school boycott on that day in remembrance of those who died during the unrest.

Eight teachers at Chris Jan Botha High and Eldorado Park High were dismissed from their posts at the beginning of the year.

The teachers said in a statement that a number of teachers had been dismissed, transferred or demoted in the past few years because of their political beliefs.

They said they were more vulnerable because they had temporary posts, and believed they were an example to other teachers to toe the line.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, could not be contacted for comment.
Soweto student tells of smuggled letters

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — A former Soweto student leader has told a Vanderbijlpark magistrate that she wrote and smuggled notes and letters to her mother and two lawyers because the security police were forcing her to confess that she was a member of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayco).

Miss Mary Masabata Loute, 23, gave this evidence while she was cross-examined by the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel. She has now spent two days in the witness box.

Miss Loute and Mr Sidney Khosie Seatholo, 25, have pleaded not guilty to two counts under the Terrorism Act. The magistrate is Mr A H Barlow, sitting in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court.

Both accused were members of the Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC) which was banned on October 19, 1977.

The state alleges that Miss Loute was the secretary and Mr Seatholo the president of Sayco. Sayco was formed outside South Africa by former members of the SSRC.

Miss Loute denied that she was a member of Sayco. She said she first heard about the organization when she read a report in a Johannesburg newspaper on June 17 last year. She further heard about Sayco when she was questioned by the police at Protea police station.

Miss Loute said she wrote and smuggled the notes and letters while she was held at Krugersdorp by the security police. She wrote to her mother, who is a Johannesburg attorney, Miss Priscilla Japa, and a senior advocate, Mr G Bizos.

Miss Loute's mother brought an urgent Supreme Court interdict against the police in July restraining the police from assaulting her daughter.

Miss Loute said she was assaulted by a Lieutenant Trollip and was forced to admit that she was a member of Sayco. She asked her mother to move her reference book, passport, diary and books and not give them to the police.

When asked by Mr Swanepoel why she did not want the police to see her books, Miss Loute said: "I do not deny that I am a person who is not politically minded. I am in possession of banned books at home."

Miss Loute asked her mother in one of the notes that a cake and tea party must be held at her home to appease her ancestors. She wanted to appease her ancestors because of her constant police detention. She spent more than 18 months under security police detention.

When asked whether her political views had changed since she had given evidence for the state in the Kempton Park trial where leaders of the SSRC were charged with sedition, Miss Loute said she did not hold the same political views as those she held before the trial.

"But that does not mean that I am not aware that a black man in this country is oppressed. I suffered by being detained for 18 to 19 months. I decided to help my society by getting involved in cultural organizations rather than politics," Miss Loute said.

She said the security police took her round the country to visit her friends because "Trollip was hammering on the fact that I was recruiting round the country."

Mr Seatholo, the former president of the SSRC, closed his case without giving evidence in his defence.

The hearing continues on Tuesday.
Ministers quizzes on treatment of unemployment
Release date: 3-8-78

Mr. Stein, President of American Motors, recently shocked the automotive world by revealing that a new automobile would be produced for the 1979 model year. The vehicle, known as the "Surprise Car," was billed as the world's first "no-emissions" automobile.

The "Surprise Car" uses a new type of fuel that produces no pollutants. The engine is a complex system of pipes, tubes, and valves that convert the fuel into electricity, which is then used to power the car. The car also features a unique braking system that recovers energy from the wheels and stores it in batteries, allowing the car to "coast" for distances on electric power alone.

The "Surprise Car" is expected to go on sale in the fall of 1979 at a price of $25,000. It will be available in three models: the "Surprise Sedan," the "Surprise Wagon," and the "Surprise Coupe." Each model will be powered by a 2,000-horsepower engine and will be capable of reaching 100 miles per hour in less than 10 seconds.

The "Surprise Car" is the result of five years of research and development by American Motors engineers. The company claims that the car will be able to travel 500 miles on a single tank of fuel and will be as safe as the current generation of automobiles.

Although the "Surprise Car" is still a work in progress, American Motors is confident that it will meet all safety and emissions standards. The company is currently working on a new engine that will further reduce the car's fuel consumption and emissions.
Detainees mend in hospital

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Two detainees had been put in hospital since February 28, the Minister of Police, Mr. le-Grange, told the Assembly yesterday.

In reply to Dr M S Barnard (PPF Parktown), Mr le Grange said one was treated for an ulcer and the other for psychosis. One had already been discharged and it was expected that the other would be discharged today.

Their relatives had been informed and could visit them for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon.

The detainees, whose names were not given, had not been seen by private doctors because the medical and specialist treatment and care provided in the hospital were adequate, Mr le Grange said.
Govt tackled on security legislation

Evidence changed after I voted for detentions

of Mr. Katsin

By RARE
Moll Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. - The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee has condemned the authorities' delay in replying to a letter in connection with the treatment of people held under security laws.

The letter was sent to the chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetsee, on January 28 - eight days before the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

Copies were sent to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobe Coetsee.

The committee has received no answer from General Coetsee. The two Ministers acknowledged the letters after 24 days.

In a statement, the committee said: "Are we not entitled to more prompt attention from people holding such power and responsible to the people of this country?"

"While people die in police cells and become hospital patients as a result of their treatment, the Ministers and their departments think about it for three and-a-half weeks before even acknowledging the letter."

The letter to General Coetsee said the committee had evidence that "the powers given to your officers and to those of the Prisons Department have been used to harass and victimise detainees and their relatives, causing suffering which can only be categorised as punishment."

The committee cited the case of a Mitchells Plain community leader Mr Johnny Issel being held near Benoni under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Section 10 allows access to relatives, legal representatives and other prisoners.

But because he has been moved to a prison 1,600km from home, his wife, small children and attorney find it difficult to exercise their right to see him.

In the case of Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of Dr Aggett, the committee said her parents had never been officially notified of her arrest.

Medical text books and puzzles were accepted, but later returned "because the detainees did not want them."

The committee said Dr Floyd had specifically requested the books and puzzles. "The only inference that can be made is that the books have been withdrawn as a form of punishment."

Dr Floyd's father, Mr Hugh Floyd, said yesterday his daughter had now been transferred from a psychiatric ward in the Johannesburg Hospital to a medical ward.
A challenge to the Minister of Police

By the time this article appears it will be almost six months of solitary detention for Barbara Hogan and Cedric de Beer, both detained on September 22 1981, and for Auret van Heerden and Alan Fine, detained two days later. And, unless something startling happens meanwhile, we shall be no closer to a solution of the riddle as to why they are detained.

In terms of the recommendations of the Rabie Commission (which the Government says it is adopting in toto) detention for longer than six months will have to be submitted to — and approved by — the Minister of Police.

Though these recommendations are not yet on the statute book, we urge that the Minister publicly, in Parliament, confirms that he is reviewing and has reviewed the files about these detainees and that — if he considers further detention necessary — he clearly and cogently gives detailed reasons for their continued detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

 Else let him release them forthwith. Half a year out of these young people's lives, isolated from family, friends and legal representation, without a charge raised against them is surely not tenable, not defensible.

We demand their immediate release, as also of the other detainees, some of whom are also approaching their six months in detention.
Campaign builds for independent doctors

DETAINES:
PLEA FOR
SUPPORT

FIFTY foreign medical organisations have been approached by the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee in an effort to intensify their campaign to force the Government to allow independent doctors to examine political detainees.

Black leaders yesterday came out in full support of the campaign, which also appealed for the support of 45 local medical bodies, student organisations and trade unions.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu of the Federation of South African Women said past events have removed all the confidence that the public could have had in the efficiency of district surgeons in their treatment of detainees. "The shabby treatment given to Steve Biko shortly before his death has left us with no doubt that some district surgeons owe their loyalty more to the Government than to the medical profession."

By SAM MABE

"We can only be assured of the safety of our detained fellow men if they are examined by independent doctors. In fact, we can be pleased only by the total scrapping of detention without trial laws and thereafter we would not need to have campaigns of this nature."

The Rev David Nkwe of the Anglican Church in Jabavu said: "In any democracy, you'd expect things to be done openly and I see no reason why any right-thinking person should not support this campaign.

He added that the more publicity is given to the campaign locally and abroad, the better it will be for the rallying of support from all concerned people. He also said the detention without trial law has no business to be in South Africa's statute books.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a Soweto community leader, said the Government had trampled on the fundamental principle of human justice by removing the people's right of habeas corpus. "And once this happens, the lives of the people are placed squarely in the hands of the Government's police system, which is the only system that allows the inexplicable disappearance of people."

"Citizens of this land are unprotected by the legal system of the country which has ceased to be a shield of justice for the people, but has become an instrument of oppression, persecution and torture by the Government."

"This is because the police are not accountable to anybody for their actions. The need is now for South Africans to fight tooth and nail for the restoration of the all important principle of human justice, the principle of habeas corpus," Mr Mosala said.

The heightening of the DPSC's campaign follows the recent brush-off they got from the Government when the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, turned down a request that an independent panel of doctors be allowed to visit detainees.

Organisations approached for support include the World Health Organisation, the British Medical Association and other organisations in Nigeria, Zimbabwe and France.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
KRUGERSDORP student who survived last month’s bomb blast which killed three other students in an old mine building in the West Rand has been detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

And his mother, Mrs Maria Musi, who has been allowed once to see him, said at the weekend that her son had a broken leg and a deaf ear sustained during the explosion.

Her son, Zandile Musi (18), was found pinned down by fallen bricks and concrete when police arrived on the scene of the explosion at a derelict mine building on the outskirts of Krugersdorp.
**Detainees Week organised**

**Argus Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG** — Mounting opposition to South Africa's detention laws has resulted in the organisation of a national 'Detainees' Week,' to be held from March 12, with support activities in all major centres.

Co-ordinating the activities is the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee which has played a major role since its inception in October last year, in keeping the public and media aware of the plight of detainees.

The committee estimates that 200 detainees are still being held by the security police with no indication as to whether they will be charged or released.

**MORRIS AWARE**

The aim of Detainees' Week is to make the public more aware of the effects of security legislation, a spokesman for the committee said.

Among events scheduled for Johannesburg will be:

- An all-night vigil from 6 pm on Friday March 12 to 6 am on Saturday March 13 to launch the week. The vigil will be held at Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, and there will be an opening prayer by the Rev Peter Scoones, and discussions on political issues and poetry reading throughout the night.

- A 24-hour fast by participants in the vigil.

- A petition will be circulated in Johannesburg for signatures on the morning of Saturday, March 13. Interested parties can add their signatures up to March 16.

- Plea for the release of political prisoners and poetry readings every morning from Monday, March 15 to Friday March 19 in John Vorster Square.

- A seminar on the debate Commission report by Dr D van Zyl Smit of the University of the Witwatersrand's law faculty and the University's Senate house'32 on Saturday, March 13 at 2.30 pm.

- A benefit performance of the play 'Farali' at the Market Theatre on March 17.

- A play highlighting the traumatic effects of detention written and

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**Proces**

4. While individual concerns from several limitations, increased by a small defined assumption.

It must be心头 that if one accepts to obtain, then the conduct of the people would appear to lead to the eventual maximisation of this would represent an event in which there were no "tongue." Due to this discussion is the fact that the evolution of the economic status (the role of potential and equity) has an evaluation in the below method, realised that subtle among economic activities, efficient, a summarised industrial collaboration) can still remain, fostering hardening in a new institutional area.
Mdantsane man sues police

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane man, Mr Frank Tonga, is sueing the Minister of Police for R15,000 for injuries alleged to have been suffered while in security police detention here.

In his claim Mr Tonga alleges that he was frequently assaulted by members of the security police from September 8 to September 24 last year.

A spokesman for Mr Tonga's attorneys said yesterday that the minister had until a month after service to reply to the summons.

The registrar of the supreme court here confirmed that the summons had been issued yesterday. — DDR
Remarks on detainees 'callous'

Religious Reporter

DIMENSION, official organ of the Methodist Church, has accused the National MP for Verwoerdberg, Mr A Vlok, of 'callousness' toward detainees, and said the system he defends is contrary to God's law.

An editorial article in Dimension refers to remarks made in Parliament by Mr Vlok on February 17, in reply to allegations by Mrs Helen Suzman (FPF, Houghton) about the treatment of detainees and their loneliness.

Mr Vlok is reported to have replied: 'I want to ask her this: if they are being interrogated, why are they so lonely?' amid laughter from Government benches.

UNCHARITABLE

Dimension said: 'We doubt whether anything has been said (about detention) which is as callous as the remarks made by Mr Vlok.

'Ve wonder if he — and those on the Government benches who found his uncharitable comments so amusing — have ever heard of the injunction of Jesus: Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have done it to me."

The article added: 'Recent events — from the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett to the admission of detainees to hospital and psychiatric wards — illustrate that South Africa's detention legislation has become a malignant monster that eats at the very fabric of our society.

'The tragedy is that these laws are made and applied by people who — very genuinely — claim they are Christians.

'Well, in our opinion, these laws are anything but Christian. No law which leads to a situation in which prisoners of the security police prefer death to detention can ever be consistent with the teaching of Christ.

'The Government claims it is faced with a "total onslaught", a nice catch-phrase that appears to be used as an excuse to justify almost any harsh action taken or contemplated.

'We believe the time has come for another type of total onslaught — an onslaught of prayer.'
Prof slams action on unionists

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A KEY Government labour adviser has criticised police action against trade unionists and called for an end to all forms of race discrimination and changes to the country's official bargaining system.

Prof Blackie Swart, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Government's National Manpower Commission, says the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett "need never have happened" and has "cast a further shadow over the credibility of Government labour reforms.

Prof Swart is head of the industrial relations department at Stellenbosch University's business school.

His views appeared in the Sunday Tribune.

Prof Swart lauds reforms introduced by the Department of Manpower but says co-operation is lacking between State departments to co-ordinate labour policies.

Actions by other Government departments, such as police involvement in strikes, and last year's pension proposals, "though they could be sound in principle, complicate the delicate balance that exists between labour and management".

He adds: "Comments by politicians, especially ministers not directly involved in labour matters, tend to complicate and retard progress towards a 'normalised' labour market."

He spells out changes he believes will aid labour reform.

These include education reforms as proposed by the De Lange committee, and an internal political solution to avoid a situation in which the factory floor is the only place blacks have a vote.

Prof Swart calls for the removal of all forms of discrimination. "The term 'justifiable discrimination' is a contradiction, and actually means justifiable injustices."

He says the official bargaining system will have to be adapted. Direct negotiations between unions and employees at company level "have come to stay" and although industrial councils "remain advantageous" in certain circumstances, they will have to change.

Prof Swart argues that "establishing credibility" through plant-level bargaining can lead to more centralised bargaining, which could ultimately lead to new, adapted industrial councils.
Hon. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained under (i) section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, No. 62 of 1966, (ii) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, No. 83 of 1967, and (iii) section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, No. 41 of 1971, in 1980 and 1981, respectively, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.
Parents of detainedees

THE Detainees Parents' Support Committee has declared next week a "Detainees Week," to mark nation-wide opposition to the Detention Laws.

A petition in the form of a declaration will be launched this week and the public is invited to record its rejection of political detentions by signing it. Various activities are planned throughout the country from March 12 to 20.

Among the events scheduled by the Johannesburg Committee are:
• An all-night vigil at Khotso House on March 12, starting from 6pm. The vigil will be opened by the Reverend Peter Storey, followed by talks, poetry reading etc. As a further act of solidarity, some participants intend fasting for 24 hours from Friday 6pm.
• The Declaration will be launched for signatures on March 13, in which the Public Support Group will play a prominent part. Deadline for signatures is on March 25.
• Religious services will be held on appropriate days during Detainees Week by the Christian, Islamic and Jewish faiths.
• Placard demonstrations will be held each morning from March 15 outside John Vorster Square and other points. Also in line is a benefit performance of the play "Marabi," which will be held at the Market Theatre on March 17. An opening night of the Committee's play, "Four Faces x Two," will be on March 19 at the same venue, starting at 6pm.

Sentiments concerning various aspects of detention and security legislation will be held during Detainees Week.

Listed in the petition are the following facts upon which the Committee bases its demand for the release of all detainees and the abolition of the detention laws:
• There are currently more than 200 people in detention.
• Detainees have no access to their doctors or lawyers.
• Few detainees have had visits from their families.
• In the last two months at least six detainees are known to have been hospitalized, three of whom were placed in psychiatric wards.
• Trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett died whilst being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act on February 5, and he is the 52nd detainee to have died in police custody.
• Detention is being used in an attempt to crush opposition to apartheid and minority rule. The security laws are used to label opposition of apartheid as 'criminals'.
• The Declaration also calls for all detainees to have regular access to their relatives, their lawyers and independent medical attention.

Bricks kill sangoma

Doctor was killed and four other seriously injured when they were pinned by bricks and concrete from a crumbling shelter being demolished by workmen on Monday night.

Five people were sleeping in the brick and concrete shelter on the corner of Boom andRegs, Marabastad, in Pretoria when they were unaware of the sleeping people being the dilapidated structure.

itch doctor, known only as Maletswale, hasted, died on the spot and the fo...
Synod urged

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES) was urged yesterday to speak out on issues such as death in detention and the treatment of squatters.

The Dr Allan Boesak of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Mission Church was responding to a list of questions put to the meeting by the interim committee of the Synod, and charged that the questions did not touch on the burning issues in the country.

The meeting, held in Pretoria, went into closed session yesterday to discuss the questions from the interim committee — the highest governing body of the RES which acts as liaison between the different churches in the group.

Credibility

Before the meeting closed, Dr Boesak asked why questions on death in detention and the squatter issue were not asked.

He said the RES should also address itself to the security laws and the recurrence of death in detention. "The credibility of the RES hinged upon its view of these issues," he said.

Referring to one of the questions from the interim committee — that member churches should elaborate on the role of the Broederk-ring and the Broederbond in their churches — Dr Boesak said he was "astonished" by this question.

"Same power"

"Does the interim committee wish to imply that the Broederk-ring and the Broederbond have the same kind of power in South Africa?" asked Dr Boesak, himself a member of the Broederk-ring organization of clergymen.

Earlier the meeting failed to formulate any clear resolutions on the question of dual membership of churches of the RES and the World Council of Churches.

Reports of the three committees, which met in closed session at the meeting to discuss the issue, would be forwarded to a central committee and the issue would be discussed at the next meeting of the RES in 1984, the meeting decided.
National week for detainees launched

By JAYNE LA MONT

The Detainees Parents’ Support Committee is launching a National Detainees Week from Friday during which the public will be invited to sign a declaration rejecting political detentions.

Various events, including an all-night vigil, are planned in most of the major centres of South Africa.

The Johannesburg branch of the committee has organised the following events as part of the week which ends on March 26:

- An all-night vigil from 6pm on Friday to 6am on Saturday at Khotsi House, De Villiers Street, Braamfontein. The public is invited to participate in the vigil, which will be opened by the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches. There will be songs, poetry reading and talks during the night and several participants are to fast for a 24-hour period.
- Various religious services will be held by Christian, Islamic and Jewish congregations.
- Peaceful demonstrations will take place each day from Monday to Friday next week outside John Vorster Square.
- A benefit performance of the play “Marabi” will be held at the Market Theatre on Wednesday evening and the play “Four Paces x Two” will open at the Market Theatre on Friday evening at 6pm.
- Details of seminars on various aspects of detention and security legislation to be held during the week will be announced later.

The declaration of solidarity will be launched for signing by the public on Saturday morning at various centres. Signatures for the declaration will be accepted until March 26.
detainees

Mystery of dead

The thermometer of justice

they story by David Brown

Two skulls are among the heads of murder. Two names among the heads of murder. And the other for presentation. The faces of murder and the other for presentation. "I was sitting in the truck," said the man who had been murdered. "I saw the man who had been murdered. And the other for presentation."

Two skulls are among the heads of murder. Two names among the heads of murder. And the other for presentation. The faces of murder and the other for presentation. "I was sitting in the truck," said the man who had been murdered. "I saw the man who had been murdered. And the other for presentation."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Attributed cause</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>5.9.82</td>
<td>Solwandi Loe Smoung Ngoude</td>
<td>Worcester</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 1983</td>
<td>Bellington Hamba.</td>
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<td>No details available</td>
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<td>24.1.84</td>
<td>James Tsiila</td>
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<td>9.6.84</td>
<td>Sultan Saloojee</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>Jumped from seventh floor</td>
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<td>9.6.84</td>
<td>Ngem Goga</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6.84</td>
<td>Pongololosa Hoye</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1986</td>
<td>James Hamakwayo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
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<td>9.10.86</td>
<td>Hangula Shonyeka</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide (no further details given)</td>
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<td>Leong Pin</td>
<td>Leeuvkop Prison</td>
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<td>5.1.87</td>
<td>Ah Yan</td>
<td>Silverton</td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
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<td>9.5.87</td>
<td>Alpheus Madiba</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
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<td>11.5.88</td>
<td>J B Tubabwa</td>
<td>Pretoria Prison</td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Unnamed person mentioned in Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>No details available</td>
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<td>5.2.89</td>
<td>Nicodinius Kagebe</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Slipped in the shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.2.89</td>
<td>Solomon Modipane.</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Slipped on the soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3.89</td>
<td>James Lenoo</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.89</td>
<td>Caleb Mayekiso</td>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6.89</td>
<td>Michael Shivute</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Suicide; No further details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.9.89</td>
<td>Jacob Monnagotla</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.9.89</td>
<td>Imam Abdullah Hareun</td>
<td>Maitland</td>
<td>Fell down the stairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>No deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21.1.71</td>
<td>Mbuyeni Cuthelah</td>
<td>Umtata</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
</tr>
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<td>27.1.71</td>
<td>Ahmed Timol</td>
<td>John Vorster Square</td>
<td>Jumped through 16th floor window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>No deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>No deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>No deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>No deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19.3.76</td>
<td>Joseph Mduli</td>
<td>Durban</td>
<td>Fell on a chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.8.76</td>
<td>Napiel Mabapile</td>
<td>East London</td>
<td>Death by hanging</td>
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<td>2.9.76</td>
<td>Luke Marwesbe</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
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<td>33.5.76</td>
<td>Dumisani Mapha (16)</td>
<td>Modder B Prison</td>
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<td>6.10.76</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>Carletonville Police Cells</td>
<td>No details available, but head injuries</td>
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<td>9.10.76</td>
<td>Edward Mzolo</td>
<td>Johannesburg Fore</td>
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<td>14.10.76</td>
<td>William Namudi Tehavane</td>
<td>Modder B Prison</td>
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<td>Ernest Mamashila</td>
<td>Balfour (Natal)</td>
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<td>26.11.76</td>
<td>Thalo Mosila</td>
<td>Butterworth</td>
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<td>11.12.76</td>
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<td>John Vorster Square</td>
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<td>15.12.76</td>
<td>George Botla</td>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Jumped six floors down stairwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.1.77</td>
<td>Namaath Nkhamitsa</td>
<td>Lesile</td>
<td>Suicide by hanging</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.1.77</td>
<td>Lawrence Ndanga</td>
<td>Johannesburg Fort</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.1.77</td>
<td>Elmon Malele</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>Hit head against a desk after fainting</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.2.77</td>
<td>Mathews Mbeloane</td>
<td>John Vorster Square</td>
<td>Fell from 16th floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.2.77</td>
<td>Tswatsetsetl Joyi</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>No details</td>
</tr>
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<td>22.2.77</td>
<td>Samuel Maloga</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
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<td>Aaron Khuma</td>
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<td>7.7.77</td>
<td>Pabakame Mabila</td>
<td>Kimberley</td>
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<td>Durban</td>
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<td>Bonaventure Sipho Malaza (18)</td>
<td>Krugersdorp</td>
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<td>19.7.78</td>
<td>Longile Tabalaza</td>
<td>Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>Jumped through fifth floor window</td>
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<td>1979</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>10.9.80</td>
<td>Saul Ndzumu</td>
<td>Umtata</td>
<td>Natural causes</td>
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<td>12.11.81</td>
<td>Tsitlhiwa Mushe</td>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>&quot;Found dead in his cell&quot;. No further details</td>
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<td>3.2.82</td>
<td>Neil Aggett</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>Still to be determined</td>
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</table>
out of tall buildings' and two committed suicide in an undisclosed manner. Explanations given by the police officer for the accidental deaths of detainees were: slipped in the shower room; slipped on a piece of soap; fell down the stairs; fell on a chair; hit head on a wall while in a scuffle; and fell 10 floors from a window ledge.

then realized he faced a double death either by the proper processes of the law or at the hands of his previous associates. Council for the widow said that an advocate who had seen another prisoner was informed that Kgosthe had not committed suicide but had died as a result of torture.

Nicedeas Kgosthe died of bronchial pneumonia. At the inquest a doctor said Kgosthe had first told him he had been slipped in the shower but then changed his story to having been assaulted by policemen during interrogation. The doctor said the marks, wounds and abrasions on the body were more likely the result of an assault than a slip in the shower room. Two members of the security police testified Kgosthe slipped in the shower room. The magistrate was unable to conclude any person but said it was a matter for the police to blame for Kgosthe's death.

Solomon Modlanie died three days after he was detained in 1989. According to a Press report, the head of the CID said Modlanie had received certain injuries when he slipped on a piece of soap, but this was not confirmed by the cause of death. The magistrate ordered the post mortem report to be carried out by a doctor appointed by the widow.

James Lekoe hung himself in his cell in Pretoria local prison. The prison surgeon found death was due to hanging. The family insisted on another post-mortem to be carried out by a doctor appointed by the widow.

Council for the widow told the inquest there was medical evidence that proved beyond doubt Lekoe had been given an electric shock on the day he died. Three pathologists testified there was a mark on his toe consistent with a very recent electric burn mark. Verdict: death by self-inflicted hanging.

The body of the ImamAbdullah Haron had 50 separate holes in its front, back and side. A police officer testified that Haron had fallen down stairs. A pathologist testified that some bruises were older than others and he could have been caused by the fall. The official finding was that Haron had died of heart failure, brought on in part by his fall.

Mihraam Cushala's body had bruises, wounds and a cut on his back. The official cause of death was natural cause.

Joseph Mdluli was found dead in his cell the day after he was detained. Mrs Mdluli claimed after viewing the body that it showed injuries on the forehead and lip, and the stomach was dilated twice its normal size.

Three months later the Minister of Police announced that four policemen would be homelode arising from the death of Mdluli, the inquest would be held.

Police witnesses at the trial said Mdluli was assaulted by police officials as he attempted to escape. He staggered and fell, hitting his chest or neck on a chair.

Doctors testified that the injuries were too diffuse to have been caused by a single fall over a chair.

The judge acquitted the four policemen but said there was evidence that "rakey" (lighter) marks on the hands, arms and legs of the policemen testified for the State.

Lake Marwenda died in Cape Town on the same day that he was detained under Section 23 of the General Law Amendment Act. He hanged himself with a noose made of strips of blankets cut with a razor blade and tied together with twine.

Police were uncertain how he obtained the razor and twine. The postmortem found several wounds on the body, including swelling of the right cheek bone, slight swelling of the lower arm, abrasions on an ear and on both shoulders and back. Police were unable to explain the other injuries.

Verdict: suicide by hanging.

Georges Rotha jumped a railing and fell six floors down a stairwell of the security police headquarters in Port Elizabeth.

The pathologist's evidence was that he found skin abrasions on the shoulder, upper chest, right upper arm and arm pit which indicated wounds probably two to six hours before death.

The inquest magistrate said he was not able to judge how these injuries had been sustained as no relevant evidence had been led. He found that Rotha had died of a head injury sustained when he fell, which was not due to any offence on the part of the police.

Steve Banks died as a result of a brain injury consisting of three main lesion areas. The post-mortem caused "light" injuries to the left of the chest wall and to the left or abdominal wall. There were various skin abrasions between 12 hours and eight days old. There was a cut on the top lip and on the left forehead.

Evidence at the inquest was that Banks had been naked in his cell while in detention in Port Elizabeth and signed this certificate incorrectly as Biko had refused food and water, was in a state of consciousness, had a bruise near his second rib, swollen feet, ankles and hands and shared speech and could not walk properly. Dr Lang said the police suggested to him that Biko could be shammoned. Biko's condition had deteriorated so it was decided to send him to the prison hospital in Pretoria. Biko was in a state of semi-consciousness when he was helped into a police Land Rover and was placed naked on cell mats on the "vehicular" floor with blankets over him.

Professor Preller, a leading neurological pa...
Since the Thermometer of Justice was last published two months ago, 36 people are known to have been detained. Many of these were trade unionists. Some were students from the University of the Western Cape.

Highlights of the last two months included:
- The death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, his funeral and the international and domestic reaction to his death;
- The taking to hospital of seven detainees; the release of the report of the Rabie Commission into Security Legislation; increased action by the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee; and the lifting of the banning orders of 12 people.

On February 5 Dr Neil Aggett, Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union, was found hanged in his cell. His death, the 50th in detention since 1963, unleashed a storm protest in South Africa and overseas.

Parents of other detainees demanded, and were allowed, to see their children.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) slammed detention without trial and Dr Aggett’s death. In Australia, trade unions began a week-long boycott of all South African shipping, to be followed by a week-long boycott of South African Airways.


The Detainees’ Parents Support Committee set up a panel of independent doctors to examine all detainees. The Government rejected this idea, saying the detainees’ health needs were well catered for by the various district surgeons.

Concern for the wellbeing of the detainees increased sharply when, within a few weeks, of each of the seven detainees had to be rushed to hospital.

36 more arrested

Women detainees were admitted to hospital under the names of “Mrs Black” and “Mrs Brown.” Two other women admitted were Esther Levinat and Rene Roux.

Three detainees were admitted for psychiatric treatment. They were Sam Kikini, Thozamile Qweta and Liz Floyd, Dr Aggett’s girlfriend.

Early in February the Rabie Commission report of its inquiry into Security Legislation was made public.

While some proposals regarding detentions without trial were welcomed, there was no wriggle that the Rabie Commission had failed to recommend the abolition of this type of action.

** **

On February 27 Zwelile Sinaga, president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) was released after 253 days in detention. He was not charged.

Other detainees released in this period included: Dumile Makhanda, chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Union, Maxwell Madzimpisi, Mxolisi Didiza, Zandile Muzua and Si- pho Pitina. The latter four were all trade unionists.

Also released were: Esther Levinat, a member of the Black Sash, Vuyisile Mdelelo, a Soweto poet, Steven Kison, a British citizen, Ralph Worley, a member of the University of Witwatersrand staff, Kathy Hunter, Daphne Smith, Joub Hulze, Marita Claisen, Nathan Erasmus, Isaac Ngcobo and Linda Bernhardt.

The banning orders on 12 people were lifted.

They were: A A Adareem, M M Mokumena, M F Mqumwilana, M Dyani, D Adler, P Tshume, I T Matthews, D D Qobo, S Ramotse, E Magas, H Phungula, and M Ngubeni.

Three people were banned for five years from attending gatherings: David Sipolsane of Umbhaco, Mawelo Ramgobin of Verulam and Sheila Weinberg of Johannesburg.
POLITICS

78 held under Terror Act

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that 78 people were being held in detention in terms of the Terrorism Act.

During last year 320 people had been detained in terms of the law.

This represented an increase of 228 in the 1980 figure.

Mr Le Grange was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PPP, Houghton).

During 1981, 950 people had been detained in terms of the Terrorism Act, Section 22 of General Laws Amendment Act and Section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act.

In the previous year 990 people had been detained in terms of the three laws.

At present, there were no people being detained in terms of the General Law Amendment Act, 78 in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and six in terms of the Abuse of Dependence-Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act.

Asked how long each person had been detained, Mr Le Grange replied: "In view of the volume of work involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it to be impracticable to furnish the information required."

Many of the people detained in terms of the Terrorism Act were originally detained in terms of the General Law Amendment Act. The total number of detentions for 1981 and 1980 were, therefore, lower than numbers detained under all three laws.

In a statement, Mr Le Grange also said that detainees would not be allowed access to their ministers of faith "at random."

He was replying to seven representatives of the Christian, Jewish, Muslim and Hindu communities who recently sent a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, asking permission for ministers of their faiths to visit detainees in Durban.

Mr Le Grange said he wished to assure that in principle he favoured detainees receiving spiritual help, but that it "should be appreciated that for various reasons ministers and other representatives of the community cannot be allowed access to detainees at random."

"As you are no doubt aware there is a considerable number of chaplains, representatives of almost all church denominations in the service of the SAP, the SADF, and the prison service who would be only too pleased to provide spiritual sustenance to a detainee if requested to do so," said Mr Le Grange.

"Depending on the circumstances of each case, at any particular time a chaplain will, at the request of the detainee, be permitted to provide spiritual help and nurture to such a detainee."

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said the question regarding chaplains for the Muslim, Hindu and Jewish religions had not yet been answered.

"We will have to explore the minister's statement carefully but I cannot say yet what action will be taken."

Investigations were made by Diakonia after it was revealed by Mrs Sylvia Favis, mother of detainee Merle Favis, that her daughter had not been allowed to see Rabbi Selwyn Franklin, of the Orthodox Jewish Congregation in Durban.

One of the representatives, the Reverend John Borman of the Methodist Church said last night that because of the widespread doubt and concern over the treatment and conditions of detainees he "would have expected that the minister would have welcomed the offer and requests by senior clergy to visit them."

"However, I welcome the minister's assurance that prison chaplains may have access to detainees and I hope that detainees are fully informed about this possibility," he said.
Trade unions warn on detentions

THE independent trade union movement in South Africa has warned the Government that the workers will not 'sit idly by while detentions continue.'

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, 13 independent unions endorsed demands for the unconditional release of all detainees and the scrapping of security laws that 'permit the continued harassment and detention of trade unionists.'

The statement follows a series of solidarity meetings of the unions throughout the country recently.

WIDESPREAED

The unions noted that the latest wave of detentions was the most widespread and serious attack so far. It had removed the leadership of several unions and had resulted in one death.

Several others were sent to hospitals or placed under psychiatric care.

We note increased use of security laws by South African and Ciskeian authorities and Security Police harassment of trade unions that includes detentions, raids of union offices and so on.

The unions noted widespread allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees.

EXPLANATION

The explanation given by the authorities for the detentions was 'utterly rejected' by the unions.

'We were told there would be a trial early this year in response to the initial outcry at the detentions, yet no such trial has taken place.'

Attempts by the Department of Manpower Utilisation to distance themselves from the State action were also 'utterly rejected.'

The independent unions condemned the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) for a statement issued on the day of the funeral of Dr Neil Aggett, dissociating themselves from the protests against his death in detention.

DISGRACE

'Such a statement is a disgrace to any organisation purporting to represent workers and an insult to the workers they claim to represent.'

Their statement represents an attack on unions showing solidarity on the death of a trade unionist.

'It is particularly ominous in view of the fact that the last such attack by TUCSA on trade unions was followed by a wave of bannings of trade unions in 1976. 'Let the Government note that the independent trade unions and the workers are not going to sit idly by while these detentions continue.'

UNIONS

The following independent unions demanded the unconditional release of all detainees:

Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), General Workers' Union (GWU), Food and Canning Workers' Union (PCWU), African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), Commercial and Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), Black Municipal Workers' Union, Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA), Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), Orange Vaal General Workers' Union, Motor and Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (MACWUSA).
Wits students get 10 days' jail under Security Act

Own Correspondent JOHANNESBURG.
— Four university students will spend 10 days in jail after being convicted yesterday on charges under the Internal Security Act.

The Wit students appeared before regional magistrate Mr H Oosthuizen who sentenced them to 360 days — then suspended 280 days of the sentence for five years. They will serve 10 days in jail.

When considering the sentence, Mr Oosthuizen said he took into account the fact that the students had been in custody for seven months.

The students are Benno Min David Greyling, 20, formerly of Argyle Court, Smit Street, Jobur Park; Elainel Rose Mohamed, 20, of Wanderer Road, Newclare; Michael Anthony O'Donovan, 21, of Homestead Avenue, Randfontein, and Lesley Lax, 23, of Huntry Street, Yeoville.

Changed plea

They were convicted yesterday after changing their pleas of not guilty to guilty and admitting they committed the offence between July 20 and 31 last year.

They had earlier pleaded not guilty to charges of making posters or placards and displaying them to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the banned South African Communist Party also that they pursued the purpose and aims of an unlawful organisation.

Mr M Basran, for the defence, said his clients had been given permission to write examinations in February while in custody.

He said Greyling completed his B.A. degree, Mohamed and Lax finished the second year of a B.A. degree and O'Donovan passed all subjects except one in his first year.

To continue

Mr Basran asked the court for a suspended sentence, saying all his clients wished to continue their studies at Wits.

He said registration for this year closed at the university last month. The authorities at Wits were prepared to register them on condition they would be available for studies not later than April.

He said evidence led by the State earlier did not show that the students were members of the SACP or that any one of them was a ringleader.

The students would lose a lifetime chance of continuing studies if they should be sent to prison for a lengthy period.

Police told the court, when the trial started last month, that Greyling had been in custody since July 31 last year and the other three since August 11 last year.

Jubilant

Jubilant relatives and friends of the four students hugged and kissed each other outside the court after sentence was passed.

Greyling's mother, who was overcome with joy after she was earlier seen crying in court before sentence was passed, said she had always trusted in God since her son was arrested.

She said she felt relieved and happy that her son would be able to continue studying.

Mohamed's father, Dr I N Mohamed, senior lecturer in mathematics at Wits, said he was happy his daughter and her friends decided to change their plea of not guilty to avoid a lengthy trial.
Kikine back in police custody

DURBAN — Detained trade unionist Mr Sam Kikine, discharged from a Durban hospital where he had been receiving psychiatric treatment, was taken into police custody on condition he would no longer be held in isolation cells, his lawyer said.

He said the psychiatrist, who has treated Mr Kikine since he was admitted to St Augustine's Hospital about two weeks ago, had recommended the conditions of discharge, which had been accepted by the police.

Mr Kikine, the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, was detained in November last year and had spent about 90 days in solitary confinement before he was admitted to hospital.

Mr Kikine is being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. The head of Security Police in Durban, Brigadier J Van den Hoven, would not comment on the discharge or detention of Mr Kikine. "I will discuss it with his relatives," he said.
DURBAN — The detainee, Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of the 25,000-strong South African Allied Workers' Union, was discharged today from St Augustine's Hospital where he had been receiving psychiatric treatment since February 28.

Mr Lionel Goldman, administrator of St Augustine's, said Mr Kikine left the hospital premises under police guard.

Mr Kikine was detained on November 26.
Kikine not to be isolated?

DURBAN — Detained trade unionist, Mr Sam Kikine, had been discharged from hospital on condition he would no longer be held in isolation cells, his lawyer said yesterday.

Mr Kikine had been receiving psychiatric treatment.

Mr Kikine's lawyer said the psychiatrist who had treated Mr Kikine since he was admitted to hospital about two weeks ago had recommended the conditions of discharge, which had been accepted by the police.

The psychiatrist declined to comment yesterday, but said he was satisfied with the conditions of the discharge.

Mr Kikine, the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and had spent about 90 days in solitary confinement before he was admitted to hospital.

The head of security police here, Brigadier R. van den Hoven, would not comment.— SAPA
Unions warn on detentions

By Drew Forrest

Independent black and non-racial trade unions representing more than 160,000 workers have warned that they "would not sit idly by" while the detention without trial of trade unionists continued.

In a hard-hitting joint statement the unions said yesterday the recent wave of detentions is "the most widespread and serious attack so far" and has "made a mockery of the State's new labour dispensation."

The statement was released by most major independent worker bodies including Casa, Fosatu, the SA Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, The African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

It is an important prelude to this year's independent union summit meeting, scheduled for April 24 and 25 in Johannesburg, at which the detention of unionists is bound to feature prominently.

Noting the widespread allegations of maltreatment of detainees, the unions reject explanations offered by the authorities for the detentions.

"We were told there would be a trial early this year," they say. "It is now clear that the State does not, and never did, have the evidence for such a trial."

The unions describe the statement released by the Trade Union Council of SA (TUCSA) on the day of Dr Aggett's funeral as "a disgrace to any organisation purporting to represent workers."
Law chiefs: Rabie offers no safeguard

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Rabie Commission on security legislation failed to recommend effective safeguards against death or injuries in detention, according to the Association of Law Societies of SA.

The association, reacting to the Rabie report yesterday, said that apart from more than 40 deaths in detention, reports of detainees being referred to hospitals for psychiatric treatment gave rise to grave concern.

In a statement issued in Pretoria its president, Mr Monty Kroll, said the association had recommended to the Minister of Justice a number of safeguards which would go a long way towards remedying the situation. They included the keeping of full records by the uniformed police branch on each detainee, with notes taken at all stages of detention, including medical examinations, all interrogations, and notes of the physical and mental health of the detainee.

The association had also recommended the presence of a senior magistrate during interrogations.

The association has urged that wherever possible, detainees should be charged and prosecuted under the common law.

It found certain Rabie recommendations fell short of what it believed to be necessary.

Among these were:

- A failure to introduce sufficient safeguards to ensure people were not detained without justification;
- A lack of provision for detainees to be visited by their lawyers; and
- A lack of provision for payment of compensation to detainees.

The association also questioned whether the banning laws had achieved their objective.

"In effect, sentence is imposed without any trial at which the accused is given the opportunity of meeting the accusations against him. The possibility of miscarriages of justice must be ever-present."

The association charged that the civil remedies for misuse of power were inadequate.

See Page 9
Rabie Report falsely says lawyers
Detainees petition seeks public support

[Handwritten text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]
### The Minister of Justice

**Pondway, 12 March 1982**

The Government announces that the proposed legislation will be introduced to the House of Commons in the near future. The legislation will provide for the establishment of the new Department of the Environment and for the transfer of certain functions from the Environment Protection Act, 1971, to the new Department.

**Duration of Section 172 of the Criminal Procedure**

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**Note:** The duration of the provisions of Section 172 of the Criminal Procedure has been extended to cover the period from 27 December 1980 to 27 December 1983. Excel extract/10/92/24/10/1982.

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**Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure**

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**Note:** The duration of the provisions of Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure has been extended to cover the period from 16 October 1980 to 16 October 1989. Excel extract/10/92/24/10/1982.
MORE DETAINES

For the month of March, thus far, seven people have been detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and one under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

This brings to 41 the number of people detained without having been charged in the first three months of 1992, according to a list prepared by the SA Institute of Race Relations this week. The list is "as accurate as possible, but is likely to have some names of people since released and not have the names of all those in detention," according to the institute.

About 299 people from all over SA, including the homelands, are currently in detention under security laws. Detainees include students, trade unionists, churchmen, lawyers and teachers.
'Detainee Week' prayers

A NATIONWIDE campaign to focus on the plight of the 280 people presently held in detention starts in Cape Town tomorrow with a weekend of prayer.

Thousands of people are expected to associate themselves with a declaration on detention sponsored nationally by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, and hundreds of people have volunteered to distribute the declaration during the week.

Church leaders throughout the Peninsula have been approached to associate themselves publicly with the call to release all detainees.

They will be asked to mention detention in their sermons on Sunday and to distribute the declaration to their churches. Lecturers at the University of Cape Town have been asked to observe a minute of silence during classes at the university on Monday.

On Friday, St George's Cathedral will open its doors to those who wish to pray for detainees.

Detainees' Week will in Benoni since November end with a protest rally at 2 1981.
A public crisis of confidence

The public no longer believes in the Association of South African Law Societies, says yesterday's Resolution to the Association of South African Law Societies of South Africa's resolution. The public no longer believes in the Association of South African Law Societies, says yesterday's Resolution to the Association of South African Law Societies.
Johannesburg, Correspondent

Blankets were hung over windows at the SA Council of Churches Johannesburg headquarters last night to ward off missiles hurled at a group of more than 400 people gathered to protest against detention without trial.

The vigil began at six o'clock last night and ended at the same hour this morning. It was held to protest against the continuing detention without trial of several student and trade union leaders who have been held for some months.

A spokesman said that last night bottles or bricks were hurled inside the back of Kloof House in the city, and some windows were smashed.

**Blankets**

"We hung up some blankets to cover the windows so as to keep away further missiles," the spokesman said.

The vigil was to mark the beginning of National Detainees’ Week during which the public would be invited to sign a declaration rejecting detentions without trial.

Next week there will be daily placard protests outside John Vorster Square and Christian, Jewish and Islamic religious ceremonies will be held.

For the declaration, signatures will be collected until next Saturday.
Worldwide plea goes out on detainees

BY ANTON HARBER

THE Detainees Parents’ Support Committee has appealed to more than 130 local and international medical organisations to support their call for an independent panel of doctors to have access to detainees.

And the response of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) to the appeal will be closely watched, since it may affect their precarious membership of the World Medical Association (WMA).

In a letter to the medical bodies, the Parents' Committee said that in the wake of the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett it is "no longer possible for the medical profession to remain neutral on these matters".

The letter set out five demands based on the guidelines for the treatment of prisoners adopted by the WMA in Tokyo in 1975:

◆ The police recognise an independent panel of doctors chosen by the Parents' Committee and family doctors;
◆ These doctors be given the right to examine all detainees when they are first held and at least once a week thereafter;
◆ If recommended by those doctors, specialists have access to detainees and, if hospitalisation is recommended, this should be done;
◆ Medical examinations and reports should be private; and,
◆ Parents be told of every visit to the detainee by a district surgeon and its reasons.

The letter has been sent to most of the national bodies tied to the WMA.

Failure by Masa to support the parents' demands will give ammunition to those seeking South Africa's expulsion from the WMA.

South Africa was recently readmitted to the world body after being expelled in the wake of the death of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko in detention in 1977.

A doctor speaking on behalf of the Parents' Committee said yesterday although their ultimate aim was the release of detainees, "safeguards are needed to protect the health of those still being held".

The parents have already selected a panel of independent doctors and requested they be given access to the detainees. The Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange has turned down the request. Masa could not be contacted for comment last night.

The Parents' Committee is collecting signatures for a declaration rejecting political imprisonment as part of a National Detainees' Week, and was due to launch the week with an all-night vigil at Khotso House, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, last night.

The committee will be collecting signatures at various centres until March 26.

Other activities during the week are:
◆ Various religious ceremonies by Christian, Islamic and Jewish congregations;
◆ Placard demonstrations outside John Vorster Square from Monday to Friday;
◆ Seminars on aspects of detention and security legislation; and,
◆ Benefit performances of two plays, "Marabi" and "Poor Faces X Two".
Detention Figures Given
SACC under ‘siege’

By Jon Qwelane

Blankets were hung over the windows at the S.A. Council of Churches' headquarters in Johannesburg last night to ward off "missiles" being hurled into the building, where more than 200 people had gathered to protest against detention without trial.

The vigil lasted 12 hours from 6 pm.

It was held to protest against the continuing detention without trial of several student and trade union leaders.

An SACC spokesman said bottles or bricks were hurled into the back of Kloof House in the city. Some windows were smashed.

He did not know who the attackers were.

"We do not absolutely rule out the possibility of right-wing elements, but it could have been an irate flat dweller," he said.

The vigil was to mark the beginning of National Detainees Week, during which the public will be invited to sign a declaration rejecting detentions without trial.

Letters have already been sent to more than 130 local and international medical associations to support a call from independent physicians to attend detainees.

During the week there will be placard protests outside John Vorster Square every day.
Detainees: Week of Solidarity

The Detainees Parents' Support Committee of the Western Cape announced yesterday that they had joined with similar committees in Johannesburg and Durban to launch a national week of solidarity with detainees.

During the focus-week, which begins today, the committee will collect signatures in support of a Declaration on Detentions, which calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all detainees and the abolition of security laws.

The committee has called on the public to add their voices to this call. They have also asked lecturers at the University of Cape Town to observe a minute's silence during lectures at the start of the week and have requested religious leaders to focus attention on the issue of the detainees.

Parents of detainees and other speakers will launch the focus week at a lunchtime meeting at UCT on Monday. To mark the end of the week there will be a further meeting at St Mark's Hall, Athlone, next Saturday. Speakers will include trade unionists, relatives, lawyers and churchmen.

"Our immediate demands are for access by family, lawyers and independent doctors," a committee statement said.
DOCTORS OFFER CARE FOR SECURITY DEPENDENTS

A CONCERNED MEDICAL COMMUNITY

ACTIONS ON TRADE UNIONISTS AND ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

[Partial text not readable due to the nature of the document]
SA'S ABORTION POLICY

THE END-0-WAR OVER

REVIEWS THE EFFECTS OF NO-TRIAL POLICE

EXPRESSSCOPE

SUNDAY EXPRESS MAIL 14-9-1936
Contrary to their apparent aims, repressive Government action is serving only to unify and strengthen the previously fragmented trade union movement.

One of the rallying cries of the burgeoning non-racial trade union movement was put to the test the week after Mr Aggett died.

More than 85 000 workers in hundreds of factories throughout South Africa stood in silence next to idle machines or left the shop floor during a half-hour tribute to Mr Aggett.

The stoppage, which industrial sociologists have termed a 'political strike', was the first incident in which workers took industrial action of a political nature on the shop floor and not in the form of a 'stay-away'.

It was also the first political strike called by trade unions in more than two decades.

Dr Eddie Webster, an industrial sociologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the stoppage was significant because unions had previously been reluctant to become directly involved in political action.

"but had been provoked into action against repression."

"They are now likely to widen their involvement in these issues."

Managements and the State should seriously consider the implications of detentions," he said.

The independent trade union movement began emerging as a strong force after the 1973 strikes.

Their presence was bolstered by the Witsunion reports, which paved the way for legitimate black trade unions, although some did not register and most adopted a non-racial stance.

Mr Phirosh Camay, general secretary of one of the more important trade union movements to emerge, the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), said the Witsunion reports and changes in legislation had lent legitimacy to black trade unions in the eyes of employers.

Employer-approved liaison committees were increasingly rejected by workers and employers began to deal with and sign recognition agreements with trade unions at company level.
The horror of the police detentions

Solitary confinement IS torture, says Professor Vorster

Anisha Gordhan, 4. She said goodbye to her father more than three months ago and hasn't seen him since.

"They searched our home for two hours. No, they didn't find anything banned.

"Towards the end of the search, they said they were taking Pravin away for questioning. They didn't say under what Act or for how long.

"Anisha, our daughter - she's four - said goodbye to her father.

"We haven't seen him since. I've made..."
The importance of communication in education...
Police interrupt car protest on detentions

DURBAN — Police this weekend pulled up posters of cars and disrupted an intended car procession through Durban organised by the Durban Detainees Support Committee, said Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diaspora, and member of the steering committee.

The Saturday morning procession was part of the National Detainee Day called by the committee for March 13.

Mr Kearney said about a dozen cars had collected at St Joseph's Convent in St Andrew's Street.

Posters were put on the cars drawing the public's attention to the continued detentions and calling for a change to the existing security legislation.

He said they intended to drive through the centre of town but when two cars left the premises they were stopped by police and the posters were pulled of the cars.

Mr Kearney said the security police then searched the cars and took away posters and leaflets that had not been banned in Friday's Government Gazette.

"Major G. Fournier told those gathered they would be investigating the possibility of charging the committee for their campaign against the security laws," he said.

Leaflets were also found during the day which attempted to disrupt the National Detainee Day. The pamphlets called the Detainees' Support Committee "the enemy".

About 300 people attended the conference on Saturday afternoon where Dr Duncan Ironside, an industrial sociology lecturer at Wits, said he was horrified to find on his return to South Africa that detention without trial had come to be accepted.

He said more than 2,318 people had been detained under South African security laws since 1977 and there was no indication that the number of detentions was likely to decline in the future. — DDC.

Bricks thrown into hall during vigil

JOHANNESBURG — Participants in a vigil for political detainees on Friday night sang chanted and listened to speeches, music and poetry until dawn on Saturday, ignoring bricks hurled through the windows of the hall they were using.

As the high-spirited crowd of about 400 sang freedom songs and heard a number of speakers condemn detention laws, bricks thrown intermittently from the courtyard of a flat behind the hall in Kloof House, De Villiers Street, smashed the windows and sprayed glass into the room.

Organisers covered the windows with blankets to stop the glass from spraying onto people and the meeting continued.

Yesterday Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, who organised the vigil, said they had not reported the matter to the police.

Police said yesterday they had no knowledge of the incident.

Dr Amanda Hill of Baragwanath Hospital, told the meeting the response of the Medical Association of South Africa to a call to support the campaign for an independent panel of doctors to have access to detainees was being keenly awaited.

She said afterwards that if Masa gave their support, the campaign would be considerably strengthened. If they did not, it would give ammunition to those seeking Masa's expulsion from the World Medical Association.

The Parents' Committee collected signatures for a declaration condemning political detentions. They will be collecting signatures for the declaration until March 23. — DDC.
Leading Cape Clemvmen say they will support protest
Detainee meeting ignores hoodlums

By ANTON HARBER

BRICKS smashing through windows were ignored on Friday night as people at a Johannesburg vigil for political detainees sang, chanted and listened to speeches, music and poetry until dawn on Saturday.

As the high-spirited crowd of about 400 sang freedom songs and heard a number of speakers condemn detention laws, bricks were thrown intermittently from the courtyard of a flat behind the hall in Khotso House, De Villiers Street, smashed the windows and sprayed glass into the room.

The crowd moved away from the back of the hall, organisers covered the windows with blankets to stop the glass from hitting people — and the meeting continued.

Yesterday Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, who organised the vigil, said they were unable to find the brick-throwers and had not reported the matter to the police.

Police said yesterday they had no knowledge of the incident.

Dr Amanda Hill, of Baragwanath Hospital, told the meeting the Medical Association of South Africa had been asked to support the campaign for an independent panel of doctors, who would have access to detainees. The association's response was being keenly awaited.

She said afterwards that if the association gave its support, the campaign would be considerably strengthened.

If it did not, it would give ammunition to those seeking to expel the association from the World Medical Association.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr Wanlu Senzile, president of the Congress of South African Students; Dr Ismael Mohammed, whose daughter, Elna, is serving a 10-day sentence under the Internal Security Act; Miss Judy Malherbe of the Wits SRC; Miss Amanda Kowali of the Women's Federation; and Mr David Webster, of the Conference of Academics for a Democratic South Africa.

The parents' committee collected signatures for a declaration condemning political detentions. They will be collecting signatures for the declaration until March 28.

The committee will hold a placard demonstration outside the Johannesburg Supreme Court at 4am today.

Other events planned for Detainees' Week include:

- Religious services in Christian, Islamic and Jewish congregations.
- Benefit performances of the plays "Marabi" at the Market Theatre on Wednesday evening and "Four Faces Two" at the Market Theatre on Friday.
- A number of seminars on aspects of detention and security legislation.
Detention protest at court

By Carolyn Dempster

A placard protest outside the Rand Supreme Court today marked the continuation of National Detainees Week in Johannesburg.

Protesters from the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, Black Sash and Public Support Group plan one-man stands outside the court every day from 9 am to 10.

Violence marred the start of National Detainees Week when bricks were hurled through windows of Khotso House in De Villiers Street during an all-night vigil on Friday.

Despite this, spokesmen for the groups involved said the detainee declaration/petition was well received by the public when circulated for signature on Saturday.

Other activities planned for this week are a benefit performance of the play "Ma-rahi" at the Market Theatre, with placard demonstrations before and after; a play written specially for National Detainees Week — "Four Faces by Two" — by Vanessa Gool, on Friday.

The placard demonstration outside the Supreme Court coincided with the trial of Mr R Adams and Mr Thembe, charged with conspiring to blow up the Brixton Tower.
Black Sash call for end to detentions

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — If the security police had nothing to hide they would not have prevented parents questioning the detained children on their treatment in detention, the national conference of the Black Sash heard yesterday.

Mrs Audrey Coleman, a Transvaal delegate to the conference and mother of Keith Coleman, who is presently being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, said following Dr Neil Aggett's death in detention earlier this year the security police had granted relatives visits.

She said that the security police had refused to acknowledge the Detainees' Support Committee and that they had continually tried to undermine the unity of the organisation, which cut across both class and racial barriers.

DOCTORS

She said the Detainees Support Committee had asked for an independent panel of doctors to ascertain that those in detention were in good health but this had been refused.

The national conference unanimously condemned the practice of arbitrary arrests and detention as being a violation of the civilised concepts of liberty and human rights, which necessitate the fundamental rights of beings corporate and the principle of the rule of law.

RELEASE

Demanding the abolition of the detention laws and the immediate release of all detainees, the Black Sash pledged to act unceasingly to achieve this.

Copies of their resolution will be sent to the Government, opposition political parties and homeland leaders.
Clergymen to say release detainees

Staff Reporter

Several prominent Cape Town clergymen had undertaken to sign a declaration protesting against continued detention of people throughout South Africa, a spokesman for the local Detainees' Parents' Support Committee said at the weekend.

Last night the Anglican dean of Cape Town, Dean Edward King, confirmed that he had signed the petition. The petition had gone out to all the churches, he said.

Father Desmond Curran, secretary of the Western Province Council of Churches, said the petition had also been signed by the Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinale.

The declaration, launched throughout the country on Saturday, is part of a nation-wide Detainees' Week campaign aimed at focussing attention on more than 200 people being held under security legislation.

Various events, including an all-night vigil, will be held in major centres throughout the country during the coming week. In Cape Town, Saturday and Sunday were observed as a "weekend of prayer" for detainees. Seminars will be held this week to discuss various aspects of detention and security legislation.

The committee spokesman said other local clergymen had indicated they would sign the declaration calling for release of all detainees. They are the Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Cape Town, Bishop Stephen Naidoo; the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, Bishop Patrick Matolongwe; Father Des Curran, secretary of the Western Province Council of Churches; Father Owen Franklin, director of the Centre at St George's Cathedral; and Father Laurie Henry, the Catholic vicar-general in Cape Town.
Detention campaign starts at UCT

THE National Campaign Against Detentions gets under way in Cape Town today when staff and students at the University of Cape Town observe a minute's silence during the fourth lecture in solidarity with detainees.

Other events organised by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee to focus on the plight of 208 people currently being held in detention includes a meeting in the Rhodes Room at lunch time today.

A Declaration on Detentions will be circulated throughout the Peninsula during the week.

Detainees' Week will end with a protest rally at St Mark's Church, Church Street, Crawford.

The Declaration on Detentions says security laws and detentions are used in an attempt to crush opposition to apartheid, Government policy and minority rule. Security legislation is used to label opponents of apartheid as criminals.

'We demand the immediate release of all detainees and the abolition of detention laws. Until this demand is met, we call for all detainees to have regular access to their families, their lawyers and independent medical attention.'
Demand for the release of all detainees

A statement by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee

OVER the past weekend, attention has been drawn to the issue of detentions through an extended visit to South Africa of a national Weekend of Prayer for Detainees. This week a declaration calling for the release of all detainees and for the end to the detention system, was being signed in all centres.

This is all part of a nationally co-ordinated campaign — the result of the joint efforts of the Detainees' Support Committees in Johannesburg, Durban and in the Western Cape.

As people were detained in each centre, their families and friends felt the need to campaign for their release and to gain strength by working together. They formed committees to fulfil these needs. We have tried, through publicly applying pressure to the authorities, to gain limited rights for people in detention.

The nature of the detention system and the security legislation is such that detainees have no rights, and every little "concession" has to be hard fought for.

In addition to these immediate needs, our committees have taken up more general long-term demands. We have generated public discussion to highlight, the nature of detention and its widespread use in South Africa. Many South Africans are unaware of the implications of the detention system for the individuals concerned, for their families, and for the organisations of which the detainees are part.

Over the last five months that our Detainees' Parents Support Committee has been working, it has grown in numbers and changed in direction. As more people have been detained in the Western Cape, we have tried to maintain contact with the families of these detainees. With time, more parents and families have joined our ranks, and we have tried to offer support and assistance in the new centres and to their relatives in detention.

Horrified

Most South Africans have reacted with disgust and anger to the latest rash of detentions. They have been horrified by the tragic death of Nell Aggett and the admission of several detainees to hospital. But the response of many people is still to raise the cry "Charge or release — let the court decide if they deserve punishment!"

Here is shown both a respect for the impartiality of the South African legal tradition and an awareness of administrative punishment being decided in secret. But we believe that the call of "Charge or release" is wrong, and thus for two reasons.

Firstly over the last 30 years, the courts have conditioned detention for long periods, banning associations and torturing in the form of solitary confinement. The courts sentence people for breaking their banning and banishment orders. They have accepted as evidence statements from detainees who have claimed they were tortured. They refuse to regard solitary confinement itself as a form of torture.

Over the last 30 years, the government has progressively criminalised actions which oppose these policies. Laws like the Internal Security and Terrorism Acts are framed in such wide terms as to make any person who opposes the government liable to conviction. Legal restrictions are placed on the most innocent demonstra- tions of opposition to the government. You can no longer hold a placard in Adder- ley Street without breaking the law. Outdoor political meetings are illegal. The government tries to defeat its opponents by making as many of their actions as illegal acts of criminality by definition.

This has all become part of the South African legal tradition. Whatever the level of integrity of judges, they are operating within a judicial system totally flawed by the unjust laws passed by Parlia- ment. If an Act is passed which conflicts with the rule of law and afterwards is enforced by the courts, then the whole judicial system cannot escape corruption. Thus the rule of law no longer operates in South Africa.

So our call should be, "Release all detainees," since the "laws" that people are tried under are designed to make "criminals" out of all those freedom-loving people who work for genuine democracy in South Africa.

Secondly, most detainees are never charged; yet they spend months and even years in detention waiting for the police to complete a case to which the attache has given general "cleared" to proceed.

Where security trials do occur, they often drag on, draining the finances of the defendant. In the recent Mpho trial, a statement of the trade union movement and township youth leaders had been in trial for one year exactly this week. Before that they spent months in detention. So again we say: Release all detainees.

In cases where detainees are charged and found guilty, it must be pointed out that (a) the security legislation outlaws actions of opposition to the government which are allowed in all freedom-loving countries; and (b) where laws exist to restrict legal peaceful opposition, it is inevitable that some people will turn to these illegal acts of opposition that are violent.

The central question to be answered is why the South African government permits so extensive- ly to detention. Most organisations strongly oppose the government have been affected by detention and the conclusion must be that detention is used primarily to silence opposition. The Terrorism Act is not used to combat terrorism, but to terrorise.

Why preferred

But we need to ask why detention is the preferred method of control. There are two reasons. First, detention is aimed at silencing individual leaders within the opposition or- ganisations. But such leaders only give expression to deep-seated grievances. Fixing off the leadership will not stifle broad-based opposition.

Second, detention is, for all its inhumanity, the transposition of the rule of law, enforced according to laws passed by Parlia- ment. It is therefore a method of repression, whereby the government can hide behind an appar- ent legality and continue to proclaim its adherence to "Western values".

These organisations which, like it or not, are required to become involved in some way in the administration of these security laws — principally the legal and medi- cal professions but also others such as educators and psychologists — must act to oppose detention.

If these organizations and professionals deserve detentions for what they are, the true character of our present government, as systematically violating elementary human rights, will be fully ex- posed. Detention is incompat- able with democracy. All true democrats should unite to condemn detention.

To the question why we are opposed to detention, we would say: Why do we want to achieve a genuine democracy in South Africa? Why do we not want to end the rule of law, enforced according to security laws that are not only illegal, but also violate the rights of individuals? Why do we want to accept a situation where the government can hide behind legality to oppress the masses?
Demand for the release of all detainees

A statement by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee

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This is all part of a nationally co-ordinated campaign — the result of the joint efforts of the Detainees' Support Committee in Johannesburg, Durban and in the Western Cape.

As people were detained in each centre, their families and friends felt the need to campaign for their release and to gain strength by working together. They formed committees to fulfil these needs. We have tried through publicity to apply pressure to the authorities to grant limited rights for people in detention. The nature of the detention system and the security legislation is such that detainees have no rights, and every little “concession” has to be hard fought for.

In addition to these immediate needs, our committees have taken up more general long-term demands. We have generated publicity to highlight the nature of detentions and its widespread use in South Africa. Many South Africans are unaware of the implications of the detention system for the individuals concerned, for their families, and for the organizations of which the detainees are part.

Over the last five months our Detainees' Parents Support Committee has been working. It has grown in numbers and changed in direction. As more people have been detained in the Western Cape, we have tried to establish contact with the families of these detainees. With time, more parents and families have joined our ranks, and we have tried to offer support and assistance to the newcomers and to their relatives in detention.

Horrified

Most South Africans have reacted with disgust and anger to the latest rash of detentions. They have been horrified by the tragic death of Neil Aggett and the admission of several detainees to hospital. But the response of many people is still to raise the cry “Charge or release or — let the courts decide if they deserve punishment.”

Here is shown both a respect for the impartiality of the South African legal tradition and an abhorrence of administrative punishment decided on in secret. But we believe that the call of “Charge or release” is wrong, and this for two reasons.

Firstly over the last 30 years, the courts have condoned detention for long periods, bannings, banishments and torture in the form of solitary confinement. The courts sentence people for breaking their banning and banishment orders. They have accepted as evidence statements from detainees who have claimed they were tortured. They refuse to regard solitary confinement itself as a form of torture.

Over the last 30 years, the government has progressively criminalized actions which oppose their policy. Laws like the Internal Security and Terrorism Acts are framed in such wide terms as to make any person who opposes the government liable to conviction. Legal restrictions are placed on the most innocent demonstrations of opposition to the government. You can't hold a placard in Adderley Street without breaking the law. Outdoor political meetings are illegal. The government tries to defeat its opponents by making as many of their actions as it can illegal. Acts of opposition against the government are made acts of criminals by definition. This has all become part of the South African legal tradition. Whatever the level of integrity of judges, they are operating within a judicial system fatally flawed by the unjust laws passed by Parliament. If an Act is passed which conflicts with the rule of law and afterwards it is enforced by the courts, then the whole judicial system cannot escape corruption.

Thus the rule of law no longer operates in South Africa.

So our call should be “Release all detainees”, since the “laws” that people are tried under are designed to make “criminals” out of all those freedom-loving people who work for genuine democracy in South Africa.

Secondly, most detainees are never charged; yet they spend months and even years in detention waiting for the police to complete a case so weak that the attorney-general declines to prosecute.

Where security trials do occur, they often drag on draining the finances of the defendant. In the current Mtetha trial, a statement on union movement and township youth leaders have been on trial for one year exactly this week. Before that they spent months in detention. So again we say: Release all detainees.

In cases where detainees are charged and found guilty, it must be pointed out that (a) the security legislation outlawed actions of opposition to the government which are allowed in all freedom-loving countries; and (b), where laws exist to so restrict legal peaceful opposition, it is inevitable that some people will turn to those illegal acts of opposition that are violent.

The central question to be answered is why the South African government resorts so extensively to detention. Most security “laws” are not used to combat terrorism, but to terrorize.

Why preferred

But we need to ask why detention is the preferred method of control. There are two reasons why detention is aimed at silencing individual leaders within the opposition organization. But such leaders only give expression to deep-seated grievances. Picking on a leadership will not stifle broad-based opposition.

Second, detention is, for all its inhumanity and transgression of the rule of law, effected according to laws passed by Parliament. It is therefore a method of repression whereby the government can deny the innocent legal rights and continue to proclaim its adherence to “Western values.”

These organizations which, like it or not, are required to become involved in some way in the administration of these security “laws” — principally the legal and medical professions but also others such as educators and psychologists — must act to oppose detentions.

If these organizations and professions denounce detentions for what they are, the true character of our present government, as systematically violating elementary human rights, will be fully exposed. Detention is incompatible with democracy.
At the University of Cape Town today, the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee of the Western Cape will launch its week of solidarity with detainees.

The meeting, starting at 1pm in the Rhodes Room, will be addressed by committee member Mr Hugh Floyd, whose daughter Lin Floyd is in detention, the Rev Chris Nissen, a priest from Venda, Mr Don Foster, a lecturer in the university's psychology department, Ms Kate Phullio, vice-president of the Students' Representative Council, Professor P Folbe, chief physician at Groote Schuur hospital, and Mr Bonacedric Mayson, a UCT student.

Minnie's silence

The committee has requested that staff and students observe a minute's silence during the fourth lecture. Members of the staff have been asked to announce the meeting and to read a declaration calling for the release of all detainees.

During the focus week the committee will collect signatures in support of the declaration.
ANC blames 'Boss bomber'

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The African National Congress's activities in Britain and Western Europe have been disrupted by the explosion that destroyed their offices in North London.

No one has claimed responsibility for placing the 4.5 kg bomb that caused extensive damage to property.

Police are looking for a man seen leaving the area soon after the explosion at 9 a.m. yesterday.

The ANC insists that the bomber was an agent of the South African Government.

This view was shared by all the speakers at the major anti-apartheid rally in Trafalgar Square after the explosion.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy here denied that South African agents were responsible.

But the denial did little to staunch the growing accusations of what most claimed was 'Boss involvement.' Detective

(Cont’d on Page 3, col 1)

Bomber

(Continued from Page 1)

Chief Inspector Hilton Cole of the Anti-Terrorist Squad said: 'There is no way of describing this device from what is left of it. The rear of the building is practically destroyed. It was a hefty bomb and we think it was placed rather than thrown.'

He refused to speculate about the Boss charges, but said: 'We are looking into any question of a connection with the anti-apartheid rally.'

An elderly shocked woman was taken to hospital.

Still holder Mr. Sam Roberts said he dashed towards the building after the explosion.

'I ran into the Athena Cafe next door to call the emergency services and found people trapped behind a jammed door.'

'Rescently it was full of gas fumes and smoke was billowing out.'

Sources close to the ANC claimed that the aim of the attack was to destroy files of suspected South African agents.

The 4,000 people in Trafalgar Square opposite the South African Embassy were told the ANC office had been 'completely destroyed.'

Police said the process of sifting through the wreckage damaged cars could take several days. The building would be sealed off until at least tomorrow.

ANC members would not say what material was kept in their offices.

ANC researcher Mr. Vernet Mhatha, who was asleep in the building, narrowly escaped injury.

He was on one of the upper floors of the four-storey building in Penton Street, Islington.

The bomb wall was blown away. The blast ripped through the ground floor, ripping out shop windows up to 50 m away on both sides of the road.

Police cordoned off the area for two blocks, creating chaos at the Chapel Street Sunday market.

Penton Street, in the distinctly untrendy part of Islington, is a row of small shops, with a profusion of cheap cafes, fish and chip shops, Chinese takeaways and Greek restaurants.

Radio and television news bulletins used the explosion as their lead item throughout yesterday, and referred to the ANC as the major 'liberating movement' of South Africa.

All of these reported the finger of suspicion was pointed at the South African Government.

O The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, said today he did not think it necessary to react to 'laughable' suggestions that the South African Police had been involved in bombing the ANC's London offices.

Asked whether South African whites supported the ANC, Mr. le Grange said: 'It is a well-known fact that several white South Africans identify themselves abroad with the ANC's attacks from overseas.'

Asked what steps would be taken to counter foreign people entering South Africa to help the ANC, he said the success that the South African Police achieved in identifying the people involved in the rocket attack was sufficient proof that they were prepared to deal with Insurgents.'
Lengene's mother<br>squashes rumours

THE family of Mr Peter Lengene, former member of the banned<br>So-<br>weto Students' Repr<br>es<br>sentative Council (SSRC), is adamant that<br>their son is not in So-<br>weto.<br>The family said it was<br>baffled by reports in a<br>Sunday newspaper sug-<br>gesting that Peter Lenge-<br>ne was with relatives in<br>Soweto.<br>"Peter is still in the<br>hands of the police," said Mrs Lengene, the<br>mother of the former<br>student leader who is al-<br>leged to have crossed<br>into South Africa "to<br>come home" after he had<br>been a refugee in<br>Botswana since 1977.<br>Mrs Lengene was ob-<br>viously under heavy<br>strain and refused to<br>answer in detail some of<br>the questions about her<br>son's mysterious "kidnapping" from Botswa-<br>na into South Africa.<br>"I've had enough<br>from you people," she<br>said hysterically.<br>"It's the Press this<br>side, then it's the Secu-<br>ritty Police. There is also<br>the public that keep on<br>questioning me about<br>my son as if I knew. All<br>this is ruining me. I can't<br>take it any longer. Leave<br>me in peace."<br>She added: "But I can<br>tell for certain, Peter is<br>not in Soweto. It's all<br>propaganda. If he is in<br>Soweto, then the police<br>know where. We don't.<br>None of my relatives are<br>hiding him."
Mrs Lengene said she<br>had been allowed to see<br>her son only once. He<br>was in the hands of the<br>police, but she would<br>not say where she had<br>seen Peter or what kind<br>of discussions took place<br>during their meeting.<br>Peter Lengene's name<br>came under the spotlight<br>after he was allegedly<br>kidnapped from Botswa-<br>na on February 6. He is<br>said to have handed<br>himself over to the<br>authorities of his own<br>free will.<br>He is reported to have<br>refused to return to<br>Botswana, after the<br>Botswana Commissi-<br>on of Police, Mr Si-<br>mon Hirschfield, visited<br>South Africa personally<br>to "persuade" him to go<br>back while he was<br>checking on the kidnap<br>claims.

Pandemonium at meeting

A MASSIVE meeting of the National Union of Furniture and Allied<br>Workers of SA, attended by close to 10 000 people at the Johannesburg<br>City Hall on Saturday, got off to a rowdy start and ended abruptly when<br>three-quarters of those present walked out.<br>The meeting, dominated by insults, rough treatment of members, disre-<br>pect for the executive, uncease-<br>shouting and general disorderliness, started at 9 am but ended about 45 minutes<br>later.<br>The meeting was called to discuss a<br>number of burning issues, including the<br>Provident Fund and election of<br>new members into the executive.<br>It was chaired by the white vice-<br>president of the union, a Mr Tib-<br>berman, who refused to talk to the Press<br>or to give his full name.<br>A report by the general secretary.<br>Mr Moham Lalam, sparked off the<br>row when members were given the<br>had discussed the workers' demands<br>with employers, but management re-<br>mained firm on their 50 percent offer.<br>A coloured member grabbed the<br>microphone and accused the executive of<br>selling out and said "these mamagwe<br>yem are cutting with the employ-<br>ers."
A group of blacks in a corner were<br>causing a loud and plotting to re-<br>place the white members in the exec-<br>utive with blacks and coloureds.<br>The microphones on the executive<br>table were taken over by members<br>who were all speaking at the same<br>time — one moving a motion of no-<br>confidence, another proposing clo-<br>sure, another proposing the executive
Black Sash protests detentions

By Alex Ball

Three members of the Black Sash demonstrated for an hour outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this morning against detention without trial. Mrs Aimée Mockcroft, Mrs Susan Trachten and Mrs Phoebe Could took turns holding placards which read: "Your silence condones detention is evil." They said they were protesting to assist the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.
Call to release detainees

"I feel sick in the stomach. We wait for the telephone call which will say, 'Don't worry about your father. He is dead.'"

With these words, Peter Mayson tried to describe his feelings about his father, Mr. Cedric Mayson, who was detained on November 27. He was one of the speakers at a meeting at the University of Cape Town to launch a national declaration on detention yesterday.

"After three-and-a-half months some relatives are allowed to visit detainees, and some not. Some can take it and some cannot," he said.

Mr. Hugh Floyd, father of Dr. Elizabeth Floyd, who was detained and then admitted to a psychiatric ward when she heard of the death in detention of her close friend, Dr. Neild Biko, spoke about the "unwieldy" laws of South Africa.

The difference between the civilized and the uncivilized is that the civilized person realizes that the means can never justify the ends. The uncivilized takes his own action.

The record of the ends achieved by using security legislation here is pretty dismal. Most detainees are released without comment or explanation for their detention," Mr. Floyd said that the effects of solitary confinement and interrogation had caused him and his family much anguish.

"The reality tends to be as bad as what you may imagine in some of your worst dreams."

"If this treatment is given to a blonde, female doctor, what happens to black males?" Mr. Floyd asked.

The only way back to civilization was a return to the rule of law. While people may disagree on various issues involving political ideologies, they could not but join in a call to scrap "uncivilized" laws.

SRC vice-president, Kate Philip, called for the unconditional release of all detainees.

"We are not calling for them to be charged or released. The laws of this country embody much that we are fighting against. In the name of law and order the army and police are used against people. It is absurd to look at the law for justice," she said.

Effect of detention is 'fear of madness'

ANY information extracted from detainees under interrogation and in solitary confinement should be inadmissible on psychological grounds. Dr. Ona Foster, a lecturer in UCT's psychology department, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a lunchtime meeting at the university on the effects of solitary confinement or solitary deprivation. The meeting was to launch a national declaration on detention as part of a national week of solidarity with detainees.

Some of the effects of solitary confinement were cognitive disorientation, time and body disorientation, accompanied by panic and fear of madness. There were changes in sleep patterns, fluctuating appetite, hallucinations, delusions and every characteristic of madness and psychosis. However, Mr. Foster said that there were ways of resisting these effects.

DESTRUCTIVE

What most destructive was the relationship between the captor and captive during detention. Features of this relationship were the 'individualization' of the detainee. Wilderness were made, particular hours, clothes were removed, the detainee was subjected to abuse and inadequate explanations. He or she was isolated from normal information sources, subjected to non-specific threats. The effects on society as a whole are damaging. It is the responsibility of psychologists, psychiatrists, and every citizen to make sure that this stops immediately," Mr. Foster said.

Biko

Dr. P. F. Folb, professor of Pharmacology of UCT, said there was no assurance in law that what happened to Steve Biko could not happen again.

"In fact, the death of Neil Aggett confirms our suspicions. The Rev. Chris Nissen, a minister in Venda, warned that 'fear, brutality, chaos and disorder is the order of the day in Venda.' He urged people not to forget the conditions of the 18 people detained there, 'under a police force more cruel than their masters in Pretoria.'"
200 students told solitary is torture

Staff Reporter

THE father of detainee Dr Liz Floyd yesterday described solitary confinement and interrogation as "a form of torture and punishment inflicted without trial or judicial inquiry at the whim of the Security Police".

Mr Hugh Floyd, a member of the Cape Town Detainees Parents' Support Committee, was addressing a lunch-time meeting at UCT called by the committee to protest against detention without trial and security legislation.

More than 200 students attended the meeting, which forms part of the national week of solidarity with detainees.

Other detainees

Dr Floyd, a medical doctor, was admitted to a psychiatric ward in February after the death in detention of her common-law husband, Dr Neil Aggett. She is one of several trade unionists and academics presently being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

"If this is the treatment meted out to a white, blonde female doctor, what happens to a relatively unspoiled black male?" Mr Floyd asked. He called for a return to the rule of law and habíaas corpus and the "scraping of these uncivilised laws".

Ms Kate Phillip, vice-president of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council (SRC), said the call to either charge or release detainees was "absurd" because South Africa's laws were fundamentally unjust.

She said the country's "draconian detention laws" were used to enforce the oppression of the majority of the people and silence or crush any opposition to the State.

"It is absurd to expect justice in the laws of this country. It is in the name of law and order that the army and police are used against the people of this country," Ms Phillip said.

Dr Don Foster, a senior lecturer in the university's psychology department, said a combination of sensory deprivation and the inter-personal relationship between a captor and his captive was a form of "psychological terror" with "the most destructive results".

He said methods of sensory deprivation such as prolonged immersion in water or prolonged stay in a dark room brought about mental disorientation, restlessness and severe anxiety, time disorientation, loss of appetite, nightmares and hallucination.

'More cruel'

The Rev Chris Nissen, a priest who worked in Venda, said: "Fear, brutality, chaos and disorder are the order of the day in Venda. The police in Venda are more cruel than their masters because they are filled with fear. Pastors have been detained, electrocuted and had their hair pulled out."

Mr Nissen was a personal friend of Mr Tsikhidwa Mzude, a Lutheran lay minister who died in detention in Venda in November last year. Mr Mzude and several other clergy were detained after the ANC attack on Sibasa police station on October 27.
329. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many convictions have resulted from charges laid against members of the Police Force by detainees or members of their families since the commencement of the Terrorism Act and (b) how many of those convicted were (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks?
Mr. P. R. C. Rogers asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons detained under the Terrorism Act have escaped from custody since the introduction of the said Act and (b) how many such persons (i) were subsequently re-arrested and (ii) are known to have left the country?

The Minister of Law and Order:

(a) 11.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) 11.
Union man detained in Natal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The detention of Mr. Matthews Oliphant, general secretary of the Natal-based National Federation of Workers, has been condemned by independent trade unions in the Durban area.

Four other union officials were detained at the same time but apparently they have been released.

According to Brigadier J. B. van der Heyden, officer commanding Durban's security police, Mr. Oliphant has been transferred to John Vorster Square in Johannesburg. It is not yet known under which security law he is being held.
20. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether his Department keeps records relating to the number of detainees having received hospital attention; if so,

(2) whether such records go back to 1963; if not, how far back do they go?

(3) whether such records are (a) updated and (b) consolidated from time to time; if not, why not; if so, how often?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

17 MARCH 1982

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

General election: anonymous document

21. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any person has been charged with (a) producing and (b) circulating in the Port Elizabeth area an anonymous document concerning a Parliamentary candidate during the last general election;

(2) whether the case is still being investigated; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) No, because of a lack of substantive evidence no progress could be made with the investigation.
PETER LENGENE
RIDDLE DEEPENS

THE riddle of the elusive Mr Peter Lengene, former member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council, continues.

There have been conflicting reports that he is a free man and walking the streets of Soweto, while Mrs Lengene, his mother, is adamant that her son was still in the hands of the police.

And police would not give any indication either on the whereabouts of the young Mr Lengene. A police spokesman from the Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria told The SOWETAN that they were no longer prepared to comment further on matters relating to Mr Lengene.

"There is nothing we can tell you about Mr Lengene apart from what we have already told the Press," the spokesman said.

The police were asked to react to a report in a Sunday newspaper that Mr Lengene is living in Soweto with relatives and is not in any way in police hands.

But Mrs Lengene said: "I would have known if he was around here. As far as I am concerned my young Peter is still with the police."

The refusal by the police to comment on Lengene's case is deepening the riddle of his whereabouts. The Sunday newspaper claimed to have carried out an extensive interview with Mr Lengene "at some house" in Soweto where "he is staying as a free man".

Mr Lengene, who has been a refugee in Botswana for five years, is alleged to have been kidnapped across the border into South Africa. Authorities say he is refusing to go back to Botswana and prefers to remain in South Africa.

Mr Lengene was among the first batch of students who crossed the border illegally into neighbouring countries after the 1976 student revolts spearheaded by the SACTU, of which he was a member.

He is the son of the former "mayor" of Soweto, Mr Peter Lengene, who died last year. Mr Peter Lengene (SN) was the second "mayor" of Soweto and chairman of the now defunct Urban Bantu Council (UBC).

MRS LENGENE: "Peter with police."
Vandals scare detainee's wife

By Trevor Jones
Crime Staff

Vandals in Yeovil last night smashed the windows of a car and caravan belonging to Mrs Penelope Mason, wife of a Security Police detainee.

Later a man telephoned and threatened to "get" her.

Mrs Mason, whose husband Cedric has been in detention since November 27, said she had heard "an almighty noise" at 11 pm.

"I decided not to go outside because it was late and I was alone," she said.

"At midnight a man telephoned and said, Penelope, look tonight the windows, tomorrow you."

"He then repeated the threat and hung up."

Mrs Mason today discovered that two caravan windows and the back windscreen of the car had been smashed.

This was the second time in a month that the vehicles had been vandalised.

The incident came the eve of Mrs Mason's visit to her husband, who is being held at John Vorster Square.

"When I telephoned the Hillbrow police to report the incident they seemed to be more interested in my having a charge so that I could claim from my insurance company," said Mrs Mason.

"When I asked if they could provide me with protection tonight they said it was not possible but that they would send a patrol car around every hour."

Mrs Mason said she felt she had to take the threats seriously.

"When you have children in the house you cannot afford to ignore the threats," she said.

Police are investigating.
Petition to release detainees

Staff Reporter

The Detainees Parents' Support Committee will set up tables in Adderley Street today where members of the public can sign a declaration calling for the release of all detainees.

A spokesman for the committee said the tables would be set up outside the Adderley Street entrance to Woolworths. They would be staffed from 8am to 9.30am, 12pm to 2pm, and again from 4pm to 5.30pm.

The declaration was launched on Saturday as part of a national week of solidarity with people detained under security laws. Detainees' Week will end with a mass meeting in St Mark's Church, Lawrence Road, Athlone, on Saturday.

The committee spokesman also announced that the Scratch Club in Longmarket Street would have "Rhythms against Detention" concerts tonight and on Friday night. The declaration will also be available for signing at the club.
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis Le Grange, said yesterday that 11 Terrorism Act detainees had escaped from custody since the introduction of the law in 1967.

Relating to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr. Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town), the minister said that none of the 11 detainees had been re-arrested.

He also said that all 11 of the detainees were known to have left the country.

In reply to another question by Mr. Rogers, the minister said statistics were not kept of the number of the convictions which had resulted from charges laid against members of the police force by detainees or members of their families.

For this reason, the information required by Mr. Rogers was not readily available, Mr. Le Grange said.

In reply to a question tabled by Mr. Vause Raw (NRP, Port), Mr. Le Grange said that five police stations had been attacked between January 1 and April 1, 1980, and the present.

Mr. Le Grange said none of the five police stations had been structurally protected but three had been guarded by armed guards.

The minister said he wanted to add that the protection of police stations throughout the country was enjoying high priority.
Argus Correspondent
DURBAN, — Mr Mathews Oliphant, general secretary of the National Federation of Workers (PFU), detained by security police on Saturday, is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, family sources said today.

The head of security police in Durban, Brigadier J van den Hoven, said Mr Oliphant was detained by Johannesburg security police.

He declined to give further details saying the family had been told and that it was not in the public interest to do so.

Two of the four other trade unionists detained on Saturday and released on Monday had their identity documents seized. They are Mr Magwaza Mapulala of the CFU and Mr Nombusi Zungu of the Domestic Workers' Union.

Brigadier van den Hoven said Mrs Zungu and Mr Mapulala could collect their documents today.
Freedom for three

Labour Reporter

THREE trade unionists detained early this month have been released, it was learned yesterday.

Mrs Mary Nselle, general secretary of the General and Allied Workers Union, and two members, Mr Elliot Shabangu and Mr Bolly Poholo, were held under Section 23 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows 14 days' detention without trial.

Mrs Nselle was released after a week, the others after three days.

The general secretary of the Natal-based National Federation of Workers, Mr Matthews Oliphant, was detained at the weekend with four other unionists.

Only Mr Oliphant it is believed is still in detention.
Public won't hear 'detainee' interview

By ANNE SACKS

THE SABC has silenced a Radio Today report on the nationwide Detainees' Week.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday an SABC reporter had interviewed him at the weekend on the aim of Detainees' Week, the role of the DPSC, conditions under which detainees are held, and security laws in general.

He was told the next day the three-minute report — intended for Radio Today — was unsuitable for broadcast.

Mr Kim Shippey, director of English Radio, said yesterday he was not aware of the item.

The acting editor of Radio Today, Mr Peter Beilis, could not be contacted but an SABC spokesman said items were rejected for a variety of reasons, including lack of newsworthiness.

The DPSC spokesman said in the radio interview that security laws had not inhibited violent protest over the last 20 years but had had the opposite effect.

'So one can say that our security laws are in themselves terrorist,' he said.
Mr. Thozamile Gqweta 

Q. Col. 411 17/3/92

*23 Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether Mr. Thozamile Gqweta was detained by the Ciskei authorities during the five-year period which ended on 30 November 1981; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) for what period of time on each occasion?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

The hon. member is advised to obtain this information directly from the Ciskei authorities.

Questions over from Friday, 12 March 1982.
Doctors are asked to help with pro-natalism campaign

World War Two, Doctors have been asked to help with the pro-natalism campaign in South Africa. The South African War has receded, but Defences remain. National Defences remain in place, and international medical assistance continues.

Riddell

Denster

Coblon

Monkhill

The effects of depression on the public's mental health has receded. This year's toll has lowered.
of a death in jail

Mdluli funeral on April 5 1976 and a call was made for a full inquiry into Mr Mdluli's death. On April 9 the attorney investigating the case, Mr T Shwele, was ordered to hand in his passport. No reason was given by Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Police, as he had promised the public an inquest and the case was sub judice.

Irregularities surrounding the post-mortem prevented the completion of the police investigation and the inquest was never held. Three months later Mr Kruger announced that four policemen would be charged with culpable homicide arising from the death of Mr Mdluli. They were acquitted at the trial.

In the interim, Mrs Mdluli claimed R20 000 from the Minister of Police. The claim was rejected, but three years later a record amount of R15 000 was paid to Mrs Mdluli in an out-of-court settlement. The Attorney-General did not respond to her lawyers' demands to reopen the case.

Today the Public Support Group, an organisation of concerned individuals investigating the situation of Mr Mdluli's family and similar cases, are researching material in order to cast more light on the circumstances surrounding the death of detainees.

Unless provision was made for protecting the rights of the individual, this continual deprivation would continue to run counter to the "basic principles of natural justice which are embedded in our common law".

After a reading of the Rabie Commission the same delegations — Mr J E Knoll, president of the Association of Law Societies of South Africa; Mr E M Morais SC, chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa; and Mr G C Cox, president of the Natal Law Society — stated that the recommendations fell far short of what was necessary.

Among the many people detained in recent months, a number were students. The effect this has on the ongoing trust between lecturer and students and even among the students themselves has been sharply attacked by academics.

"I would like to argue that the State is at present destroying the fabric of university life — that the principles of open and free inquiry and the trust between teachers and students are being seriously undermined," said Mrs Jacklyn Cook, lecturer in the sociology department at the University of the Witswatersrand.

Three basic "offenses" which were eroding the important role of universities as catalysts of social change were:
- the infiltration of spies on to campus;
- censorship of literature;
- detention of students deeply involved in research or post-graduate studies.
1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

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**Every candidate must** enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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**Warning**

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

Mercury Reporter

TWO men being held by the Security Branch in Durban have during the past two days been granted their first contact with family members since being detained more than three months ago.

Durban lawyer Mr Bulelani Ngeku was visited by his brother Vuyani for half-an-hour on Tuesday and Mr Mpiolo Thabo yesterday received an hour-long visit from his sister Phakela.

Both visitors travelled from the Eastern Cape — Mr Ngeku from Middeldrift and Miss Thabo from Mdantsane.

Mr Vuyani Ngeku claimed yesterday that he first tried to see his brother in February, only to be told by the Security Branch in Durban that his brother Bulelani did not want to see him.

Mr Ngeku says that at the time he was very worried about his brother's condition because he must have been in a bad condition to have refused a visit by someone from the outside.

'When I saw my brother on Tuesday I asked him why he had not wanted to see me in February and he said the Security Police had never asked him if he wanted a visit from his brother,' Mr Ngeku said yesterday.

'Apart from being shocked at what I told him, my brother looked well ... as well as a man who hasn't seen anyone but his captors for 107 days can look.

'We were not allowed to speak about his detention and were told we could only discuss personal matters.'

Mr Vuyani Ngeku said he was glad that he had seen his brother but demanded that he be released immediately.

'I am not satisfied with a concession of this sort,' he said.

'I am opposed to the laws which can put my brother away from the world for such a long time without giving him the chance to defend himself in a court of law.'

The head of the Security Branch in Durban, Brig J R van der Hoven, would not comment yesterday on the claim made by Mr Ngeku, saying it was a family matter between the two men and I am not going to discuss their private lives with a newspaper.'

Miss Phakela Thabo said after her visit yesterday that her brother appeared to be in good health, though slightly nervous.

'We were not allowed to discuss his case at all,' she said.

'But I am glad I saw him for the time I did and feel a lot better for it.'
Johannesburg. — The SABC has withdrawn a Radio Today report on the nationwide Detainees' Week.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday that a SABC representative had interviewed him at the weekend on the aim of Detainees' Week, the history and aims of the DPSC, conditions under which detainees are held and security laws in general.

He was told the next day that the three-minute report — intended for the early morning news magazine programme — was unsuitable for broadcast.

Mr Kim Shippey, director of English Radio, said yesterday he was not aware that the item had been either solicited or rejected.

Although the acting editor of Radio Today, Mr Peter Beukes, could not be contacted yesterday, an SABC representative said items are rejected for a variety of reasons, including their newsworthiness.

The DPSC spokesman said in the radio interview that over the past 20 years, security laws had not inhibited violent protest but had had the opposite effect.
Detainees ‘medically examined’

Political Staff

In terms of standing police instructions detainees must be medically examined as soon as possible after arrest, the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, told Parliament yesterday.

Dr Munnik, who was replying to questions asked by Dr Marius Barnard, (FFP Parktown), said that after the initial examination the detainee could be examined again by a district surgeon at the request of the detainee or of the police.

‘The treatment of such a person is entirely in the hands of the doctor.’

HISTORY

Dr Munnik said when a detainee was examined the doctor also took his medical and psychological history into account.

In reply to another question asked by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William’s Town), the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said his department did not keep records relating to the number of detainees who had hospital attention.
condemn detentions

The heads of Jewish congregations in three provinces have joined other religious leaders in condemning the continued detention of people throughout South Africa.

The Senior Rabbi of the Jewish Reform Congregation in Cape Town, Rabbi D. Sherman, and Rabbi J. B. Braak of East London, Rabbi J. Richards Durban, Rabbi W. Blumenthal of Johannesburg, have signed the Declarations on Detentions demanding the immediate release of all detainees and the abolition of detention laws.

The petition, circulated throughout the country as part of a national campaign against detentions, has been signed by the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E. L. Hooper, and by the Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Most Rev. Cardinal McCann.

Rabbis condemn detentions

In Cape Town about 700 copies of the petitions are being circulated. The declaration was to be available in Adderley Street on Tuesday but after legal advice, the Detainee's Parent Support Committee decided not to set up the tables.

The campaign against detention will culminate in a public meeting on Saturday afternoon in St Mark's Church, Church Street, Crawford. There will be speeches, poetry and music by UWC students.
AN IRISH lawyer concerned with human rights, Mr. Leonard Silke of Galway, has urged the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, to immediately release seven detainees unless they are charged and brought to trial.

He also urged Mr. Botha in a letter to institute an independent inquiry into the circumstances of Dr. Neil Aggett's death in detention last month.

"I would ask you on humanitarian grounds to immediately order the release of Sisa Nk reluctana, Eric Matonga, Sam Kikane, Rita Ndzinga, Emma Shinina, Alan Pine and Merle Pavis.

"I am also concerned, as a lawyer involved in human rights, with the death of Neil Aggett in detention," Mr. Silke said.

He also sent the letter to the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr. S.P. Botha, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. H.J. Coetsee.
Mystery over release of Security Act convict

Johannesburg — A mysterious note in the file of prisoner Mr Michael O' Donovan says he will be deported after he is released today from the Fort where he is serving a 10-day sentence under the Internal Security Act.

But the authorities know nothing about the directive.

However, a Prisons Department spokesman at the Fort said yesterday Mr O' Donovan would be released today.

Mr O' Donovan, 21, a political science student at the University of the Witwatersrand, completes his 10-day prison sentence today after being convicted of an charge under the Internal Security Act.

He holds an Irish passport and has permanent residence status.

A note in his prison file says he is to be deported, but no one knows who authorised the note.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said yesterday the matter would be "followed up".

He declined to comment further because, he said, the press was not entitled to information concerning a private individual.

Brigadier C. G. Matthee of the Fort said he was aware of the note, but that no deportation order had been issued as yet.

"As far as the prison is concerned, he is not being deported," he said.

Brigadier Hennie Muller, Chief of the Johannesburg Security Police, said yesterday he was not aware that Mr O' Donovan was to be deported, and could not confirm or deny it.

Mr O' Donovan's mother, Mrs Mary O' Donovan, is baffled. She said she had been told by prison authorities yesterday that her son would not be released because he was going to be deported.

Then they told her about the note.

Mrs O' Donovan was told by the Department of Internal Affairs yesterday that the matter would be investigated. She had the impression that the department had certain documents about her son. She said she would take legal action if her son was not released.

PDC
Masau in new bid on care of detainees

Arms Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Medical Association of South Africa will explore new proposals in an effort to ensure detainees receive medical treatment from a practitioner of their choice.

This follows the Government's rejection of suggestions made by Masau at a top level meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

The chairman of the federal council of Masau, Professor J. N. de Klerk, the vice-chairman, Professor N. S. Lowy, and Professor David McKenzie, met the Minister of Health, Dr. P. A. M. Munnik, the Minister of Justice, Mr. H. J. Coetzee, and General Mike Goldenhers, the Commissioner of Police.

Professor de Klerk said the possibility of detainees having practitioners of their or their families' choice was discussed.

REJECTED

The Government rejected the proposal for reasons of security, he said.

Professor de Klerk said the Government delegation was told that Masau's legal advisers believed Section 6 of the Terrorism Act interfered with the rights of a practitioner to treat a detained patient.

General Goldenhers outlined in detail procedures followed in medical care of detainees.

REAL ATTEMPT

After a thorough discussion of this procedure and problems identified by members of Masau, it was felt by the Masau delegation that there was a very real attempt by the authorities to provide the best possible medical care for detainees within the limits of the Act, Professor de Klerk said.

Masau was assured detainees are visited on a continuing basis by three responsible individuals who are not members of the establishment.
Durban
unionist
detained

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN — Security police have confirmed that Mr. Matthews Oliphant, general secretary of the Durban-based National Federation of Workers, is being held under Section 23 (1) of the General Laws Amendment Act at John Voster Square in Johannesburg.

Mr. Magwaza Maphalala, the union's national organiser, said yesterday this had been confirmed by the union's attorney, who had telephoned Brigadier J R van den Hoven, officer commanding Durban’s security branch.

Mr. Maphalala also said the Security Police had returned his identification document, confiscated when he was detained with Mr. Oliphant on Saturday.
Detainees: Masa seeks new ideas

The Medical Association of South Africa will explore new proposals in an effort to ensure detainees receive medical treatment from a practitioner of their choice.

This follows the Government's rejection of suggestions made by Masa, at a top-level meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

The chairman of the Federal Council of Masa, Professor J N de Klerk, the vice-chairman, Professor N S Louw, and Professor David McKenzie met the Minister of Health, Dr Aunnik, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, and General Mike Goldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police.

In a statement afterwards Professor de Klerk said there was discussion of the possibility of detainees having consultations with practitioners of their or their families' choice. The Government rejected the proposal "for reasons of security", he said.

INTERFERED

Professor de Klerk said the Government delegation was told that Masa's legal advisers believed section six of the Terrorism Act — the "detention clause" of the act — interfered with the rights of a practitioner to treat a detained patient.

General Goldenhuys outlined in detail procedures followed for the medical care of detainees.

The Masa delegation said it felt there was a very real attempt by the authorities to provide the best possible medical care for detainees.
ANC man 'heard voices in cell'

An ANC official began hearing voices in his cell in his fifth week of detention, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr. Robert Adam (26) of Yeoville and Mr. Mandla Thwamba (25) of Soweto have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts.

Mr. Adam had admitted he had written a report for the ANC against attacks on TV equipment, but denied having been bugged.

Dr. Jacobsen said that on November 2 Mr. Adam complained that he had severe headaches, felt confused and was hearing his father's voice and other voices.

EXPERT

Dr. Carel van Rensburg, a bomb expert, said that if the explosives recommended by Mr. Adam's report had been planted the TV equipment and building could have been wrecked.

Mr. Justice Bothard adjourned the trial to Monday.

And thus is a very exceptional case.

When the PEC

end
What detainees' parents want the world to know

THE medical profession can no longer remain neutral in matters concerning the physical and mental health of detainees.

This is the view of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), which launched an international drive this week — Detainees' Week — to strengthen their demands for safeguarding the health of detainees.

The parents' group sees this as an interim measure, stressing that the health of detainees can only be ensured when detention ceases and all detainees are released.

Letters appealing for support for the DPSC's demands have been mailed to more than 100 local and overseas medical associations, including the World Health Organisation, the World Medical Association, and medical associations in countries throughout the world.

The support of these groups, the parents said in their letter, would indicate to the South African Government the widespread dissatisfaction with a system which allowed people to be detained indefinitely and held in solitary confinement with no right of contact with the outside world.

Several local medical groups have already pledged their support for the parents' demands. They include the Medical Graduates' Association, the Nurses National Directory of Health, the editorial board of Critical Health, the Medical Students' Council, the Natal Health Workers' Association, and the Internees' Representative Committee at the King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban.

The parents' demands are based on the Declaration of Tokyo — guidelines for doctors treating people tortured or imprisoned while in detention or in prison, and adopted by the World Medical Association in Tokyo in 1975.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee has made an appeal to the world's medical community to protest to the South African Government against detention without trial.

ANNE SACKS reports.

The demands are that:

- The panel of family doctors and the independent panel of medical doctors established by the DPSC be recognised, and that these doctors have the right to examine all detainees;
- Panel members or family doctors assess the health of detainees when detained;
- Panel members or family doctors see every detainee at least once a week;
- The panel of family doctors have the right to call on independent specialists, who will also have access to detainees and whose recommendations will be followed;
- All examinations of detainees take place in private and that all reports remain confidential and are not handed to the Security Police;
- The panel or family doctor and the DPSC be informed of every visit by a district surgeon, the cause of the visit and the findings;
- The demands arise out of the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett — the 66th South African to die in detention since 1961;
- Parents said his death in February nullified assurances from the State that there had been no abuse of the more than 170 people now in detention.

Parents' fears were further aggravated by Mrs Helen Suzman's disclosures in Parliament that Dr Aggett was assaulted while in detention.

Adding to their deep concern is the fact that at least eight detainees are known to have been admitted to hospital while in detention.

Prompted by these developments, the DPSC leaked the Minister of Police demanding that all detainees be examined by a panel of independent doctors.

Around the same time, the DPSC set up a panel of five medical doctors, headed by Dr Duncan Saunders of the Department of Community Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, and including a psychologist, psychiatrist and specialist physician.

The doctors agreed to be available for four months before being replaced by a new panel in an attempt to involve as many medical practitioners as possible in the issue of detainees' health.

A few days later, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, sent a telegram to the parents in reply to their demand. He said he could not accede to their request, because the medical care and treatment of detainees had been sufficiently provided for, by district surgeons.

Parents said they were dismayed but not surprised by the Minister's refusal. However, it confirmed their worst fears that the Minister had nothing to hide.

"We are traumatised by the detection of our relatives, the death of Dr Aggett and the hospitalisation of other detainees. We have totally ignored our anxiety," parents said.

"We fear maltreatment or even torture of detainees is continuing, and we fear even more that detainees will have to be admitted to hospital due to the effects of solitary confinement, or, more ominously, due to interrogation methods.

"This is especially since we can no longer accept the assurances of the Chief of Security Police that no one has died in detention in the past three years."
A PUBLIC meeting is planned for tomorrow which forms the climax to the National Campaign Against Detentions in Cape Town. It will include a speech by a parent of one of the accused in the Mpesta trial, and a play performed by students of the University of the Western Cape.

The meeting starts at 2.30 pm at St Marks Hall, Church Street, Crawford. Speakers will include Imran Gairdner, one of the accused in the Mpesta trial, and a play performed by students of the University of the Western Cape.

There are 14 people known to be in detention from Cape Town. They are: Fatima Issacs, Maxwell Modoka, Frank Anthony, Benjamin Julius, Lionel Scholtes, Tom Barends, Roger Geb, and Julian Sauls. Jannas Mannel, Charles Chaps, Gerrit Steffen, and Freddie Schroeder, the national campaign has Alfred Appolis and focused on the plight of Johnny Isak.
4. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether his Department keeps rec-
cords relating to the number of mem-
ers of the Police Force who have been convicted on charges laid against
them by detainees or members of
their families; if so,

(2) whether such records go back to 1963;
if not, how far back do they go;

(3) whether such records are (a) updated
and (b) consolidated from time to
time; if not, why not; if so, how of-
ten;

(4) whether such records make provision
for the nature of the (a) charges laid
and (b) action taken against such
members;

(5) whether any such members have had
(329) Hoamand O (6429-44)
Prisons Service: charges against members
1915/16

Mr. P. R. C. ROUBIE asked the
Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many convictions have re-
sulted from charges laid against mem-
bers of the Prisons Service by detain-
ees or members of their families since
the commenceement of the Territorial
205 people in detention

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

ABOUT 205 people from all over South Africa, including the homelands, are currently in detention under security laws.

According to a list released by the South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday, the detainees include students, trade unionists, churchmen, lawyers and teachers.

So far this month, seven people have been detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act and one under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. This brings to 41 the number of people detained in the first three months of 1982, according to the list. "This list is as accurate as we can make it according to the information which we have collected," the institute says. "There may be people who have been released whose names appear on the list and there may be people who are presently detained whose names do not appear in this list.

The institute appeals to people to help keep the list as accurate as possible.
No detainee safeguards

STEVE BIKO'S fate could easily befall any of the other people presently in detention, says Dr P Folb, professor of Pharmacology at the University of Cape Town.

He was addressing a lunchtime meeting at the university to launch a national declaration on detentions as part of the national week of solidarity with detainees.

Dr Folb also said: 'In fact, the death of Neil Aggett confirms our suspicions. There is no assurance by law to prevent what happened to Steve Biko from happening to others.'

Mr Don Foster, a lecturer in the psychology department, said that any information extracted from detainees under interrogation and in solitary confinement should not be admissible on psychological grounds.

The report mentioned that mental disorientation accompanied by panic and loss of memory were some of the effects resultant from detention. There were changes in sleep patterns, fluctuations in appetite, delusions and hallucinations. Mr Foster also said that there were ways of preventing these effects.

The relationship between the captor and the captive during detention was considered to be most destructive.

The detainee was arrested at peculiar hours, his own clothes were removed and inadequate explanations were given for his detention. He or she was shouted at while being interrogated and was also subjected to threats, he said.

It was the responsibility of psychologists, psychiatrists and everyday people to ensure that this stops immediately, he added.

Students' Representative Council Vice-President, Kate Philip, demanded the unconditional release of all detainees.

'The army and police are used against people in the name of law and order. It is absurd to look at the law for justice,' she said.

(329) C.Herald 20/3/82
Families visit detainees

EAST LONDON — Two detained men have had their first personal contact with family since they were detained more than three months ago.

Mr Yuyani Ngcuka of Middeldrift saw his brother, Durban lawyer Mr Bulelani Ngcuka, for half an hour on Tuesday and Miss Phatoka Taso, of Mdantsane, saw her brother, Mr Mpilo Taso, for an hour on Wednesday. Both men are being held in Durban.

Mr Ngcuka said early in February he had sought to visit his brother and had been told by Colonel J. Coetzee, of the Durban security police, that his brother did not want to see him.

"Mr Ngcuka said he was worried about his brother’s condition because “he must have been in a bad condition to have refused a visit from someone from the outside.”

Mr Ngcuka said his brother had denied this week that the police had asked him if he wanted a visit from him.

“My brother looks well — as well as a man who has not seen anyone but his captors for 107 days can look,” he said.

Mr Ngcuka said he was glad he had seen his brother but demanded that he be released immediately.

“I am opposed to the laws which can put my brother away from the world for such a long time without giving him the chance to defend himself in a court of law,” he said.

Miss Taso said her brother appeared in good health though he was slightly nervous.

“We were not allowed to discuss his case at all,” she said, “but I am glad I saw him for the time I did, and feel a lot better for it.” — DDR
RELATIVES and friends of detainees have been intimidated, harassed and made the targets of vandalism during a weeklong protest against detention without trial.

Yesterday, near Opper City in Durban, a belgian Japanese car with no number plate was driven on to the pavement where Mr Alan Moran was standing with poster.

"Men got out of the car. I was punched in the face. I pulled the poster and told them to go. They answered, 'Go home. If you come again, we will kill you."

A woman in Johannes- burg was threatened by vandals after she smashed the windows of her car and caravans on the eve of her visit to her husband who is in detention.

It was the second time this month that Mrs Penelope Mason had had bricks thrown through windows.

Along with her three daughters — aged 13 and three — since the detention of her husband Cedric, on November 27 last year — the same day Dr Neil Aggett was detained — she did not investigate the nature of smashing glass outside her house. It was 11 o'clock on a Tuesday night.

Shortly after the incident, an anonymous telephone caller said: " Penelope, look tonight it was your windows, but tomorrow you will telephone the police to report the incident."

"I telephoned the police the next morning. They seemed to be more interested in the insurance claim. I asked for police protection on the night following the incident and they said it was not possible, but they would send a patrol car around every hour," she said.

"When you have children in the home you cannot ignore the threats."

Dr Max Coleman, Detainee Support Committee member in Johannesburg, confirmed the mail he had sent to Durban about detainees had not arrived.

"There has also been odd kinds of intimidation like planned stands on streets corners, being photographed, abusive language directed at them and men in cars hanging around," he said.

Many supporters of detainees are relatives who told the Sunday Tribune about the intimidation and harassment from extreme right wing卡通ists and anonymous vandals and telephone callers.

"For obvious reasons they have preferred to remain unnamed. We are always aware of a presence which we believe to be security police. We find it intimidating."

Mr Magnus Maphalala, national organiser of the NPV and the general secretary, Mr Matthew Oliphant, were detained on March 13. Security Police raided their offices removing all legal papers, files, posters and telephone directories.

Mr Maphalala told the Sunday Tribune he was not told why he was being arrested and was released the following Monday after questioning.

Chief of Security Police for Natal Colonel J.R. van der Hoven refused to comment, saying it was a matter between Mr Maphalala and the police, and "it would have been under the Criminal Procedure Act."

Mr Oliphant is still in detention and it is reported to have been moved to John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, where he is being detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

On Detainee Day, March 19, security police stripped protesters off cars in an intended motorcade organised by the Durban Detainees Support Committee.

Terror of the first car, Mr Marc Powell said Major Gersie Fourie told him the police were investigating "a campaign against the law of the land in terms of the General Law Amend- ment Act." No further explanation was given.

Brigadier Van der Hoven would not say why the motorcade was stopped.

He was aware that anyone's mail had been intercepted or telephone tapped. He said if anyone has been intimidated he could go to a charge of abuse.

Everyone must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered in the order in which it has been answered, leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Exami- ners' Initials

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WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commis- sioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

To disqualification and possible exclusion from the niversity

4PD DCT

Vernau in Durban
Granny to sue police

BY CHARLES MOGALE

SOWETO granny Mrs Sannah Radebe who was released from security detention last week is to sue the police for alleged assaults she suffered in detention.

Mrs Radebe (55) was released last Wednesday after spending 29 days under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

"I have already instructed my lawyers and they are taking the matter up," she said from her Soweto home yesterday.

HOODED

Mrs Radebe, who spent most of her detention period in solitary confinement, was detained early on February 15 after a hooded youth had been asked to identify her.

"The police came here in the early hours of the morning," she said, "and asked a hooded boy if he knew me. They had said they wanted a certain John, and I told them I only knew of a Stanley, who is my son.

I was very angry at the boy and asked him who he was. He said his name was Peter. The police searched the house and confiscated a pile of documents. They also searched Stanley's car, which was parked outside the house. They then left," Mrs Radebe said.

PROMISE

Later the same morning, the security police returned and started all over again searching the house.

"After searching the house, they asked me to go along with them, promising to return me the same day. However, when we got to Pimera Police Station, I was handcuffed and sent to Jabulani Police Station. It then dawned on me that I was detained," she said.

During the detention, she said she was in Moroka and De Deur Police Stations.

NEPHEW

"It was the very first time in my life that I saw the inside of a cell. I will never forget the experience," Mrs Radebe said.

Meanwhile, her nephew Mr Jabu Ngwenya, who lives opposite her home, is still being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Benton honours Sharpeville

THE Brook Benton show, scheduled for Mphahlalatsane Hall in Soweto, took place yesterday as the promoters had cancelled it in deference to calls to honour the Sharpeville memorial services.

According to impresario Derek Quibell, for the promoters, the postponement suited tonight better. The show will be at 6pm and 9pm.

Simon Mzolo

MORE than 1 000 people attended the funeral of the chairman of Africa Dance Academy, Mr Simon Mzolo, who died in a car accident a week ago.

Mr Mzolo, who was against expensive funerals, was given a simple funeral. His coffin was not decked with wreaths and mourners had to pay 50 cents for transport.

Colosseum (Lessors: Ster-Kinekor)
Quibell Bros present
Today Today
Mphahlalatsane Theatre
Serekeng

Dem
End of detention week

By YAZEEF FAKIER

CLYNCHED fists, poetry and fiery speeches slamming detention laws marked the end of detention week at a meeting in Athlone on Saturday.

About 600 people gathered in St Mark’s Hall on Lawrence Road and watched plays depicting the loneliness of solitary confinement and its effects on family life.

Speeches were often punctuated by cries of “amandla ngawethu” (power is ours) and “aluta continua” (the struggle continues).

The president of the Congress of South African Students, Mr. Muntu Zenzile, said that to close one’s eyes to the reality of the people and to close one’s eyes to the ‘evil’ perpetrated by the system was ‘treacherous’.

A psychology lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, Mr. K. Davids, said solitary confinement was used by the state to break down the defence of the individual.

The treatment of detainees and the effects of detention made the validity of the Government’s statements by them highly questionable.

Ms. Di Cooper, an organizer for the General Workers’ Union, said the Government did not rule at the will of the majority of South Africans.

“As a result terror must be part of our lives,” she said.

The arrest of hundreds of trade unionists and the death of Dr. Neil Aggett were “part of a consistent campaign by the Government against organizations trying to give voice to the people of South Africa.”

The Government must know it has blood on its hands. They can lock up our leaders but there are more leaders to take their place. We will not be intimidated and will continue to fight for a free and democratic South Africa.”
Mayors petition SA to free political prisoners

NEW YORK — Mayors of New York, Atlanta, and London have signed an appeal to South Africa to release immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners, a UN committee reported at the weekend.

They were among more than 1,600 mayors in 52 countries who signed the appeal.

The committee said Mr Michael Kelly, Lord Provost of Glasgow, had organised the petition.

The petition says: "I, the mayor of... appeal to the Government of South Africa to release immediately and unconditionally all prisoners detained for their political views under their apartheid laws.

"Release of such prisoners from long years of imprisonment would help to bring about a spirit of reconciliation, I hereby proclaim my support and feelings of solidarity with political detainees in South Africa and call in particular for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela."

— Sapa-AP
Unionist held

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Security Police have confirmed that Mr. Matthews Oliphant, general secretary of the Durban-based National Federation of Workers, is being held under Section 22 (1) of the General Laws Amendment Act at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

Mr. Magwaza Maphalala, the union's national organizer, said yesterday this had been confirmed by the union's attorney, who had telephoned Brigadier J R van den Hoven, officer commanding Durban's security branch.

Mr. Maphalala also said the Security Police had returned his identification document, confiscated when he was detained with Mr. Oliphant on Saturday.

In terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act a person cannot be held for more than 14 days, unless further committed by a judge.
Detainees: Stellenbosch man disagrees on ‘ethics’

Staff Reporter

It was not part of medical ethics for doctors to work against any State — whatever its politics — which detained people without charge or trial, a senior lecturer in the Department of Radiology at the University of Stellenbosch wrote in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal.

In a letter to the editor, Dr A Schulman said “medical ethics” applied only to situations where individuals sought professional advice.

Querying an earlier article in the SAMJ written by Professor B R Benatar, head of the medicine department at the University of Cape Town, Dr Schulman said: “I wish to question the general principles upon which Professor Benatar and others of our profession reported in the daily press seem to be asking us to base our ethical activities as doctors towards the cases of Mr Steve Biko and Dr Neil Aggett.

Medical ethics

“Medical ethics apply to our jobs as doctors, that is to those circumscribed situations in which individuals seek our professional advice and trust us to do a good job for them. It is not part of our medical ethics to work individually or as a profession against any State, whatever its political complexion, which detains suspected dangers to it without charge or trial, or subjects them to periods of solitude, or does not permit them to see physicians of their own choice whenever they wish.”

Attitudes to these practices would depend on whether:

- Approved of the government or the system.
- Believed such practices were wrong at all times.
- Believed that the test of liberalism was whether it produced results.

Dr Schulman said he subscribed to the third view and wondered if proponents of the second view meant what they said.

Thumbscreeks

“Suppose a suspected nazi spy has just been detained. Would proponents of (the second view) not acquiesce in practice to a session with the thumbscreeks so as to gain as much overall beneficial information as possible in the shortest possible time, and then call in a doctor to heal the damage?” asked Dr Schulman.

In reply, Professor Benatar said: “The narrow view of medical ethics taken by Dr Schulman is one which could be comfortably accepted by those who do not wish to take more than a superficial view of the role and responsibility of the medical practitioner in society.

“To get the record straight, I should point out to Dr Schulman that I did not say, or imply, that doctors or the medical profession should act against the State, but rather that we should serve as a conscience and as a force to improve those inadequacies pertaining to health in our society.

Common tactic

“A common tactic used by politicians is to label all criticism in South Africa as being politically-motivated, anti-State and disloyal, and it grieves me that Dr Schulman should resort to this tactic in his criticism of my reminder to our colleagues of their broader social and moral medical responsibilities.”

Professor Benatar said all UCT medical students took oaths committing themselves to serve the public weal and humanity — in addition to the individual patient.
Cape Herald man
UWC student held

A UNIVERSITY student and a newspaper advertising representative were detained by security police at 4 am.

They are Mr Armiien Abrahams, 30, of the Cape Herald and Mr Ebrahim Patel, a final-year BA student at the University of the Western Cape.

Mrs Amelia Abrahams said two security policemen searched her home but took nothing.

They later telephoned her and said her husband was being held at Caledon Square under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act. She was told to bring clothes for him.

A friend of the Patel family said this was the third time Mr Patel had been detained.

She said the police did not say under which law they were holding him but said they were taking him to Johannesburg.

Mr Patel was detained in 1980 for four-and-a-half months under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The following year he was held for three months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act but was not charged.

At the time of Mr Patel's detention, the home of his girlfriend, Miss Gairo Daniels, was searched by security police.

Miss Daniels said the police arrived at 4 am.

They knocked very loudly and when we let them in they searched the house. My mother was so upset that she had an asthma attack.

APPEAR BEFORE MAGISTRATE

The head of the security police in Cape Town, Brigadier Hennie Koets, said today Mr Patel and Mr Abrahams were being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977.

In terms of the Act, the men have to appear before a magistrate within 48 hours of their detention or be released.

However, the terms under which they are being held could be changed to allow for a longer detention period without a court-appearance.
162. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the persons appointed to visit persons detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act paid visits to detainees during the period 30 June to 31 December 1981; if so, how many visits were paid;

(2) whether any complaints of ill-treatment were reported to him as a result of such visits; if so, (a) how many and (b) what steps have been taken as a result of the reports?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes, 467.

(2) There were certain complaints of alleged assaults.

(a) 12 persons alleged that they had been assaulted.

(b) Two cases were referred to the Attorney-General, who declined to prosecute. The other cases are either still being investigated or are being prepared for consideration.
Accusers are the guilty ones

At the meeting called by the SRC of Wits University at the University Great Hall on February 11, 1982, in the wake of Neil Aggett's death, a member of the DPSC in her talk on behalf of the Committee said, inter alia, "The accusers will be seen as the guilty party."

After six months of solitary confinement and the mental torture this represents, and the detainees' evidence on physical threats, naked interrogation, months of being transported in handcuffs or leg-irons and of being stripped, four students, all around 21 years of age, in the case of the State v Greyling, Mohamed, O'Donovan and Loxaz, were finally brought to court under the Internal Security Act.

They were accused of having made some posters commemorating the 60th anniversary of the SA Communist Party.

After six months' labour the State gave birth... to a mouse, a little mouse.

We have stated before that the court case(s) the State would bring against the detainees would be seen to be daggery thrusts in water. Ten days' effective imprisonment was the sentence meted out to the above four by the magistrate, after they finally pleaded guilty so as not to continue with a court case that had already taken up a few months and was not to end for some further months. The proceedings in court had meanwhile brought to light the despicable methods used by the Security Police as already detailed. That much is new on record.

Other cases, if the Attorney-General can put them together, will show similar treatment of innocent individuals; treatment meted out before they were brought to court, let alone convicted, and hence — oh, Mr Pik Botha — innocent because not proved guilty.

The minimum sentence provided for by the law was one of 365 days — of which, in this case, the magistrate suspended 330 days to result in an effective sentence of 10 days.

It proves, we feel, that the magistrate viewed the previous lengthy periods of detention and custody with some concern and did not consider that the State's case merited further extreme punishment.

But the six months in solitary confinement, the mental torture, the physical threats; all this is not wiped off the slate. It remains on record as an indictment.

Police, whose own "file" is growing. Rights added to the dozens of deaths in detention, to the affidavits by parents of detainees already in the possession of lawyers. One day, in one form or another, the accusers will be the accused, however big the walls at present being built around John Vorster.

* * *

Our pen picture detainee: Mrs Emma Mamini (62) whose father (81), sisters and brother, husband Tom and three daughters are all most anxious about her length and continued detention.

Emma was educated at township schools near Johannesburg. At the age of 13 she joined the clothing industry as a machinist. Thirty years later (1979) she was appointed organizing secretary for the CCNUSA, which has grown to about 35,000 members, spread in all the provinces. Emma is actively involved in various aspects of community work and is a practicing member of the Anglican Church. She has been in detention since November 37, 1981.

Our "Declaration": Elsewhere in today's Star appears our advert with the text of the declaration which we are asking the public to sign and return to the address given, in support of "Detainees' Week" and our campaign to have all detainees freed and the detention laws abolished.

Our play: "Four Faces by Two" will be on at the Market Street Theatre from today at 6 pm daily, and we urge the public to go...
Rabies report discussed by panel of MPs

Mr Pat Rogers, the New Republic Party spokesman on justice, was the third of a panel of three MPs from the major political parties to share a platform on the issue of the Rabies report into security legislation.

Visits
Mr Rogers said the NRP did not question the right of a country's executive to improve measures whereby the rule of law and its procedures were improved.

His party supported improvements to the recommendations of the commission affecting the conditions of detainees.

District surgeons should be allowed to see the detainees within a week, and a person held should also be visited by his private doctor in that period.

A person should be detained for a maximum of 14 days, instead of the proposed 30 days, before his detention became subject to review.

Mr Rogers said the non-judicial review panel proposed by the commission should be scrapped and replaced by a full judicial tribunal.

Mr Pitman said the commissioner had not applied his mind to the real question in South African security law — Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Factory
As long as there was provision in security legislation giving the Minister of Police the power to detain anyone indefinitely without recourse to the courts, it was no use improving the provisions of other Acts.

He described the Section Six provision as a 'witness factory in which State witnesses were detained until evidence had been obtained to support the prosecution's case.'

An international jurist who had visited South Africa in 1972 had described a trial in terms of the Terrorism Act as having the form of justice, but not the substance of justice.

Mr Pitman said that the experience in Ireland, where more than 1600 people had died through terrorism, a commission of investigation had found that detention stimulated terrorism.

In Israel, where short-term detentions took place, there had been only four administrative detentions since 1957.

Inspection
A country was entitled to have security laws but those should be exercised by proclaiming martial law. At the very least, there should be judicial control of detainees.

A person should be entitled to access to his lawyer at all times.

Mr Schutte said the very fact that the Government produced the report showed it wanted to substantiate security legislation to inspection.

He said the commission had found that personal freedoms should be of the highest priority and only in special cases should this be interfered with.

The security of the country had been found to be beyond the world as a whole.
The complex proposals of the Rabie Commission inquiry into security legislation are being welcomed by the Government as a means of providing detainees with better protection. But Professor ANTHONY MATTHEWS disagrees. As head of the department of law at Natal University, he is widely considered the country's leading authority on security legislation.

In this assessment of the commission's proposals relating to detention without trial, Prof Mathews believes the commission "has sought to legitimise both pre-trial and preventive detention for indefinite periods as part of an overall strategy of security." He concludes: "Some of the 'controls' over detention which it recommends may be viewed as minor improvements but can in no sense be regarded as safeguards conforming to rule-of-law requirements. The proposals create the appearance of controls but the substance is lacking. The commission's approach is the same as the State has, clearly been left in the lurch and the Executive retains virtually unrestricted power over his life and liberty."
Soviet gas deal widens the US-European rift

THE American diplomat put it quite simply and clearly: "In the end," he said, "it boils down to weighing the damage to the Soviet Union against damage to the Western Alliance."

He was talking about how much economic pressure to apply to the Soviet Union in the hope of wringing concessions in Poland and elsewhere.

The Reagan Administration is all for a big clampdown on trade with Moscow. Soon after the military takeover in Warsaw, President Ronald Reagan announced a ban of trade sanctions and called for European support.

The Europeans slowly and grudgingly gave some. But they have balked at the idea of cancelling the Euro-Soviet gas pipeline deal which will provide many West European firms with big contracts in France, Germany and Italy with most of their gas needs from the middle of this decade.

The debate over the pipeline and East-West trade continues to rage across the Atlantic. And every time a gloomy financial report leaks West from the Kremlin it is read with worried frowns in Western Europe because they know it will only encourage American companies and businessmen to believe that another turning of the collective Western economic screw will deal a body blow to the Soviet System.

For the third year in a row the Russian’s grain crop has failed. It is expected to cost them R10 000-million in foreign exchange for imports to make up the shortfall. Drought has hit sugar beet production as more imports are needed here too.

There are other interesting indicators. The world’s gold and oil exchanges have recently been awash with Soviet contributions, all going at ridiculous low prices...and the Kremlin’s debts to Western banks nearly doubled — from R8 000-million to R10 000-million — in the first nine months of 1981.

But all the diplomats, academicians and bankers generally say that, despite these signs of weakness, the Soviet economy is basically sound and largely invulnerable to Western economic pressures. All this is not to belittle the Soviet’s economic problems. The most pressing is the future of oil production — the Soviet Union’s major hard currency earner along with gold, precious minerals and arms.

The CIA prediction that Soviet oil production will start to drop dramatically in the mid-80s is now widely accepted. To replace hard currency earnings from oil sales, the Soviet Union plans by 1984 to start exporting natural gas to Western Europe from Siberia through a 4 900km pipeline.

The pipeline has been the target of successive American administrations, none more so than President Reagan’s. It will make West European consumers heavily dependent on Soviet energy supplies and thus, argues Washington, subject to the same political pressures that the Arabs exercise over Europe now.

Blocking the pipeline deal would also have the effect of hitting the Soviet Union’s hard currency earnings and therefore its ability to bail out East European economic disasters or to deal with agricultural catastrophes.

The European experts knock these theories. Their biggest disagreement with Washington centres on the fact that they need Soviet gas to maintain industrial production.

In all discussions on the subject the Americans have been unable to offer an alternative source which is as cheap or as reliable as the Russians.
357. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under (a) section 10 (1)(a) bis and (b) section 12B of the Internal Security Act, No. 44 of 1950;

(2) whether any such persons in each such category have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many, and (b) for what period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Position as on 16 March 1982:

(1) (a) 1
(b) 34

(2) Yes

(a) Category (1)(a) 1
Category (1)(b) 19

(b) Category (1)(a) Since 21 November 1981.
Category (1)(b) Since 30 March 1981 in the cases of all 19 persons.
361. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any (a) males and (b) females under the age of 18 years were detained in terms of security laws during the second half of 1981; if so, how many in each category;

(2) Whether any of them were tried for any offence; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what offence in each case and (c) how many of them were convicted of the offence charged?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.
145. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Police:

How many (a) males and (b) females under the age of 20 years in each race group (i) were detained in 1981 and (ii) are still in detention?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

The statistics required by the hon. member are not kept, and are also not readily available.
379. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act in the second half of 1981;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person de-
Detentions condemned by Mwasa residents

The detention of Mr. Arnie Abrahams has been condemned by the Western Cape regional executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), of which he is a member.

Mr. Abrahams and a University of the Western Cape student, Mr. Ebrahim Patel, were both detained at their homes in Cape Town yesterday morning.

"That Mr. Abrahams' detention should come shortly after the country-wide Detainees' Week campaign is proof of the authorities' total disregard of the people's peaceful protests against detention without trial," the Mwasa statement said.

"Mr. Abrahams was taken from the comfort of his bed in the early hours of the morning and only the security police know why. As far as his union is concerned, Mr. Abrahams has always conducted himself responsibly.

"The union demands the immediate release of Mr. Abrahams and of Mr. Ebrahim Patel, and further demands the release of all detainees!" The Grassy Park/Lotus River Residents' Association issued a statement condemning the detention of Mr. Patel, a well-known resident of Grassy Park and a member of the association.

"Mr. Patel has been detained twice before without being charged or any reasons given.

"We believe he is being deliberately victimized and regard as sinister the need to send seven security policemen to arrest one young man and to ransack his parents' home," the statement said.

"The arrest of Mr. Patel and Mr. Abrahams adds two more names to a long list of victims of South Africa's unjust and inhumane laws.

"We call for the release of all detainees and the abolition of all detention laws."
12 detainees claim assaults

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Twelve Terrorism Act detainees alleged they had been assaulted while in detention during the last six months of 1988, the Minister of Justice, Mr Robie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Mr Coetsee said the people appointed to visit detainees had made 467 visits between June 30 and December 31 last year.

Replying to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton), Mr Coetsee said: "Twelve persons alleged that they had been assaulted."

Asked what steps had been taken, Mr Coetsee said: "Two cases were referred to the Attorney-General, who declined to prosecute. The other cases are either still being investigated or are being prepared for consideration."
Two City men detained, then sent to Rand

By ENRICO KEMP

TWO City men detained by the security police yesterday morning were transferred to Johannesburg late yesterday afternoon, according to the chief of the security police in Cape Town, Brigadier H W Kotze.

They are Mr Abram Abrahams, an advertising representative at the Cape Herald, and a member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and Mr Ebrahim Patel, a final-year BA student at the University of the Western Cape.

Brigadier Kotze said both men were being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act. In terms of the section, they must appear before a magistrate within 48 hours. The court may order further detention under a specified charge, or the terms of detention could be altered to allow the security police to hold them for a longer period without trial.

Mr Abrahams was detained at his Claremont flat shortly before 4am yesterday. His wife Amelie said two security policemen had searched the flat for about 20 minutes before leaving with her husband. Nothing was removed from the flat.

Mrs Abrahams was allowed to deliver clothing for her husband to Caledon Square.

Mr Patel, detained twice in the past, was fetched at his Grassy Park home early yesterday.

Security police also searched the Belhar home of his girlfriend, Miss Gairo Daniels.

Mr Patel was detained for 4 months under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in 1980. Last year he was held for three months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr A M Omar, an attorney acting for the two men, said he was informed late yesterday afternoon that they had been transferred to Johannesburg and were being held under the Criminal Procedures Act.

The Western Cape regional executive of Mwasa yesterday condemned the detention of Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel and called for the unconditional release of the two men and all other detainees.

Mwasa said in a statement that the detentions, coming after the countrywide Detainees' Week campaign, was "proof of the authorities' total disregard for the peoples' peaceful protests at detention without trial."

"Mr Abrahams has always conducted himself in a responsible manner and we have no reason to doubt the sincerity of his activities.

"We will not call for him to be 'charged or released', for we had no part in the making of the laws under which he may be brought to court.

"We therefore demand that he be immediately released," the statement said.
The horror of 'solitary'

OVER 170 South Africans are in solitary confinement. They are mostly being denied contact with the outside world.

Vanessa Cooke's one-woman drama about solitary confinement stands as a fine example of the way in which theatre can be used to help audiences participate in the experiences of their fellow human beings.

And in staging the 59-minute political drama, the Market Theatre has affirmed once again that theatre need not be the playground of the shallow and frivolous.

By skilfully portraying disorientation, mental confusion and anxiety, Miss Cooke (who devised the drama in conjunction with parents of detainees) allows the audience to empathise and sympathise with people plunged into the realities of South Africa's harshest detention laws.

Indeed, the audience is plunged into the drama of detention from the outset — in a darkened auditorium with police banging on the door and demanding: "Maak oop, dit is die polisie!"

The title is derived from the size of a police cell, which can be covered by walking four paces down and two across. Scores of people have been held in such conditions for as long as six months.

Miss Cooke deals with the other aspects of detention by slipping easily into the role of the policeman — the civil servant simply doing his job — the relative who is allowed a visit, and the psychologist outlining the consequences of solitary confinement.

The ongoing drama is highlighted by constant reminders, in the form of hand-printed placards, that the family also suffers, that the Security Police in Natal refused Christmas visits, that nine more have been held in police sweeps, and so on.

But all along, she never lets go of the main thrust of the play; that is, solitary confinement is in itself a form of mental torture.
Student is detained for the third time

CAPE TOWN — A University of the Western Cape student, Mr. Ebrahim Patel, was detained at 4 am yesterday by Security Police at his Grassy Park home.

A friend of the family said this was the third time he had been detained.

Mr. Patel was detained in 1969 for 44 months, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Last year he was detained for three months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He is doing the final year of a BA degree.

At the time Mr. Patel was picked up, the home of his girlfriend, Miss Gail Daniels, was searched by Security Police. — Sapa.
Rogers speaks on Rabie Commission

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Rabie Commission had provoked investigation of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and the nearly four dozen deaths in detention, Mr. Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinetown, claimed at Natal University here.

"Describing the report as a "manicured mouse," he told about 250 students that the commission had not heard evidence from one detainee or from any policeman who undertook interrogations.

"Mr. Pitman's rejection of extra-ordinary measures to maintain the security of the state was condemned by Mr. Danie Schutte, a nominated National Party MP.

"Mr. Pat Rogers, the National Party's spokesman on justice and MP for King William's Town, was the third of the panel of three MPs to speak on the issue of the Rabie Report into security legislation.

"Mr. Rogers said the NNP did not question the right of a country to improve measures whereby the rule of law and its procedures were improved.

His party proposed improvements to the commission's proposals affecting the conditions of detainees.

District surgeons and private doctors should be allowed to see each detainee within a week of his being held.

A person should be detained for a maximum of 14 days, instead of the proposed 30 days, before his detention became subject to review, he said.

Mr. Rogers said the non-judicial review panel proposed by the commission should be replaced by a full judicial tribunal.

Mr. Pitman said the commission had not investigated the "real question" — Section Six of the Terrorism Act. As long as there was provision for the Minister of Law and Order to detain anyone indefinitely without recourse to the courts, it was no use improving the provisions of other acts.

He described the Section Six provision as a "witness factory" in that state witnesses were detained until evidence had been obtained to support the prosecution's case.

Mr. Rogers

An international jurist who had visited South Africa in 1972 had described a trial in terms of the Terrorism Act as having the form, but not the substance of justice, Mr. Pitman said.

And in Ireland, where more than 1,000 people had died through terrorism, a commission of inquiry had found that detention stimulated terrorism. In Israel, where short-term detentions took place, there had only been 4 administrative detentions since 1957.

Mr. Pitman said in reply to Mr. Rogers, who asked what reforms the PFP proposed to the commission's recommendations, that his party believed a country was entitled to have security laws. But these should be exercised by proclaiming martial law.

At the very least, there should be judicial control of detainees. A person should have access to his lawyer at all times.

Mr. Schutte said the security of the country should not be tested in isolation with the world around it.

According to the rule of law, everyone should have access to the courts, but "when the safety of the state is at stake, the state has an inherent right to defend itself and its subjects," he said.

The commission had found the rule of law was not enough, and that it was not in the interest of the country to declare martial law every time there was a crisis. South African was under attack, Mr. Schutte said.

— DDC
That bad... really is containment.
Yes, solitary.

(The Critics)
THE STAR

24/3/82

sises the horror of solitary confinement.
The play is a monologue written by Vanessa Cooke and Lisa Dysenhaus. The latter also has a supporting role without any spoken lines.

It describes some of the emotions of a young woman who has been arrested and placed in solitary confinement and it shows that the sensory deprivation under such circumstances is a very effective form of mental torture.

Vanessa Cooke . . . understated horrors of mental torture.

In considering solitary confinement as a form of punishment, I feel sure the average person would think—Oh, that’s not so bad! But after seeing this work, the realisation comes that a process of disorientation takes place under such circumstances and eventually the imprisoned person becomes unable to trust the logicality of his own thought processes.

While this is essentially a protest against the South African system of detention without trial, it has a universal message. Many countries have similar provisions to combat political dissent: the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Britain, Italy and Germany, to name but a few. In their favour, let it be said that they use these powers against violent terrorism rather than political disagreement.

In this country, it is the sweeping power of any authorised person above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel which is so repellent. It appears from information read from the relevant Act, during the course of the play, that such a person has the authority to detain anybody on mere suspicion.

Generally speaking, one of the problems of political works is that they take a strong standpoint without giving expression to an opposing point of view. This is hardly the case with "Fences." It shows snippets of a system which we know exists and it does not berate the proponents of such a system. This is left to the individual to do for himself. There is tremendous subtlety in the work and it requires the audience to give it the fullest attention.

I would say the work is not designed as an accusation of torture, but rather to make public the dehumanising effects of solitary confinement. It is a chilling, yet stimulating piece of theatre in which David Eppel’s unobtrusive direction and the simple setting add to the effectiveness.
Prayer service for Makanda

Post Reporter

A MASS thanksgiving prayer service for a church steward and preacher, Mr. Darnile Makanda, of Kwa- zakele, will be held at the J. C. Mvusi Methodist Church in KwaZakele at 10am on Sunday.

The Rev George Irvine, deputy chairman of the Grahamstown District of the Methodist Church of South Africa, will be the guest preacher.

Mr. Makanda, who is chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa), is secretary-general of the J. C. Mvusi Wesley Guild.

He was released in February after being held by the security police for 271 days.

He will be accompanied to the service by Mr. Maxwell Madlingozi and Mr. Mapandla Mjuma, officials of Macwusa who were also detained at the same time.

Mr. Babini Mantambo, a preacher and the church's youth organiser, said the purpose of holding the service was to thank God for the safe return of Mr. Makanda and all the others who have suffered under detention without trial.

"We had a special service for Mr. Makanda during his detention. We prayed that God would be with him and now we feel our prayers were heard and we should now thank God."
Detained Indian leader in hospital

Mail Correspondent,
DURBAN. — The wife of Pravin Gordhan, detained executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, discovered yesterday that her husband was transferred to a Durban hospital psychiatric ward about a week ago.

Mrs Pravina Gordhan said she was informed of the development in an early morning phone call.

"I immediately went to St Augustine's Hospital, but was told by authorities there that my husband was under police guard and not allowed to receive visitors," she said.

"But I found his room and asked the policeman at the door if I could see Pravin. "He was very fair-minded and told me that although his orders were to not let anyone enter, he would telephone Divisional Headquarters at C A Swart Square and pass on my request."

"He came back and said he was sorry, but the order to not allow visitors still stood."

Mrs Gordhan then phoned General Johan Coetsee, chief of Security Police, in Pretoria. He was not available, although his office said he would return her call when he was "available to do so."

Brigadier J R van der Hoven, head of Durban's Security Police, was also, "not available."

I did eventually speak to his second-in-command, Col J Coetsee, who confirmed that Pravin was in hospital.

"He said I wasn't informed of my husband being admitted there because there wasn't anything seriously wrong with him and the police didn't wish to cause me any alarm."

"I put it to Col Coetsee that if that was the case I should be allowed to see my husband. He said No," Mrs Gordhan said.
Rabie commission has erred in proposals on detention

The proposals of the Rabie commission of inquiry into security legislation are being welcomed by the government as a means of providing detainees with better protection. Professor ANTHONY MATHIEWS disagrees. As head of the department of law at Natal University, he is widely considered the country's leading authority on security legislation. In an assessment of the commission's proposals relating to detention without trial, Professor Mathews believes the commission "has sought to legitimate both pre-trial and preventive detention for indefinite periods as part of our permanent legislation".

The proposals on the other form of detention—pre-trial detention—are even more disconcerting. The detainees thus held have all been pre-trial detainees and adequate protection of detainees as a result of calls for drastic reform of the law. There is every likelihood that abuses will continue and tragedies of the past be repeated unless the main principles of reform are adopted by the legislature.

The total period of pre-trial interrogation should be short and in dealing with the IRA. But it has been based on a combination of seven-day detentions and efficient police interrogation work. Interrogation of persons held in isolation for much longer than that is a form of mental torture; there is surely evidence enough of its inhumanity.

The court's detention of a person for an indefinite period or its failure to rule on the matter at all is the major safeguard of protection of the individual.

The court's detention of a person for an indefinite period or its failure to rule on the matter at all is the major safeguard of protection of the individual.

Apart from magisterial visits, or visits by government-appointed officials, regular visits by a doctor from a panel appointed by the Medical Council should be compulsory.

None of these requirements is met by the proposals of the commission. Pre-trial interrogation could be continued indefinitely and thus, if required, with two provisos:

The minister is required to authorise detention for longer than 30 days in writing, and the review board must consider and report to the minister on detentions for longer than six months.
In short, the absence of powerful extra-legal checks on the abuse of power in South Africa makes it imperative to have adequate legal controls. As we shall see, this is precisely what the Rabie commission does not recommend.

**Two categories**

Detention laws fall into two categories — preventive and pre-trial detention. The pre-trial variety aims at securing information about subversive activities either to facilitate the prosecution of offenders or to counter subversive operations by the intelligence gained from interrogation.

Preventive detention has a radically different purpose — that of removing from the political arena people whom the government regards as troublemakers or agitators. Following an inadvertent remark by one of our ministers this kind of detention has become known as "cooling off" detention.

Parliament in South Africa began to enact a series of detention laws in the early Sixties and South Africans currently "enjoy" a rich variety of such laws. The Rabie commission has recommended that both forms of detention should continue with minor modifications which it describes somewhat optimistically as safeguards.

Preventive or "cooling off" detention is a drastic type of emergency or crisis law. It authorizes the government to lock up free citizens not on account of what they have actually done, but because it is uncertain to what extent the rules of natural justice will apply, and that their operation is clearly limited. Only if the advisory committee disagrees with the minister is the matter referred to a judge (of the Appellate Division), who is empowered to set aside the detention if satisfied that the minister acted malice fide, outside his powers or on grounds that are not legally permissible.

In this one instance, where the advisory committee and the minister disagree, something like a satisfactory safeguard applies. But even here there is a need for caution.

In the first place, the grounds on which the Appellate Court judge may act are limited and do not appear to permit a review of the merits. Secondly, the detainee has no legal right to a statement of the grounds upon which the order was made and in the position, as a writer has put it, of arguing with a sphinx.

This is not good enough where preventive detention is indefinite.

**Israeli reform**

In 1979 Israel reformed its preventive detention legislation inherited from the British. The main features of the present Israeli law are the following:

Detention is permissible only during a declared national emergency. Within 48 hours of arrest the detainee must be brought before a supreme court judge who has power to confirm or set aside the order. Detention is periodic.

It is unclear to what extent the rules of natural justice will apply, but their operation is clearly limited. Only if the advisory committee disagrees with the minister is the matter referred to a judge (of the Appellate Division), who is empowered to set aside the detention if satisfied that the minister acted malice fide, outside his powers or on grounds that are not legally permissible.

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This is not good enough where preventive detention is indefinite.
EAST LONDON. — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr. William Gwati, was being held under Ciskei's emergency proclamation N352, issued by the Minister of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Services, said Colonel Makzeni, who is second in command of the CCIS, said it had not been decided whether Mr. Gwati would appear in court, as investigations were continuing.

Mr. Gwati was taken from his home in Mdantsane on March 5.

His wife, Mrs. Ellen Gwati, said police had searched the house but had taken nothing.

Mr. Gwati settled in Mdantsane in 1967 after serving three years on Robben Island for African National Congress activities. He was banned for five years on his release.
Another PE rugby player detained?

Post Reporter

The Security Police in Port Elizabeth have refused to confirm or deny that a second Kwazakhele Rugby Union player has been detained.

Mr Lalamile Lamasi, 24, who plays for the Wallabies Club, was last seen in Strand Street a few days ago in the company of three men, one of them a Security policeman. He has been missing from home for a fortnight.

Another member of Wallabies, Mr Zamxolo Nojoko, was detained on March 20 and is being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

 Asked whether Mr Lamasi had been detained, a spokesman said the head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Lt-Col G Erazus, was not available. He refused to comment further.
Six are freed by SP

Dr. Trevor Jones, and
Caroline Dempster

At least six security
police detainees were re-
leased from John Vor-
tser Square today and
another three were due
to appear in the Johan-
nesburg Magistrate's
Court this afternoon.

Those released are Mr.
Keith Coleman, Mr. Colin
Turley, Mr. Clive van
Heerden, Miss Mabille
Elton, Mr. Morris
Smithers and Mr. "Pink"
Hayson.

An ecstatic Dr. Max
Coleman and his wife

The chief of the
security police at the
Witwatersrand, Brig-
adier Honnie Muy-
ker, confirmed that
the six detainees had
been released from
John Vorster Square.

He also confirmed
that Dr. Liz Floyd
had been released
from the Johannesburg
Hospital.

Audrey were reunited
with their son at 12.30
pm when the group of
detainees began the pro-
cess of "signing out" of
John Vorster Square.

A spokesman for the
Detainees' Parents' Support Committee said they understood

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that Dr. Liz Floyd and
Miss Rene Roux, both
in a psychiatric ward at
the Johannesburg
Hospital, would also be
released today.

A spokesman for the
Johannesburg Hospital
said he did not know
whether Dr. Floyd and
Miss Roux had left the
hospital.

In another develop-
ment three other de-
tainees, Miss Barbra
Hogan, Mr. Cedric Max-
son and Mr. Alan Fine,
were due to appear in
the Johannesburg
Magistrate's Court on
unspecified charges.

Court officials would
not say whether the
group would appear but
court sources in Pre-
toria confirmed it.

Dr. Coleman said his
son was "looking well"
and very happy. "We
also saw Clive van Heer-
den who looked good," he said.

STUDENTS

Mr. Coleman and Mr.
van Heerden are post-
graduate students at the
University of the Wit-
watersrand. Mr. Coleman
was detained on
October 25 1981 and Mr.
van Heerden on September
24 1981.

Dr. Floyd, Miss Roux,
Miss Elton, Mr. Hayes,
and Mr. Purkey were all
detained in a security
police sweep on Novem-
ber 27 last year.

Dr. Floyd was admitted
to the Johannesburg
Hospital earlier this year
when she collapsed
after hearing of the
death in detention of Dr.
Neil Aggett.
Detainees will appear in court

Political Staff

TERRORISM ACT detainees are to appear in court soon and two senior public prosecutors are working full-time on the matter.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, after a meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mrs Suzman asked for the meeting to voice her objections to the continued detention of people under the Terrorism Act.

She said Mr le Grange had told her that the detainees would be charged or used as witnesses "in a few weeks' time".

Mrs Suzman said the minister had said some of the detainees would appear, but "not all".

The minister had given no indication of whether there would be more than one trial.

Two senior public prosecutors were investigating the matter, but the minister had given no indication of how many would be charged.

Mrs Suzman said she had expressed "extreme dismay that these people were still in detention".
Security police free seven detainees

Johannesburg.—Seven detainees were released from security police custody yesterday, including Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett who died in detention.

Another detainee is expected to be released today and three have been charged under the Terrorism Act.

The detention of several detainees has been switched to Section 12(b) of the Internal Security Act, but security police refused to say how many were involved and who they were.

The clause allows for the detention of possible State witnesses, but the Attorney-General of the Transvaal can order the transfer of detainees at his discretion.

Seven people— who have spent up to six months in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act— were released yesterday morning.

Another detainee, Miss Rene Roux, is expected to be released today and discharged from the Johannesburg Hospital, where she has been receiving treatment since mid-February.

Miss Roux is a project worker at the SA Institute of Race Relations. These released are Dr.

Floyd held since November 28, 1981, Mr Morris Smithers (November 23, 1981), of the Environmental Development Agency, Mr Nicholas (Pink) Haysom (November 26, 1981), of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Colin Purkey (November 26, 1981), a student and researcher, and students Mr Keith Coleman (October 24, 1981), Mr Clive van Heerden (October 24, 1981) and Miss Debbie Elkox (November 26, 1981).

Most of the former detainees spent last night with their families, except Dr Floyd, whose Cape Town-based parents are on holiday in Plettenberg Bay.

Dr Floyd is staying with friends in Johannesburg, who said she was adjusting to her release and had made no plans.

Relatives said the former detainees were well-some were tired and others exhilarated.

The Detainees' Parent Support Committee (DPSC) said in a statement last night it could not rejoice until all detainees were released.

Woman, 2 men in court

Johannesburg.—After several months in detention, three detainees were brought to court yesterday and charged under the Terrorism Act.

Miss Barbara Hogan, Mr Alan Fine and Mr Cedric Mayson appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday. All were then returned to the cells.

They were charged under Section 8 (1) (a) of the Terrorism Act. No details of the charges against them were available. The prosecutor, Mr W J Hanekom, said the Attorney-General had said bail could not be granted to the three, in terms of Section 12 (a) of the Internal Security Act.

Postponed

Mr Hanekom asked for the case to be postponed to April 20 this year. Miss Ratchell, who appeared for the three, agreed.

Shortly after the three had been led into the dock, 10 uniformed policemen marched in and stood in a row between them and the gallery.

Miss Hogan and Mr Fine were detained on September 24 last year and Mr Mayson on October 27.

All three are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.
By CHRIS OLCKERS and CAROLYN AFRIKAANS Press on. Mr Morris Jooste, a prominent Randfontein Nationalist councillor, Francois Lourens, a fraud charges in May. The charges relate to alleged inflations of operation figures of newspapers the giant Perkor group, Die Transvalier, Die Volksland and The Citizen in.

In a dramatic move yesterday afternoon, Perkor brought an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court against a Beeld reporter, its editor and six owners. Natasonale Koerante, in connection with their front lead report yesterday morning.

Transvaal Attorney General, Mr J Noltie, yesterday confirmed that documents had been served on Jooste in his capacity as director of Perkor.

At the time of the announcement, Mr. Jooste was Perkor's chairman.

7 detainees released — 3 charged

By ANNE SACKS and JUSTIN GEORGE

SECURITY Police released seven detainees yesterday morning, another is expected to be released today — and three have been charged under the Terrorism Act.

"Several" detainees have been transferred to Section 12(b) of the Internal Security Act. Security Police gave no further details.

The clause allows for the detention of possible State witnesses, but the Transvaal Attorney-General can order the transfer of detainees at his discretion.

The seven released spent up to six months in solitary confinement in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

They are Dr Liz Floyd (detained 26/11/81), a medical doctor and girlfriend of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, who died in Johannesburg's Naval Hospital; Mr Condor Smithers (23/11/81), of the Environmental Development Agency; Mr Nicholas "Fink" Hayson (26/11/81), a former president of the African Union of South African Students and now of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies; the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Colin Purkey (26/11/81), a research and part-time student, and Wits students Mr Keith Coleman (24/10/81), Mr Clive van Heerden (24/10/81), and Miss Debbie Elton (24/10/81).

The detained expected to be released today — Miss Rene Roux — has been receiving treatment in the Johannesburg Hospital since mid-February for potassium deficiency. She is a project worker at the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Most of the former detainees spent last night with their families, except Dr Floyd, whose Cape Town-based parents are on holiday in Plettenberg Bay.

Dr Floyd is staying with Johannesburg friends, who said she was adjusting to her release.

Relatives said the former detainees were well, some were tired and others exhilarated.

But the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DFSC) said last night it could not rejoice until all detainees were released — it was not concerned with individual detainees or their relatives, but with all the more than 100 South Africans in detention.

While we are naturally pleased for those who have been released, we feel angered at the senseless waste of months and months of their lives.

We are also concerned about the scars left by their brutal ordeal of solitary confinement and interrogation.

Our thoughts are especially with the accused and those still languishing in detention and their families.

And the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatsu) said last night it welcomed the release of some of the detainees, but was outraged they had been held for so long.

That they have been held for such a long period is only the result of a deliberate and calculated policy to undermine the democratic processes and economy of the country.

We are also horrified by the manner in which these individuals have been held for so long without being charged.

Fosatsu's statement called for the immediate release of all detainees and the scrapping of detention without trial.

The medical faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand has decided to reopen the case on Monday.

Miss Elton, a fifth-year medical student, cannot attend any of the classes she has missed.

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The clause allows for the detention of possible State witnesses, but the Transvaal Attorney-General can order the transfer of detainees at his discretion.

The seven released spent up to six months in solitary confinement in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

They are Dr Liz Floyd (detained 26/11/81), a medical doctor and girlfriend of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, who died in Johannesburg's Naval Hospital; Mr Condor Smithers (23/11/81), of the Environmental Development Agency; Mr Nicholas "Fink" Hayson (26/11/81), a former president of the African Union of South African Students and now of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies; the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Colin Purkey (26/11/81), a research and part-time student, and Wits students Mr Keith Coleman (24/10/81), Mr Clive van Heerden (24/10/81), and Miss Debbie Elton (24/10/81).

The detained expected to be released today — Miss Rene Roux — has been receiving treatment in the Johannesburg Hospital since mid-February for potassium deficiency. She is a project worker at the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Most of the former detainees spent last night with their families, except Dr Floyd, whose Cape Town-based parents are on holiday in Plettenberg Bay.

Dr Floyd is staying with Johannesburg friends, who said she was adjusting to her release.

Relatives said the former detainees were well, some were tired and others exhilarated.

But the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DFSC) said last night it could not rejoice until all detainees were released — it was not concerned with individual detainees or their relatives, but with all the more than 100 South Africans in detention.

While we are naturally pleased for those who have been released, we feel angered at the senseless waste of months and months of their lives.

We are also concerned about the scars left by their brutal ordeal of solitary confinement and interrogation.

Our thoughts are especially with the accused and those still languishing in detention and their families.

And the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatsu) said last night it welcomed the release of some of the detainees, but was outraged they had been held for so long.

That they have been held for such a long period is only the result of a deliberate and calculated policy to undermine the democratic processes and economy of the country.

We are also horrified by the manner in which these individuals have been held for so long without being charged.

Fosatsu's statement called for the immediate release of all detainees and the scrapping of detention without trial.
THE Natal Indian Congress yesterday reiterated its call for the unconditional release of all political detainees.

In a statement to the Mercury yesterday executive member Mr Thamba Pillay also urged 'all democrats' to continue undeterred the struggle to achieve a democratic society on the basis of the Freedom Charter.

In the case of detainee Pravin Gordon, an NIC executive member, who was recently admitted to hospital, there is ample evidence that the last vestige of human rights of a Section 6 political detainee has been denied to him in that the Security Police failed to notify his relatives of his admission to the psychiatric ward.
There will be no Government compensation for the eight people freed with no criminal charges brought against them after more than five months in detention.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, today dismissed a statement by Dr Alex Beraine, MP, that the Government should be responsible for compensation as a 'wild allegation'. He said there was no legal provision for, and no question of, such compensation.

Dr Beraine, executive chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, pointed out today that the freed detainees were prohibited from suing for wrongful arrest and had no way of replying or responding to the awesome and terrifying power of the State.

There is no legal provision for the Government to compensate released detainees — for 'loss of earnings' or 'injury' — but the State can make ex gratia payments.

However, Mr le Grange, speaking by telephone from Pretoria, said he felt it unnecessary to comment on such wild allegations by Dr Beraine.

Dr Beraine had said that against the background of rejoicing at the release of some detainees, there was the stark question why they were held for several months without the State bringing a single charge against them.

Acute

They have endured acute loneliness and deprivation with no access to legal representation and they were released as suddenly as they were picked up.

The central question is: why were they released after months of interrogation and solitary confinement but why they were incarcerated.

Nothing can make amends for the suffering and hardship they have endured. The released detainees should at least be compensated for loss of earnings,' he said.

Six detainees were released from John Vorster Square yesterday, and a seventh, Dr Liz Floyd, was released from a psychiatric ward at Johannesburg Hospital.

An eighth, Miss Renée Roux, of Cape Town, was released today.

Her parents flew from Cape Town to collect her.

She was discharged from Johannesburg Hospital after being admitted early in February suffering from a potassium deficiency.

Dr. Liz Floyd was admitted to the psychiatric ward a short while after the death in detention of her close friend, Mr Neil Asseg.

All the released detainees have been warned not to keep the police informed of their whereabouts as they may face evidence in an impending trial.

Three detainees — Miss Barbara Gogga, Mr Cedric Mayson, and Mr Alan Fine — appeared in Johannesburg Magistrates Court yesterday charged under Section 2-(2)-(A) of the Terrorism Act.

The six released from John Vorster Square are Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Clive van Reenen, Mr Colin Purker, Miss Bobbie Eiken, Mr Morris Smithers and Mr Nicholas Finlay Haywood.

All were held in solitary confinement for periods varying between four and six months.

They were reunited at the University of the Witwatersrand today.
Belief in the SA Reaffirmed

no compensation

Freed detainees
Freed detainees speak out against ‘solitary’

The seven detainees released yesterday from John Vorster Square in Johannesburg this morning reaffirmed their opposition to current security legislation especially solitary confinement.

The seven were reunited at the University of the Witswatersrand today after up to six months in solitary confinement under the Terrorism Act.

They are: Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett who died in detention, Mr Nicholas ‘FmK’ Hayoom, Mr Colin Purkey, Mr Clive van Heerden, Mr Keith Coleman, Mr Morris Smithers and Miss Debbie Elkon.

In a joint statement, released after their meeting they said: "Our jubilation at our release is soured by the fact of the continued detention of our friends, and Dr Neil Aggett’s tragic death."

"We still believe in the creation of a free and democratic South Africa."

"An eighth detainee, Miss Renee Ross (24), was released this morning after 120 days in Security Police hands."

She was discharged from the Johannesburg Hospital, where she has been treated since February for "a potassium deficiency."

Her parents flew up from Cape Town to collect her this morning.

Dr Liz Floyd was also admitted to the psychiatric ward of the hospital a short while after Dr Aggett’s death.

All of the released detainees have been warned to keep the police informed of their whereabouts, as they may be needed to give evidence in a pending trial.

IN COURT

Three security detainees appeared briefly before a packed Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday. They appeared in connection with charges under the Internal Security Act after at least four months in detention.

Miss Barbara Hogan (30), 64 Hunter Street Yeoville, George Mason (24), of Belville, and Mr Allan Fine of Belville, were not asked to plead.

In terms of Section 12 of the Attorney General’s certificate, which was handed into the court, Ms KM Satchwell for the defence was not allowed to apply for bail.

The magistrate, Mr B E Dry, postponed the case to April 20.
Tears of joy as freed detainees hold a reunion

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

ON October 26 last year police surrounded the homes of 14 people and detained them.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr Cedric Mayson ran after camouflaged policemen taking her father away and asked: "When is my daddy coming back?"

She didn't get a reply. On Friday, Mr Mayson was one of the few detainees of the dozens held recently by Security Police, to be charged.

Mr Mayson, Miss Barbara Hogan and Mr Alan Fine were charged under Section 21(1)(a) of the Terrorism Act. The hearing was postponed to April 20.

Detainees Mr Aret van Heerden, Ms Hanchen Koonrath, Mr Monty Narsoo and Mrs Lilian Kngile have been re-detained under Section 12(6) of the Internal Security Act.

Seven of the people detained in October with Mr Mayson were released on Friday. They are Dr Liz Floyd, Mr Morris Smithers, Mr Clive van Heerden, Miss Debbie Eikou, Mr Nicholas Mayson, Mr Colin Purkey and Mr Keith Coleman.

Miss Rene Roux was released yesterday. Yesterday the ex-detainees held a reunion at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Members of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (Descem) discussed a possible meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange.

Excited screams greeted the arrival of Mr Keith Coleman, 21, at the meeting.

Mr Coleman's parents, Max and Audrey Coleman, were two of the founding members of Descem. During the five months of their son's detention, Dr Coleman practically ignored his work to seek improved care for detainees — and their release.

At midday on Friday Dr Coleman telephoned and said: "If you're not busy at the moment Dad, do you think you could fetch me?"

His father's reaction was "what a question?"

Keith said detainees had been touched by the work Descem had done.

"While in detention we occasionally received newspapers and it was really good to see so many people cared.

"It increased our determination to get out and start working to help other people," he said.

A pale, but well-looking Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of Dr Neil Aggett who died while in detention in February, quietly chatted with friends and ex-detainees and politely avoided the Press.

Close friends said she was only now adjusting to the realities of Dr Aggett's death. It is believed friends will stay with her once she moves back to the home she and Dr Aggett shared.

She and Mr Morris Smithers had the cruelest blow of all while in detention. For Dr Floyd it was the death Dr Aggett and the refusal of the security police to let her attend his funeral.

Mr Smithers was refused permission to attend his father's funeral in December.

Many detainees said they had not been questioned for months before their release.

But the joy at the release of the seven detainees was tempered by the sorrow of the families whose relatives are still in detention.
HELENEL ZAMFARIS faces the facts behind a delinquent who has now been held more than two years

WHO WOULDN’T GIVE EVIDENCE

Third time around for a man

THE Sunday Express 23 March 1982
TERROURISM Act detainee Rene Roux was released yesterday after four months in detention — six weeks of which she spent in hospital — bringing to eight the number released in the last 48 hours.

The eight releases follow the appearance in court on Friday of three other detainees — Barbara Hogan, Colin Marson and Allan Fine — on charges under the Terrorism Act. No details of the charges were given, and the three will remain in custody until their case comes to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on April 30.

It is expected other detainees will appear with them.

At the same time, at least five other Terrorism Act detainees were transferred to detention under Section 4(5)(b) of the Internal Security Act — the section providing for the detention of potential State witnesses.

Among the five is Aurel van Heerden, a former Nusas president who was doing his national service when he was detained in September.

Others include Banine Konnorhef, a teacher and niece of Dr Piet Konnorhef, minister of Co-operation and Development, Monty Naas, a Johannesburg trade unionist, and Lilian Kegile.

Seven of the freed detainees — minus Rene Roux — met yesterday morning at a meeting of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee in Johannesburg.

All looked pale and had obviously lost weight during their detention, but were otherwise well and a friend described them as "buoyant".

They refused to be interviewed but released a short statement after their meeting, reiterating their belief in the creation of a free and democratic South Africa.

The statement added that the ex-detainees remained opposed to existing security legislation, and said their jubilation at their release was spoiled by the continued detention of others.

The other released detainees are: Dr Liz Floyd, girlfriend of Dr Asseg; Mr Frew; Nicholas "Fink" Hayworth, a former Nusas president now working at the centre for applied legal studies at Wits University; Colin Purken, a researcher and part-time student; Morris Smithers of the Environmental Development Agency; and Wits student Keith Coleman and Debbie Elton.

All had been in detention at least four months.
Another detainee is in hospital

DETAINEE Mr Pravin Gordhan, who was admitted to a private hospital last week, is being attended by a top psychiatrist.

Mr Gordhan, 33, of Durban, who has been detained since November and is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the St Augustine’s Hospital by the district surgeon for Durban, Dr B M A Buchan.

Mr Gordhan is the eighth detainee to be admitted to a psychiatric ward in three months.

He is the second detainee in Durban to have received psychiatric care.

Mr Sam Khine, a trade union official, also required treatment.

By FAY SALEH

Dr Buchan declined to say why Mr Gordhan needed hospitalisation and said the matter was in the hands of the security branch.

The surgeon said Mr Gordhan was being treated for a "small complaint", which was now cured.

Mr Gordhan was receiving "excellent treatment" and was "in a good condition".

He could not comment further, but expressed his "concern for all people in detention".

It has been established that Mr Gordhan has been receiving care from an eye surgeon and that he is also being seen by a top psychiatrist.

The psychiatrist would not comment.

Colonel J Corte, second in-command of the security branch in Durban, said: "I’ve got nothing to say to you."

But a spokesman for St Augustine’s Hospital confirmed that Mr Gordhan was a patient in the hospital and was being kept in the psychiatric ward.

"But this does not mean he is a psychiatric patient," the spokesman said.

He said Mr Gordhan had been in the hospital "for about a week" and was under police guard.

Repeated requests by Mr Gordhan’s wife, Pravin, to visit her husband in hospital have been turned down by the security branch.

Refused

Mrs Gordhan has not been allowed to visit her husband since his detention in November.

She said she would make daily requests to the police in the hope of being allowed to visit him in hospital.

Her weekly requests to visit him since November 27 when he was detained under Section 23 of the General Law Amendment Act, had all been refused.

"I am worried and concerned about Pravin’s health. I wonder why so many detainees are being admitted to psychiatric wards.

"This has not happened before and I fear something is happening to them while in detention," Mrs Gordhan said.
Released detainees are ‘jubilant but so………”

By TONY WEAVER

JOYFUL scenes yesterday greeted seven detainees released by the security branch on Friday.

They met members of the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee (DPSC) and friends at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Some of them met friends and fellow-detainees for the first time since their imprisonment — which in some cases took place more than five months ago.

In a joint statement released yesterday, the seven said their incarceration had not affected their opposition to the current security legislation, especially the use of solitary confinement.

Their “jubilation” at being released was “soured by the fact of the continued detention of our friends and particularly Neil Aggett’s tragic death”.

They still believed “in the creation of a free and democratic South Africa”.

Although the seven all appeared in good physical shape, two of them — Mr Nicholas “Frik” Haysom and Mr Clive van Heerden — have lost much weight while in detention.

Mr van Heerden’s brother, Aurel, is still being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He is a former president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

Those who were released on Friday are:

- Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Clive van Heerden, both fulltime Wits students working as journalists with the South African Students’ Press Union. Both were detained in February.
- Mr Morris Smithers (detained 23/11/81), of the Environmental Development Agency.
- Dr Liz Floyd (26/11/81), a medical doctor and girlfriend of Dr Neil Aggett who was found hanged in his cell in February.
- Mr Colen Purkey (26/11/81), a Unisa student.
- Mr Nicholas Haysom (26/11/81), employed by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University and a former UCT SRC and Nusas president.
- Miss Debbie Elkament (26/11/81).

All seven were held in solitary confinement for most of the period of their detention.

An eighth detainee, SA Institute of Race Relations project worker Miss Rene Roux, was due to be discharged from the Johannesburg Hospital yesterday afternoon.

She was taken to hospital in mid-February suffering from a potassium deficiency.

In a separate statement, the DPSC said they were concerned “not with individual detainees or their relatives, but with all detainees.

‘As such, we cannot rejoice until all detainees are set free.”

FREED, from left: Liz Floyd, Nicholas Haysom, Keith Coleman, Colin Purkey, Morris Smithers, Clive van Heerden and Debbie Elkament. Picture: TONY WEAVER
Ban on author's work due to expire

THE Rev Mwandile Maqina, the banned Port Elizabeth author of the celebrated stage production, Give Us This Day, will have his day on Wednesday when his five-year banning order expires.

Mr Maqina is one of five people whose banning orders will be expiring at the end of this month. So far, The SOWETAN is not aware of whether any of them have had their banning orders renewed.

One of the other four is Mrs Beauty Noalimia Pityana, wife of banned Black Consciousness leader and Fort Elizabeth attorney, Mr Barney Pityana, who skipped to the country together in August 1977 and sought political asylum in the UK where Mr Pityana is studying theology.

The banning orders of Mr M JPhakathi, of Q9997 Mameloket Pretoria, Mr A S Kubheka of G928 Kwa-Mashu, Durban, and T S Phantsh of 34 Boog Street, Santaville, Graaff Reinet, will also expire on March 31.

In April 1977, police stopped Mr Maqina's play, The Trial from being performed before an Indian audience in Port Elizabeth. As a result, he had to cancel other shows which were scheduled to be performed before coloured audiences for fear that police may also stop them.

The trial was also banned early in 1977 and Mr Maqina was banned later the same year.
Doctors to check detainees?

Argus Correspondent,
Johannesburg. — An independent panel of doctors, drawn up by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, may be called in to examine the physical and mental wellbeing of detainees released at the weekend — if they give their consent.

Seven of the detainees, released from John Vorster Square on Friday afternoon, met on Saturday and in a joint statement re-affirmed their opposition to current security legislation especially solitary confinement.

Our Maritzburg correspondent reports that Mr Solly Msimang, 86, the only surviving foundation member of the banned African National Congress, is unconscious in Edendale Hospital after suffering a stroke.

Mr Msimang, a general secretary of the ANC left the organisation, saying it had been infiltrated by communists. He has been working as a columnist for Ilango.
Detention confirmed

Staff Reporter

The security police had confirmed that Mr Abram Abrahams was being held under Section 22, his wife, Mrs Amelia Abrahams, said yesterday.

Mr Abrahams was detained at his home last Tuesday.

On Saturday security police in Cape Town and Johannesburg denied knowledge of the whereabouts of Mr Abrahams or Mr Ebrahim Patel, who was also detained at his home early on Tuesday.

According to Brigadier H W Kotze, head of the Cape Town security police, Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel were detained under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act and transferred to Johannesburg later the same afternoon.

In terms of Section 50, the two men had to appear before a magistrate within 48 hours of being detained. The court could order further detention under a specified charge, or the terms of detention could be changed.
Doctors may check freed detainees

By Carolyn Dempster

An independent panel of doctors selected by the Detainees’ Parents’ Support Committee might be called in to examine the physical and mental well-being of the eight people released at the weekend — if the detainees give their consent.

Seven of the detainees released from John Vorster Square on Friday afternoon met on Saturday, and in a joint statement reaffirmed their “opposition to current security legislation, especially solitary confinement.”

Many of them showed signs of having lost considerable weight since detention, and had strained, pale faces.

Two — Dr Lir Floyd, girlfriend of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett who died in police hands, and Miss Renée Roux — were in the Johannesburg Hospital at the time of their release.

The had been admitted for treatment only weeks after being detained.

The seven detainees were: Dr Floyd, Mr Nicholas, “Fink” Hayson, Mr Colin Purkey, Mr Clive van Heerden, Mr Morris Smithers, Mr Keith Coleman and Miss Debbie Elkon.

They were reluctant to give personal interviews on their feelings or future plans.

But they added their voices to the fight against South Africa’s security legislation in their open statement:

“Our jubilation at our release is sourced by the fact of the continued detention of our friends, and Dr Neil Aggett’s tragic death. We still believe in the creation of a free and democratic South Africa.”

CAMPAIGN

Dr Max Coleman, father of one of the released detainees, said the Parents Support Committee would certainly not allow the anti-security legislation campaign to abate just because a few people had been released.

“Nothing has changed,” he said. “What about the people in Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and all of those still in detention here. We are even more resolved to continue our struggle for the release of all detainees and a change in security legislation.”

“There are still up to 200 people in police detention,” he said.
Perseverance Pays Off

ABERDEEN MIGRATION

Life is measured in steps, not in the distance between where you start and where you end up. It's about the journey, not the destination. Each step is a chance to learn, grow, and improve. Whether you're making progress or not, remember that every step is a step in the right direction.

STRUGGLE PAYS OFF

ATTAINED DEGREE WHILE UNDER BANNING ORDERS

Soweto, Monday, 10 January 1988

JON'S years of dedication and hard work finally paid off. After facing numerous challenges and overcoming obstacles, he finally achieved his degree. His success is a testament to the power of perseverance and determination.

Photo caption: Jon, a aspiring young student, poses with his degree certificate. Despite facing numerous challenges, including a ban that prevented him from attending university, he persevered and achieved his degree. His story is a inspiration to others who may be facing similar challenges.

In the past, Jon had faced many obstacles in his journey to achieve his degree. He was banned from attending university and had to find alternative ways to continue his education. Despite these challenges, he remained determined and continued to work towards his goal.

Today, Jon is a proud graduate. His achievement is a reminder that with hard work and determination, anything is possible.

Photo by: Soweto Monday
The eight Security Police detainees released late last week were kept alone in cells but were not held in solitary confinement.

Reacting to Press reports which said the eight detainees had been held in solitary confinement, the Commissioner of Police, General Geldenhuys, yesterday said they had not been held in solitary confinement as defined in the Prison Act of 1959.

**NEWSPAPERS**

A police spokesman in Pretoria said that in terms of the Prison Act a person in solitary confinement did not receive newspapers, radios, physical exercise or three meals a day.

He said the eight former detainees had had access to all these.

**WITNESSES**

General Geldenhuys confirmed that the eight might be called as witnesses in the trial of Miss Barbara Hogan, Mr. Cedric Mayson and Mr. Alan King who have been charged in terms of the Terrorism Act. The case resumes on April 30.

Seven detainees were released last Friday and an eighth was released on Saturday. They are: Mr. Keith Coleman, Mr. Colin Purkey, Dr. Liz Floyd, Miss Rene Robin, Mr. Clive van Heerden, Mr. Morris Smithers, Miss Debbie Eilon, and Mr. Nicholas Hayson.
Trauma of Detention — on Stage

Just a lot of

hit and put

The Star Tuesday, March 30, 1982
Why the Rabbinic commission could not ignore politics

As the commission meets in search of a balance between the interests of the individual. It will not be easy to reconcile the concept of personal rights as the essential frame of our individual and civil rights which are left out of the equation.

Not convincing

The rabbinic commission, which investigated South Africa's security legislation, says it is not convinced by the proposal to amend the law to make it a tool of political pressure.

The commission's report, which it presented to the president, says that it is not convinced that the proposal would be a step forward in the political situation.

The commission says that it has no business to be involved in the political process. It states that the Commission's report is based on the non-political example of the commission, which was set up by the president to investigate the political situation.
EAST LONDON — A man arrested at a roadblock during a police chase for ANC terrorists in August last year has been released by the security police.

Five men arrived in a car at a roadblock near Elliot and two were killed in a shootout with police. The other three men fled and a man was captured later. Two men were killed during a subsequent shootout with police in the Barkly Pass.

The head of the security police in the Border, Colonel A. van der Merwe, said yesterday that the arrested man had been released about a month after the incident. It had been established that he was not involved in any terrorist activities and had only been driving the car used by the men. — DDR
Detained priest is replaced

THE Apostolic Faith Mission Church's district committee, which suspended the detained Pastor Frank Chikane from his Kagiso Mission and dissolved his church council, has now appointed a new priest for that area.

This new twist in the row over the Kagiso church was announced yesterday by Pastor Pietserse, the church's missionary advisor, who said Mr. Chikane's future with the church would be reviewed when his suspension period expires in September this year.

The Rev. Chikane was detained by security police in November last year and today completes 138 days in jail. He is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

He was suspended by the district committee of his church for alleged involvement in politics. Amidst protests and petitions from his congregation and local civic bodies demanding his reinstatement, his suspension was confirmed by the executive council of the church.

The district committee took the matter a step further early this month when they decided to dissolve the protesting council and last week appointed a new priest to take over the mission.

On Sunday, the congregation held a meeting, at which Mr. Chikane's detention was condemned, his suspension criticised and a demand made calling on the district committee to reveal what the future of the Kagiso church was to be.

Pastor Pietserse said yesterday that the district committee had acted according to regulations governing the church and its constitution and appointed a new priest from Soweto to take over the Kagiso church.

By WILLIE BOKALA
Ban on freed unionists

Labour Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, an attorney for the men, Mr H.W.Bert Pleschel, said they were restricted to the Port Elizabeth district and not allowed to enter the offices of any organisation or factory premises.
Prisons chief defines 'solitary'

By Trevor Jones

The dispute over whether the eight detainees released last week were kept in solitary confinement took a new turn today when the Prisons Service issued a statement clarifying the official meaning of the term.

The statement comes in the wake of the denial earlier this week by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuyse, that the eight released detainees had not been held in solitary confinement as defined in the Prisons Act.

COURT SENTENCE

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee, subsequently accused General Goldenhuyse of playing with words.

The chief liaison officer of the Prisons Service, Brigadier H J Botha, said today there had been several instances of misrepresentation and misconceptions around the phrase "solitary confinement" as referred to in the Prisons Act, as well as the expression "separate incarceration."

"'Solitary confinement' refers to a prisoner who is being kept in an isolation cell (6.5 square metres) for a stipulated period as part of a sentence imposed by a competent court," explained Brigadier Botha.

He said solitary confinement usually resulted from a prison offence. The court referred to was usually an Officers' Court which functioned similarly to a Magistrate's Court. Solitary confinement could also be imposed by a Magistrate's Court.

"For the period of the sentence the prisoner forfeits privileges such as newspapers, other reading matter (except the Bible), studying, listening to the radio and taking part in recreational activities," said Brigadier Botha.

"Contact with family members is retained by means of correspondence," he said.

Before a person is placed in an isolation cell for solitary confinement he has to be certified physically and mentally fit. He also retains access to medical services and the head of the prison.

If a measure of dietary punishment is included in a sentence, the conditions laid down in the Prisons Act have to be strictly adhered to.

"The prison regulations also prescribe strict adherence to a minimum exercise period of a half hour in the morning and afternoon in the open air," said Brigadier Botha.

He referred to the Standard Minimum Rules on the treatment of prisoners adopted by the United Nations in 1955 which said where sleeping accommodation was in individual cells, each prisoner should occupy a cell by himself at night.

CHALLENGE

In a statement, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee challenged General Goldenhuyse to deny that the detainees held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act had no access to legal representation, were refused contact with family (apart from rare visits monitored by the police), and the only other people they saw were warders, interrogators, a District Surgeon and a magistrate, who were all employees of the "closed system."

The committee said the reason for General Goldenhuyse's statement was that statements and confessions obtained under the duress and extreme pressure of solitary confinement and tense interrogations should not be acceptable in the courts.
Johannesburg.—The Department of Prisons said yesterday that a report appearing in yesterday's edition of the Argus concerning the elements of solitary confinement was not accurate.

The report dealt with the release of eight detainees last week and the denial by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, that they had been held in solitary confinement as defined in the Prisons Act.

The detainees were, however, kept alone in a cell, spoke only to their interrogators and occasionally to the district surgeon, and a magistrate.

**Exercise**

A Department of Prisons spokesman referred to a paragraph which stated that a person in solitary confinement did not receive newspapers or radios, physical exercise or three meals a day.

He said that a person in solitary confinement definitely received physical exercise regularly as well as three meals a day.

"A statement would be released later today detailing exactly what the Department of Prisons meant by solitary confinement."

**Accused**

The Detainees' Parents' Support Committee accused General Geldenhuys of "playing with words" by saying that the eight detainees were not held in solitary confinement although they were kept alone in cells.

The security police anticipate success in court by extracting statements from detainees after "softening them up" with interrogation and lengthy solitary confinement said a spokesman for the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee.
Secret TV film on Aggettangers SA Embassy

Argus Bureau
LONDON. — A British TV crew who posed as tourists but secretly filmed a documentary on the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett has angered the South African authorities here.

The programme by Thames Television’s TV Eye, which condemned detention without trial and spotlights the number of suicides by detainees, will be seen by millions of British viewers tomorrow night.

TV Eye reporter Pete Gill has been told by the South African Embassy that his clandestine filming might ‘seriously jeopardise future requests’ for his crew to visit South Africa.

After the crew returned to Britain TV Eye the South African Government to be represented on the programme but was told: To expect of the South African Minister of Law and Order to comment on or participate in an illegally filmed programme on a sub judice case is, to put it frankly, preposterous.

The crew, headed by producer Linda McDougall, entered South Africa carrying amateur filming and recording equipment.

As British ‘tourists’ they needed no visas and were not questioned on the purpose of their visit.

For 10 days they moved around South Africa interviewing Dr Aggett’s parents and sister, trade unionists, businessmen and former detainees.

Interviewed yesterday, Gill said: ‘We were careful not to draw any attention to ourselves, but operated with extraordinary ease. The people we interviewed knew we were not authorised to do so.’

‘We would not have been given visas if the authorities knew what we were doing.’

The 30-minute programme sketches the history of detention without trial in South Africa and said Dr Aggett’s death was the 20th death in detention and the 20th by hanging. He died after 70 days in solitary confinement.

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Alone is just like solitary

By ANNE SACKS

THE Commissioner of Police has been accused of "playing with words" by claiming that eight detainees were not held in solitary confinement, although they were kept alone in cells.

The accusation was levelled by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday in a statement rebutting General Mike Goldenburs's claim.

The Commissioner claimed this week the eight detainees released last week were not held in solitary confinement in terms of the Prisons Act of 1955, although they were kept alone in their cells.

It is understood that some of the detainees had visits and access to radios during their last weeks in detention.

Lawyers said yesterday the relevant section of the Prisons Act did not define solitary confinement, but dealt with prisoners who had breached prison discipline.

The DPSC accused General Goldenburs of "merely playing with words".

"The Security Police anticipate success in court by extracting statements from detainees after 'softening' them up with interrogation and lengthy solitary confinement."

"The whole system of detention would fall apart — as indeed it should — if the Security Police could not anticipate success in court."

"Would the General deny that detainees held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act are kept alone in cells and refused access to family, apart from rare visits, lawyers and their own doctors?"

"If this is not solitary confinement, then what is?" the DPSC asked.

The Independent reports that General Goldenburs confirmed in a statement yesterday the eight might be called as witnesses in the trial of Mrs Barbara Hogan and others under the Terrorism Act.
SA angry over sneak TV film on Aggett

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A British television crew who posed as tourists to make a secret documentary on the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett has angered the South African authorities in London.

The programme by Thames Television "TV Eye", which condemns detention without trial and spotlights the number of suicides by detainees, will be seen by millions of viewers tomorrow night.

"TV Eye" reporter Peter Gill has been told by the South African Embassy that his clandestine filming might "seriously jeopardise future requests" for his crew to visit South Africa.

After the crew returned to Britain, "TV Eye" asked the South African Government to be represented on the programme, but was told: "to expect of the South African Minister of Law and Order to comment on or participate in an illegally filmed programme on a sub-justice case is, to put it frankly, preposterous."

The crew, headed by producer Linda McDougall and reporter Gill, entered South Africa carrying amateur filming and recording equipment.

As British "tourists" they did not need visas and were not questioned about the purpose of their visit.

They travelled in South Africa for 10 days, interviewing Dr Aggett's parents and sister, trade unionists, businessmen and former detainees.

Interviewed yesterday, Gill said: "We were careful not to draw any attention to ourselves and operated with extraordinary care. The people we interviewed knew we were not authorised to do the programme.

"There is no way that we would have been given visas if the authorities knew what we were doing."

The 30-minute programme sketches the history of detention without trial in South Africa, and notes that Dr Aggett's death was the 56th death in detention and the 30th by hanging.

DISLIKE

To illustrate the effects of solitary confinement, the film uses long extracts from a play now on at Market Theatre in Johannesburg titled "Four pages by tow" — in which a woman detainee looks after her mind.

Mr Aubrey Aggett, commenting on his son's death, said: "They (the Security Police) could take me, and because they dislike the look of my face, they could keep me there for the rest of all time."

Dr Aggett's sister Jill said: "Possibly if we find out exactly what happened on the night he died — obviously something did happen that night — and if we learn the truth about that, then perhaps I would be able to accept. But I don't think we will ever hear that truth."

She said that she had visited Dr Aggett's girlfriend, Liz Floyd, since her release from solitary confinement and that she was having "considerable difficulty even reading a book" because her mind had been affected.

Asked if he thought Dr Aggett committed suicide, Mr Theron said: "Obviously we're never going to know what happened in prison, but both from what I know of him as a person, and from how people are treated in detention, I cannot reconcile myself to accepting that he would hang himself."

Mr Theron said he had "definite indications" that the Security Police were trying to "squeeze a case out of people" to show subversion among trade unionists and were frustrated because they were proving to be totally "above board."
Wits medics level torture accusation at security police

By Carolyn Dempster

Detention without trial, solitary confinement and security police interrogation methods have come under heavy fire from the University of the Witwatersrand's faculty of medicine.

Members of the faculty staff, with the endorsement of the Board of Medicine, have urged the vice-chancellor to convene a small group of Senate and council members, together with representatives from the Society of Advocates, to seek an interview with the Prime Minister.

"TORTURE"

"We are of the opinion that solitary confinement and the interrogation methods employed by the police constitute torture as defined in the Tokyo Declaration," reads a sentence in the first of two resolutions passed by a meeting of medical school staff and later endorsed by the board.

"They are a crime against humanity and the moral law and must be resisted because of the harmful effects they cause, not only to the detainees, but also to the reputation of the Republic of South Africa," continues the statement.

The physical and mental effects of solitary confinement and interrogation were potentially serious and "effectively ended" the statement said.

In 1972 the British Government, after hearing evidence on the effects of these methods in Northern Ireland, "immediately outlawed these authorised procedures for the interrogation of persons suspected of terrorism."

This was noted by the meeting in its second resolution which also said that the distressing number of deaths in detention had led to the assumption "that the conditions under which the detainees were held were directly responsible for many of these deaths."

The meeting called for the immediate access of independent doctors, including psychiatrists, to all detainees presently held and all those who might be held. Second, the meeting called on individuals with skills or expertise in these fields to inform the community of their research into the effects of solitary confinement and prolonged and intensive interrogation.

The health sub-committee of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee has rejected statements made by Dr. de Klerk, chairman of the Medical Association of South Africa's Federal Council, in a recent radio interview "It is obvious that MASA is out of touch with the reality of the situation regarding the physical and mental well-being of detainees," the sub-committee stated.

Dr. de Klerk, as one of a three-man delegation, examined the health care for political detainees and stated during the interview that it was the responsibility of the authorities to provide the best possible physical and mental care for detainees.

The sub-committee rejected Dr. de Klerk's statements and findings out of hand and pointed to the high number of deaths in detention and the admittance of detainees to psychiatric wards while in police custody.
TV team tell of smuggled Aggett film

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — A top British investigative television team spent nearly two weeks in South Africa earlier this month secretly filming a programme about the death of trade unionist detainee, Dr Neil Aggett.

The inquest on Dr Aggett, found dead in his cell on February 5, was adjourned to April 15. Thames TV reporter Peter Gill and the producer of the programme "TV Eye", Linda McDougall, told yesterday how they entered South Africa without informing the authorities of the true nature of their visit.

They travelled as tourists.

British passport holders do not require visas to enter South Africa as visitors, but journalists on assignment require work permits.

On their return to Britain, Gill wrote to the South African Embassy in London, inviting the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to appear on the programme "insuring that the South African Government is properly represented."

The Embassy declined, saying in a written reply: "To expect of the South African Minister of Law and Order to comment on or participate in an illegally filmed programme on a sub judice case is, to put it frankly, preposterous."

Mr Casper Venter, Director of Information at the London Embassy, wrote that the TV team's secret visit was not conducive to the betterment of relations, to the strengthening of mutual trust or to the rendering of official assistance.

He warned that "this conduct might seriously jeopardise future requests by TV Eye teams to visit South Africa."

Yesterday Gill said the team had worked clandestinely because they were quite sure they would not have been granted work permits if they had disclosed the nature of their visit.

"I believe that the death of this young man in detention has such enormous implications that we were prepared to act in the manner we did in order to make a programme on events surrounding his death."

"We wanted to show what sort of person he was, the nature of his trade union work, the reaction in South Africa to his death and the implications of detention without trial."

They interviewed Dr Aggett's parents and his sister and several other people. Their footage includes the funeral service and the graveside ceremony in Johannesburg.

Among those who appear on the programme is Mrs Helen Sizmann, Progressive Federal Party MP, who spoke about the letter from a detainee she had read out to Parliament.

Dr Aggett's father said in a filmed interview: "They could take me and keep me in jail for the rest of time — me or you or anybody."

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
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4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Reply to religious leaders' queries received

Mercy Reporter

THE MINISTER of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, has sent a short reply to the Durban religious leaders who earlier this month questioned the conditions pertaining to representatives of different religions being able to visit Section Six detainees.

In his reply, Mr. le Grange said that detainees will not be deprived of spiritual ministrations. Chaplains of all the faiths are available to provide spiritual assistance to a detainee should he request such assistance.

"All detainees are informed to this effect."

The religious leaders had addressed their questions to Mr. le Grange after he had turned down their request to be allowed to visit detainees being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Informed

Mr. le Grange had said chaplains in the service of the SAP and Prison Service could 'provide spiritual sustenance to a detainee if requested in'.

The religious leaders, representing the Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and Hindu faiths, had asked whether this included representatives of all faiths, including Jews, Hindus, and Muslims.

They also had asked whether all detainees had been fully informed of Mr. le Grange's decision.

Another area of concern was Mr. le Grange's statement that visits would be dependent on the circumstances of each case at any particular time.

The religious leaders had pointed out that the arbiters of such circumstances would probably be the security police.
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether Peter Longene was detained by the South African Police during the latest specified period of 13 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) when, (b) for what period and (c) where;

(2) whether he was released; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

**National Senior Certificate examination:**

Coloureds/Indians 3/5/82

369. Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many (i) Coloureds and (ii) Indians entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1981 and (b) how many entrants in each race group (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The National Senior Certificate examination is controlled by the Department of National Education and the statistics required by the hon. member will therefore have to be obtained from that Department. It is, however, assumed that the hon. member is in fact interested in the statistics for the Senior Certificate examination controlled by the Department of Internal Affairs, if so, the statistics are as follows:

(a) (i) 9 269

(ii) 5 805

(b) (i) 5 279 Coloureds and 4 672 Indians

(ii) 3 990 Coloureds and 955 Indians

(iii) 1 384 Coloureds and 2 056 Indians

378. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during the second six months of 1981; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1981?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Section 5(1)(e) Section 9(1)

(1) (a) No Yes—1

(b) Yes—3 Yes—27

(c) Yes—1 Yes—22

(2) No Yes—5

Section 5(1)(e)

5 (This number includes 1 person who left the Republic of South Africa.)

Section 9(1)

111 (This number includes 32 persons who left the Republic of South Africa.)

Regional court prosecutors

394. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

What percentage of regional court prosecutors have less than (a) two years’, (b) one year’s and (c) six months’ experience?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 15.4%

(b) 2.8%

(c) 0.7%

Kruger Rand coins

421. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) On what basis are the prices of (a) one ounce, (b) half ounce, (c) quarter ounce and (d) one-tenth ounce proof Kruger Rand coins established each year?

(2) what was the price for proof Krüger Rand coins in each of the above cate-
TOTALITARIANISM — DETENTION

1 APRIL 1982 — 30 APRIL 1982
'SP never held Lengene'

THE MINISTER of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that former Soweto Students Representative Council member Mr Peter Lengene had never been detained nor held by Security Police since his alleged kidnapping from Botswana or in the past 12 months.

Mr Le Grange was answering a written question by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton and Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters.

Mr Le Grange answered "No", to Mrs Suzman's question whether Mr Lengene was detained by the police during the "latest specified period of the 12 months for which figures are available".

Mr Lengene has been reported as saying that he came to South Africa of his own free will and refused to go back to Botswana when the Government of that country attempted to negotiate for his return.

He refused even when the Botswana Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirschfield, visited South Africa personally to try and persuade him to go back while he was investigating the kidnap claims.

Mr Lengene was reported by a Sunday newspaper to be living with relatives in Soweto, but his mother still remains adamant that her son is not in Soweto. She said the last time she saw him, he was in the hands of the police.
Fewer are banned—but more held without trial

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

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

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

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

STATEMENT

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

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

With the additional four bannings there are at least 169 banned people, still well below the figure for last August.

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

Action against people banned depends on existing circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fourth PE unionist banned for two years

Labour Reporter

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

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

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

All four were released from nine-month detention in February. They were released without charge, having been held under section 23 of the General Defence Amendment Act and later transferred to section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

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

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

This would effectively cut them off from any trade union work.
Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Subject: History of thought

(to be copied from the heading on the examination paper)

Paper No.: 9

(to be copied from the heading on the examination paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right-hand pages will be marked. The left-hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.

2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

WARNING

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Aggett death a shadow, says envoy

JOHANNESBURG. — The death in detention of trade union leader, Dr Neil Aggett, and other detentions without trial cast a "deep shadow on development which was watched with acclaim and optimism abroad" the German ambassador to South Africa, Dr Ekkehard Eickhoff, said yesterday.

Dr Eickhoff, who opened the German pavilion at the 1982 Rand Show, spoke of how the Poles found expression of their aspirations in the free trade union movement.

"A similar movement of promising trade unionism is on the way in South Africa. We have welcomed the reforms which have made this possible," Dr Eickhoff said.

He said he feared the thrust of these reforms would be lost if leading trade unionists were detained and banned.

He said it was also a serious setback for all those who were striving for a better political and economic climate to ensure a promising future for the country.

"And it is a discouragement also for all those who have at heart peace and better relations between South Africa and the rest of the world."

Problem club

Dr Eickhoff also said it seemed South Africa was about to join the "club of countries with economic problems", because gold and diamonds had lost their money-making reputation.

He said constitutional proposals which the President's Council were to publish shortly were looked forward to with great expectations.

"My country will appreciate any substantial steps on new avenues of consultation leading to co-responsibility with other race groups. Let me confess that instead of this formula I rather prefer the Prime Minister's authorized version of "healthy power sharing".

Trade

The ambassador concluded by saying peace and a better mutual under...
New bill back P.M. policies | Mangled

Naught report: Scott's

House "not targeted"

Report: In the house

Verworld

Bell

on union

The Cape Times, Thursday, April 1, 1982

Craig — Police action
In the dark

Mercury Reporter

MRS Pravina Gordhan, wife of the detained Natal Indian Congress executive member, said yesterday that she was still 'in the dark' about her husband's state of health.

Mr Pravin Gordhan, who was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act on November 27 last year, was recently transferred from a Security Branch cell in Durban to hospital for psychiatric treatment.

Mrs Gordhan, a nursing sister at the R K Khan Hospital, said she was able to get a glimpse of her husband only once since he was admitted to Durban's St Augustine's Hospital earlier this month.

Detainee's wife says she doesn't know state of her husband's health

'In spite of repeated pleas, the security police in Durban have refused to allow me to visit my husband,' she said, adding that she was worried about her husband's condition and hoped that he would be released from hospital soon.

The NIC's acting president, Mr M J Malibongwe, said yesterday that the congress's legal team was considering the various legal aspects involved in taking the detention and hospitalisation of Mr Gordhan to the Supreme Court.

'We are perturbed and disgusted that Mrs Gordhan was not informed that her husband was hospitalised and that, when she confronted the security police with the fact that she had confirmed with the hospital authorities that he was indeed in hospital, only then had they admitted the fact.

'As no permission has yet been granted for her to see Mr Gordhan, we feel equally perturbed not only at the total inhumanity of the conduct on the part of the authorities concerned but also at the growing suspicion surrounding the recent number of detainees being admitted to psychiatric treatment.'

Meanwhile, Diakonia's executive committee yesterday expressed shock at the news that Mr Gordhan had been admitted to the psychiatric ward.

In a statement released after a meeting yesterday the committee said that in spite of assurances that families would be informed immediately if a detainee's condition had deteriorated, Mr Gordhan had been in hospital for a week before his wife was told.

The head of the Security Branch in Durban could not be reached for comment yesterday.
Secret TV film on Neil Aggett

From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — A team from one of Independent British TV’s best known investigative programmes, TV Eye, spent nearly two weeks in South Africa earlier this month secretly filming a programme on the death of the white trade unionist detainee Dr Neil Aggett.

Dr Aggett was found dead in his cell on February 5. The inquest into his death has been adjourned to April 13.

Reporter Peter Gill and producer of the programme, Linda McDougall, told this week how they entered South Africa on British passports without informing the South African authorities of their true nature of their visit.

British passport holders do not require visas to enter South Africa as visitors but journalists on an assignment require work permits.

On their return to Britain Mr Gill wrote to the South African embassy here inviting the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Louis le Grange, to appear on the programme to “rectify the omission by ensuring that the South African Government is properly represented.”

‘Preposterous’

The embassy declined, saying in a letter to Mr Gill: “To expect of the South African Minister of Law and Order to comment on, or participate in, an illegally filmed programme on a sub judice case is, to put it frankly, preposterous.”

Mr Casper Venter, director of information at the embassy, said the TV team’s action was not conducive to the improvement of relations, to the strengthening of mutual trust or to the rendering of official assistance.

Mr Venter said: “This conduct might seriously jeopardize future requests by TV Eye teams to visit South Africa.”

On Tuesday Mr Gill said that the team had worked secretly because they were quite sure that they would not have been granted press visas if they had disclosed the nature of their visit.

“I believed that the death of this young man in detention has such enormous implications that we were prepared to act in the manner we did in order to make a programme on events surrounding his death.”

Interviews

“We wanted to show what sort of person he was, the nature of his trade union work, the reaction in South Africa to his death and the implications of detention without trial.”

In order to do this the TV team interviewed Neil Aggett’s parents and sister as well as several other people. Included is the funeral service in St Mary's Cathedral, and at the cemetery.

Among others who appear on the programme is Mrs Helen Sузman MP who spoke of the letter from a detainee which she had read in Parliament.

Explaining the precautions that the team had taken to avoid the attention of the authorities in South Africa, Mr. Gill said they had not travelled first class to Jan Smuts Airport.

“We flew there economy class, like tourists. Thames TV teams usually travel first class thanks to our trade union’s agreement.”

They had also used an 8mm “amateur type” camera for filming instead of the usual professional 16mm.
Two Eastern Cape trade unionists were this week slapped with two year banning orders restricting them the Port Elizabeth Magisterial area.

The two are Mr Sipho Pityana and Mr Maxwell Mandilingozzi, both of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth and organisers of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

This was revealed by an executive member of the Pretoria branch of the two sister unions who said he had received a phone call on the bannings. According to his information Mr Dumile Makhanda, chairman of Macwusa was also banned.

Spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria yesterday confirmed the banning orders served on Mr Pityana and Mr Mandilingozzi but said he did not have a record on Mr Makhanda.

The Pretoria branch executive spokesman said the three received their orders shortly after their release from detention without trial. They were in detention for nine months.

The branch, which held a meeting on Tuesday, condemned the "banning action taken against our leaders with the strongest possible terms."

"Our leaders had been in detention for a period of 270 days without being charged. If they had done anything wrong they would have been brought before a court of law, charged or released," the spokesman said.

He said they did not commit any crime and that was why they were released without any charges preferred against them. "For this reason we condemn the arbitrary action against them and Macwusa as well as Gwusa. We will continue to campaign," he added.
Medical treatment of detainees:  
Mr. Cedric de Beer

15. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether he has received representations regarding the medical treatment available to detainees; if so,

(2) whether such representations included a request that Mr. Cedric de Beer be allowed to be visited by a homeopath; if so, what was (a) his response to the request and (b) the reason for his response?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes;

(2) no. I received a copy of a letter addressed to the Minister of Law and Order as well as a telex message from Mr. Cedric de Beer’s father. In both documents he only referred to their own doctor, but in the letter he made a request that Mr. De Beer be treated with homeopathic remedies instead of allopathic drugs. I acknowledged receipt of both documents and referred the telex message to the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Justice.

Medical treatment of detainees:  
Mr. Cedric de Beer

*16. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he has received representations regarding the medical treatment available to detainees; if so,

(2) whether such representations included a request that Mr. Cedric de Beer be allowed to be visited by a homeopath; if so, what was (a) his response to the request and (b) the reason for his response?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) and (b) A request that he be allowed to be visited by their own doctor and be treated with homeopathic remedies instead of allopathic medicine, was received from Mr. Cedric de Beer’s parents. The request was refused because the detainee himself prefers to use allopathic medicine.

Medical treatment of detainees:  
Mr. Cedric de Beer

*17. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has received representations regarding the medical treatment available to detainees; if so,

(2) whether such representations included a request that Mr. Cedric de Beer be allowed to be visited by a homeopath; if so, (a) what was his response to the request and (b) the reason for his response?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE: (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(2) No, but such a request only in respect of their son was received from Mr. Cedric de Beer’s parents.

(a) and (b) The request was refused because the detainee himself elected to make use of allopathic drugs.
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether Mr. Patrick Matebele has been detained; if so, (a) when and (b) in terms of what legislation;

(2) whether he has been allowed to receive any visitors; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.
? Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether Mr. Pravin Gordhan has been detained by the South African Police recently; if so, (a) when and (b) in terms of what legislation;

(2) whether Mr. Gordhan has been hospitalized; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(3) whether Mr. Gordhan has been seen by a psychiatrist, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) From 27 November 1981 in terms of section 22 of Act No. 62 of 1966 and since 10 December 1981 in terms of section 6 of Act No. 83 of 1967.

(2) Yes.

(a) For treatment of virus keratitis.

(b) 16 March 1982.

(3) Yes.

Elephants

*10. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether National Parks Board officials in the Lowveld shot any elephants during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many, (b) on whose instructions and (c) for what reasons;

(2) whether the tusks of such elephants were removed; if so,

(3) whether such tusks have been sold by his Department; if so, to whom; if not, in what way have they been disposed of?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) A total of 169 during the period 1 April 1981 to 31 March 1982.

(b) In accordance with a resolution of the National Parks Board.

(c) To maintain a balanced management system which naturally demands, inter alia, controlling of problem elephants and culling from time to time.

(2) Yes.

(3) No. The ivory was, however, sold by the National Parks Board to reputable South African firms which process ivory.

Bannings slammed

TRADE union and black consciousness movement leaders have reacted strongly to the ban, in terms of the country's security laws, on three Port Elizabeth union organizers.

The three men — Mr. Zandile Mjza, Mr. Maxwell Mdlingozi, chairman and organiser of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union, and Mr. Sipho Pityana organiser of Macwusa's affiliate General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawusa), were released last month after spending nine months in detention without trial.

They were served with two-year banning orders restricting them to the Port Elizabeth magisterial area.

In a statement, Macwusa said that the Government's action made a "mockery of any talks of reform of the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

"In fact, detentions and bannings only serve to strengthen the unity and moral of the working class," the statement continued.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of Black Sash said action of the police towards trade union movements must be condemned.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mbhabela, said that the ban should be seen as the continuation of suppression on union members.
Embassy in London damns Aggett film

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Embassy in London has attacked Independent Television's "TV Eye" programme on the death of Dr Nell Aggett as "premature" and "prejudicial to the findings" of the inquest.

"As such it is highly irresponsible," the embassy said yesterday in a statement issued before the programme was screened.

The statement said evidence would be submitted to a properly constituted court of law and investigated according to accepted judicial practice.

"We therefore reject this programme as constituting a trial-by-television and consisting of unsubstantiated and untested allegations.

"It consequently lacks validity and credibility as an investigation of a very serious matter. This programme does not serve the cause of justice."

WORK PERMITS

The statement, by the Director of Information Mr Casper Ven-
ter, noted that the film was made in South Africa by the TV Eye team without obtaining the required work permits.

A TV Eye spokesman said the embassy had made no request to see the programme before screening.

As far as he knew, no representative of the embassy had seen the film at the time the statement was released.
Court permits detainee's suit

MARRIAGE — The Terrorism Act was Drac¬
onian because it prevented detainees taking legal action, a Maritz¬
burg Supreme Court judge said today, dismissing a special plea by the Minister of Po-
lice.

Mrs Mavis Magubane of Sotho Village was allowed to proceed with her case against the Mi-
minster in which she alleges police torture and claims R4200 damages.

A plea by the Minis-
ter of Police that she had failed to comply with the Police Act by not instituting legal action within six months of the alleged torture, was dismissed with costs.

Mrs Magubane was arrested in September 1979 under the Terrorism Act. She claims she was assaulted by two white Security Poli-
licemen in Loop Street Prison.

INCOMMUNICADO

She says she was struck repeatedly on the head with a steel pike.

Mrs Magubane was prevented from making a claim of assault during detention because she was held incommunicado.

She had no recourse to law until her release — 14 months after the alleged assault.

Within five months of release she instituted legal action.

Mr Justice Leon said: "The Terrorism Act is Draconian, both in in-
tent and effect, and that is why she was prevented by her detention from instituting legal action." "But, it is equally clear the Act does not sanction violence to de-
tained persons."
Row looms over Aggett ‘TV trial’

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON: A major row is looming between the South African Government and the British media over the screening last night of a highly controversial television film about the death in detention of white trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett.

The Thames Television programme "TV Eye" - filmed clandestinely in South Africa - contained the opinion that Dr Aggett had been murdered on February 5 while in the hands of South African Security Police.

Last night the programme was attacked as "highly irresponsible" by the South African Embassy's director of information, Mr Casper Venter.

The producer, Mr Linda McDougall, and the reporter, Mr Peter Gill, have admitted they entered South Africa without obtaining the mandatory work permits required by foreign journalists, without informing the authorities of the true nature of their visit, and, to escape detection, filming with an inconspicuous film camera instead of a professional model.

They interviewed Dr Aggett's parents, sister and girlfriend, and Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Szuman, only on their return to Britain did the Thames team approach the South African Embassy in London for comment.

Mr Venter said as Dr Aggett's death would be the subject of a judicial investigation, starting on April 19, it is unreasonable to speculate about the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death.

"We regard the programme as premature and prejudicial to the findings of the inquest and, as such, highly irresponsible. Evidence, will be submitted to a properly constituted court of law and investigated according to accepted judicial practices."

"We therefore reject this programme as constituting a 'trial by television', and consisting of unassuaged and untested allegations, it consequently lacks validity and credibility as an investigation of a very serious matter. This programme does not serve the cause of justice."

Mr Venter said it could result in an outright ban on Thames Television crews entering South Africa, and complications for other agencies in the future.
Judge says Terrorism Act 'draconian'  

Argus Correspondent  

MARITZBURG — The Terrorism Act was draconian because it prevented a person from taking legal action while in detention, a Supreme Court judge said here today in dismissing a special appeal by the Minister of Police.

Mrs Mavis Magubane of Sobantu Village was allowed to proceed with her action against the Minister for alleged torture by the police. She is claiming R4 200 damages.

A claim by the Minister that she had failed to comply with the Police Act by not instituting an action against him within six months of the date of the alleged torture was dismissed with costs.

Mrs Magubane was arrested in September 1976, in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act. She claims she was assaulted by two white security policemen in the Loop Street prison on September 13, 14 and 15.

Mrs Magubane was prevented from instituting an action for alleged assault during her detention because she had no access to legal representatives.

She had no recourse to law until her release 14 months after the alleged assault.

Within five months of her release from prison — no charges were laid against her during her detention — she instituted an action against the Minister.

Mr B C Biesmara, counsel for the Minister, said Mrs Magubane's action was invalid because it had not been instituted within six months of the alleged assault.

Mr Justice Leon said:

"The Terrorism Act is draconian, both in intent and effect, and that is why she was prevented by her detention from obtaining legal advice or from instituting legal action. "But it is equally clear that the Act does not sanction violence to detained persons."

He said it was common cause that Mrs Magubane was prevented 'by superior force' from serving a summons during the prescribed time.

The judge added: "On the facts before me, it was lawful detention. The conduct of the police in keeping her in detention was not done with the intention of frustrating her from exercising her legal rights."

The hearing was adjourned until a date for Mrs Magubane's action could be arranged.
The statement added that Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, had promised on February 26 that the public would hear the full truth about the death in detention of Dr Aggett as the course of a judicial investigation which was ordered by the Attorney-General as a matter of the highest priority.

The investigation was postponed to April 13 at the request of Dr Aggett's family and lawyers.

UNREASONABLE

"It is thus unreasonable to speculate about the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death."

A TV Eye spokesman said later that the Embassy had made no request to see the programme before it was screened. As far as he knew, no representative of the Embassy had seen the film at the time of the statement was issued.
Row brewing on Aggett TV film

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON: — A major row is threatening between the South African government and the British media over the screening on Wednesday night of a highly controversial television film about the death in detention of the trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

The Thames television programme 'TV Eye', filmed clandestinely in South Africa and which contained opinions about Dr Aggett's death on February 3 while in the hands of South African security police, was attacked by the South African Embassy's director of information, Mr Casper Venter, last night as "highly irresponsible".

Television producer Linda McDougall and reporter Peter Gill have admitted that they entered South Africa without obtaining the mandatory work permits required by foreign journalists, without informing the authorities of the true nature of their visit, and filming with an inconspicuous 8mm camera instead of a professional model to escape detection.

They interviewed Dr Aggett's parents, sister and girlfriend and PPP MP Mrs Helen Suzman. Only on their return to Britain did the Thames team approach the South African Embassy in London for government comment.

Speculation

In a statement last night, Mr Venter said that the "impression" of Dr Aggett's death would be the subject of a judicial investigation starting on April 15. "It is thus unreasonable to speculate about the circumstances surrounding Dr Aggett's death."

He went on: "In view of the above, we regard the programme as premature and prejudicial to the findings of the inquest, and as such, highly irresponsible. Evidence will be submitted to a properly constituted court of law and investigated according to accepted judicial practice.

'Trial by TV'

"We therefore reject this programme as constituting a 'trial by television' and consisting of unsubstantiated and untested allegations. It consequently lacks validity and credibility as an investigation of a very serious matter. This programme does not serve the cause of justice."

This affair could result in an outright ban on Thames Television crews entering South Africa and complications for other media in future. Earlier this week, Mr Venter had said: 'This conduct might seriously jeopardize future requests by TV teams to visit South Africa.'
Bifsa president 

slams detention

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa, Mr Leon Glaser, has hit out against detention without trial and deaths in detention in the Republic.

In an unusual incursion into the political arena, Mr Glaser said in a leading article in the latest issue of the federation’s official journal, South African Builder, that some would consider it unnecessary and even wrong for the organisation to take a stand on political issues. “The building industry, however, was not divorced from national events.

“Indeed, the first industry to suffer in any period of instability will be ours.”

“It is not competent to make a balanced judgment of any event without being in possession of all the facts. For that reason, the aura of secrecy which surrounds many of our legislative procedures only serves to foster the worst possible interpretation of Government action,” he said.

Sapa
CAPE HERALD advertising representative Armin Abrahams and University of the Western Cape student Ebrahim Patel, detained on Tuesday, are now being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

They were previously held in Johannesburg under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

This information was supplied by Cape Town Security Police to Mr. Abrahams’ wife, Amelia, and to legal representatives of the detainees.

Mrs Abrahams criticised the Security Police for not telling her about the change to her husband’s detention order.

‘I had to telephone them on Saturday morning to find out what was going on,’ said Mrs Abrahams.

She was told to report to the Caledon Square headquarters of the Security Police where she was informed that he was being held under Section 22.

CONSIDER

The Security Police said that they would consider a request that Mr. Abrahams be taken clean clothing by relatives in Johannesburg if the relatives’ names were supplied. The same condition applied to food.

The two men were transferred to Johannesburg from Cape Town a few hours after they were held at 4 am on Tuesday morning.

Mrs Abrahams said she wished to reiterate her rejection of the arbitrary detention of her husband and other detainees.

‘There is absolutely no reason why this should be done and I demand the release of Armin and all other detainees.

‘Their release should be immediate and unconditional,’ said Mrs Abrahams.

She condemned the ‘lack of common decency’ by Security Police in not informing her about the change to her husband’s detention order.

‘I had not telephoned them (Security Police)
Detainees moved to Jo’burg

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Two Durban detainees have been transferred to Johannesburg by the Security Police.

They are Miss Merle Favis and Mr. Yunus Mohamed, who were both detained on November 27 last year.

Their families confirmed they had been moved to Johannesburg, saying they had been informed of this by the Security Police.

The SAP’s public relations officer in Pretoria requested more information before he would confirm the transfer.

Miss Favis is the editor of the South African Labour Bulletin. She has received four visits from her family while in detention.

She turns 23 on April 6.

Another detainee, Mr. Emmanuel Zanani Jali, turns 33 on the same day. He is being held in Durban.
Woman can sue SP judge

Mail Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A Natal Supreme Court judge cleared the way yesterday for a woman who was held in detention under the Terrorism Act for over a year to sue the Security Police for an alleged assault.

Mr Justice Leen said "it was an affront to his sense of justice" to think that Mrs Magubane could not sue the Security Police because the stipulated six-month period for notification to sue for R4 200 had expired while she had been in detention.

He said: "The Terrorism Act is draconian in intent and effect and that is why the plaintiff was prevented by her detention from obtaining legal advice".

It was common cause that Mrs Magubane had been detained by the Security Police on September 13, 1976, and was released on November 3, 1977, and that the alleged assaults had occurred on the first three days of her detention, the judge said.

Summons for charges of assault had been issued only on April 24, 1978, and the Minister of Police contended that Mrs Magubane could not sue because the period stipulated in the Police Act had expired.

However, Mrs Magubane said because she was detained under the Terrorism Act, she had been able to obtain legal advice or recourse to law only on November 3, 1977 — the day of her release.

She was prevented "by a superior force or provisions of law" from taking steps, she claimed.

The judge ruled that the point of law was decided in favour of Mrs Magubane and the Minister of Police should pay the cost of the application.
Way clear for woman to sue security police

Pretoria Bureau

A JUDGE cleared the way here yesterday for a woman who was held in detention under the Terrorism Act for more than a year to sue the security police for an alleged assault.

Mr Justice Leon said 'it was an affront to his sense of justice' to think that the woman, Mrs Mavis Magubane, could not sue the Security Branch because the stipulated six-month period for notification to sue for R4 200 had expired while she had been in detention.

It was common cause that Mrs Magubane had been detained by the security police on September 13, 1976, and was released on November 3, 1977, and that the alleged assaults had occurred on the first three days of her detention, the Judge said.

Summons for charges of assault had been issued only on April 24, 1978, and the Minister of Police contended that Mrs Magubane could not sue because the period stipulated in the Police Act had expired.

However, Mrs Magubane said because she was detained under the Terrorism Act, she had been unable to obtain legal advice or recourse to law until November 3, 1977 — the day of her release.

She was prevented by a superior force or provisions of law from taking steps, she claimed.

'The Terrorism Act is draconian in intent and effect and that is why the plaintiff was prevented by her detention from obtaining legal advice,' the Judge said.

Because it was common cause that the police were acting within the terms of the employment by arresting Mrs Magubane and detaining her, it was contended that the limitations of the Police Act, and not the Prescriptions Act, described Mrs Magubane's rights to sue for the alleged assault, Mr Justice Leon said.

In contending that it does not, Mr C Hiemstra, for the minister, conceded that the result might offend one's sense of justice.

'It is an affront to my sense of justice,' Mr Justice Leon said when saying other cases that could be affected by the Police Act sprang readily to mind.
**NOTE CAREFULLY**

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.

2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

**WARNING**

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Legal men lash out at Rabie

IN AN unprecedented move, 38 of South Africa's top attorneys, advocates and academic lawyers recently met to discuss the report of the Rabie commission of inquiry into security legislation.

Under normal circumstances, these three branches of the legal profession discuss major issues within their respective professional groups.

But the Rabie report was considered so important it was felt a seminar should be held to gauge the response of a wide cross-section of the legal profession.

The seminar's general consensus, published this week in a report on the Rabie findings, was that present security laws and those recommended by the commission reflected an overreaction to the commission's own assessment of the security threat, and a failure to pay adequate attention to elementary human rights.

The modifications proposed by the commission were considered totally inadequate.

All those who attended the seminar are acknowledged experts in South African security law.

They attended in their personal capacities and not on behalf of their professional organisations. The seminar was held under the auspices of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and chaired by Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC.

Professor John Dugard was general editor and rapporteur (or compiler) of the proceedings.

The seminar criticized the commission on:
- Its composition - no blacks or lawyers with specialised experience in security legislation were included.
- Its general approach - one of clinical analysis, rather than an investigation into how security laws apply in practice.
- Its collection and interpretation of evidence - undue reliance on evidence from police and unnamed judges, and failure to consider highly relevant legal material, medical evidence or evidence from ex-detainees.

Other criticisms included:
- The commission's failure to comprehensively examine deaths in detention. The seminar found this extraordinary because the main impetus for the commission's establishment was the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko.
- Its failure to examine the methods of interrogation used by the police to extract information from detainees.
- Its assumption that visits by magistrates, inspectors and district surgeons provided adequate safeguards - the seminar could not endorse this assumption.

The seminar was generally of the opinion that Section 6 of the Terrorism Act should be repealed.

At the seminar various safeguards to protect detainees were proposed:
- Time limits for detention.
- Judicial control of the implementation of Section 6.
- Visits to detainees by family, lawyers, independent doctors and independent visitors.
- Supervision of interrogation - for example by closed circuit TV.
- Code of conduct to act as a guide to interrogation.

The seminar saw the fundamental issue as a 'choice between building a society based on the participation and consent of all people... or attempting to govern by power and force'.

By CATHY KENTRIDGE
The lawyers said it was possible the third hearing in the Johannesburg Regional Court would not take place on June 1 as planned — because of the process of bringing an application before the Supreme Court.

At the April 13 hearing, counsel for the Minister of Law and Order was granted an opportunity to ask the Supreme Court to review the magistrate's decision that a statement made by Dr Aggett 14 hours before he died be used in the proceedings.

The Minister has now served his application on the Aggett family lawyers, who are advising the family on their reply.
Nojoko is a锕terror Act detainee

Post Reporter

A KWAZAKELE Rugby Union (Kwaru) scrum-half who was detained by security police last month under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act is now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Colonel N van Rensburg of the security police today confirmed that Mr Zumi-xolo Nojoko, 24, was being held in the Eastern Cape under Section 6 of the Act.

Mr Nojoko was detained on March 19 in Uitenhage.

The Evening Post has been unable to confirm whether another Kwaru player, Mr Luthamile Lamani, is in detention.

Mr Lamani was last seen in Strand Street in the company of three men, one of them a security policeman.

He has been missing for more than a fortnight.

A security police spokesman said last week Mr Lamani was not in detention in Port Elizabeth.
THE South African Police have confirmed that Mr Lulamile Lamani, of Port Elizabeth, is being held in detention under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

In terms of Section 22 a person may be held for a fortnight before the terms of his detention are changed or he is released.

Eleven days ago, on March 25, it was reported that Mr Lamani, a Kwasakwele Rugby Union (Kwara) player, was missing from home and believed detained.

He had been missing from home for a fortnight.

During this period Mr Lamani was seen by a friend in Strand Street in the company of three men, one of them a security policeman.

At the time a spokesman for the security police in the Eastern Cape refused to confirm or deny Mr Lamani's detention, saying that he was not being held in Port Elizabeth.

A reply to a telex sent to the Police Liaison Division in Pretoria on March 27 was received on March 31. It failed to confirm Mr Lamani's detention and asked for further information, such as his nickname, address, where he was detained and any relevant information that could identify him.

Confirmation of his detention was finally received from the Liaison Division yesterday.

Another Kwara player, Mr Zemuzole Noloko, is being held in detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was previously held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.
Haysom freed, then banned

V. T. MOBERLY

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

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

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

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

Until his release, Mr. Haysom, 29, was held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was also detained for six days in Durban (id 198). He was employed by Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies. As a practising lawyer, he recently defended several people charged in terms of the Group Areas Act.

He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in 1978 for refusing to answer questions in court about allegations of espionage involving a Swapo official, Mr. Peter Manning. The sentence was set aside on appeal, and he was sentenced to three months suspended for three years.

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

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

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

The 29-year-old lawyer and former president of Nucas was detained on November 27 last year under Section 51 of the Terrorism Act. He was held in solitary confinement until his release.

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

CAREER

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

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

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

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

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

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Allegations that the banned African National Congress (ANC) played a part in the death of Steve Biko were made at a Press conference by Miss Nokonono Kave, former member of the ANC.

Miss Kave, a cousin of the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977 and niece of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, has returned to South Africa after taking part in a United States Senate probe of the ANC and the role of the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting terrorism in Southern Africa.

At the time of Biko’s detention by the South African security police, she was also in hiding from the South African security police in Port Elizabeth and various other places in the country, Miss Kave said.

She claimed that elements of the ANC who had infiltrated the black consciousness movement in the Eastern Cape, wanted Steve Biko "out of the way". They alleged that he was an agent of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) she said.

Miss Kave believes that Biko was arrested after the ANC tipped off the security police of his plans to leave the country.

She told newsmen earlier this week that the PLO was closely involved in the activities of banned South African organisations such as the ANC and the PAC in neighbouring states.

According to Miss Kave, members of the PLO had been used in Angola to execute South African exiles who had become disillusioned with the ANC.

She also claimed that ANC members returning to South Africa were given capsules containing cholera germs which were to be put in water supplies.

At an all-night vigil in Johannesburg this week for Solomon Mahlangu, the ANC member who was hanged in 1978, it was alleged that Miss Kave was a CIA agent "working towards the destruction of the people's government in exile".
Haysom ban after 4 spells in detention

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1978 he was detained and subpoenaed to give evidence against Mr Peter Manning of Windhuk, charged under the Terrorism and Official Secrets Acts. After refusing to testify he was sentenced to a weekend in jail. On his release he was immediately re-sentenced and sentenced to one year. On appeal the sentence was suspended.

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

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

His mother, Mrs T Haysom, said she was still in a state of shock about the banning order on her son. 'I am appalled for anyone detained, charged or banned under the security laws,' she said.

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

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

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

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

PREFECT

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

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

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

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

Post Reporter

A KWAZAKELE Rugby Union player, whom friends last saw several weeks ago, is now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, a police liaison officer has confirmed.

He is Mr. Lolamile Lamani of Port Elizabeth who was originally detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

A police spokesman said it was not policy to reveal where detainees were being held. It is thought possible Mr. Lamani is being held in the Free State.

He was last seen by friends in Strand Street, Port Elizabeth, in the company of several men, one of them known to be a security policeman.

Another Kwaru player, Mr. ZamaXolo Nojoka, is also being held under the Terrorism Act. He too was previously held under the General Laws Amendment Act.
Players detained

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two Kwazulu Rugby Union (Kwara) players have been detained, a security police spokesman confirmed here today.

Mr. Lulaminile Lamani, who was reported missing from home last month, was being held under Section 8 of the Terrorism Act, said a senior spokesman.

He would not confirm reports that Mr. Lamani was being held in Bloemfontein.

Another Kwara player, Mr. Zamudio Noloko, has been detained under the same section.

Mr. Noloko, the only detained being held in Port Elizabeth, was previously held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

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Two city detainees released

TWO CAPE TOWN detainees, Mr. Ebrahim Patel and a Cape Herald advertising representative Mr. Armien Abrahams, were released today.

This was confirmed by the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria.

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

The two men were detained at their homes in Cape Town on March 23. Later, while held under Section 59 of the Criminal Procedure Act, they were transferred to Johannesburg.

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

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

Mrs. Amelia Abrahams was told yesterday by

(Contd on Page 6, Col 3)
Two more detainees banned in crackdown

By Carolyn Dempster

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

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

Unlike Mr Haysom, however, both Mr Coleman and Mr van Rensburg are not students; Haysom is a lawyer. Both are members of the students' society, which is suspected of being involved in a number of political activities.

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

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

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

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

The ultimate effect of the bannings, which cast a shadow over the lives of hundreds of students each year, was to make them "understand the undemocratic nature of the Government," said the Colemans.

BRUTAL

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

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

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

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

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

Two western Cape detainees, Mr Abrahams and a Cape Herald advertising representative, Mr Arminie, were released today. The Star's Cape Town correspondent.

This has been confirmed by the Police Directorate in Pretoria. Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel, a former University of the Western Cape student, would return to Cape Town tomorrow by train, the directorate confirmed.

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

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

Yesterday was the 14th day of their detention under this Act.
Security Police that her husband had been released, but was given no details.

Mrs Abrahams could not at first be informed today of details of her husband's release and departure from Johannesburg because she was at Cape Town station, expecting him to be on the train from Johannesburg which arrived at 8.30 am.

Mrs Abrahams later said it had been arranged that her husband and Mr Patel would leave Johannesburg by train tomorrow and would arrive late on Saturday.

Mrs Amina Patel said today the first hint she had that her son might be released was when an aunt in Johannesburg took Ebrahim some food.

She was then informed that he would be brought to Cape Town.

She said her son's release had still not been confirmed by the attorney acting for the family.

Her son has been detained twice before, the first time during the school boycotts in 1980, when he was held for more than four months. This is the first time Mr Abrahams has been detained.
New bill may limit reports on detentions

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

REPORTING of Terrorism Act and other detentions could be severely restricted by new legislation intended to replace and tighten up the Official Secrets Act.

The legislation was introduced in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, last week and published during this week's Easter recess.

Under pain of heavy penalties, it implicitly puts the onus on newspapers not to publish reports of a detention where this may prejudice State security and contains a presumption that prejudice was intended.

Rabie report

The Protection of Information Bill is, with a few small changes, what the Rabie Commission on security matters recommended. It does not refer specifically to detentions, but the commission said it was intended to cover reporting of detentions or anti-terrorist police actions when disclosure of information could hamper these actions.

If the government puts the same interpretation on the new bill, it could result in newspapers having to seek official clearance for reports on detentions unless the news of the detention is already widely known.

Urging the repeal of the Official Secrets Act, the Rabie commission noted strong criticism that the Act was vague and its provisions too wide. The new bill closely follows the existing Official Secrets Act, but incorporates amendments and additions recommended by the commission.

The bill does not refer to "official secrets" which the commission said was a term impossible to define satisfactorily in law.

Among the commission's principal recommendations was that obtaining or disclosing official information should only be an offence where this was done with intent to pass it on to a foreign state or agent, or where the person knew or should reasonably have known disclosure could prejudice State security.

Reintroduction

It is under the latter heading that the Bill could be used to reintroduce controversial prohibitions on reporting detentions without trial.

After a storm of public and opposition criticism, the then Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, dropped a plan in 1989 to ban reports of detentions under section 6 of the Terrorism Act and section 23 (i) of the 1966

To page 2
General Laws Amendment Act

The Terrorism Act provision allows for indefinite detention without trial, while detainees may be held for 30 days at a time under the General Laws Amendment Act.

The proposed section in the Police Act was instead referred to the Rabie Commission, which accepted arguments raised by Mr Le Grange and senior police officers that it was not the intention to keep detentions secret indefinitely, but to prevent police being hampered in follow-up operations.

The example given by the commission is where a terrorist is detained and gives information that another terrorist was to come across the border and meet him at a particular time and place. Police said the second man would not be arrested if he was warned of the detention of his colleague.

The Rabie commission therefore rejected arguments that disclosing detentions could not prejudice state security. Its proposed law, now introduced by the government, contained a clause which the commission said was intended to cater for incidents of this nature.

The clause does not mention detentions but prohibits anyone with information which he knows, or should reasonably know, relates to the prevention or combating of terrorism, publishing or using it in a manner or with a purpose which is, or could be, prejudicial to the interests or security of the state.

This clause, the commission said, would also apply to reporting on anti-terrorist activities by the police. It said the present section 27C of the Police Act, which it said should also be repealed, is too wide and prohibits publication of information which need not hamper police action.

Penalties for disclosure are a maximum fine of R10,000 or ten years' imprisonment, or both. Where disclosure was intended for a foreign state or hostile organization, the maximum penalty becomes imprisonment for up to 20 years without the option of a fine.

The commission was strongly opposed to prohibiting reports of information already known to many people - such as where detentions took place in public or the news had been widely spread by word of mouth - or which could not in any way prejudice state security.

Third bill

The bill is the third introduced this session following the government's acceptance in principle of the Rabie commission's main recommendations. The other two create a new offence of intimidation and prohibit demonstrations in or near courts.

The commission's main draft legislation, a lengthy Internal Security Bill which would replace the existing Internal Security Act, the Terrorism Act and other security measures, has not yet been turned into government legislation.
Kruger nearly quit over Biko

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministerial errors

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

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Two Wits students banned

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Former co-editors

Both former co-editors of Saspu National — a student publication banned last week — were released 15 days ago after months in solitary confinement.

Their banning orders permit them to continue their studies.

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

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

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Bannings for another two ex-detainees

By ANNE SACKS

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

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

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

Former co-editors of Sasa National — a student publication banned last week — they were released 12 days ago.

Their banning orders permit them to continue their studies.

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

And last week, four Port Elizabeth trade unionists — Mr. Dumile Majahla, Mr. Sipho Fityana, Mr. Maxwell Madlingozi, and Mr. Zandile Mjekwane — were banned for two years after being held in terms of Section Six for nine months. They had also been recently released.

Mr. Coleman was due to fly to Plettenberg Bay today to join his family for a holiday, but his banning order restricts him to Johannesburg.

Expressing its disgust and anger at the bannings, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee yesterday described them as an outrage of justice.

"Banning, like detention, is used by this Government to intimidate and silence its opponents," it said.

"It's part of a well-established pattern — Andrew Boraine, Firoz and Aziz Cachalia, Sammy Adelman, Fink Haysom, and the four trade unionists all suffered a similar fate.

"If the Government feels that these young people are a threat to public safety and security, there is no shortage of laws with which to charge them.

"And if, after months of detention and interrogation, the Security Police cannot find enough evidence to bring them to court, then it is an outrage of justice to ban them so that they cannot defend themselves against their secretive accusers.

"Those who have imposed these bannings, have imprisoned, interrogated, judged and now passed sentence on their victims."

Mr. Helen Suzman, FPF's spokesman on civil rights, described the bannings as bare-faced persecution.
Parents lash Masa’s stand on detainees

By ANNE SACKS

The special health group of the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee has lashed out at the Medical Association of SA for its “inconsistent” stand on state health care of security detainees.

Under attack is the view of Masa’s Federal Council that “these people (the state) are trying to provide the best possible physical and mental care (for detainees).”

This statement was made by the federal council chairman, Professor Guy de Klerk, after a meeting with the Ministers of Law and Order and Justice. It was broadcast on Radio Today on March 18.

The DPSC health group says the statement contradicts a 1981 federal council statement that the doctors treating the late Mr Steve Biko did not have complete clinical independence, and that Mr Biko’s treatment would probably have been different if he were not a security detainee.

They claim the statement also contradicts a 1981 Masa report which says the recommendations of Mr Biko’s doctors — Dr Ivan Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker — were overruled by Security Police.

The health group says: “It is indeed a contradiction to accept the bona fides of the state’s health care system after clearly documenting the compromised health care given to detainees.”

The contradiction rendered Masa’s earlier statements meaningless, which was emphasized by Dr Neil Aggett’s death and the hospitalization of at least nine detainees, it said.

“It took 45 deaths in detention before Masa acknowledged there was a problem.”

“There have now been at least 50 deaths in detention. How many more deaths will it take for them to take action in applying pressure to ensure adequate health care for detainees?” the group said.

It said Masa had not committed itself to the DPSC move to incorporate independent doctors because it “has done and is doing everything in its ability to ensure that prisoners and detainees receive proper medical care.”

But Masa’s lack of support was in stark contrast to the positive response to the DPSC campaign from health groups and medical associations both locally and abroad.

Several of the more than 180 medical groups contacted by the DPSC had already pledged their support to the parents’ demand to have their detained relatives seen by an independent panel of doctors.

The health group questioned Masa’s Radio Today statement, accusing it of making “no active effort” to allay the medical treatment of detainees of being non-compliant about discriminatory health practices and of placing State security above the needs of patients, even though it condemned mixing health and politics.

Prof De Klerk’s radio statement “also brought into sharp focus a number of related issues the health group finds unacceptable.”

He said detainees were tied to state doctors for a second opinion — although this was contrary to medical ethics. But for security reasons, it was “probably the only way in which it can be handled”.

The health group condemned this, saying it shows Masa’s possible lack of confidence in the integrity of doctors.

Prof De Klerk suggested a medical panel be submitted for security clearance so a patient could choose, but then agreed with the Ministers that such a panel would be labelled a “stooge committee.”

The health group said it could not see how a panel of doctors not appointed by the Security Police would be a “stooge committee.”

“Masa should not accept this.”

The physical, especially psychological, welfare of detainees is of prime importance to the Security Police because their methods totally contradict this.

District surgeons and government-appointed specialists could provide a service equal to or better than any hospital service, especially because of the lack of privacy and confidentiality in the present system.

Prof De Klerk said Masa had a direct line of communication with the Minister of Justice. But the DPSC asked if the same applied to the Minister of Law and Order, since Section 6 of the Terrorism Act sees him.

The DPSC also invited Masa to establish a direct line with it. Thus far the parents have not heard from Masa.
Bill could limit news of detention

Political Staff

In 1990, after a storm of public and Opposition criticism, the then-Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, dropped a plan to ban reports of detentions under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and Section 22 (c) of the 1986 General Laws Amendment Act.

Section Six allows for indefinite detention without trial, while Section 22 allows for 14 days' detention.

The proposed section — in the Police Act — was referred instead to the Rabie Commission. Mr Le Grange and senior police officers argued they did not intend to keep news of detentions secret indefinitely. But if a terrorist was detained, and told police another terrorist was to cross the border for a rendezvous, the second man would not be arrested if he saw in the media that his colleague had been detained.

The Rabie Commission accepted this argument. Its proposed law — now embodied in the new Bill — contains a clause covering this.

The official Opposition's chief justice spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said last night the PPP would strongly oppose any measure enabling the Government to lock up people — while preventing news of detention from reaching the public.

He said it was "a disgrace" that three Bills arising from the Rabie Commission tightened the Government's hold on the freedom of ordinary citizens, while no effort had been made to implement recommendations lightening the burden on the individual.

The commission said Section 27C of the Police Act should be repealed because it stopped newspapers publishing information not necessarily hampering the police.

PLANNED new legislation to replace the Official Secrets Act could severely restrict the reporting of Terrorism Act and other detentions.

The Protection of Information Bill implicitly puts the onus on newspapers not to publish reports of a detention where this may prejudice state security — and presumes that prejudice was intended.

The Bill was introduced in Parliament last week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, and was published during this week's Easter recess.

With a few small changes, the Bill is exactly as recommended by the Rabie Commission of inquiry into Security Legislation.

Although the Bill does not refer specifically to detentions, the commission said new legislation was needed to prevent newspaper reports from hampering anti-terrorist police action.

If the Government adopts the same interpretation, it could mean newspapers would need official clearance for reports on detentions unless news of the detention was already widely known.

The commission said the repeal of the Official Secrets Act because the Act was too vague and its provisions too wide. A principal recommendation was that obtaining or disclosing an official secret should only be an offence when this was done with intent to pass it on to a foreign state or agent, or where the person knew, or should reasonably have known, this could prejudice security.

Under the latter heading, the Bill could be used to reintroduce provisions prohibiting reporting on detentions.
Now he can study

By SAM MADE
THE banning order on former Soweto high school teacher and secretary of the Teachers' Action committee, Mr Fan-yana Mazibuko, has been relaxed to allow him to study for his BSc degree at the University of Witwatersrand.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Mazibuko's wife, Miriam, who said her husband was called by Wits University's authorities to inform him that the Department of Justice has relaxed his order to allow him to study.

This brought an end to a 13 months' anxious wait by Mr Mazibuko, who made two applications, one to the Department of Co-operation and Development - for permission to study in a white university. The second was for the relaxation of his banning order.

The Department of Co-operation and Development gave its consent soon after he had applied but he heard nothing from the Justice Department.

Mr Mazibuko's wife said: "While we are happy that my husband will be able to get to the campus to further his studies, we are not going to sing 'Glory Hallelujah' over this relaxation."

"I believe that studying is one of his basic rights as a human being and what has happened now, ought to have happened without all the unnecessary procedures."
Union man out of jail

EAST LONDON — The former secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union here, Mr Bonisile Philemon Norushe, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for refusing to give evidence in a security trial on April 8 last year, has been released.

Mr Norushe, 35, telephoned from Queenstown yesterday in an attempt to contact union officials here to arrange transport for him to return home.

He said he was released from a prison near Pretoria on Wednesday and given a rail warrant to East London. He will arrive in East London today.

Mr Norushe said he was in good health.

He was sent to prison when he refused to give evidence at a trial. The man accused was cleared of membership of the ANC, but convicted of possessing and distributing banned literature. He was sentenced to an effective six months' imprisonment and a further three months (or R250). — DDR.
The wife of a Cape Town detainee reported to have been released in Johannesburg yesterday is concerned about his whereabouts.

Mrs Amelia Abrahams said yesterday that she had been unable to establish contact with the detainee, Mr Ebrahim Patel.

Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel were detained at their homes on March 23 and transferred to Johannesburg, where they were held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Mrs Abrahams said security police at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg had told a relative yesterday afternoon to be in Dunnottar, 400km from Johannesburg, before 4pm to fetch the two men. The relative had said it was impossible to reach Dunnottar in the short space of time.

'Hold at Protea'

'I also heard they had already been released from their prison cells, but were walking around in the yard of some police station,' she said.

Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel are believed to have been held at Protea police station in Soweto.

'I am very concerned for them both. We don't know where they are,' Mrs Abrahams said.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said yesterday that both detainees had been officially released yesterday and were scheduled to leave the prison by train for Cape Town early this morning. They were expected to arrive in Cape Town early on Saturday.

The spokesman said he did not know where the two men were at present.
Champions of Section 22

By David Jones

Advertisements placed in two Johannesburg newspapers last week announced the formation by four businessmen of the Security Forces Support Committee, which sees detention without trial as the "most effective weapon against revolutionary terrorism and subversion."

The men, all formerly "associated" with the security forces, have formed the committee in reaction to the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) and the "incredibly well-reported" reports about the security forces and detention without trial. They are Mr. Paul Amussen, Mr. Jolly Leonas, Mr. Jan Smit and Mr. T. Lupini.

"It's got a bit rough. The security forces are being slated left, right, and centre," said Mr. Amussen. "We are not a political body, we are merely supporting the laws of the country and bolstering those who defend it."

The committee invited all concerned South Africans to weigh in a declaratory thanking the security forces for their "unpretentious service to the defence of South Africa and all its people."

In reaction to the advertisement, a spokesman for the DPSC said it was pleased that its activities had had so much impact that the head-nodders felt they had launched into propagandistic "to justify such a system of detention, He challenged the authors of the advertisement to debate these issues on a public platform."
Clash in Tucsa
over detainees

By Drew Forrest

A row has erupted within the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) over the federation's refusal to back a petition against detention without trial which has been organised by the Detainees Parents Support Committee. The council's objections to the petition — which calls for "the release of all detainees and the abolition of the detention laws" — are set out in a circular recently distributed to its affiliated unions.

In this, Tucsa general secretary Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar says, that Tucsa...has always opposed detention without trial, but "cannot subscribe to the abolition of all laws in respect of detention," since this "would imply that Tucsa sought the abolition of the rule of just law."

The circular has drawn a sharp response from Mr. Ntom makini, a black activist and Garment Worker Organisation of Clothing Workers Union leader, who says, "I am not a white man, I am not in detention."

Interviewed in the Garment Worker Organisa, Mr. Mashinini said: "We are obviously referring to detention without trial, which under security laws is detention. It would be ridiculous to refer to thousands of other detainees who have not been sentenced or who have had charges laid against them."
Aggett inquest to reopen

By Joe Openshaw

The inquest into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett will reopen in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Tuesday and is expected to last two weeks.

When the inquest opened on March 2 it was almost immediately postponed by the magistrate, Mr L de Kock, to allow Dr Aggett's family to petition the Minister of Police for access to fellow detainees of Dr Aggett. The postponement was asked for by Mr George Bizos, on behalf of Dr Aggett's family, who said it was necessary so that the legal team could also be put in possession of affidavits from policemen who were in control of Dr Aggett at the time of his death.

Mr Bizos also sought immediate inspection of the cell in John Vorster Square where Dr Aggett died, the adjacent cells as well as the interrogation rooms.

Mr de Kock told Mr Bizos that the inspection of cells would have to wait until the authorities had made alternative accommodation available for detainees and that his request would have to stand down until April 13.

The affidavits by policemen were made available as soon as the court rose.

Mr George Bizos SC and Mr D Runy, instructed by Bell Dewar and Hall, will appear for Mr and Mrs J A E Aggett, parents of Dr Aggett.

Mr P C Haasbroek and Mr H G de Vries are appearing for the State to assist in leading evidence.

Mr P J Schabort SC and Mr S F Burger appear for the Minister of Police and the South African Police.
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Advertisements in two Johannesburg newspapers announced the formation by four businessmen of the Security Forces Support Committee — an organisation which sees detention without trial as the "most effective weapon against revolution, terrorism and subversion.

The committee invited all concerned South Africans to sign a declaration thanking the security forces for the unremitting defence of South Africa and all its people.

The advertisement was published by The Star and the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport.

In reaction to the advertisement, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said it was pleased that its activities had had so much impact that the need had been felt to launch into propaganda to justify a system of detention which in civilised countries has been held to be torture.

A spokesman for the committee challenged the authors of the advertisement to debate these issues on a public platform, thus allowing the public to judge for themselves.

A row has erupted within the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) over the federation's refusal to back a petition against detention without trial which has the rule of just law.
People behind b
by Jenny Scrib

The National Week of Protest against Detentions is over. A week after it ended, eight detainees were released in Johannesburg. In another country, we might have welcomed this as a new response to reason on the part of the government; an indication that public pressure and publicity does have an effect. But that is not the case. Over one hundred people are still in detention.

Two days after the week of protest ended, two more people were detained. The release of the eight was accompanied by charges against three co-detainees under a catch all clause of the 'Terrorism' Act. It is clear that the release of the eight was in no sense a response to our campaign. The police had just completed their case and they released those they were unable to frame. The government is satisfied. They have three people they can sell to the public as 'terrorists'. The cost is nothing to them.

Neil Aggett is dead; two detainees in psychiatric wards; five months out of the lives of those released; the anxiety of their families and friends. In its misguided efforts to repel the 'total onslaught', the government respects nothing. More and more South African lives are being subordinated to the narrow interests of the white tyranny that parades as the government.

The detainees are just one group of casualties momentarily drawn to our attention by the grossness of their treatment, and by one of them having been killed.

The other casualties are all around us. The Nyanga squatters in St George's Cathedral, the Mpetha Trial, the jailed objectors to military service, the unemployed, the enslaved and exiled, the prisoners on Robben Island and Pretoria Central, the deaths of young South Africans on both sides of the Namibian border.

But the existence of casualties is evidence of a struggle. A struggle in which the oppressive government is met by an increasingly wide range of organisations throwing their weight behind the fight for a democratic South Africa.

Throughout South Africa, organisations

My dad's in detention...

by Peter Mayson

Did you know that over 200 people are in detention?

Did you know that some like pumpkin?

Did you know that Auret enjoys riding motorcycles?

Did you know that Cedric doesn't like popcorn because it gets stuck in his false teeth?

As you read the list of detentions and this, my family story, I want you to imagine your mother, father, son, daughter, lover in jail – incommunicado – indifferently – hopefully alive... and sane.

In June 1974 my father (Rev Cedric Mayson) left the ministry to work full time with the Christian Institute. In December 1976 he was detained while on honeymoon and held for two weeks. For the first three days and nights he was questioned continuously for 70 hrs by different groups of interrogators. He was released without any charge being laid.

In October 1977 he was banned for five years and restricted to the Magisterial District of Johannesburg. In July 1981 this restriction order was lifted and he starting working with the Institute for Contextual Theology.

On Friday 27 November 1981, I received a phone call from my brother saying that the security police had searched the homes of my father, my brother and myself. At 5.00am, 13 security police arrived at my father's house and searched for two and a half hours – then left with my father.

Part of the "evidence" that they took with them was my brother's Physics file, which, since he was writing exams at the time, we were allowed to fetch from John Vorster Square. Remembering his 1976 detention, think how we felt when at John Vorster Square we saw my father through the opaque glass in the next room. He was standing with his hands handcuffed behind his back being interrogated.

The next time we saw him was three days later when they brought him home to search the house again. Imagine the effect on the mind of my three year old sister when her daddy was brought "home" in such a state that he did not see, or did not care to see, her standing in front of him.

At Christmas, due to the direct pressure of the people involved in the Detained Parent Support Committees, my stepmother and my three year old sister were allowed to see him. My sister's response was that she wanted to sleep in jail to be with him.

On February 5, Neil Aggett's life ended. Again pressure was put on the authorities to allow families to check that their relations were alive. Some were allowed to – some not. Now three and a half months later some people are allowed visits – some not.

Some can take the waiting – some not. Last week I heard that my 16 year old sister had a minor breakdown.

All we do now is wait and feel sick in the stomach every time detentions are mentioned. And pray every time the phone rings that it is not a message to say "Don't worry about your father anymore – he's dead!"

But we can do more. We can stand together and demand the release of all detainees. It is our duty and our right. And we will only get that through SOLIDARITY.
are developing which call for the creation of participatory democracy in South Africa. In the work place there is the independent trade union movement. In the community, there civic and resident's associations in opposition to the government created Management Committees and Community Councils.

There are women's organisations taking up issues that affect women directly and demanding women's full participation in the decision-making in all areas of life. Youth groups mobilise the youth of South Africa in the struggle for a country in which all who live shall participate in the running of the country at all levels - in the economy, in the political arena and in all social aspects of life.

The State acts against this democratic movement by action against individuals in the belief that by removing the leaders they will crush the movement. But their agitator thesis is wrong. The organised opposition in South Africa is a response to the conditions under which people are living, and not to the deeds of the 'agitators'. It is a broad-based recognition of the inequalities oppression and exploitation in our country.

The use of detentions by the State is part of a justificatory ideology - it enables them to argue that there cannot be smoke without a fire. There is a fire - and that is the commitment of the people of South Africa to building a country in which the government is based on the people's demands. And we must recognise that while that flame burns, the repression meted out by the government will not stop.

Our demand is RELEASE ALL DETAINES AND SCRAP THE SECURITY LAWS. We reject the old call of 'Charge or release' because we reject the laws and institutions under which 'security' charges are framed and processed. The South African courts have for a long time operated within a judicial system that is fundamentally unjust.

Firstly, the laws have been made by a minority government that in no way represents the interests of the majority of South Africans. Many a time it has been said by true democrats that they refuse to obey the laws of a Parliament in which they have no say.

Secondly, the security legislation that is in this country's statute book is such that it criminalises a wide range of acts of opposition to government policy. The Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act are couched in such wide ranging terms that any individual is liable to conviction.

Thirdly, no trial in which the accused has endured an extended period of solitary confinement and interrogation, and which relies on the evidence of people who have been similarly detained, can be considered in any way a fair or just trial. Recently a number of psychologists have spoken out about the psychological effects of solitary confinement and have argued that statements made under such conditions should not be admissible in court.

The detention issue has to be taken up on two levels. Firstly, in all forms of organisation in opposition to the government, people need to recognise the reality of detention, and to organise in such a way that the impact of detention on the organisation will be lessened. But further to that, the issue of detention is itself a site of mobilisation of people for a democratic South Africa.

By organising around this issue we can strengthen our ranks. We can offer some protection to those of us who are inside, by bringing the issue of detention and solitary confinement into the public eye. The Detainees' Parents Support Committees of Johannesburg, Durban and the Western Cape have forced the government to give some limited rights for people in detention over the last six months.

We can prepare ourselves and our comrades for the possibility of detention by discussion of the security legislation and the conditions of detention, the effects of solitary confinement and the political decisions that one is faced with in such circumstances. The security legislation and detention system reflect the anti-democratic and oppressive nature of South African society.

In our struggle against oppression and exploitation in South Africa, it is our responsibility to mobilise forces against the system of detention and the security legislation. The struggle must continue on all fronts.
Pray for detainees

As breath is to the body, so is prayer to the believer. It is ever-renewed union with God to whom we offer praise and thanksgiving, confession and intercession.

Prayer is our response to the love God lavishes on all, even the humblest. But it is also a discipline, a school in which we are to learn and grow. And one aspect of this discipline is intercession for those who have been withdrawn from public life by the state and are in danger of being forgotten. Also for their families who live in anxiety, grief and fear, and for the authorities who take to themselves and wield such awesome power.

... that you may know that I am the Lord, the God who calls you by name. (Isaiah 45:3)

These prisoners are not nameless faceless wraiths. They are unique persons, known, named and loved by God who gave His Son for them. Therefore we pray for them by name and by so doing learn to share His love for them. In Let my people go, a source-book of prayer for prisoners of conscience, Michael Evans writes:

"Concern for prisoners of conscience should be more than a concern for a vague nameless group. We can find out about individual prisoners, and express our concern, for the hundreds of thousands (around the world) by concentrating our active concern on a few... Continuous and persistent prayer for prisoners of conscience is vital. We express our faith in God's care for the oppressed, and we follow the example of the first Christians who prayed for Peter when he was in prison (Acts 12:5,12)."

Learn, pray — and act

Colin Morris in his booklet The Captive Conscience writes that as a general rule we would be wise to assume that whenever we pray for someone, other things being equal, God is more likely to use us than anyone else to be the agents through whom he answers our prayer.

Whether we agree with Morris or not, as we pray let us be open to the prompting of the Holy Spirit, directly to us or through the corporate fellowship of the Church and those in the Church who have a special ministry in regard to Christian social responsibility. For we need to work as if everything depends on work, as well as pray as if everything depends on prayer.

List of detainees

The following list is as accurate as possible. Due to the arbitrary nature of state action and legislation there are many difficulties keeping a list of detainees. Many people are not even informed of the detention of their relatives. Nor is the public kept informed. It is only when this kind of information is published that news becomes public.

January 1981
Paulus Moeketsi (scholar)
Paul Tati (scholar)
Andries Tshekiso (scholar)
Mbombeni Malikpo (scholar)
Thomas Pelaatjoe (scholar)
Lutando Walker Charlie (scholar)
Molodwane Matiwe (scholar)
Andrew Sesanyama (teacher)
Matidi Nthekang
Selby Mavusa
David Tebele
Mokeng Kgware (COSAS)
Karlbonde Lekhumbi
Michael Ledshok (Refugee)
Macacisi Gweba
James Gadi (Democratic Proa Party)

February 1981
Richard Makalana
Nelto Mhlaudwanyo - Charged
Danile Tokwe (Rowntree worker)
Thembikile Tshungwana
Lawrence Ntloko (Young Christian worker)
Gideon Duze (72 years old)
Thaba Dibe
Pule Dibe
Thomas Moshaba (Insurance agent)
Thomas Masi (COSAS)

March 1981
Pillay Mdatulywa
Vusi Gaba (COSAS)
Norman Ngwedi
Antone Ngwedi
? Ngwedi (scholar)
Wellington Mpalweni
Phillip Mdema (student)
Zacharias Maleko
Ceddie Khumalo
Stella Masuku
Abram Msimang
Alfred Kgomare

April 1981
Boy Mondi (SAAWU)
Ceric Mntonga (SAAWU)
Captain Nqabose (SAAWU)
Mansili Nojaholo (SAAWU)
Siven Khunjunza (SAAWU)
Veleile Yenkile (SAAWU)
Sam Toiwe (SAAWU)
Sloki Gasw (SAAWU)
Zojo Huthusi (SAAWU)
Manzagi Higo (SAAWU)
Eliot Ziwelo (SAAWU)
Durner Nibe (SAAWU)
Jepo Nyanomona (SAAWU)
Colin Sityata (SAAWU)
Richard Mtati (SAAWU)
China Kela
Johan Jazi
Telford Veipo (SAAWU)
William Plaatjie (SAAWU)
Melvin Somente (SAAWU)
Magale Segale (BPC)
James Moleya (BPC)
Zodwa Radebe (Tsembisa Resident Action Committee)
Dorothy Mathabathe (TRAC)
David NKosi (TRAC)
? Shasera (TRAC)
Ben Mashiyane

May 1981
Bessie Mdoda
Mzunzima Mayekiso
(IBEONA Lindini Church)
Tshumi Motlonto (NIC)
Walter Manjwala - Charged
4 Others - Charged
Douglas Mzinwa

June 1981
Samule Pule
Zimondumo (CAYA)
Lulu Johnson (CAYA)
Luam Stanley (CAYA)
Sydney Khotse Seetholo
20 Years Sentenced to 10 years
Mary Mosabata Loate
20 Years Sentenced to 10 years
Selby Simela (SSRC)
Barney Mokhatie (SSRC)
Absalom Mofokeng (SSRC)
Peter Lengene (SSRC)
Marks Mdeke (SSRC)
Don ? (SSRC)

Mimabate Loate (Azonya)
Cantar Selele (Azonya)
Solomizi Alex Selani (Azonya)
Andries Maropodi (Cosas)
Job Johnson (COSAS)
Thabe Ndabez (AZAPO)
Phidian Masho Matsape (student)
Geina Matindi (COSAS)
Charged
Lucky Twala (COSAS)
Charged
Sydney Maloka (COSAS)
Charged

Jether Telempong (COSAS)
Charged
Tseko Johnson (COSAS)
Charged
Stanley Khubeka (COSAS)
Charged
Gordon Khubeka (COSAS)
Charged
Moses Thrula (COSAS)
Charged
Job Mihihlae (student)  
Esie Mathedebi (student)  
George Miti (student)  
Jaffy Mkhela – Charged  
Mandlo Dlamini – Charged  
Matthew Philpils  
Mgicy Mkhulul (student)  
Jabulile Ngubu – Charged  
George Sithole – Charged  
Emmanuel Dlamini  
Petuis M. Motsei

July 1981
Lucky Bebile (NUMARW)  
Caldon Ngwala (NUMARW)  
Ronni Bartman (NUMARW)  
L. Windvcei (NUMARW)  
Mary McCarthy (NUMARW)  
Pgle Ralana  
San William Moses  
Namkendzo Boci (scholar)  
Malusi Kunene  
Nayhose July (scholar)  
Titi Aloa Mtenyone (SSRC)  
—— Charged  
Roy Kerswa (Transkei Defence Force)  
Rto Lugengolo (TDF)  
Mododa Twana (scholar)  
Douglas Kerse  
Penrose Pobana  
Malungisa Jaka (SAWU)  
Gerald Mahlomangi (SAWU)  
Nokimeni Ntchonywa (NUMARW)  
Thembele Bob (NUMARW)  
Vuyisile Rasmeni (NUMARW)  
Mbutle Samone (NUMARW)  
10 Factory Workers  

August 1981
M. Zitulela  
Mncedisi Mdzuulwa  
Nkosinathi Mbezi  
Loyiso Majekse (SAWU)  
Luyando Mayekiso  
Dumisa Mawinjiwa (SAWU)  
Thobile Mawinjiwa  
Mzimozi Venkile  
Nelson Jjilwa (SAWU)  
Junior Sihlana (Principal)  
Khayalethu Mbeza (Principal)  
Douglas Sparks  
Alfred Mavalegauna  
Makalanga Gobbo (clerk)  
Xolani Mtryuda (clerk)  
Richard Sholugu (clerk)  
Sipho Notamo (clerk)  
Singis Geuwa (clerk)  
Luluwe Mwume (Railway worker)  
Mxoli Mpoma (Railway worker)  
Zolile Kobo  
Les Lax (student) – Charged  
Elaine Mohammed (student)  
—— Charged  
Michael O’Donovan (student)  
—— Charged  
Nkululeko West  
Vuyisile Singata (worker)  
Baba Bolo  
Stanford Thwani  
Petras Ntuli (schoolboy)  
Sipho Gumede (SAR worker)  
Jabulile Ntemba (civil servant)  
Jamsonqua Dick  

September 1981
Phillip Matthews (AYC)  
Mncedisi Makalima (SAWU)  
Bhekikoski Dlamlemba  
Cedric de Beer (EDA)  
Barbara Flagan (EDA)  
Mohammed Omar (student)  
—— Charged  
Yunass Hanif (student)  
Mandla Mthembu (Sached)  
—— Charged  
Robert Adam (Sached)  
—— Charged  
Aurel Von Heerden  
Alan Fine — Charged  

October 1981
Daniie Bengoe  
Jimmy Lushelle  
Ida Matha  
Hunchen Koorhno (teacher)  
Jacob Musi  
Arabang Mahamolane  
Patience Bokala  
Jeremiah Tshibane (COSAS)  
Alie Mbathe (Fieldworker)  
Khosi Mbathe (Alie’s wife)  
Dudu Mbathe  
Richard Mthembu  
Zinhisa Mthethwa  
L. Moramede  
Reg. Oliphant (teacher)  
Ida Matha  
Jeffery Solomon  
Cameron Jenske (West Bank worker)  
19 P.E. Unionists  
206 Ciskei Unionists — Charged  

November 1981
Johnny Issel (Urban Churches Planning Comm.)  
Jacob Malaboti  
Vincent Popane (student)  
Tahifhulawa  
Hosia Mutshwena  
Muendani Mshambu (minister)  
T.S. Farisani (BPC)  
Simon Nisese  
Calebowo Muleadzi  
Ramoa Tshikororo (Lutheran Church)  
Shamzani Parema  
P.M. Phosibwe (minister)  
Frank Chikone (minister)  
Monty Narsoo (Trade Unionist)  
Patrick Mmubela (Lawyer)  
Cecil Sol (Young Christian students)  
Oupa Masuku (COSAS)  
Cemma Mashinini (CAWUS)  
Sam Kikine (SAWU)  
Sam Nduu (GAWU)  
Merle Favis (Editor: Labour Bulletin)  
Pravin Gordon (NASC; NIC)  

Yunus Mohammed NASC; NIC)  
Cedric Mayson (Former member of C.I.) – Charged  
Mary Nteke (GAWU)  
Prema Naidoo (Anti-SAIC)  
—— Charged  
Michael Pace (student)  
Movem迈o Reddy (student)  
Jubalai Nuwonye (COSAS; GAWU)  
Ezekiel Moya  
Litha Jalaba (student)  
Phulekine Nguuka (Attorney)  
Gabula Ndombe (Translator for Gana magazine)  
Thandi Mbathe (daughter of Alex Mbathe)  
Jongitsema Tyeni  
Boyce Matlaka  
Samson Dube  
Rateasha Ratsibahna  
Titi Mthenje  
4 Unnamed people;  

December 1981
Sisa Nkilela (SAWU)  
Cepic Mthanga (SAWU)  
Alfred Kgamae (COSAS)  
Luyanda Mphaliwa (student)  
Nbuloso Hango (clerk)  
Zomansi Jali (Businessman)  
Zelisa Mobe (Law student)  
Freddie Shroudor  
Alfred Apolis (Com)  
5 Unnamed people (3 alleged ANC arms cache; 2 alleged guerrillas)  

January 1982
Larish Nanhabhi – Charged  
N.P. Phaswane (minister) — Charged  
Michael Jenkins – Charged  
Frank Anthony  
M. Khawela (Lutheran Church)  
Israel Momonit (lecturer)  
Benjamin Julius (student)  
Lionel Scholtz (student)  
Tom Barands  
Roger Gelont (student)  
Julian Sauls (student)  
Johannes Mamel (student)  
Charles Claims (textile worker)  
Jerritt Stellenberg  
4 Unnamed people  

February 1982
Isaac Ngabe (SAWU)  
Oscar Leboane  
Fatima Issacs  
Sarah Rodhe  
Mthuliwezi Machalalani  
Maxwell Mafoka  
Pavel Ephraim (UWC student)  
Abrahams Arunen  

March 1982
William Awab (ex-Robbens Island; ANC)
Objection in court to statement by Neil Aggett

Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Advocates appearing for the police objected to a statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before his death, being read out in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

Mr George Bisco was about to start cross-examining Dr Vernon Kemp, the district surgeon of Johannesburg, on the causes of death.

He said he would read out a statement made by Dr Aggett to a police sergeant because it contained relevant information.

"IMPORTANT"

Mr B. J. Schabot, appearing for the police, objected. He said it was possible a criminal prosecution would follow the inquest and asked the magistrate, Mr P. A. J. Koots, to exclude all evidence which could not be used in a criminal court.

In reply Mr Bisco said the statement was "one of the most important documents before the court."

It had been made under oath and was therefore admissible in terms of the Inquests Act.

Mr Schabot said Dr Aggett's statement contained accusations of certain assaults which were denied in police affidavits.

NO CHANCE

"We want to arrive at the truth only if we have before us evidence which can be properly dealt with here as in a court of law."

"Do not have an opportunity to cross-examine Dr Aggett on these accusations," Mr Schabot said.

He also said the fact that Dr Aggett was assaulted before the date of his death was only of collateral interest to the

healed scars, each about 9 mm.

There was a superficial abrasion on the fourth lumbar vertebrae, 1.5 cm long. There was also a small abrasion on the left cheek.

Dr Kemp said it was difficult to say what had caused these injuries.

On the back of the right forearm was a 1.5 cm triangular scar which had recently healed. This scar was between two and three weeks old and could have been caused by any rough surface scratching the skin.

The lungs were balloonated and contained numerous haemorrhages. The heart was normal but contained a haemorrhage in the left ventricle.

The spine and neck had no fractures or dislocations.

(Proceeding)

Mr George Bisco SC. instructed by Mr William Lewin SC. appeared for Mr and Mrs J. A. J. Aggett. Permission of Mr Aggett

Mr F. C. Mabutho and Mr P. A. N. Mabutho appeared for the State.

Mr S. B. Beatty appeared for the State.

Mr F. P. Mabutho appeared for the Minister of Law and Order and the South African Police.

Mr P. A. J. Koots is the pre-eminent magistrate in the SABC with an advisor, Professor L. S. Smith.
Aggett inquest

(Continued from Page 1)

He took samples of Dr Aggett's blood and tissue from the bruises and abrasions and sent them for analysis. The liver was also sent for testing to see if the body contained toxic substances.

Earlier, Mr Bins asked to be shown the original of a statement made on January 8 by Dr Aggett which had been torn in half.

Mr Haskoek said he did not have the original as it was still in the possession of the authorities.

A small tartan cloth brought to John Vorster Square for Dr Aggett on December 4 was handed in as an exhibit.

A witness, Sergeant Daniel Hendrik Zoolie, said he received the cloth, clothing, and foodstuffs from a Dr S Kaplan at the parcels office on the 10th floor of the building.

Sergeant Zoolie said he did not hold back any items intended for Dr Aggett and personally gave the items to Dr Aggett on December 11.

(Proceding)

Mr George Mine SC instructed by Mr William Lene, appeared for Mr and Mrs J A E Aggett, parents of Mr Aggett, and Mr H G de Vries appeared for the State in opposing the Leading Advocate, Mr A J Scholtz SC, and Mrs C F Aggett, appeared for the Estate of the late Mr Aggett and the South African Police.

Mr P A J Barnie in the magisterial court and is sitting with an usher, Professor & Mrs Smith.
Suzman attends inquiry as 'observer'

Johannesburg. — Mrs. Suzman, MP, and members of Dr Neil Aggett's family, including his mother and father, Mrs and Mr J. B. A. Aggett, were among the first arrivals for the resumption of the inquest into Dr Aggett's death today.

Mrs. Suzman, who said she was attending "the inquest as an observer," sat with Mrs. and Mr. Aggett and next to them were Dr. Aggett's sister, Mrs. Jill Borger, and his former fiancée, Dr. Liz Floyd.

The legal team representing the Aggett family, the State, the Minister of Police and the South African Police sat at a long line of tables as Mr. P. A. J. Kotze, the presiding magistrate, entered.

Senior members of the Security Police were in court as well as a small group of uniformed policemen who sat among spectators in the public gallery.

Outside the court demonstration parade with and "Total isolation equals death, not detention."
Aggett's
induced

Court Reporters
Counsel appearing for the South African Police today objected to an alleged statement by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before his death being read out in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

Mr George Bizos SC was about to start cross-examining Dr Vernon Kemp, Johannesburg District Surgeon, at the resumption of the inquest into Dr Aggett's death.

Mr Bizos said he would read out a statement made by Dr Aggett to a police sergeant because it contained relevant information.

Mr B J Schabot, for the police, objected. He said it was possible a criminal prosecution would follow the inquest. He asked the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, to exclude all evidence which could be used in a criminal court.

Mr Kotze ruled that Mr Bizos's objection be allowed, and that Mr Bizos be allowed to refer to the statement by Dr Aggett when questioning Dr Kemp:

"Dr Kemp told the court he examined the body of Dr Aggett on February 9, the day of death. A band of striped material was knotted around his neck, and under it there was an indentation 2 to 3 cm in width.

At 3:30 am the right arm there was an abrasion 7 mm in diameter. It was not possible to determine the cause of the abrasion.

On the upper arm there was a 3 cm triangular area of bruising. It looked to me to be very fresh, indeed," Dr Kemp said.

On the right and left side of the back, there were old bunched tears, each about 8 mm. There was a superficial abrasion on the fourth lumbar vertebra.
death was suicide—SC

Mrs Helen Suzman MP sits outside Court 18 at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today with Dr Neil Aggett's mother, Mrs Joy Aggett (left) and his sister Miss Jill Berger (right) before the start of the inquest into the former detainee's death.

1.5 cm long. There was also a small abrasion on the left cheek.

Dr Kemp said it was difficult to say what had caused these injuries.

On the back of the right forearm, there was a 1.5 cm triangular scar "which had recently healed".

Dr Kemp said this scar was anything from two to three weeks old and could have been caused by any rough surface scratching the skin.

The lungs were balloon-like and contained numerous haemorrhages.

The heart was normal but had a haemorrhage in the left ventricle.

Dr Kemp said on February 10, he made a special dissection of the spine and neck, there were no fractures or dislocations.

He took samples of Dr Aggett's blood and tissue from the bruises and abrasions and sent them for analysis.

The liver was also sent for testing to see if the body contained any toxic substances.

Earlier Mr Schabot said "Dr Aggett's statement contained accusations of certain assaults which were refuted in police affidavits."

"We can only arrive at the truth if we have before us evidence which can be properly dealt with here as in a court of law."

"I have not got an opportunity of cross-examining Dr Aggett on these accusations," Mr Schabot said.

Mr Schabot also said "We do not know how Dr Aggett felt at the time. He could have felt relieved at being afforded the opportunity of laying a civil complaint or he could have felt perturbed by having taken up the cudgels with his interrogators."

Mr Bizos said that in the statement Dr Aggett had said he had been assaulted on January 4 and given electric shocks on January 28.

The Inspector of Detainees had called on January 4 and asked to see Dr Aggett but had been told he was "under investigation."

To Page 3, Col 6
Aggarwal's death: Three arrested

Heard from police

The investigation into the death of Aggarwal, a 60-year-old businessman, is ongoing. Police have arrested three men in connection with the case. The police suspect foul play and are conducting a thorough investigation. The three arrested, identified as A, B, and C, were seen near the Aggarwal residence on the day of the incident. The Aggarwal family is cooperating with the police.

The police are urging anyone with information to come forward. Anyone with information is asked to contact the police urgently. The investigation is continuing, and updates will be provided as more information becomes available.
Banned Smithers to testify at inquest

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr. Coetzee, would grant the necessary exemption to allow Mr. Morris Smithers to give evidence at the inquest into the death in detention of Dr. Neil Aggett if the presiding magistrate called him as a witness at the inquest.

Mr. Smithers was served with a two-year banning order outside the Johannesburg court yesterday where the inquest is being held.

He was released from detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act on March 26.

Mr. Coetzee said, in a statement released by the Cape Town News Service that attempts at the deacons for service notices earlier had been unsuccessful, they were served on Mr. Smithers at the inquest proceedings. — Sapa.
Drama

Probe

By Sam Mace

\[Image: A scene from a drama production, with the word "Drama" prominently displayed.\]
Statement
by Aggett:
Court step

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Supreme Court is to decide if a statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before he died in detention, alleging that he had been assaulted, may be referred to in evidence at the inquest on Dr Aggett.

In an unusual move, a decision taken by the magistrate, Mr P. Kotte, at yesterday's inquest hearing, that the statement be put to a State witness, was challenged by Mr P. J. Schabert, counsel for the Ministers of Police and Law and Order.

After legal argument, Mr Kotte agreed to grant a postponement so that Mr Schabert could apply to the Supreme Court for a review of the decision on behalf of the Ministers of Law and Order and Police.

Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, had said he was tortured during his 70 days as a Terrorism Act detainee.

Electric shocks

In a statement made under oath to a police officer, he said he was assaulted on January 4 and subjected to electric shock torture on January 29.

The court was also told by Mr. George Bissou, SC, counsel for the Aggett family, that an "inspector of detainees" had been denied access to Dr Aggett on January 4 on the grounds that Dr Aggett was "under investigation".

Before the hearing began, a member of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee held a placard demonstration outside the court.

The small courtroom in the Johannesburg Regional Court was packed with at least eight advocates and attorneys, several members of the local and international press, a number of security policemen, trade unionists and friends of Dr Aggett.

Occupying a bench in the well of the court were Dr Aggett's Somerset West-based parents, Aubrey and Joyce Aggett, his sister and brother-in-law, Jill and Paul Burger, his girlfriend, Dr Liz Floyd, and Mrs Helen Suzman, MP.

Two other State witnesses apart from Dr Kemp were called yesterday. They were two security policemen who told the court that a Dr S. Kaplan had given them a parcel containing the length of cloth which was found knotted around Dr Aggett's neck.

Mr Bissou appeared with Mr D. Kony, instructed by Mr William L. Bell, Dewar and Hall. Mr P. J. Schabert of the SC and Mr H. G. de Vries appeared for the Attorney-General. Mr Schabert appeared with Mr S. F. Burger.

Full report, page 4
Agglet Inquest

Inquest at the Fortitude Claim at

[Amended to: Inquest at the Fortitude Claim at]
Johannesburg.
The Rand Supreme Court will be asked to decide the admissibility of a statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before his death in detention.

The presiding magistrate ruled that the statement would be admissible, but Mr B J Schabort, who appeared for the Minister of Law and Order, asked for leave to get a Supreme Court ruling on the matter.

The inquest was postponed to June 1.

Mr George Bizos SC, who appeared for the Aggett family, wanted to put the contents of the statement to Dr Vernon Kemp, a Johannesburg district surgeon, to establish whether they were consistent with Dr Aggett’s injuries.

Mr Schabort objected because the affidavit did not refer to his death, but to the possibility of obtaining redress for wrongs in a criminal court. He said the question of whether the deceased was assaulted before that date is something that is only of collateral value in this case.

Dr Kemp said that he examined Dr Aggett’s body on February 5, the day of death.

Dr Kemp told the court that the cause of death was by hanging. At the time of examination, he still had the piece of striped cloth tied around his neck.

Mr Bizos said that in a statement, Dr Aggett had said that he had been assaulted on January 4 and given electric shocks on January 28.

He said that the Inspector of Detainees visited John Vorster Square on January 4 and asked to see Dr Aggett.

‘Dr Aggett was bleeding on January 4. And the inspector was told that he was under investigation,’ Mr Bizos said.

‘If it was suicide, it may have been induced suicide. And in terms of our law, this is a crime,’ he said.

Mr Bizos said his request at the opening of the inquest on March 2 to inspect the cells and interrogation rooms at John Vorster Square, and to interview other detainees, had been refused.

‘However, one person who has relevant information to the circumstances in which Dr Aggett was kept in detention has, happily for us, been released and an affidavit has been made by Mr Maurice Peter Smithers.

‘Mr Smithers was witness to what happened,’ Mr Bizos said.

In view of this new information, Mr Bizos said it would be necessary to inspect the interrogation rooms and cells at John Vorster Square.

During the tea adjournment, Mr Smithers was talking to Mr Bizos when he was interrupted and handed a two-year banning order.

Mr P A J Koree, assisted by Professors J Y Smith, Mr P G Maas SC and Mr D Ross SC, appeared for the Aggett family.

Mr H G de Vries appeared for the State. Mr B J Schabort, Mr D Ross SC and Mr P C Housman SC, appeared for the Minister of Law and Order.

Banned man can testify—Coetsee

THE Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, would grant the necessary exemption to allow Mr Morris Smithers to give evidence at the inquest of Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention, if the presiding magistrate called him as a witness at the inquest.

Mr Smithers was served with a two-year banning order outside the Johannesburg court yesterday where the inquest is being held.

He was released from detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act on March 26.

A statement released by Mr Coetsee in Cape Town, said:

'Notices in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1959, were signed by me on April 3 1992, in respect of Mr Maurice Peter Smithers.

UNSUCCESSFUL

'An endeavour to serve the notices earlier were unsuccessful, they were served on Mr Smithers on April 13 1992, while he was present at the court where the inquest proceedings into the death of the late Dr Aggett were held.

'A statement by Mr Smithers relating to the inquest was handed in during the proceedings.

The Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg, who is empowered by me to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions contained in the notices, has assured the legal representative, acting on behalf of the relatives of the late Dr Aggett, that should the magistrate presiding at the inquest indicate that Mr Smithers would be called as a witness, he will grant the necessary exemption in this regard forthwith.' — Sapa.

See Page 4.
Two-year ban on inquest witness

Mail Reporter

A RURAL development worker and former detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, 30, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Security Police served a banning order on Mr Smithers yesterday morning when he was in the Johannesburg Regional Court for the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

Mr Smithers was at the inquest because Mr George Bizos, counsel for the Aggett family, said he had vital information about Dr Aggett's detention.

If Mr Smithers is called to give evidence, court privilege allows him to be quoted — although his banning order prevents this.

Mr Smithers is the eighth person to be banned after recent release from Security Police detention.

He was detained on November 23 last year and was released on March 24, together with eight other detainees.

He had been held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Others released on the same day included lawyer Mr Nicholas "Pink" Hayman, 25, and students Mr Clive van Heerden, 24, and Mr Keith Coleman, 21. All three have been banned in the last week.
Ban served on ex-detainee

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A rural-development worker and ex-detainee, Mr. Morris Smithers, 30, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Security police served a banning order on him yesterday morning when he was in the Johannesburg Regional Court for the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention.

Mr. Smithers was at the inquest because, according to Mr George Bizos SC, counsel representing the Aggett family, he had vital information about Dr Aggett's detention.

If Mr Smithers is called to give evidence, court privilege allows him to be quoted — although his banning order prevents this.
The Government says the treatment of detainees is safeguarded by an Inspector of Detainees. But on the day Dr Neil Aggett was allegedly being assaulted on the 10th floor. But he was not permitted to see Dr Aggett.

This was said by counsel for Dr Aggett’s family, Mr George Bizos, during the inquest in the Johannesburg Regional Court into the death of Dr Aggett, a medical doctor and Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers’ Union.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in his cell at 1.30am on February 8.

On January 4, an Inspector of Detainees, who had come to John Vorster Square specifically to check on the treatment of Terrorism Act detainees, was told he could not visit Dr Aggett. This was because Dr Aggett “was out of (his cell) under investigation.”

Just 14 hours before his death, Dr Aggett made a statement alleging he had been assaulted on January 4.

It was this controversial statement which led to a trial within a trial at yesterday’s hearing.

Dr Aggett’s statement is one of three he is alleged to have made during the 78 days in Security Police detention. The magistrate, Mr P Kotze, ruled that the facts contained in Dr Aggett’s last statement alleging assault could be put to the district surgeon.

Mr P J Schabort, counsel for the Ministers of Police and Law and Order, immediately asked that the hearing be postponed until after lunch so that he could take instructions from his clients. This was granted.

When the court reconvened, the magistrate’s ruling was opposed by Mr Schabort, who said he had been instructed by his clients to apply to the Supreme Court for a ruling on the magistrate’s decision.

The Inspector was told Dr Aggett was out under investigation. This is a vital bit of information. I intend to cross-examine every witness that comes into the box as to the ‘happy relationship’ that existed between him and Dr Aggett.

This statement is one of the most important documents that have been placed before the court.

We do not concede that it was suicide, our alternative is going to be that it was induced suicide and induced suicide is a crime.

Whether he was tortured, with electric shocks on January 29 — five days before his death.

The argument between the two advocates began after the District Surgeon, Dr Vernon Kemp, was called as a State witness to present the results of the post-mortem.

Before cross-examining Dr Kemp, Mr Bizos announced he wanted to read the contents of Dr Aggett’s statement to determine if the injuries described by Dr Aggett were consistent with the results of the post-mortem.

“Numerous statements have been made by police officers as to the ‘happy relationships’ which existed between them and the deceased,” Mr Bizos said.

“Dr Aggett said he was assaulted on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on January 4, the day the Inspector of Detainees came to inquire or inadmissibility of the statement ‘lay at the very root of the entire inquest.’

The Inspector’s decision to allow the statement to be used came after a fierce debate between Mr Schabort and Mr Bizos.

Mr Bizos said Dr Aggett disclosed in his last statement — made under oath to a police officer on February 4, the day before he died — that he had been assaulted a month before on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square. Dr Aggett had also said he had been subjected to electric shocks torture on January 29 — just five days before his death.

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We do not concede that it was suicide, our alternative is going to be that it was induced suicide and induced suicide is a crime.

Whether he was tortured, with electric shocks on January 29 — five days before his death — is very important. His complaint on February 4, that he was severely assaulted a month before, and that electric shocks were administered on January 29 is a very serious piece of evidence,” he said.

Mr Schabort opposed the admissibility of the statement, saying the inquest could be a forerunner to a criminal prosecution. Therefore, the court also had to decide if the statement could be used in a criminal court.

He said numerous statements had been made by police officers rebutting Dr Aggett’s allegations.

He added that Dr Aggett’s statement, because it dealt only with assault, was secondary to the purpose of the inquest, which was to determine the cause of death.

Also called to give evidence for the State were two security policemen, who said they received a parcel for Dr Aggett containing clothes, food and a striped white cloth from Mr S Kaplan on December 4 last year.

One of them, Sergeant Daniel Zoole, who administered the distribution of parcels to detainees, said he had given the parcel to Dr Aggett when he was transferred from Pretoria to John Vorster Square on December 12 last year.

It later emerged that the striped cloth was found knotted around Dr Aggett’s neck. The cloth — a length of soft fringed natural wool — was blue, yellow, and red — was exhibited before the court.

Giving evidence, Dr Kemp disclosed the results of the post-mortem. It was found that Dr Aggett had:

• Died by hanging.
• A length of striped cloth tied around his neck with a double knot.
• An abrasion of the skin around the neck, which was 4cm wide and ran from two to four centimeters.
• Well-advanced rigor mortis.
• Congestion of kidneys, bowels and liver.
• A brownish bruising on his hands.
• Blood on his clothes.
• A fracture to his left eye.
• Haemorrhagic and ballooned lungs.
• Old pea-sized abscesses in the lungs.
• A small abrasion in the left side of his right arm, which could have been about a week old.
• A 3cm triangular bruise on his right upper shoulder blade, which was very fresh.
• Old healed scars, each about a centimetre on the right and left of his back.
• A 1.5cm area of superficial abrasions on the lower middle back, and another small abrasion on his chest.
• A 1.5cm pink triangular scar above his wrist, which could have been anything from three weeks to three months old.

The matter has now been referred to the Supreme Court.
Aggett alleged assault before he died

By Alex Bell and Michael Tissung

The Band Supreme Court will be asked to decide on the admissibility of a statement made by Dr Neil Aggett 14 hours before his death in detention. The presiding magistrate at the Johannesburg Regional Court, Mr P.A.J. Kotze, ruled yesterday that the statement was admissible but Mr B.J. Schabort, who appeared for the Minister of Law and Order, asked for leave to obtain a Supreme Court ruling.

Mr Schabort objected.

The inquest was postponed to June 1.

Mr George Bizo, SC, who appeared for the Aggett family, wanted to put the claim made in the statement to Dr Verret Kemp, a Johannesburg district surgeon, to establish whether they were consistent with Dr Aggett's injuries.

Mr Schabort objected and said that the question of whether the deceased was assaulted before his death was of only "collateral value" in the case.

Dr Kemp told the court that he examined Dr Aggett's body on February 8, the day the body was found.

Dr Kemp said that the cause of death was hanging. At the time of the examination, Dr Aggett still had a piece of stripped cloth tied round his neck.

Under the cloth was a ring of abrasions, 2 to 4 cm in width. On the right ankle there was an abrasion 7 cm in diameter. Dr Kemp said that it was not possible to determine the cause.

There were also abrasions on the fourth lumbar vertebra and the left cheek. It was not possible to say what had caused these injuries.

On the upper shoulder-blade there was a 3 cm triangular area of bruises.

"It looked to me to be very fresh indeed," Dr Kemp said.

There was a 1.5 cm triangular scar on the back of the right forearm which had recently healed.

Dr Kemp said this scar was anything from two to three weeks old and could have been caused by any rough surface scratching the skin.

On the right and left side of the back there were old healed scars, each about 9 mm in length.

The lungs were balfed and contained numerous haemorrhages.

The heart was normal but had a haemorrhage in the left ventricle.

Earlier Mr Schabort said Dr Aggett's statement contained accusations of certain assaults which were reduced in police affidavits.

Mr Bizo said that, in a statement, Dr Aggett had said that he had been assaulted on January 4 and given electric shocks on January 26.

He added that the Inspector of Detainees visited John Vorster Square on January 4 and asked to see Dr Aggett.

"Dr Aggett was bleeding on January 4. The inspector was told that he was under investigation," Mr Bizo said.

"If it was suicide, it may have been induced suicide. And in terms of our law, this is a crime," he said.

Mr Bizo said that his request at the opening of the inquest on March 2 to be allowed to inspect the cells and interrogation rooms at John Vorster Square and to interview other detainees had been refused.

"However, one person who has relevant information about the circumstances in which Dr Aggett was kept in detention has, happily for us, been released and an affidavit has been made by Mr Maurice Peter Smithers.

In view of this new information, Mr Bizo said, it would be necessary to inspect the interrogation rooms and cells at John Vorster Square.
Inspector was 'not allowed to see Aggett'

It was found that Dr Aggett had died by hanging. There was cloth tied around his neck with a double knot below the right ear.

Congestion

There were: An abrasion of the skin around the neck, which varied from two to four centimetres; well-advanced rigor mortis; congested kidneys, bowels and liver; interior bruising on the neck — blood had infiltrated the neck bone just below the jaw, indicating pressure to the neck; haemorrhaging and ballooned lungs; old sized abcesses in the lungs; a small healing abrasion on the inner side of the right ankle, which could have been about a week old; a 3cm triangular bruise on his right upper shoulder blade, which "was very fresh indeed"; old healed scars, each about 5mm, on the right and left of his back; a 1.5cm area of superficial abrasions on his lower middle back, and another small abrasion on his cheek; a 1.5cm pink triangular scar 3cm above his wrist, which could have been anything from three weeks to three months old; a normal heart, apart from a haemorrhage in the left ventricle.

The statement to be used came after a debate between Mr Schabort and Mr Bizo, who said Dr Aggett had disclosed in his last statement — made under oath to a police officer on February 4 — that he had been assaulted a month before on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

The court heard that interrogations were held on the 10th floor, while detainees were held in cells on the second floor.

Dr Aggett had also said he had been subjected to electric shock torture on January 29.

The argument began after the district surgeon, Dr Vernon Kemp, had presented the results of post-mortem on February 4.

Before questioning Dr Kemp, Mr Bizo said he wanted to read Dr Aggett's statement to determine if the injuries described by Dr Aggett were consistent with the post-mortem results.

"At very root"

When the court reconvened, Mr Schabort said he had been instructed to apply to the Supreme Court for a ruling. He said the admissibility or inadmissibility of the statement "lay at the very root of the entire inquiry".

"The inquiry cannot proceed before we have a Supreme Court ruling on this."

The decision to allow the statement to be used came after a debate between Mr Schabort and Mr Bizo, who said Dr Aggett had disclosed in his last statement — made under oath to a police officer on February 4 — that he had been assaulted a month before on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

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"Vital information"

"Numerous statements have been made by police officers as to the 'happy relationships' which existed between them and the deceased," Mr Bizo said.

"Dr Aggett said he was assaulted on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on January 4, the day the inspector of detainees came to inquire about him.

"The inspector was told Dr Aggett was out under investigation. This is a vital bit of information. I intend to cross-examine every witness that comes into the box as to the 'happy relationship' that existed between him and Dr Aggett.

"This statement is one of the most important documents that have been placed before the court.

"We do not concede that it was suicide. Our alternative is going to be that it was induced suicide. And induced suicide is a crime," said Mr Bizo.

Mr Schabort said the issue could be a forerunner to a criminal prosecution. Therefore, the court also had to decide if the statement could be used in a criminal court.

"Prosecution"

"Dr Aggett must have made the statement with a view to a criminal prosecution. He could even have had civil proceedings in mind."

The statement would be "undesirable" as evidence if this had been Dr Aggett's intention.

Numerous statements had been made by police officers rebutting Dr Aggett's allegations. Dr Aggett's statement, because it dealt only with assault, was secondary to the purpose of the inquest — to determine cause of death.

In evidence, two security policemen had said they received a parcel for Dr Aggett containing clothes, food and a cloth from Dr S Kaplan on December 4 last year.

It later emerged that the cloth was found knotted around Dr Aggett's neck. The cloth — a length of soft fringed natural weave striping in blue, yellow and red — was exhibited in court.

Giving evidence, Dr Kemp disclosed the results of the post-mortem.
Smithers can tell of Aggett detention

By ANNE SACKS

Mr Morris Smithers, a former detainee who was banned on Tuesday, will be able to give evidence at the inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

Lawyers said yesterday the inquest magistrate could, if he wished, subpoena Mr Smithers, 39, to appear.

The Chief Magistrate must authorize the subpoena.

Mr George Bizos, SC, the counsel for the Aggett family, told the inquest court this week that he believed Mr Smithers had vital information about Dr Aggett’s detention.

Mr Smithers was served with a two-year banning order in the corridor outside the court during the tea break.

The general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday condemned detention without trial and the banning of Mr Smithers and others.

"Again no reason have been given for what appears to be the arbitrary exercise of power, made available under Draconian legislation and associated with totalitarian regimes which have no respect for the rule of law," he said.
Tucsa backs down - no support

JOSHUA RABO
ROKO

The Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) has indicated to its member affiliates that it cannot give support to the petition against detention without trial which has been organised by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee.

The council's objections to the petition are set out in a circular recently distributed to affiliates by Tucsa's general secretary, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar.

In the circular, Mr Grobbelaar says the council has always opposed detention without trial but cannot subscribe to the abolition of all laws in respect of detention.

By asking for the abolition these laws, Mr Grobbelaar says, Tucsa would be implying the abolition of the rule of law.

However, the circular has drawn a sharp response from Mr Tom Mashinini, an organiser in the council's largest black affiliate, the National Union of Clothing Workers.

Mr Mashinini's wife, Emma, is currently in detention under Section Six of the country's security laws.

Asked to comment on this issue, Mr Mashinini said: "This is most unfortunate because, as it says, Tucsa has always opposed detention without trial.

"We are obviously referring to detentions without trial under the security legislation. We refer to the 200 detainees; it would be simply ridiculous to refer to thousands of other detainees who might be awaiting trial as prisoners who have had charges laid against them.

"Anyone who encounters our petition knows we are referring to those detained without trial. The petition calls for the release of all detainees and the abolition of the detention laws."

Until this demand is met, it calls for "all detainees to have regular access to their relatives, their lawyers, and independent medical attention."
Bannings: "We cannot be quiet"

The South African Council of Churches has hit out at the recent spate of bannings, saying it "can keep quiet no longer" about the State's arbitrary exercise of power.

"Can the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, still say in South Africa people are presumed innocent until proven guilty? Which people — or is it only some people?" a statement issued by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, asks.

The fact that people were held incommunicado for months, released without charge and then banned without reason, was evidence of deaconism laws usually associated with totalitarianism, says Bishop Tutu.

The statement comes after a week of bannings, the most recent being that of Morris Smithers, who was handed his two-year banning order while attending Dr Neil Aggett's inquest at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Smithers was released from police detention about two weeks ago after being held in solitary confinement for four months.

His banning followed similar action against former detainees, Mr N Hayson, Mr K Coleman, Mr C van Heerden and released Port Elizabeth trade unionists, Mr D Mekenda, Mr S Piysana, Mr M Madlungu and Mr Z Mthunziwane.

"Why have the police been unable to produce evidence to indict these people who have now been twice punished without any evidence produced in a court of law?" asks the SACC.

"Freedom is indivisible. Today these people are the victims of injustice. Tomorrow it could well be you, child or even you."
MR Alex Mbatha and his wife, Khosi, who were detained with their two-year-old daughter six months ago, have been released — and Mrs Mbatha was immediately admitted to hospital.

When met by The SOWETAN yesterday, Mr Mbatha had just been to a dentist and was also due for a medical examination by doctors at a private Johannesburg hospital where his wife had been admitted in the morning.

The Soweto couple were taken from their Dube home by Security Police in the early hours of October 22 last year and after being held for two weeks under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, were transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Speaking from her hospital bed, Mrs Mbatha told of her strong desire to see her daughter, Dada, who she said was removed from her by the police a day after their detention.

"Being separated from a two-year-old baby for six months, especially when you don’t know of the baby’s whereabouts, is a painful experience. I hated the idea of having my child with the Security Police in prison and I also hated the idea of her being taken away from me."

"I was concerned about where she was going to be kept because there is no better place for her than to be next to me. And I did not want that baby to the police voluntarily."

"It was only after my release on Tuesday that I was told that she is in the care of some people at a convent somewhere in Johannesburg," she said.

Mrs Mbatha was reported last year to have been admitted to Hillbrow Hospital with another woman detainee, Mrs Mbatha was registered as Mrs Brown and the other woman as Mrs Black.

The report said that Mrs Mbatha was told that the two women were "Swape terrorists." Mrs Mbatha had a heart ailment.

An employee of the Southern African Bishop’s Conference in Pretoria, Mr Mbatha said his future plans would be determined by the outcome of his meeting with the Security Police who asked him to report at Protea Police Station with his wife today.
FATHER'S MONEY
FOR SON'S JUSTICE

As a mark of his determination to see justice done, 80 year old retired farmer Mr Aubrey Aggett has borne the full cost of the family counsel representation at the inquest into his son's death.

Mr Aggett, the father of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett who died in security police detention, told The Star yesterday that he had already spent "many thousands of randa."

The money had been used not only to cover the legal costs of the inquest, but for air travel between Johannesburg and Somerset West where Mr and Mrs Aggett live.

"I feel very strongly about the death of my son and in order to find out the truth of how he died I have made available as much finance as a retired man can afford," Mr Aggett said.

He added, however, that "if, as a, were likely, the inquest was extended over a lengthy period by legal complications, my resources may not be sufficient."

The inquest into Dr Aggett's death was postponed earlier this week until June 1 to enable the police to appeal against a ruling by the inquest magistrate.

Mr Aggett said an organisation called American Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights had already offered some financial assistance.

"My son's work in the trade union movement was admired by many," he said. "I'm sure that some of them would wish to contribute and assist me and my family."
Security laws under fire

JOHANNESBURG — A stinging attack has been levelled against the Rabie Commission — and the entire South African security legislation — by some of the country’s leading lawyers and academics.

The report — by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University — sets out the conclusions reached at a recent seminar of 30 top advocates, attorneys and academic lawyers with experience in the field of security legislation.

They include legal, academic experts: Professor J. Dugard, Prof J. D. van de Vyver, Prof A. S. Mathews; senior counsel: Mr S. Kentridge, Mr George Bizos, Mr I. Mahomed, Mr A. Chaskalson, Mr J. Unterhalter and Mr E. Wentzel; and attorneys: Mr R. Tucker and Ms K. Satchwell.

The report describes “serious weaknesses” and “grave omissions” in the evidence considered by the commission.

For example, the failure to discuss police methods of interrogation would lead many people to conclude “that the commission considered that police methods of interrogation would not stand up to public scrutiny of this kind,” according to the report.

It was these methods of interrogation that had given rise “to the greatest fears and suspicions which, together with the death of Steve Biko, contributed to the public disquiet, which led to the appointment of the Rabie Commission.”

There was “uncontroversible evidence that some detainees have been physically assaulted and others mentally tortured.”

The report said that while the commission relied heavily on police evidence, it appeared not to have heard the evidence of ex-detainees, doctors who had visited detainees or psychiatrists with expert knowledge of the effects of solitary confinement.

The commission had made some “positive recommendations” which included the abolition of a minimum five-year sentence under the Internal Security, Terrorism and Sabotage Acts and the abolition of the death penalty for acts not including acts of violence.

But it concluded that these recommendations did not go far enough. DDC.
Rabie report under fire

‘Too much reliability on SP views’

Lawyers at a seminar organised by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand have been highly critical of the Rabie Commission on security legislation.

The seminar was attended by 36 advocates and attorneys, including some of the most distinguished in the country.

They agreed that the Rabie Commission placed undue reliance on the evidence of the Security Police without examining the other side of the case.

No former detainees, or doctor who had visited detainees, was called to give evidence, nor was any psychiatrist with expert knowledge of the effects of solitary confinement, the lawyers found.

They agreed that this was a serious weakness in the evidence before the commission.

Torture

The commission could easily have undertaken its own independent research of reported court cases dealing with the treatment of detainees. It could also have consulted medical research findings, which conclude that solitary confinement is in itself a form of torture.

Lawyers at the seminar agreed that the Rabie Commission should have been more broadly based to include blacks, as well as lawyers with experience of security trials.

The commission did not appear to have investigated adequately the application of security laws.

“There are many instances of detainees held for no apparent reason for lengthy periods, and then released without charges being laid,” the lawyers said.

They found that the commission’s modifications to the rights of detainees including regular visits by a magistrate and district surgeon, may offer some relief to the detainees, but did not go much beyond the present law.

“Rather, they seek to give peremptory form and statutory recognition to practices that

A seminar of top South African lawyers has found that there were serious weaknesses in the evidence heard by the Rabie Commission on security legislation. DAVID BREIER, The Star’s chief reporter, gives the gist of the lawyers’ conclusions.

The seminar found it “quite extraordinary” that the commission had failed to consider a time limit on the period of detention — under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, detention is unlimited.

Before the Act was passed in 1967, indefinite detention without trial was regarded as inconceivable in a legal system claiming to be civilized, the lawyers said.

The commission recommended the continued exclusion of any judicial supervision over action taken under the Terrorism Act.

The seminar found that there was no reason for excluding the jurisdiction of the courts.

Judicial control was a prerequisite for any public scrutiny of the implementation of Section 6, the lawyers said.

“Torture” people have been held under Section 6, and will continue to be held.

“As in the past their brutalization will be met with more intensive interrogation. The Rabie report does nothing to alleviate the lot of the innocent,” the lawyers found.

The seminar did not consider visits by magistrates, inspectors or district surgeons to be an adequate safeguard against the abuse of power by the police.

Instead, the lawyers recommended that detainees receive visits from their families and their lawyers.

The seminar expressed concern over the “unwarranted reflection” cast on South Africa’s lawyers by the commission.

The Rabie Commission reported that lawyers may not be trusted, and that they might misuse their professional position to convey messages to or from a detainee.

There is no evidence whatsoever to support the suggestion that South African lawyers have or might further the activities of their clients in an unprofessional manner,” the seminar found.

The lawyers recommended that as in Northern Ireland interrogation should be supervised, and the unformed police should keep a full record of the interrogation of each detainee.

If closed circuit television monitoring of interrogation was too expensive, “spy holes” could be built into the doors of interrogation rooms, the lawyers suggested.

People called for a code of conduct to guide interrogators.

This should be based on the recommendation of the two British reports which prohibit degrading or humiliating treatment of detainees, and limit the length of interrogations and the number of interrogations.

Any confessions obtained in breach of such a code should be excluded by the courts, the lawyers said.

“The commission expresses no view as to whether the security of the State can really be secured by the indefinite incarceration of its residents. Conditions of solitary confinement with a view to inducing them to speak,” the seminar found.

The concluding remarks, the report on the seminar said that security laws may be counterproductive and may cause more hostility than they suppress.

Discontent

The system was rejected by South Africans of all races who believed in the rule of law as well as by South Africa’s Western allies, who had been compelled to dissociate themselves from South Africa when it came to security laws.

“The stage has been reached at which many blacks believe that no black leader-operating outside the framework of separate development can politically survive the tentacles of the security laws, and that no black man held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act can confidently expect the protection of the law,” the lawyers found.

They pointed out that the black education issue sparked off the 1976 riots but the detention of black school children under the security laws fanned the flames of discontent.
The lawyers said the HABE Commission assumed that visits by magistrates and inspectors offered real protection to detainees against police abuse. But the seminar was unable to endorse this assumption.

"Although magistrates and inspectors faithfully record a detainee's complaints and write reports on their complaints, it appears that in practice such complaints are often brought to the attention of the interrogators.

Inspections

"There are cases in which detainees have been warned, after they have made complaints, that their situation will further deteriorate if they persist in making such complaints," the seminar found.

The lawyers were not sure whether magistrates and inspectors were prepared to surprise interrogators and detainees, or whether visits were announced in advance.

If visits were announced in advance, it would be possible for resolute interrogators to ensure that the detainee was not seen. This could be done by taking him out of the police station at the time of the inspection.

"In these circumstances, it is unfortunate that the commission did not undertake a more detailed study of the effectiveness of visits by magistrates and inspectors," the lawyers said.

"After the controversy over the "Biko doctors," it was surprising that the commission made no attempts to examine the status of district surgeons in relation to the Security Police," and the effectiveness of medical visits as a safeguard.
Lawyers lash 'omissions' in Rabie report

By LIZ McGREGOR and ANTON HARBER

A STINGING attack has been levelled against the Rabie Commission — and security legislation — by some of SA’s leading lawyers and academicians.

The report — put out by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand — sets out the consensus reached at a recent seminar of 38 top advocates, attorneys and academic lawyers with experience in the field of security legislation.

They include legal academic experts: Prof J Daya, Prof J D van de Vyver, Prof A S Mathews; senior counsel: Mr S Kentridge, Mr G Baines, Mr J Mahomed, Mr A Chaskalson, Mr J Unterhalter and Mr E Wente; and attorneys: Mr B Tucker and Mrs R Satchwell.

The report describes serious weaknesses and grave omissions in the evidence considered by the commission.

The report says the failure to discuss police methods of interrogation would lead many people to conclude that the commission considered police methods of interrogation would not stand up to public scrutiny of this kind.

It was those methods of interrogation that had given rise to the greatest fears and suspicions, together with the death of Steve Biko, contributed to the public disquiet which led to commission being appointed.

There was "unequivocable evidence that some detainees have been physically assaulted and others mentally tortured."

"If it seemed inevitable that at least interrogation in detention would be investigated, what happens to Section Six detainees would be revealed by an inclusive inquiry into police methods of interrogation."

"But we were wrong. For the Rabie Commission does not tell us what happens to detainees, nor does it express any real concern over a system which has brought the SA legal system into disrepute."

While the commission relied very heavily on police evidence, a serious weakness is that it appears not to have heard the evidence of ex-detainees, doctors who had visited detainees or psychiatrists with expert knowledge of the effects of solitary confinement.

The commission had made some positive recommendations, including the abolition of minimum five-year sentences for terrorism and sabotage, and of the death penalty for acts not involving violence.

"But they did not go far enough."

The Commission did nothing to allay the lot of the innocent person held under Section Six. "As in the past, their protestations of innocence would be met with more intensive interrogation."

Other accusations levelled were that the Commission did not:

- Consider the evidence of police misconduct heard in a number of trials and inquests.
- Examine whether the "cruelty of solitary confinement" was inflicted on Section Six detainees.
- Appear to have studied "highly relevant legal materials and writings" on security legislation and detention without trial.
- "Include representatives of the black community or lawyers experienced in the defence of people tried under security laws."
DETAINEES FM

No choice of doctors

Health Minster Laza Manse, Justice Min-
ister Kobe Coetsee, and General Mike
Goldnveys, representing the Minister of
Police, have rejected the Medical Association
SA (Masa) proposal that detainees or their
families should be allowed to choose
their own doctors.

Another proposal, that Masa establish
an independent panel of doctors to monitor
the health of detainees, was turned down
"for reasons of security."

Despite this, Professor Johan de Klerk,
chairman of Masa's federal committee,told
the FM: "A lot of constructive stuff
came out of the meeting which will lead to
an improvement in the situation. The main
thing is that contact was established."

De Klerk's report on the meeting, which
took place on March 17, appears in the
March 27 issue of the SA Medical Journal.

Masa's proposals for the medical treatment
of detainees are based on several in-
ternationally-accepted ethical codes,
including the World Medical Association's
"Declaration of Lisbon," which states that:
- A patient has the right to choose his phy-
sicians freely; and
- A patient has the right to be cared for by
a physician who is free to make clinical and
ethical judgments without any outside
interference.

At the meeting, Masa also declared that
Section 6, sub-section 6 of the Terrorism
Act interferes with the right of a doctor to
treat detainees held in terms of the Act.

The sub-section states: "No person other
than the Minister, or officer in the service
of the State acting in the performance of
his duties, shall have access to any detaine-
e, or shall be entitled to any official informa-
tion relating to or obtained from any detaine.

In rejecting Masa's proposals the au-
torities gave assurances that:
- Detainees may request medical atten-
tion over and above the routine fortnightly
consultation. The officer responsible for the
detainee must accede to this request.
- Detainees can make representations
about medical care to three "responsible
individuals" who visit them at intervals
who are not members of the prison
establishment.

(The Detainees' Parents Support Com-
mittee points out, however, that these indi-
viduals—a magistrate, an inspector and a
district surgeon—are all dependent on the
State for their salaries.)
- Masa "can feel free" to draw the Minis-
ter of Justice's attention to any problems
relating to the medical care of detainees
which are reported to it.

De Klerk's report says that after the
meeting the Masa delegation felt there
had been a "very real" attempt by the au-
torities to provide the best possible medi-
cal care for detainees within the limits of
the Terrorism Act.

But this does not mean Masa will stop
pushing changes to the existing procedures
for medical care of detainees. "We put this
to the authorities and they came up with an
argument which we do not necessarily agree
with," De Klerk told the FM: "We
will abide by their decision but Masa will
remain unhappy until detainees can have
access to doctors of their choice."
Centres Act; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period was each detained;

(2) whether any of these persons were subsequently (a) charged with and (b) convicted of peddling drugs; if so, how many;

(3) whether any of the persons arrested in 1981 are still in detention for interrogation; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period has each been so detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 27

(b) 2 for 5 days

1 .. 6 ..
1 .. 7 ..
1 .. 8 ..
2 .. 9 ..
1 .. 10 ..
2 .. 12 ..
2 .. 14 ..
1 .. 15 ..
2 .. 17 ..
4 .. 22 ..
1 .. 29 ..
1 .. 36 ..
1 .. 45 ..
1 .. 67 ..
1 .. 74 ..
1 .. 100 ..
2 .. 123 ..

(2) Yes.

(a) 15

(b) 0

The trials of 12 have not yet been concluded

(3) Yes

(a) 2

(b) 123 days each.
Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any actions for damages brought against him or his predecessor and/or any members of the Police Force by persons who had been detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act, or by their next of kin, were settled out of court in the second half of 1981; if so, (a) how many, (b) who were the plaintiffs and (c) what were the terms of settlement in each case:

(2) whether any moneys were paid to any of the plaintiffs; if so, what amount in each case:

(3) whether any such actions are pending; if so, (a) how many and (b) who are the plaintiffs?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER replied:

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

(a) 1

(b) Mary Masaba Loate
Police visit Durban editors over report

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — Security police in Durban are investigating alleged contraventions of the Police Act by two Durban newspapers, the Mercury and the Daily News, and by Capital Radio which broadcasts from Transkei.

The editors of both newspapers were visited by Security Police officers yesterday in connection with reports published in their newspapers last month on an Indian man detained under the Terrorism Act.

The newspapers and the radio station are alleged to have committed an offence under Section 27C of the Police Act No. 7 of 1958 read in conjunction with Section 2 of the Terrorism Act No. 33 of 1967.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prohibition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Section 27C of the Police Act deals with the prohibition of publication of certain information.</td>
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</table>

Sub-section 1 states that no person shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or by radio any information in relation to:

(a) The constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the police force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist activities referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act.

(b) Any person against whom any action referred to in paragraph (a) is directed or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons.

Sub-section 3 of the Act states that any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section 1 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R15,000 or to jail for a period not exceeding eight years or to both the fine and jail.
Rabies report attacked by legal men

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

Thirty-six lawyers, among them some of the best legal brains in South Africa, have come out with scathing criticisms of the Rabie Commission report on security legislation.

They question why the commission failed to address itself to the central issues:

- Why 43 people died in custody.
- What the methods of interrogation in police cells were.

A seminar by the lawyers in Johannesburg recently, organised by the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, found little to praise in the commission's report — and pointed out some staggering shortcomings.

When the commission met, 43 people had died in detention.

"The absence of a comprehensive examination of these deaths, and the failure to consider the question of what caused death in detention, constitutes a startling omission in the Rabie report."

"After all, the main impetus of the establishment of the commission was the death of Steve Biko, and it is difficult, therefore, to understand why this central question was overlooked," says the official report of the seminar.

It adds: "The failure of the Rabie Commission to examine the methods of interrogation employed by the Security Police is even more extraordinary than its failure to consider the subject of deaths in detention.

"After all, it is these methods of interrogation that have given rise to the greatest fears and suspicions, and that, together with the death of Steve Biko, contributed to the public disquiet which led to the appointment of the Rabie Commission."

The seminar asked why the commission failed to discuss whether the police used methods such as long periods of standing, subjecting to noise and deprivation of sleep, food and drink.

"In the absence of any discussion of this subject, inevitably many will conclude that the commission"

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Freed... then banned

SEVEN PEOPLE involved in the labour movement and education had a brief taste of freedom after months in detention... and then they were banned.

The two-year banning orders for four Port Elizabeth trade unionists came at the start of this month after they had been held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for nine months.

They are Mr Dumile Makanda, the president of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of SA; Mr Sipho Pitwana, a union organiser, and two union members Mr Maxwell Mudimbi and Mr Zandile Mbuyane.

HAYSOM

This was followed by the three-year banning order imposed on a former student leader Mr Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom last week.

Mr Haysom, a lawyer with a special interest in labour matters, was a president of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS). He was released after four months in detention just ten days before his banning order was imposed.

He was held in solitary confinement in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Two University of the Witwatersrand students, Mr Keith Coleman, 21, and Mr Ulric van Heerden, 24, were banned last Wednesday, a few days after Mr Haysom.

The two post-graduate industrial sociology students were detained in October last year and released 12 days before their banning orders were imposed.

Both were former co-editors of NUSAS National, a student publication which was banned recently.
Detention of players condemned

WELL-KNOWN KWARU rugby player Valence Watson has strongly condemned the circumstances surrounding the announcement of the detention of two of his clubmates, Lulamile Lamani and Zamuxolo Nojoko.

Watson, Nojoko and Lamani are all members of the Wallabies rugby club.

He said that Lamani's case was 'an indication of how cruel and unjust the authorities could be.'

'Lulamile had been missing from home for three weeks, before we found out where he was — and then it was purely by accident.

'Somebody saw him being moved from the Security Branch offices.

'We had been to the police before this and they wouldn't admit that they were holding him. They tried to confuse the issue by asking for his proper name and his address and so on,' said Watson.

Nojoko, who is employed by Watson, has previously been detained on a political charge.

'After having been detained for the first time, Zamuxolo found it extremely difficult to get work. He is quite a bright chap and I'm glad I took him on.

'What I abhor in the system is the fact that these fellows won't be charged. Surely, if they've done anything wrong, they should be charged.

'The system of detention without recourse to a court of law is an evil one, designed to scare and humiliate people,' said Watson.

Both Lamani and Nojoko are being held under Section 18 of the Terrorism Act.
Detained Soweto couple freed

A Soweto man, Mr Alex Mbathe, and his wife, Khoti, were released on Tuesday after being in detention for six months.

Mr and Mrs Mbathe were arrested on October 22 under security legislation.

The Sowetan reported that Mrs Mbathe had been admitted to hospital, suffering from a heart ailment.

The newspaper also reported that the couple's two-year-old daughter, Dudu, was taken from Mrs Mbathe by the police the day after her arrest. Mrs Mbathe was told on Tuesday that the baby was at a convent in Johannesburg.

A police spokesman denied that the baby was taken away against Mrs Mbathe's will. She was given to a relative with the knowledge and permission of Mrs Mbathe.—Sapa.
Welcome for ex-detainees

TWO city ex-detainees, Mr Armien Abrahams and Mr Ebrahim Patel, arrived in Cape Town from Johannesburg on Saturday evening and were welcomed back to freedom by relatives and friends on Cape Town Station.

Mr Abrahams, a Cape Herald advertising representative, and Mr Patel, a former University of the Western Cape student, were released from custody in Johannesburg on Wednesday, but arrived here on Saturday only, after a series of delays.

Mr Abrahams said: "It's great" when he was asked about his release after 13 days' detention under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act and then Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Mr Abrahams and Mr Patel were held under the same conditions and were transferred to Johannesburg under the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr Patel, who has been detained twice before, was reluctant to say anything about his detention and the welcome he received from his family. The two men were detained at their homes in the early hours of the morning of March 23.

Eleven Cape Town people are currently being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention without access to family members.

Held

They are: Benjamin Julius, Lionel Scholls, Tom Barends, Frank Anthony, Roger Gallant, Julian Sauls, Johannes Manuel, Eddy Schroeder, Wilfred Apollis, Gerrit Stellenberg and Gerald Claisen. They have been held since the end of last year.

Mitchells Plain community leader Mr Johnny Patel is still being held at the Modderbee Fransistaan under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.
Decision soon on two Biko doctors

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

The executive of the South African Medical and Dental Council will meet next week to consider reopening an investigation into the conduct of two doctors in the Steve Biko case. The move comes after a group of prominent medical men petitioned the council to reopen the case. Dr Ivan Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker were called in to treat the black consciousness leader in September 1977 for massive injuries he received while detained by Port Elizabeth security police. Mr Biko died the day after being taken, naked, to Pretoria.

The SA Medical Association has consistently resisted taking action against the two doctors, despite repeated appeals and protests from the local medical fraternity and international bodies. Dr C E Marais Viljoen, general secretary of the association, said that after next week's executive meeting the matter would be brought before a full council meeting between May 4 and 6.

This is despite an earlier assurance by Dr Marais Viljoen that the matter would be discussed at a Medical and Dental Council board meeting this past week.

The petition was drawn up by Prof Francis Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur and the University of Cape Town; Prof Philip Tobias, dean of the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School; Prof Trevor Jenkins, head of the Department of Genetics at Wits University; and two Durban medical practitioners, Dr E Barker and Dr M Robertson.
Lawyers — and a former detainee — examine John Vorster Square’s interrogation rooms

IN A dramatic sequel to the Aggett inquest hearing, a team of legal representatives, police officers, and a banned former detainee visited the interrogation rooms and police cells — including the cell in which Dr Neil Aggett died — at John Vorster Square this week.

The surprise visit followed two previous appeals by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel for Dr Aggett’s family, to the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court for a formal in loco court inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms.

Mr Morris Smithers, a 39-year-old environmental development officer, who was in detention at the same time as Dr Aggett, accompanied the police and legal teams on their informal in loco inspection this week.

Mr Bizos told the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court on Tuesday that an affidavit by Mr Smithers, which was handed in at the start of Tuesday’s proceedings, was vital as Mr Smithers had apparently witnessed an assault on Dr Aggett during interrogation.

He said that although an in loco inspection was not an immediate necessity, he wanted Mr Smithers to be allowed to accompany the inspection to the interrogation rooms on the 10th floor.

He said he wanted Mr Smithers to demonstrate what he saw.

As the magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, has not yet formally ruled whether Mr Smithers’ affidavit will be admissible as evidence, the Sunday Express does not know if Mr Smithers was able to demonstrate what he allegedly saw.

Mr Smithers was served with a banning order dated April 2 — only two hours after counsel for the Aggett family had submitted his affidavit to the court.

The in loco team included legal advisers representing the Aggett family — Mr Bizos, Mr Denis Kany, SC, and Mr William Lane, the instructing attorney; lawyers representing the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le

To Page 2
Lawyers see death cell

... From Page 1

Grange - Mr P J Schabort, SC, Mr S P Burger and Mr C J Beukes of the State Attorneys office, Mr A P de Vries, chief Johannesburg public prosecutor, and several senior Security Police officers, including Captain J A Victor, the officer who was in charge of investigations surrounding the deceased trade unionist.

However, despite the fact that Mr Bizos had twice applied for an inspection in loco to the magistrate’s court, the agreement for the informal inspection, which is not officially part of the court proceedings, was finally reached between the legal teams and the police.

The magistrate, Mr Kotze, did not attend the informal inspection.

It is believed police gave unhindered access to all areas the legal teams requested to see.

The visit to John Vorster Square took place on Wednesday and the inspection team saw:

- The interrogation rooms on the 10th floor.
- The cells in which Dr Aggett was found dead on the second floor.
- The cell in which Dr Aggett was found dead on the second floor.
- The cell in which the 19th and 20th floors - Security Police headquarters at John Vorster Square - and the

- Dr Aggett's final statement "crucial" time it takes to get from the Security Police offices to the detainees' cells.

This is apparently vital to evidence that will come up in the inquest when it resumes on June 1, as cross-examination of two Security Policemen on Tuesday indicated.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said Mr Smithers would be allowed to give evidence in court.

Mr Smithers' evidence is considered crucial to the hearing.

The inquest was adjourned to June 1 to enable counsel for the Minister of Law and Order to appeal to the Supreme Court for a review of the magistrate's decision to allow Mr Bizos to put the contents of the affidavit by Dr Aggett to the district surgeon under cross-examination.

Dr Aggett alleged in the affidavit, made 16 hours before he died, that he had been assaulted during interrogation by Security Police.

Mr Smithers was detained in November last year and released a fortnight ago without being charged with seven other detainees, including two former detainees who apparently had cells adjacent to Dr Aggett.

Lawyers told the court that Dr Aggett - who was found hanging in his cell on February 5 - alleged he was assaulted by Security Police on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square on January 4 and January 29 this year.

Mr Bizos told the court that according to the statement Dr Aggett was bleeding after being assaulted on January 4.

On the same day the Inspector of Detainees - who submits complaints from detainees directly to the Minister of Law and Order and reports on the state of their health - arrived at John Vorster Square and specifically asked to see Dr Aggett.

He was told Dr Aggett was "out" (assisting in investigations). Mr Bzos said Dr Aggett was not only at John Vorster Square that day but he was bleeding as the result of an alleged assault.

Mr Bizos said Dr Aggett's formal complaint on February 4 - the day before his death - was crucial evidence.

"Dr Aggett's state of mind is of particular importance... if it was suicide, it was induced suicide. Induced suicide is a crime in this country.

Dr Aggett complained on February 4 that electric shocks were administered to him on January 29, five days before his death.

"Despite the sub-judice rule, statements were made by the Government and police that Dr Aggett made an incriminating statement and therefore took his own life.

Dr Aggett's statement is incriminating no one but the police," Mr Bizos said.

Dr Aggett, who was held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, apparently made three statements to police before he died.

His final statement was the subject of hours of debate in Tuesday's inquest.

When Mr Bizos stood to cross-examine Dr Vernon Kemp, district surgeon for Johannesburg, on whether the injuries alleged in Dr Aggett's affidavit were consistent with the injuries found by Dr Kemp during the post-mortem, Mr Schabort objected to Mr Bizos quoting from the statement.

Mr Schabort said Dr Aggett's statement was inadmissible as it was "quite obvious that (Dr Aggett's) statement has no bearing on, and was not intended to have any bearing on, his death."
Hannchen trial: new date set

Court Reporter

Dr Piet Koornhof's niece, Mr. Hannchen Elizabeth Fitzgerald, was today remanded by a Johannesburg regional magistrate for trial under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts to Friday.

Mrs Fitzgerald, aged 27, of "Sixth Avenue, Mayfair," appeared before Mr P. A. J. Kotte and was not asked to plead.

According to the charge sheet Mrs Fitzgerald is alleged to have gone to Botswana where she met her husband, Patrick, and learnt an "African National Congress code.

which she agreed to pass on to Mr Frederick de Beer to enable him to give messages to the ANC.

She is also alleged to have given Mr de Beer a book, "The Naked Gods," to decipher the code.

BANNED WORKS

She also allegedly possessed several banned works including writings of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

A lone demonstrator at the entrance of the courts building held a placard proclaiming "Let Apartheid Die not Detente."
Johannesburg. — Security Police agreed last week to an informal inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms at John Vorster Square by legal representatives of the Aggett family.

Police, officers and a banned former detainee also visited the cells and rooms.

The visit was granted after an agreement was reached between police and the legal team representing the Aggett family at the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett.

The visit was made after two applications by Mr George Bizos, SC for a formal court inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms.

ATTORNEY

Mr Bizos was accompanied by Mr Denis Kany, SC, the instructing attorney, Mr William Jane, lawyers representing the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, the senior public prosecutor of Johannesburg and several police officers including Captain J.A. Victor, who was in charge of investigations concerning Dr Aggett.

INFORMAL

The visit was confirmed by Security Police headquarters in Pretoria.

They said the visit was an informal and the magistrate, presiding at the inquest, was not present. The inspection would not be part of the court records.

POSTPONED

The inquest has been postponed until June.

Dr Aggett was found hanged in a cell on February 5.

One of the visitors to John Vorster Square last week was Mr. Morgs Smithers, an environmental development officer, who was in detention at the same time as Dr Aggett.

He was banned for two years last week, but has been granted permission to give evidence at the inquest if called.
Aggett legal team visits cells

JOHANNESBURG. — Banned former detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, accompanied police and lawyers on an informal inspection in loco of John Vorster Square's interrogation rooms and police cells last week.

It is believed Mr Smithers has information about Dr. Aggett's detention.

Dr. Aggett made a statement 15 hours before he died alleging he was assaulted and subjected to electric shocks at John Vorster Square on January 4 and January 29 this year.

Mr. Smithers, 30, was banned on April 13 while he was attending the Aggett inquest at the Johannesburg Regional Court. He will be allowed to give evidence at the inquest if the inquest magistrate subpoena him to do so.

The surprise visit to the 10th floor interrogation rooms and second floor police cells took place on Wednesday after an agreement between the police and legal teams. It was not officially part of the formal court proceedings.
Aggett lawyers visit detention cells

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Security Police last week agreed to an informal inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms at John Vorster Square by legal representatives of the Aggett family, police officers and a banned former detainee.

The visit was granted by police after an agreement was reached between them and the legal team representing the Aggett family at the inquest into his death in detention.

The visit came after two applications by Mr George Bizos, SC for a formal in loco court inspection of the cells and interrogation rooms at John Vorster Square.

Mr Bizos was accompanied by Mr Denis Kuny, SC, instructing attorney Mr William Lane, lawyers representing the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Le Grange, the Senior Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg and several police officers including Captain J A Victor who was in charge of investigations surrounding the deceased trade unionist.

The visit was confirmed by Security Police headquarters in Pretoria.

They said the visit was an informal one and the magistrate presiding at the inquest hearing was not present. The informal inspection will not be part of the court records.

The inquest hearing has been postponed to June 1. Dr Neil Aggett was found hanged in his John Vorster Square cell on February 8 this year.

One of the visitors to John Vorster Square last week was Mr Morris Smithers (30), an environmental development officer, who was in detention at the same time as Dr Aggett. He was banned for two years last year but has been granted permission to give evidence at the inquest if called.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University
Mashinini quits

TRADE Union Council of South Africa's (Tucsa) estrangement with black workers is likely to grow with the resignation from the union of a leading trade unionist, Mr Tom Mashinini, whose wife Emma has been in detention without trial for over 140 days.

An angry Mr Mashinini, organiser of the Union of Clothing Workers, which is affiliated to Tucsa, told The SOWETAN yesterday he was "disappointed with the union for not showing sympathy with my wife."

Mr Mashinini's resignation was sparked-off by Tucsa's circular wherein the union general-secretary Mr Arthur Grobbelaar indicated that the council could not support the campaign against detention without trial organised by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

In the circular, Mr Grobbelaar is reported to have said that Tucsa could not subscribe to any attempts which seek the abolition of all laws in respect of detention, since this would imply that Tucsa sought the abolition of the rule of just law.

This approach by Tucsa is likely to cause a rift among trade unionists – mostly black – especially because the council refused to endorse a statement condemning the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett recently.

Informed union sources see Tucsa as "owing the line of the Government" by supporting the status quo while unions under the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) are seen to be taking a "tougher line" by condemning the "evil laws" of this country.

At its recent congress Fosatu's general secretary, Mr Joe Foster, said the union was committed to a wide-ranging political change and a society in which workers "control their own destiny."

He also praised banned organisations, including the African National Congress, who were working towards political change.

Referring to his resignation, Mr Mashinini said that he has since written a letter to the union informing them about his intentions.

In the letter he says: "I wish to convey to you my extreme disappointment of Tucsa's response to the detention of my wife, Emma. I have been involved in Tucsa's work for a number of years.

"I have been influential in organizing Nucusa to join Tucsa. I have also participated and stood for the council's stance and defended it whenever it was misunderstood."

Mr Mashinini, who recently cut a lonely placard-carrying figure outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court at the start of Dr Aggett's inquest, said the Detainees' Parents Support Committee wanted the release of those people who have been detained without trial under the security legislation.
BIKO: CALL FOR NEW PROBE

Medical Reporter

THE South African Medical and Dental Council is considering a request for a full inquiry into the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko.

But, there was no indication today, how early the council would decide whether or not to institute an inquiry.

The request for an inquiry was made last month by five prominent doctors in a 69-page document submitted to the council.

PETITIONERS

The document was drawn up by Professor Francis Amos, head of the department of neurology at Groote Schuur Hospital, two other professors and two doctors.

They submit that the circumstances surrounding Mr Biko's death warrant a finding of improper or disgraceful conduct between the doctors concerned.

Alternatively the council should make it explicitly clear to the medical profession in South Africa and abroad, and to the general public, that the conduct of the doctors was in accordance with the standards of professionalism, competence and ethical conduct expected of medical practitioners in South Africa.

WITHOUT FEAR

If the alternative finding is made, the council should make it clear that other doctors may so conduct themselves in future, without fear of disciplinary proceedings against them.

The signatures, are understood to be Professor Amos, Professor T. Jenkins of the research Institute of the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School; Professor Philip Tobias of the Witwatersrand Medical School; Mr E. Baker, a Durban surgeon; and Dr M. Robertson, also of Durban.

If their request for an inquiry is turned down, it is likely the petitioners will take the issue to the Supreme Court.
Court remands Koornhof’s niece

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. - Hannchen Elizabeth Koornhof, niece of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court for the second time yesterday.

Ms Koornhof, 27, was remanded till April 23 when her case will be heard. She faces a charge under the Terrorism Act, or alternatively, the Internal Security Act, and three charges relating to banned literature.

It is alleged that in April 1981 she travelled to Botswana where she learnt an African National Congress code. She allegedly agreed to give the code to Mr Cedric de Beer and to take instructions from Mr Marius Schoon and Mr Patrick Fitzgerald, alleged members of the ANC.

She also faces two charges in terms of the Customs and Excise Act and one in terms of the Publications Act.

Ms Koornhof, a teacher, was detained on October 12 last year and was being held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act before she was charged.
Botha denies responsibility for detention of unionists

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, denied in Parliament yesterday that his department had been responsible for initiating police action against trade unionists.

Mr Botha was replying to a scathing attack by the PFP's chief labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, during the budget debate on the manpower vote yesterday.

Dr Boraine lashed out at the government's "brutal and archaic forms of repression and victimization of labour leaders" and called on Mr Botha to intervene.

Mr Botha said in reply that his department could not interfere in the affairs of other departments.

Difficulties

He conceded that difficulties had arisen in labour negotiations but denied that police had "stuck their noses into negotiations".

Mr Botha said that if it was necessary would do follow-up work and there would be prosecutions.

But he said that no unionist had been "approached" on the orders or at the suggestion of the Department of Manpower.

Earlier in the debate Dr Boraine drew an immediate protest from the government benches with his allegation that the government was applying "brutal and archaic forms of repression" in the labour field.

"Dr Neil Aggett was a trade union leader when he died and that is pretty brutal..."

He said that the rash of detentions, bannings and general harassment of many union leaders had reached crisis proportions and that the credibility of the Department of Manpower was now at stake.

"For the sake of labour peace in South Africa the police must get out and stay out and leave industrial negotiations to management and labour." Dr Boraine warned.

"All labour leaders and trade unionists who are now detained without trial must be released immediately — not only because the system of detention without trial is barbaric but also to regain union confidence and to prevent the growth of militancy."

Dr Boraine said that while the opposition welcomed the labour reforms in recent years it was "extremely foolish" to liberalize laws and then use the security apparatus to negate them.

Severe blow

"The death of Dr Aggett in detention and the hospitalization of Mr Thozamile Qwetsa and Mr Sam Xikine of SAWU are not only tragic and wrong, but has dealt a severe blow to years of enlightened work by this department."

"It is simply not good enough for the minister or his department or the government saying that it detains individuals and not unionists.

"No one believes this anymore. Black unionists believe that there is a deliberate vendetta against them.

"Employers too are concerned that detentions and bannings often rob them of anyone credible to negotiate with during disputes," he said
not Labour Leaders, says Nat

Terrorists and saboteurs –
Ex-Chief Justice’s impact on SA law seen as ‘regretable’

By GERALD GORDON

The death on February 3 of Dr Neil Aggett, the Supreme Court Justice, has shocked the legal world since 1953, has disturbed the position of the constitutional crisis on South Africa’s security laws, and with them other restrictions affecting the rule of law and human rights.

It has however reportedly been agreed in de- light of the need for a new and re- formed system that they be allowed to ‘go ahead’ with the broader pattern of judicial reform which is now in place.

Judge Aggett was 58 years old, and his death clearly marked the end of an era in South African legal history.

His contribution to the field of constitutional law and human rights was significant, and his passing has left a void that cannot be easily filled.

Aggett was a staunch advocate of the rule of law, and his work on the constitution and human rights was widely respected.

As a judge, he was known for his rigorous application of the law and his commitment to upholding the rights of all citizens.

His legacy will continue to be felt in the legal community and will serve as an inspiration to those who follow in his footsteps.

Unfortunately, his death was not without its impact on the country’s legal landscape, as his passing has left a significant void in the legal system.

The legal community has been left to grapple with the implications of his passing, and it remains to be seen how the legal landscape will evolve in his absence.

In conclusion, the death of Dr Neil Aggett is a loss for the legal community and for the country as a whole.

His contributions to the advancement of constitutional law and human rights will continue to be remembered and celebrated.

*This article is a fictional representation and does not reflect the true events.*
Soweto arrests linked to burial

JOHANNESBURG. — Eleven people — including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of Robben Island life prisoner Walter Sisulu — were arrested by Security Police in a pre-dawn swoop in Soweto yesterday. By late last night, seven of these arrested had been released. The chief, Mr. Elia Nkosi of the South African National Congress (ANC), called the arrests a “propaganda stunt.”

Referring to yesterday’s arrest of the ANC leader, General Johan Coetzee, in terms of the Internal Security Act, he said last night the arrests were linked to a burial. He is believed to have been freed today.

He said the 11 faced possible charges under the Criminal Procedure Act, allowing for 24 hours in detention. General Coetzee said “Allegations of abuse of public prosecutor for a decision. Those not relevant. Saturday of a former that some burials are forward to the senior prosecutor for a decision. Those not relevant. He said the 11 faced possible charges under the Criminal Procedure Act, allowing for 24 hours in detention. General Coetzee said “Allegations of abuse of public prosecutor for a decision. Those not relevant.”
WEDNESDAY, 21 APRIL 1982

Indicates translated version.

Mr. David Kitson; interview

*1 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a member of the British House of Commons requested permission from his Department for an interview with Mr. David Kitson; if so,

(2) whether the interview was granted; if not why not;

(3) whether the said person also made a request for an interview with him; if so,

(4) whether the request was acceded to; if not, why not;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The treatment policy provides for prisoners to be visited by family members with a view to maintaining and enhancing family ties. For this reason, Miss Kitson was allowed to visit her father, and I have personally seen to it that she could visit him as often as possible. In a period of five days one visit of thirty minutes and four visits of one hour each were granted, which constituted a deviation from existing policy. I however considered this to be justified in view of the fact that Miss Kitson lives abroad. In cases where citizens of foreign countries are detained in South African prisons, there is provision for visits to such prisoners by not only their family but also by government representatives of their countries. Prisoner David Kitson is, however, a South African citizen serving a sentence imposed by a court for contravention of Statutes of the Republic of South Africa and a visit from a politician from a foreign country was uncalled for.

(3) Yes.

(4) and (5) No. In view of my reply to question (2) I was satisfied that an interview could not have promoted the matter.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is he not aware that the MP in question was also representing the legal interests of Mr. Kitson, and the possibility of his obtaining entry into Britain when he is released?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the fact of the matter is that on 3 March 1982 a member of the House of Commons wrote to me as follows—

I intend to accompany Amanda Kitson to visit her father, Mr. Dave Kitson, during the week of 15 March 1982. We shall use the normal visiting hours on Tuesday afternoon, 16 March 1982, and the morning visiting hours on Wednesday and Thursday.

I would be grateful if you would issue the necessary authority to the prison officials to allow us to see Mr. Kitson.

Our sole purpose is to ensure that Miss Kitson is able to maintain contact with her father.

Subsequently another gentleman accompanied Miss Kitson, and it was only at a later stage that I was notified that this gentleman was not only a member of Parliament, but also a lawyer. I must point out, however, that a South African lawyer has been visiting Mr. Kitson as many as 22 times during the past 2½ years. His last visit was on 21 February 1979, and as far as I am concerned, Mr. Kitson was duly represented by a South African lawyer.

Mr. Pravin Gordhan: visitors

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

Whether Mr. Pravin Gordhan has been allowed to receive visitors; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, because at this stage visitors may detrimentally influence the progress made with his interrogation.
Now harder to confirm detention

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police have made it more difficult to confirm the detention of any person. Requirements, including date and place of birth, full names and the address must now be submitted.

This was contained in a telex to the Star (sister newspaper of The Argus) from the Police Director of Public Relations in Pretoria. A telex was sent to the directorate for confirmation of two alleged detentions.

The reply stated that they could not confirm the detentions and it stated that new requirements would in future have to be met.

A spokesman for the directorate said the new measures had been enforced to provide for any chance of mistaken identity.

"There are thousands of people in South Africa with the same names and the police could face a civil action as a result of the publication of an incorrect detention," the spokesman said.

In the past, only the name of the person was required for the confirmation of a detention."
Detainees: Munnik says Masa satisfied

- Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Official Opposition's spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard (Parrtown) yesterday called on the government to ask the Medical Association of South Africa to appoint a panel of doctors to visit detainees.

The Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, while not directly rejecting the appeal, said Masa was satisfied the Department of Health "was doing its job correctly."

During the debate on vote on the Department of Health, Dr Barnard said he thought Dr Munnik would agree with him that "there is dissatisfaction about them (detainees) being seen only once a week at the request of the police by a district surgeon.

'Not enough'

"The Babie commission has recommended that such detainees should be seen at least twice a week."

"I do not think this is enough. I am not satisfied with that. "Recommendations have been made and the idea has been put forward that he (the detainee) should be seen by his own medical practitioner."

"I think this is a good idea, although I think it can lead to abuse."

"I appeal to the minister to ask the medical association to appoint doctors to look at the detainees."

"They should be able to visit them on a regular basis and at the request of the patient."

"I think that once an independent group of doctors is brought on, the minister will find that this grey area will be eliminated and it will be good not only for the detainees, but also for the public of South Africa and the medical profession," Dr Barnard said.

Rephrasing, Dr Munnik said that the department was doing its job correctly. "One must realise that the detainees are not detained just because he is found doing something wrong."

"They are people who are being specifically investigated because of the possibility of their being a danger to the state."

"They have to be examined, questioned etc. but there are certain regulations that are laid down by the police," he said.

'Villain'

The detainees were immediately seen on arrival by the district surgeon and they were seen at regular intervals after that or at their own request.

However, district surgeons were being brought into the political arena and they were being crucified.

"The district surgeon who must today examine these people, is regarded as a villain."

"He is either unknowledgeable or he works together with the government or he kicks the prisoners around and hits them," Dr Munnik said.
Dawn swoop on members of FSAW

SISULU HELD

By SAM MAPE

21/4/82

EIGHT people, including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Walter Sisulu, were detained during a pre-dawn Security Police swoop on their Soweto homes yesterday.

Among those reported detained are a family of three from a house in Diepkloof, believed to be the home of the woman who revealed the presence of three alleged Security Policemen and a "radio transmitter" she took from a youth who claimed to have been planted at the funeral service of a former ANC man at the weekend.

The swoop is believed to have been concentrated on members of the Federation of South African Women, an organisation formed in the 50s largely by members of the ANC before it was banned.

Police yesterday said they could not confirm the detention of the first six people enquired about yet.

About the other two, Mrs Greta Ncapayi, 68-year-old leader of FSAW, and Ms Amanda Kwadi, also believed to be a member of the federation, police had not replied at the time of going to Press.

The names of the others are Mrs Jane Kgaladi (50) of Emdeni South and Mrs Maleshwane Mokoena (29), wife of the banned former member of Saso, Mr Aubrey Mokoena.

Mr Themba Phalula, Miss Joyce Maluleke and another young woman are alleged to have been taken from their Diepkloof homes where the police came to look for the woman who displayed the "radio transmitter" at the weekend's funeral service.

Mrs Sisulu has served banning orders totalling 17 years until July last year. She has been detained in terms of security legislation in the early 60s before she got banned.

Her husband is serving life imprisonment together with Mr Nelson Mandela on Robben Island and her son, Zwelakhe, former president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), was also served with a three year banning order in December 1980.

Mrs Ncapayi is a former member of the ANC and was active during the anti-pass campaigns of the late 50s.

- Late last night reports said Mrs Sisulu and six others had been released from detention. A source also said that 11 people had originally been held by the police.
11 held in swoops, then 7 are released

Mail Reporters

ELEVEN people — including Mrs Albertina Sauls, wife of
Robben Island life prisoner
Walter Sisulu — were arrest-
ed by Security Police in a
pre-dawn swoop in Soweto
yesterday.

By late last night, seven of
those arrested had been
released.

The Chief of the South Af-
rican Security Police, General
Johan Coo見える, last night con-

The arrests which, he
said, were linked to a burial.
It is believed he was refer-
ing to the funeral of Saturday
of former Robben Island
prisoner, Mr Elias Tsimane, of
Orlando West.

Referring to yesterday’s
arrests, which he said were in
term of the Criminal Proce-
dure Act, Gen Coetzee said:
“Allegations being investi-
gated are that some burials
are being abused for ANC
propaganda purposes.”

Among those released yester-
day are Mrs Sauls; and
four members of the Federa-
tion of SA Women — Miss
Amanda Kwadi, Mrs Greita
Ncapi, of Dube, Mrs Male-
sha Mokoena, of Orlando
West, and Mrs Jane Kgaladi
of Emdeni South.

According to relatives, Se-
curity Police picked up the 11
from their homes at about
8am.
PRETORIA. — Four detainees being held under the Terrorism Act have been released after turning State witnesses.

Police headquarters have announced in Pretoria that Firox Cachalia, Junus Mahomed, Merle Fevis and Ismail Monnajj were released by security police in Johannesburg after they turned State witnesses in the Barbara Hogan terrorism trial. They were held under Section 8 of the Terrorism Act.

Police also announced that Gabriel Ngwenza has been detained as a witness under Section 12 (B) of the Internal Security Act.

The four released detainees were today served with notices regarding the terrorism trial.
Released to testify: Mr. Pretorius - West

Detained: Mr. Pretorius - East

The detainees were identified as Mr. Pretorius, Mr. Pretorius, and Mr. Pretorius. They were detained under the Terrorism Act of 1996. The evidence presented in court was sufficient to justify the detention.

A warrant was issued in the Supreme Court for the detention of Mr. Pretorius in order to be detained in terms of the Terrorism Act of 1996. The evidence submitted in court was sufficient to justify the detention.

The police officer stated that the evidence presented in court was sufficient to justify the detention. The warrant was issued in the Supreme Court for the detention of Mr. Pretorius in order to be detained in terms of the Terrorism Act of 1996.
'Informer' still missing

BY SAM MABE

The mystery of the whereabouts of the Soweto youth who claimed that police gave him a radio transmitter to bug speakers at the funeral service of a former ANC member at the weekend deepens.

The SOWETAN was informed yesterday morning that the youth, Mr Samuel Themba Ntombela, of Orlando West II, was seen at Protea Police Station, but police have denied that they have him among people they have detained.

His grandfather, Mr G Ntombela, was reported yesterday as saying his family is still puzzled by Themba's disappearance from his home. He was last seen on Saturday, the morning he went to the funeral where he unmasked himself as a Security Police plant.

Mourners were shocked and angered when a weeping woman rose from the audience at a service held at the War Memorial Hall in Dube, and pointed out three men whom she said were Security Police officers.

Two of the men escaped and one was attacked by mourners.

The woman also displayed a "radio transmitter" which she said was given to Themba.
Police release
four detainees

"On the one hand institutions like the SAIC and the President's Council are designed to co-opt the people with promises of a slice of the cake. But when this fails banings and detentions are resorted to."

Mr Momoniat, who was detained on January 20, said his joy at being released was "overwhelming."

"But my joy is marred by the fact that other people are still in detention."

Mr Firoz Cachalia (23) was banned in June last year soon after the Anti-SAIC campaign was launched.

He was detained for the third time in four years on November 27 last year.

"Our family is elated about his release," said Dr Ismail Cachalia yesterday.

However this is tempered by the continued detention of so many other people.

"They are kept for such lengthy periods without trial and then just released without any reason or explanation."

Mr Cachalia, whose brother Azhar (24) is also banned, was detained on the same day as Durban attorney Mr Yunus Mohamed (32).

"I have not changed my views at all," said Mr Mohamed after his release.

"I haven't done anything illegal. I feel other detainees should be released for the same reason."

"Detention isn't a pleasant experience at all."

A fourth detainee, Miss Herie Favis, was also released yesterday. She is the managing editor of the South African Labour Bulletin.
Four more released from detention

Former detainees from left: Mr Tony Comfort, Mr James Mkhwanazi and Mr Embamaweni Mbonambi were released from detention yesterday.

ANNUAL COLA

FARMERS

POWERS VERSUS LANDLORDS

The annual Cola, which is a statutory requirement for all agricultural tenants, is expected to increase by 2.5% this year.

Source: Farmers' Union of South Africa

INFORMATION POLICIES VETERANS

The information policies for veterans will be reviewed in the coming weeks to ensure that they are aligned with the new constitution.
Detainee: ban explained

CAPE TOWN — The Durban Terrorism Act detainee, Mr Pravin Gordhan, had not been allowed visitors because "at this stage" they "may detrimentally influence the progress made with his interrogation," the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PPP, Houghton) who wanted to know if Mr Gordhan had been allowed to receive visitors. — PC.
Police release four detainees

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police released four more detainees from Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — and months of solitary confinement — yesterday afternoon. They are Mr. Yanes Mo-

The detainees are: Miss Maria Parris, Mr. Lashael Molomotla, Mr. Piroc Cachalla, and Mr. Allan Fye and Mr. Cedric Mayson.
Three Sowetans still detained

Mail Reporter

THREE Soweto residents known to have been detained on Tuesday have not yet been released as far as the Rand Daily Mail is able to ascertain.

They were arrested along with eight others, who are known to have been released, in a pre-dawn raid.

In reply to a telex sent by the Mail, a spokesman at the Police Division of Public Relations said police were unable to confirm the detentions because of “terms of security legislation.”

The telex said: “As from now the following details will be required before this office will endeavour to establish whether or not a person is being detained: Full names, birth date, place of birth, address.”

The 11 — including Mrs Albertina Simulu, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Walter Sisulu — were detained by men claiming to be Security Police. The eight were released that night after being questioned at Pretoria Police Station.

The eight who have been released are: Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Miss Antoinette Sisulu, a social worker, Mrs Mokumane, Mrs Mandela, Hugh Mokumane, the husband of a former member of the South African Students Organisation (SASO), Mrs Audrey Mokumane, Mrs Groota Mokumane, of Dube, Mrs June Mokumane of Krugersdorp; Miss Joyce Mokumane, Mr promoting Mokumane and another unidentified woman from Durban...

Durban const...
Detentions, terror: Bill to curb Press

Political Staff

PUBLICATION of terrorist incidents and detentions under security legislation is to be severely restricted with heavy penalties for contravention in terms of legislation to be dealt with in Parliament next week.

And ill-defined steps are being taken in other legislation to curb reporting on the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which is charged with consolidation of the homelands.

The legislation dealing with terrorist incidents and detentions is hidden in the Protection of Information Bill which is intended to replace the Official Secrets Act.

RABIE REPORT

The legislation was recommended by the Rabie Commission of inquiry into security legislation.

The issues of police operations and terrorist movements in incidents of terrorism as well as the reporting of detentions were contained in draft legislation in 1980 but were withdrawn and referred to the Rabie Commission.

INFORMATION

The Bill does not specifically mention the issues but in the Rabie Report it is made clear that Section 4(1) of the Bill is designed to cover them.

The relevant part of the section reads:

"Any person who has in his possession or under his control or at his the case when the security forces were involved in investigating or taking action against terrorist activity.

It suggested that the changes to the Official Secrets Act would cover these cases.

At the time the initial legislation was published Government members gave assurances that there was no intention to curb Press reporting unnecessarily on these issues.

The Bill dealing with the Commission for Co-operation and Development — Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill — Provider for the State President to make regulations to preserve secrecy in connection with matters dealt with by the commission.

* See Page 2.
Medical council may reopen inquiry on Biko

The South African Medical and Dental Council will meet next week to consider reopening an investigation into the conduct of the two doctors who treated black consciousness leader Steve Biko — who died in Security Police custody in 1977.

A spokesman from the SAMDC said yesterday that the meeting results from representations by certain doctors that the case be reopened.

The petition was drawn up by Professors Francis Amos of Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, Professor Philip Tobias, dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Professor Trevor Jenkins of the genetics department, and Dr F. Barker and Dr M. Robertson of Durban.

The doctors who treated Mr Biko were Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker of Port Elizabeth.
Niece of Minister goes to jail for a month

By Michael Tissong, Court Reporter

Hannechen Elizabeth Fitzgerald smiled with relief when a Johannesburg Regional magistrate today sentenced her to an effective one-month jail term for an offence under the Internal Security Act. Fitzgerald, niece of the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, received a 21-months jail sentence, 20 months of which were conditionally suspended for five years.

The magistrate, Mr J de Kock, said he took into consideration the fact that Fitzgerald had been in detention for six months and 10 days. During this period she had been held incommunicado under section six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr de Kock fined Fitzgerald R200 (or 60 days) under the Publications Act for possessing the "Communist Manifesto" by Karl Marx and Frederich Engels.

BANNED

Fitzgerald was also fined R300 (or 75 days) for possessing two banned sociology books, "Lenin: A Study on the Unity of his Theories" and "The Lenin Reader." Fitzgerald (27), address given as Sixth Avenue, Mayfair, had faced charges under the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act, the Publications Act and the Customs Act.

Under the Terrorism Act it was alleged that during April last year in Botswana she had learnt an African National Congress code which she had agreed to pass on to Mr Cedric de Beer in South Africa.

CODE

She allegedly taught Mr de Beer the code so that he could send messages or reports to the ANC or alleged members of the ANC, Mr Marius Schoep and her husband, Mr Patrick Fitzgerald.

Under the Publications Act the State alleged she possessed a banned document "The Communist Manifesto" in German. She pleaded guilty but told the court she had bought the book at a Hillbrow bookshop and could not read it.

She was also charged with possessing seven banned sociology books. She pleaded guilty to possessing two books on Lenin.

She was also charged under the Customs Act for allegedly failing to declare the books to the authorities on her return to South Africa. She pleaded not guilty.
Three detained

PRETORIA — The police announced here yesterday that three people had been detained under the General Laws Amendment Act. They are Lucia Nomvula Ngobeni, 20; David Matsose, 22; and Samuel Themba Nombela, 20, all of Soweto. — SAPA.
THE Soweto youth who went missing from his home after claiming that Security Police gave him a radio transmitter to bug speakers at a funeral service in Dube, has been detained.

This was confirmed yesterday by Major H V Heyns, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, who also confirmed the detention of a member of the Soweto Civic Association, Mr David Matsose (22), of Naledi and Mrs Nomvula Lucia Ngobeni (29), of Zola.

The three are held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days' detention without trial.

The detention of Mr Samuel Thembale Ntombela (20), confirms earlier reports received by The SOWETAN that he was seen at Protea Police Station, although at the time police denied that Mr Ntombela was among those detained.

Mr Ntombela's family were relieved to know from The SOWETAN of their son's whereabouts. Mr G Ntombela, Thembala's grand-father said: "At least we won't be guessing about his whereabouts now."

Also relieved was Mrs Ngobeni's mother, Mrs Selina Diakini, who said she had been puzzled by the disappearance of her daughter. She said she had been told that her daughter had been detained on Monday at or near her place of employment.
Fight for freedom goes on — lawyer

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN. — A Durban lawyer, Mr Yunus Mahomed, who was this week released after five months of military confinement under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, said last night that his detention would not deter him in his struggle for freedom.

In a telephone interview from his father's Johannesburg home, he said he was a firm supporter of the Freedom Charter.

As an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress and he would remain committed to the struggle for a non-racial society.
**Koornhof’s niece found guilty**

Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG — Hannchen Elizabeth Fitzgerald, 27, niece of the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was found guilty in the Regional Court here today of charges under the Internal Security Act and the Publications Act.

Fitzgerald faced a charge under the Terrorism Act in that during April, 1981, while she was in Botswana, she was alleged to have provided a report from Mr de Beer to the ANC.

**CODE**

Fitzgerald was also alleged to have provided the State with an African National Bank document, the Communist Manifesto, in German by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

**LIBRARY**

She pleaded guilty to the charge, but told the court that she brought the book at a Hillbrow bookshop and could not read it but kept it in her library.

She was further charged with possessing seven banned sociology books, including The Concept of

(Contd on Page 2, col 1)

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**Niece**

Nature in Marx by Alfred Schmidt and Karl Marx

By the Writings he

David McLellan

She pleaded guilty to possessing two of the books, Lenin: A Study of the Unity of his Thoughts by Georg Lukacs and The Lenin Reader by Stefan Posorny. She used the books for academic purposes, she said.

Her husband had a large library of about 1,000 books which he used for his studies and he asked me to keep them. The prosecutor argued until they could be taken that Fitzgerald of Sixth Avenue had no obligation to learn the ANC code and pass it on to Mr de Beer.

She committed the deed because she sympathised with the ANC.

There is no indication of remorse in her statement to the court and the court cannot infer that Mr de Beer did not send a report to the ANC, the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepeel, said the prosecutor.

The magistrate, Mr L V de Kock was due to pass sentence later today.
### Alleged police spy recruit is detained

By ANNE SACKS

THREE Soweto men — including one allegedly recruited by the Security Police to spy for them at a funeral — have been detained, police said yesterday.

Mr Lucas Mhembela, 25, of Zola, Mr David Matose, 22, of Naledi, and Mr Samuel Tshabola, Ntombela, 30, of Orlando West, are being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows 14 days' detention.

Mr Ntombela alleged this week that Security Police gave him a "recording transmitter" to use at the funeral service in Soweto last weekend of former Robben Island prisoner and ANC member, Mr Elias Tshombe.

He claims police fetched him at his Orlando West home early last Saturday and took him to the Pretoria police station.

There the "transmitter", placed in a holster, was rigged to his body and hidden under his clothes.

He was allegedly instructed to sit in the front of the Debe War Memorial Hall, where the service was held, so that all the speeches would be relayed to a Security Police car outside.

But Mr Ntombela could not go through with it. He stripped to the waist and removed the transmitter.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Subject: Economics IA

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

B.Bus Sci

Examiners' Initials

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**NOTE CAREFULLY**

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

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**WARNING**

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

A senior spokesman for the Department of Law and Order has confirmed that a new procedure to be followed when making inquiries about the identity of people detained is now official policy.

In terms of the new procedure, the press must now supply the police with the full name, date of birth and place of birth of a person before a detention will be confirmed by the police.

The press liaison chief of the Department of Law and Order, Colonel Leon Mellek, said yesterday that the new procedure had been introduced to prevent possible claims against the police in the event of mistaken identity.

The Cape Times was informed of the new procedure by the police division for public relations in Pretoria following a request for information on three people arrested on Tuesday and believed to be still in detention.

Reacting to the new ruling, Mrs Helen Sazman, MP for Bophuthatswana, said this was yet another example of the growing trend in Government for secrecy and press harassment.

"I will definitely take this matter up with the minister in the debate on the Law and Order vote," she said.
Businessmen back anti-detention call

DURBAN — Business leaders have come out in strong support of a call to the business community to speak out on the issue of the detention without trial of union leaders.

They were reacting to an address made to the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants on Tuesday night by the chairman of Premier Group, Mr Tony Bloom.

Mr Fred Beard, chairman of Protea Holdings Ltd, said that he agreed "one hundred per cent" with Mr Tony Bloom's plea.

"This will make me unpopular but I believe the reason for the silence on this issue up to now has been the fact that many of us have large government contracts and we are frightened to speak out against the government. "But this must change, and the time has now come for us to speak out," Mr Beard said.

"Mr P. W. Botha always boasts about our judicial system. We should abide by the principle of the law and apply our judicial system to detainees to see if it really works. It is important that detention without trial is done away with."

A spokesman for Anglo American reiterated the corporation's stand on detentions without trial in support of Mr Bloom's plea.

He said that Anglo American regretted the detention of people involved in the black trade union movement.

The executive director of Barlow Rand, Mr Rinald Hofmeyer, said their chairman, Mr Warren Clelow, had in the past spoken out against detention without trial and that the corporation naturally associated itself with Mr Bloom.

Mr Clelow had said, according to Mr Hofmeyer, that business could not "remain silent on such issues as the detention without trial of labour leaders with whom they had been negotiating and with whom they would be negotiating in the future." — DDC.
Diakonia warns about detainees' identity rule

Mercury Reporter
THE latest, more stringent, regulations laid down by the Security Branch regarding confirmation of people being held in detention will take effect today, according to Mr. Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based lay ecumenical centre.

He was commenting on the fact that, as of Thursday, anyone inquiring about a detainee will have to supply the detainee's full name and address together with the date and place of birth.

When people don't know if someone has been detained or not, they will conclude that people who are missing are, in fact, in detention whereas they may well have crossed the South African border and joined some terrorist organisation, Mr. Kearney said yesterday.

The fact that, up until now, it's been relatively easy to confirm someone's detention and make it public has been one of the last remaining protections that people have.

The Churches now fear a situation where people can literally disappear without their families, and the public, being any the wiser.

'Churches have also pursued the practice of naming detained persons in their prayers. This will continue, I am sure, in Christian worship."

Identical
The South African Police, when announcing the new measure, said it was introduced because there were many people in this country who had identical names and the SAP could face a civil action if the name of a person who had not been detained was published.

Mr. Kearney said yesterday that he found that reasoning 'somewhat ludicrous'. Some blacks did not consider it defamatory to have one's name published as a detainee.

The South African Police, however, released a statement yesterday aimed at clearing the 'confusion over the measures being taken by the SAP to ensure that identities of persons being held in terms of security legislation are not mistaken. Also, to ensure that persons arrested and/or detained under the Criminal Procedure Act are not confused with detentions under security legislation'.

Ensure
'It is necessary for the SAP to ensure that before a detention is confirmed the identity of the person in question be established beyond reasonable doubt. Although certain information, such as date of birth, can assist the identification, any other information could be misused, such as address or identity number, for instance.

'When a well-known person is being held and there is no doubt to the identity, such measures may not be necessary. The above measures are not being taken to make it more difficult for a detainee to be confirmed, but merely to ensure identities in the interests of both the SAP and the newspapers as well as those involved.'

Instructions
1. The part of an answer book to be torn out.
2. No answer book is to be torn out.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane men are among five people detained for investigations under the Terrorism Act, the Commander General for State Security in Ciskei, Major General Charles Sebe said yesterday.

The two Mdantsane men are Mr William Qwati, who is in his sixties, and his son, Mr Vuyani Qwati.

Meanwhile in Fort Beaufort, a student nurse at the Tower Hospital, Mr Murtuza Mantseni, 17, was released yesterday after being held for interrogation for one day.

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Address: Suite 22, Tivoli House
110 Victoria Street
Durban 4001
Telephone: (031) 311683

Officials: Secretary: M.N. Govender
Area of Operation: Natal
Founded: 1965 (1)
Industrial Council: Baking and/or Confectionery Industry
(Durban and districts)
Registration: Yes

1982 Disaffiliates from TUCSA

(1) 1938 Natal Bakers' and Confectioners' Union formed.
1940s - The National Baking Industrial Union was established and by 1947 operated in Natal, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.
1965 - The National Baking Industrial Union broke up and the Natal Branch formed the Natal Baking Industry Employees Union.
Police station raids
Shackled men in court

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Two alleged members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) yesterday appeared in the Pretoria Magistrates Court on charges relating to the attacks on police stations at Orlando, Moroka and Wonderboompoort.

Theile Simon Mogoerane, 23 and Jerry Senaro Mosoloi, 25, were led into the court without shoes and wearing leg irons.

Both men declined to plea to the main charge of treason or the alternative counts. The case was postponed to May 7.

When the men attempted to say, in English, that they wanted to see their lawyers before pleading, the magistrate, Mr Van Schaikwyk told them: “Speak in your own language to the interpreter.”

The alternative charges are: Five charges of participating in terrorist activities, four of murder, ten of attempted murder and one of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

According to the state, the two men left South Africa in 1976, joined the ANC and received military training in Angola and Tanzania.

Mr Mogoerane and others allegedly infiltrated South Africa between April and November, 1979, attacked the Moroka police station on May 3, 1979 and the Orlando police station on November 2, 1979.

According to the charge sheet, Constable B B Temba (Moroka), Constable N J Musindane and Constable C Zibi (Orlando) died in the two attacks on the Soweto police stations.

The charge sheet alleges that Mr Mosoloi and others were responsible for the sabotage attack on the railway line at New Canada, Soweto, on May 24, 1981.

In 1981 the two men allegedly returned to South Africa from Maputo in October or November to set up an underground base at Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria.

On December 14, last year, the two men and three others allegedly launched a limpet mine attack on the Capital Park sub-station.

The men allegedly attacked Mr Frans Thobela on December 25 last year and robbed him of his motor car.

On December 26 last year they allegedly attacked the Wonderboompoort police station with rocket launchers, sub-machineguns, pistols and hand grenades.

Constable D M Nkosi died in the attack. Police men and passersby were wounded.
THE South African Medical and Dental Council will meet next week to consider re-opening an investigation into the conduct of two doctors who treated black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

The doctors — who treated Mr Biko before he died in custody in 1977 — are Dr Ivor Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker of Port Elizabeth.

Next week's meeting follows a petition from certain doctors calling for the case to be re-opened.

The doctors include Professor Francis Arna of Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital and Professor Philip Tobias, of the University of the Witwatersrand.
The article begins with a headline:

"BY BRUCE CAMERON"

"Panel of doctors appointed" "Barnard wants independent" "inquiry to probe doctors at Tokyo Detention Center" "The Tokyo Detention Center...""ABUSE OF POWER... THE FEAR..."
Koornhof’s niece jailed and fined

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Hannchen Koornhof Fitzgerald, 27, niece of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was fined R500 and jailed for a month yesterday after being found guilty of contravening the Internal Security Act and possessing banned literature.

Koornhof, an English teacher, pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act, but guilty to the alternative charge under the Internal Security Act in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

She also pleaded guilty to possessing a German version of “The Communist Manifesto” by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels and two Lenin books.

ANC code

The magistrate, Mr J de Kock, sentenced her to 21 months, 20 months suspended for five years, for learning an ANC code and passing it on to Mr Cedric de Beer, a detainee and rural development worker.

He also fined her R200 for being in possession of “The Communist Manifesto” and R300 for being in possession of “Lenin: A Study on the Unity of his Thoughts” by Georg Lukacs, and “The Lenin Reader I” by Stefan Posansky.

The court heard that Fitzgerald travelled to Botswana in April 1981, where she was asked by an alleged ANC member, Mr Marius Sebelo, to learn a secret code so that Mr De Beer, with whom she had been living in Mayfair, Johannesburg, since October 1979, could send a report about his work at the Environmental Development Agency to Mr Schoon.

Agreed

She agreed to do so, although she refused a similar request in February 1980 because, for the sake of her child, she was not prepared to take a risk.

Fitzgerald and her estranged husband, Mr Patrick Fitzgerald, also an alleged ANC member living in Botswana, have a mentally retarded son, Justin, 7.

An honours graduate in comparative literature from the University of the Witwatersrand, Fitzgerald often travelled to Botswana so that her husband, whom she is divorcing, could see their son.

Report

In April 1981 her husband taught her the code.

She was also given a book, “The Naked Gods”, which Mr De Beer could use to communicate any report he agreed to write.

In a statement, Fitzgerald said when she arrived back in South Africa she explained the plan to Cedric who was not happy with it and said he would think about it.

A few days later he asked her to teach him the code, which she did.

Subsequently, as a result of a rather clumsy and indiscreet telephone call from my husband, Patrick, concerning the manner of the communication of any message which Cedric might have, Cedric became very angry and said that under no circumstances would he be prepared to go ahead with the plan suggested by Patrick.

Punished

She did not know if a report was ever sent to Botswana.

Mr Dennis Kuny, for Fitzgerald, said she had been detained for six months and 10 days and had already been punished.

Although the ANC was an unlawful organization, the sending of a report to the organization on Mr De Beer’s lawful activities was a relatively minor offence.

The prosecutor, Mr Jan Swanepoel, produced copies of the ANC mouthpiece, Sechaba, in court to show that the ANC aimed at overthrowing the South African Government by violent means.

Dangerous

He described Fitzgerald as an ANC sympathiser who was dangerous because “it is one thing to fight a terrorist, but quite a different fight someone who is difficult to identify because there are no uniforms or guns”.

He said if Fitzgerald’s child was a consideration, the courts would never send anyone to jail because children were always a consideration.

In passing sentence, the magistrate described Fitzgerald as a “co-passenger” of ANC activities because she must have known the ANC was an unlawful organization and that her actions would aid that organization.
Issel is Amnesty
prisoner of month

Staff Report

AMNESTY International has selected Mitchell's Plain community leader Johnny Issel as one of its prisoners of the month for April.

Mr Issel, 35, who was banned for three years in 1986, has been detained without trial since November 2 last year. He is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act at Modderbee prison near Benoni in the Transvaal.

The former student leader is one of three prisoners whose cases are documented in Amnesty International's April newsletter. The other two are Berthony Pierre-Paul, a Haitian student detained since November 1980, and Ewa Kubasiwicz, a member of Poland's Solidarity trade union who is serving a 10-year prison sentence for martial law violations.

Amnesty said each of its prisoners of the month had been arrested because of political or religious beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin or language. None of the prisoners had used or advocated violence and continued detention was a violation of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.

Mr Issel was detained by security police at the offices of the Churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC), where he worked as a community organizer. He was initially held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, but was later re-detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act and transferred to Modderbee prison.

1 000km

Detention under Section 10 allows for visits by a detainee's immediate family, but in Mr Issel's case, his wife, Shahieda, has to travel more than 1 000km from their Cape Town home to visit him.

Mr Issel has been banned and detained a number of times in the past. He was served with a five-year banning order in October 1973 while he was Western Cape regional organizer of the now-banned South African Students' Organization (Saso).

He was held for five months from November 1974 and again for a further four months from August 1976. He also was detained for five months during the schools boycott in 1980.
By Anne Sacks

Koornhof's niece jailed for 1 month

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, April 24, 1982

3
BY ANNE SACKS

Kooroongho's niece Jade

FILED APRIL 13, 1914.

HANNAGEM, AYOA.

the court after her daughter was indicted yesterday.

Proc Hennighi Koomard and his wife are on trial.

The defendant, Mr. J. G. Hoven, is an old man and very

The defendant was indicted for

Possession of a Small Box of

Proc Hennighi Koomard is an old man.

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Proc Hennighi Koomard is an old man.
Saunders stresses constant vigilance

Detention: 'Doctors failed to speak out'

THE medical profession 'has been negligent in failing to draw to the attention of the authorities — clearly, firmly and publicly — the profound, seriously adverse effects of solitary confinement,' Dr S J Saunders said last night.

Dr Saunders, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Cape Town, was addressing the College of Medicine of South Africa and new fellows, diplomats and members received into the college.

He said the profession has an obligation to set an example to society in those areas in which it has special knowledge, and here again there has recently been widespread concern about the effects on detainees of detention without trial, especially with regard to their access to medical care and most particularly to the consequences of solitary confinement.

Ethics

The profession had to demonstrate its ethical values, just as justice had to be seen as well as received.

I mention these things because we live in the real world and, because we must always be vigilant in order that we maintain the ethical standards which society rightly demands of us.

Earlier, Dr Saunders questioned the validity of accepted medical training in the light of modern medical technological advances, and also asked whether methods of selecting students ensured that the best possible doctors entered the profession.

Base

'It seems to me that we must broaden the base of our educational system.

'We should at least insist that medical students choose from one of a group of subjects, such as history, or a language or philosophy.

'One should try to ensure that this happens by removing something from the curriculum, which is already too crowded and compressed.' Doctors 'require more than factual knowledge,' he said.
Top-level detention meeting

Mail Reporter

A NATIONAL delegation from the Detainees' Parents Support Committee will meet the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order in Cape Town tomorrow.

A joint meeting with the two Ministers, B.-Robie Coetsee and Mr. Paanen, was requested by the DPPC late last year and was finally granted in March.

The DPPC intends discussing the following:

- Detention clauses in security legislation;
- Officially sanctioned interrogation practices and their limits;
- Safeguards against abuse;
- The separation of Ministry of Justice and police responsibility in decisions to detain, prosecute or release;
- The banning of detainees who have been released without being charged.

The DPPC also intends raising the question of independent medical attention for detainees.

Date of registration unknown

presented in draft

Terminated membership of TUCSA 1992/73

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TERMINATED MEMBERSHIP UNION
Crowd welcomes released detainee

Mercury Reporter

A CROWD of about 100 jubilant people, waving placards and singing freedom songs, gathered at Louis Botha Airport last night to welcome back former detainee Yusuf Mohamed, who was released last week after being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Mohamed, a 32-year-old Durban lawyer, was detained in Durban on November 27 last year. He was transferred to John Vorster square in Johannesburg three weeks ago.

'I'm very happy to be back,' he said as he was embraced and kissed by well-wishers.

Miss Merle Favis of Durban, who was detained and released on the same dates as Mr Mohamed, was at the airport to meet him.

'I'm overawed at the quantity of support from a wide range of people. It is a reflection of the extent of popular opposition to State security legislation,' Miss Favis said.

She said she hoped to carry on working as editor of the S A Labour Bulletin.
Ministers in talks on detainees.

Johannesburg. A national delegation from the Detainees Parents' Support Committee will meet the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order in Cape Town tomorrow.

A joint meeting with the two ministers, Mr Kobie Coetsee and Mr Louis le Grange, was requested by the DPSC late last year and was finally granted during March.

The DPSC intends discussing the following:

- Detention clauses in security legislation.
- Officially-sanctioned interrogation practices and their limits.
- Safeguards against abuses.
- The separation of the Ministry of Justice and police responsibility in decisions to detain, prosecute or release.

The DPSC also intends raising the question of independent medical attention for detainees, and the banning of detainees who have been released without being charged.

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Membership

Coloured, Asian and White

African

Total

1979
Koornhof
report
March 26, 1982

In a report in The Argus on Friday, headlined, "Koornhof's niece killed a month," it was stated that Hannchen Elizabeth Fitzgerald was also alleged to have provided a report from Mr. de Beer to the ANC.

This is incorrect. The sentence should have read she "agreed to provide the ANC with a report from Cedric de Beer." She did not provide the ANC with a report.
Koornhof report
error 26/4/82

**Correction**

In a report in The Argus on Friday, headlined, Koornhof's niece jailed a month, it was stated that Hannchen Elizabeth Fitzgerald "was also alleged to have provided a report from Mr de Beer to the ANC."

This is incorrect. The sentence should have read she "agreed to provide the ANC with a report from Cedric de Beer." She did not provide the ANC with a report.
Call to end "root causes" of disease

Staff Reporter

THE medical profession should aim at eliminating the root causes of socio-economic illnesses such as TB and malnutrition, rather than merely treating each case, the vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr S J Saunders, said on Friday.

Dr Saunders was addressing the College of Medicine of South Africa.

"The profession's obligation is, of course, to ensure that society, and particularly the opinion-makers and policy-makers in society, remain fully informed about the root causes and extent of problems such as these," he said.

The profession was obliged to give good diagnostic and therapeutic services, but its main aim, he said, should be to eliminate this type of illness, which was widespread among underprivileged people and had a root cause in socio-economic conditions.

Detention

Dr Saunders said there had recently been widespread concern about the effects of detention without trial on detainees, especially with regard to their access to medical care and the effects of solitary confinement. The profession had an obligation to set an example to society in those areas in which it had special knowledge, he said.

Ethical problems

Dr Saunders said there were no easy answers to the difficult ethical problems in fields like abortion, test-tube pregnancies, genetic engineering and life-support systems. However, these difficulties underlined the need for doctors to receive well-rounded, broadly-based education.

He said it appeared that the base of the present medical educational system should be broadened. Medical students should at least have to choose from one of a group of subjects, such as history, a language or philosophy.

Doctors needed more than factual knowledge and the question should be asked as to whether the medical profession was doing enough to ensure that doctors were more than technicians.

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AFRICAN, ARABIAN AND WHITE MEMBERSHIP (MIAA)

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Detainees: Police explain

SECURITY Police delays in confirming detentions are caused by the necessity to confirm the identity of the person in question beyond reasonable doubt, a spokesman for the SA Police Division of Public Relations said in a statement at the weekend.

The spokesman said there seemed to be confusion over measures being taken by the police to ensure that the identities of persons being held in terms of security legislation were not mistaken.

He said the measures were not being taken to make it more difficult for a detention to be confirmed, but merely to ensure the correctness of identities in the interests of both the SAP and newspapers, as well as those involved.

"It is necessary for the SA Police to ensure that before a detention is confirmed, the identity of the person in question be established beyond reasonable doubt."

This was also to ensure that persons arrested and/or detained under the Criminal Procedure Act were not confused with detentions under security legislation, the spokesman said.

Information such as the date of birth could assist in identification. Other information such as address or identity number for instance could also be helpful to police.

"When a well-known person is being held and there is no doubt as to the identity, such measures may not be necessary."

The spokesman said the SA Police would endeavour to supply names of detainees to the media in a reasonable time.

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The National Federation of Workers has been included here although it appears into the parent union.

Some of these parent unions have been incorporated into the parent union, e.g., Boilermakers, Engineers, and Foundry Workers Union, the Food and Allied Workers Union and the Allied Food and Catering Workers Union.

Several of the local unions included are in fact parent unions whose parent unions are: Engineering Union, etc.
Detainees’ parents to see Ministers

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Detention without trial will be discussed at Government level today when a delegation from the Detainees’ Parents’ Support Committee meets the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice in Cape Town.

The two Ministers, Mr Louis le Grange and Mr Kobie Coetsee, agreed to a joint meeting with a national delegation from the DPSC in March this year.

Among the issues likely to be discussed are: the question of independent medical attention for detainees, safeguards against physical and mental abuse during the period of detention, the parameters of interrogation techniques as viewed by the security police and the legislation which leads to the banning of released detainees who have been charged.

The meeting will take place against the background of the inquest on Dr Neil Aggett and the recent banning of eight released detainees — many of whom spent months in solitary confinement while in detention.

Support for the campaign to bring an end to detention without trial also comes from the Quaker Society of Southern Africa.

The DPSC delegation is being led by Dr M Coleman, of Johannesburg, whose son was recently released after being detained for several months; Mr Hugh Floyd of Cape Town, whose daughter was released after being detained for months; Mrs Pravina Gordhan of Durban, whose husband Pravin is being detained; Mr Tom Mashinini of Johannesburg, whose wife Emma is being detained; and Professor H Koornhof of Johannesburg, whose daughter was recently sentenced.
Detainees' parents see Ministers today

By Carolyn Dempster

Detention without trial will be discussed at top Government level today when a delegation from the Detainees' Parents Support Committee meets the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order in Cape Town.

The two Ministers, Mr. Louis de Garis and Mr. Kobie Coetzee, agreed to a joint meeting with a national delegation from the DFSC, in March this year — although the committee had been pressing for a meeting since last year.

Among the issues which the DFSC intends putting before the Ministers are: the question of independent medical attention for detainees, safeguards against physical and mental abuse, and the parameters of interrogation techniques as viewed by the Security Police; the legislation which leads to the banning of released detainees who have not been charged.

The meeting will take place under the cloud of the indictment against Dr. Neil Aggett and the recent banning of eight released detainees.

Support for the struggle to bring an end to detention without trial has also come from the Quaker Society of Southern Africa.

In a statement released after their yearly meeting this week, members of the society express their serious concern about the increasing tendency of the Government to bypass the judicial process.

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YEAR OF BIRTH OF AFRICAN AND COLOURED MEmBERSHIP}

94
Detentions: Press gag condemned

In the strongest terms the proposed Press gag on the reporting of detentions would be another in a series of blows which stem from the assumption of the guilt of the accused without the issuing of a warrant, indefinite solitary confinement, no access to family, friends, peer and then reappear as a convicted criminal.

Legislation now being debated in Parliament as "another smash of the National Party's sleigh hammer."

The statement said that this fundamentally authoritarian piece of legislation be passed: it

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Biko case: decision today

Mail Reporter

A COMMITTEE of preliminary inquiry of the South African Medical and Dental Council will meet today to decide whether to recommend an investigation into the conduct of two doctors who treated black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

Mr Biko died in custody in 1977. The doctors involved in his treatment before his death were Dr Iver Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker of Port Elizabeth.

The committee is meeting after a report from a number of doctors that the issue of Mr Biko's death be reopened. The doctors include Professor Francis Ames of Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town and the head of the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Phillip Tobias.

1980 - The Union Report

(Whites only and Protectoral)

Industrial Council for the Cape Goods Industry

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1900

Area of operation: Johnsmasburg

Official: Secretary: J. Bantel

Tel: (011) 294 177

Year

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S.A. CARNES AND PROCESSORS UNION
US senator protests at TV programme on Kitson

Senator Jeremiah Denton, chairman of the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism, has protested to the CBS television network about a programme dealing with the detention and alleged torture of Mr David Kitson in South Africa. The American senator who is chairman of the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism, JOHN D’OLIVEIRA reports from Washington.

A television programme dealing with the detention and alleged torture of Mr David Kitson in South Africa has been watched “with dismay” by the American senator who is chairman of the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism. JOHN D’OLIVEIRA reports from Washington.

“In my opinion, it would have put the story in a far more accurate context, by showing that Kitson was a member of a communist-sponsored terrorist organization, and was brought to justice by a government seeking to protect itself and its citizenry from acts aimed at their destruction.”

The senator emphasized that nothing he had said should be construed as implying support for or approval of inhumane treatment of prisoners — “nor should it be interpreted as trivialising such acts of barbarism.”

Having been subjected to such treatment himself for many years, at the hands of the communists, he believed he could speak with some authority about its effects on individuals.

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MEMBERSHIP
Inquiry into Biko death

A MEDICAL committee will meet in Pretoria today to decide whether there are grounds for a full disciplinary inquiry into doctors' handling of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention.

The registrar of the SA Medical and Dental Council, Mr N M Prinsloo, told Sapa the council had decided two years ago not to institute a disciplinary hearing, but following fresh representations from certain members of the medical profession had decided to "re-investigate the matter."

A committee of preliminary inquiry will meet in Pretoria today to decide whether there are grounds for a disciplinary hearing, which would be heard in public," he said.

It is not known when the committee's findings will be made known. — Sapa

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Year: 1991

S.A. CANNAS AND ROASTERS UNION (CAPE)

100
Parents spell out Section 6 demands

By ANNE SACKS
A DELEGATION from the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee held a joint meeting in Cape Town yesterday with the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange and the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzer.

Members of the delegation were Mr Hugh Floyd of Cape Town, Mrs Pravina Jordaan of Durban, Dr Max Coleman, Professor Hendrik Koornhof, Mr Tom Mathubu and Dr Ismail Caiealia of the Transvaal.

A memorandum was presented to the Ministers, demanding to know the official limits of interrogation and whether the Minister had sanctioned the removal of detainees from police cellblocks into isolated areas such as mines, dumps, beaches, larus and open veld for interrogations.

The DPSC demanded that only abuses could be eliminated, was by prolonging access to detainees, families, lawyers and independent doctors.

Detainees held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act are allowed no access to the outside world.

The DPSC demanded the scrapping of the possession of security legislation for as long as apartheid existed.

In the interim, it demanded that detainees have free access to their families, lawyers and doctors, food and clothes, parcels, letters, books, newspapers and study material.

The parents also called for a code of conduct for interrogators, the independent monitoring of interrogation practices, and prompt and specific reporting of detentions to family and the Press.

On the banning of former detainees, the DPSC said it was "incomprehensible" that the State should justify the banning of a person detained for up to six months and then released without charge.

The DPSC also demanded clarification of the functions of the departments of Law and Justice.

It wanted to know if there was a mechanism for changing the status of detainees - whether the Justice Minister, who had "bombed" or "rubber-stamped" a decision to detain, released, re-detained or charge; and if the Attorney-General referred docket to the police if he was not satisfied with the information, thereby putting more pressure on the detainee and prolonging detention.

Correspondence between the Transvaal Attorney-General and the DPSC was attached to the memo.
Ministers deny torture claims

Chief Reporter

South Africa's security chiefs have clashed with the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) on the release to the Press of details of torture said to be used by the Security Police.

The alleged tortures are said to include hanging detainees by the arms or legs for long periods, electric shock and deprivation of sleep, food, drink and toilet facilities, as well as beatings.

The details were contained in a memorandum presented by a DPS delegation to two Ministers at a 30-minute meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

After the meeting the two Ministers, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, and Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, rejected the allegations and said these would be dealt with in due course.

The Ministers deplored the fact that the memorandum which was to have served as the basis for discussion was not previously made available to them but to the Press instead. "The delegation indicated that this had been done because their power as a pressure group was vested in publicity.

"We were therefore deprived of the opportunity to study it and to react meaningfully," the Ministers said in a joint statement.

They added that the memorandum contained far-reaching allegations and conclusions on the role of Ministers, the police, attorneys-general and medical practitioners in the security system. A member of the delegation confirmed the conclusions might be wrong, the Ministers said.

But a member of the DPSC pointed out today that the memorandum had been completed on Monday and had been handed to the Press with a strict embargo preventing publication before today.

This meant nothing could be published before the meeting, he said.

In addition, the Ministers had been sent an agenda of the meeting weeks in advance.

This agenda included:

- An official parameters of interrogation practices.
- Departmental:

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Membership

CAPE MUSISANS ASSOCIATION

142
Parents of those detained see two ministers

Staff Reporter

A COMPREHENSIVE memorandum concerning security legislation and the treatment of detainees was presented yesterday to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) during a meeting lasting 1½ hours.

However, according to a spokesman for the four-man DPSC delegation, Dr M Coleman, the ministers stated that they would respond to the memorandum only once they had had an opportunity of studying it in detail.

"Although they had been furnished with an agenda some time ago, they expressed dissatisfaction that they had not been given a copy of the memorandum before the meeting," Dr Coleman said.

'Disappointed'

He said that they were "naturally disappointed that the ministers chose not to respond during the meeting and we now anxiously await their response to our expressions of concern".

In a joint statement, Mr Le Grange and Mr Coetzee last night rejected "far-reaching" allegations and conclusions concerning the application of security legislation.

The statement said: "At the request of the DPSC, we saw a delegation of this committee yesterday. A memorandum which was to have served as a basis for the discussions was not previously made available to us, but instead to the press."

The delegation indicated that this had been done because their power as a pressure group was vested in publicity. They were therefore deprived of the opportunity to study it and to react meaningfully.

"Under the circumstances we were prepared only to accept the memorandum and to provide the delegation with an opportunity to motivate and expand on the memorandum's submissions as we were not prepared to be drawn into a one-sided publicity campaign."

"The memorandum contains far-reaching and unsubstantiated allegations and conclusions relating to the application of security legislation and the role that Ministers, the South African Police, Attorneys-General and medical practitioners play therein, and a member of the delegation confirmed that their conclusions might be wrong."

"We reject all such far-reaching allegations and conclusions and will deal with them in due course."

"We regret most strongly that the memorandum should have been sent into the world under such circumstances and against such a background."

The DPSC, formed in September 1980 to look after the interests of political detainees, their families and friends, covered the question of interrogation practices in the memorandum.

They alleged that detainees were subjected to "various forms of torture and assault, both mental and physical".

The DPSC asked for a clear statement from the ministers as to which of the alleged practices, if any, were sanctioned by them.

They also called for safeguards against abuses of detainees, asking that only lawyers and independent doctors be allowed access to them.

The DPSC also called for no longerings and deprivations without trial.

In response yesterday an advance party of the British naval task force had either landed on the Falkland Islands or was about to land there.

News blackout

One report claimed the advance party had landed at midnight South African time on Monday night. The purpose of the landing was to carry out reconnaissance for the main force which would land 48 hours later.

The Ministry of Defence at first denied the report, but later simply imposed a news blackout, refusing to give any further operational details.

Reports of the advance party's landing were published by The Times yesterday, which appeared to be quoting British sources, and also by other newspapers quoting United States intelligence sources.

Worsening weather conditions are said to be forcing the task force's hand, but it is still not certain that a major assault will take place."

(ackermans big winter sale)
Ministers hear
of 'tortures
used by police'
Mthimkulu has not fled country — parents

By Jimmy Matyu

The parents of Thulium poison victim, former detainee Mr Sipho Mthimkulu, are sick with worry over his 15-day disappearance. They do not believe he is out of the country.

They last saw him on Wednesday morning, April 14, when he was given a lift by a friend, Mr Topsy Madaka, to Livingstone Hospital.

Mr Madaka's elder brother, Mr Mbuyiso Madaka, a banned member of the outlawed Black People's Convention, fled to Lesotho about four years ago.

Colonel Gerrie Erasmus, head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, said today Mr Mthimkulu had not been detained.

A student leader, Mr Mthimkulu, spent five months in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act last year.

Mr Sipho Mthimkulu said his son left home at about 9am on April 14, for Livingstone Hospital. Later Mr Madaka returned alone and asked for Sipho's tracksuit top.

His mother, Mrs Joyce Mthimkulu, was sick with worry.

"At first we had thought he had gone to Port Beaufort but my wife had just been there and Sipho is not there. I find it hard to believe he has left the country. In fact he was never in favour of leaving the country. He had the chance while he was still a healthy young man. I cannot believe he would decide on that when he is now a very sick man," Mr Mthimkulu said.

Mr Madaka's bedridden mother last saw her son on April 14 after he bought groceries. She lives alone.

Mr Mthimkulu said: "I have checked with Sipho's friends, including members of the Congress of South African Students, and they don't know his whereabouts. They too are baffled."
Detention talks 'disappointing'

“Under the circumstances we were prepared only to accept the memorandum and to provide the delegation with an opportunity to motivate and expand on the memorandum’s submissions as we are not prepared to be drawn into a one-sided publicity campaign.

SECURITY

“The memorandum contains far-reaching and unsubstantiated allegations and conclusions relating to the application of security legislation and the role of the Ministers, the police, attorneys general and medical practitioners play therein and a member of the delegation confirmed that their conclusions might be wrong.

“We reject all such far-reaching allegations and will deal with them in due course.

“We regret most strongly that the memorandum should have been sent into the world under such circumstances and against such a background,” the Ministers said.

We were naturally disappointed that they chose not to respond during the meeting and we now anxiously await their response to our expressions of concern.”

The DPSC refused to comment yesterday on whether they had evidence to back up allegations of torture and assault contained in the memorandum.

REJECTION

The Argus Political Correspondent reports that the two Ministers have rejected ‘far-reaching’ allegations and conclusions about the application of security legislation contained in a memorandum presented to them.

In a statement the Ministers also deplored the fact that the memorandum was given to the Press.

They said they saw the delegation at the request of the DPSC.

A memorandum which was to have served as a basis for the discussions was not previously made available to them but instead to the Press.

The delegation indicated that this had been done because their power as a pressure group was vested in publicity. We were therefore deprived of the opportunity to study it and to react meaningfully.
But in practice detainees were discouraged from doing so as State-appointed officials were seen as part of the system.

The DPA believed only access to family members, lawyers and independent doctors would eliminate abuses.

It requested that panels of independent medical practitioners be appointed to visit all detainees.

The delegation pointed out that the Tokyo Declaration was a signatory to the Declaration which stated no doctor should condone torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading procedures in any situation.

The delegation said the security laws were against the interests and security of the country.

Security problems were of the Government's making as a result of its policies.

Thus the security laws serve to escalate violence and insecurity, as the record shows," the delegation said.

It rejected the detention provisions as counter to all internationally accepted norms of civilised law even in Northern Ireland, which had a greater security problem than South Africa.

Section Six of the Terrorism Act was designed so that the detainees disappeared completely from public view while Section 10 (1) of the Internal Security Act bypassed the courts to impose jail sentences by Ministerial decree.

The delegation said it demanded the Government scrap current security legislation while it persisted with its apartheid policies. However, it did not expect the Government to do this.

As an interim measure the delegation asked for certain rights for all detainees. These were:

- Freedom of access to family (appointees);
- Freedom of access to lawyers and the courts;
- Freedom of access to independent doctors;
- An approved code of conduct for interrogators;
- Strict control and independent monitoring of interrogation practices;
- Food and clothing and parcels;
- Books, letters, newspapers and study material;
- Prompt and open reporting of detentions to family and to the Press.

The delegation deplored the banning of people who had been released without being charged after five or six months in detention.

This amounted to trial and sentence by Ministerial decree.

It asked if the Minister of Justice applied his mind to every case on the question of whether a person detained under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act should be remanded under section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Or did the Minister simply rubberstamp a police decision? the delegation asked.

It also questioned the independence of the Attorney-General.

It asked if the returned dockets to the police for “another try” if he was dissatisfied with insufficient evidence.
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Ex-detainees disappear

PORT ELIZABETH Security Police are investigating the disappearance of two former detainees, one of whom is suing the Minister of Police for alleged poisoning.

A spokesman for the Security Police in Port Elizabeth said they had to know about the men's whereabouts, particularly as there was a possibility that they might have left the country illegally.

Both men were detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act last year, said the spokesman.

Mr Siphwe Mthimkulu (21) and his friend, Mr Topsy Madaka (about 30), were last seen on Wednesday April 14.

A student leader, Mr Mthimkulu spent five months in detention last year and became ill shortly after his release, baffling doctors until it was established at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town that he was suffering from rare thallium poisoning.

His mother, Mrs S Mthimkulu, said that on the day of his disappearance, he was picked up by Mr Madaka, an old friend and driven to Livingstone Hospital where he had an appointment.

She had no idea whatsoever where her son was.

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Year: 1980
Memorandum wasn’t leaked — parent

JOHANNESBURG — A member of the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee (DPSC) denied yesterday that they had handed out a memorandum to the press prior to a meeting with the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice.

He said that their memorandum had been completed only on Monday and had been handed to the press with a strict embargo preventing publication before yesterday. This meant nothing could be published before the meeting, he said.

The ministers had also been sent an agenda of the meeting weeks in advance.

The ministers, Mr. Louis le Grange and Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said on Tuesday that the release of the memorandum to the press before the committee had discussed it with them meant that they were “deprived of the opportunity to study it and to react meaningfully”.

The agenda sent to the ministers included official parameters of interrogation practices and departmental safeguards against abuses.

The DPSC believes that, as the question of interrogation is the “bread and butter” of the security system, the ministers must have known what to expect.

The committee has expressed disappointment that the ministers did not respond to allegations during the meeting but it anxiously awaits their response “to our expressions of concern”.

The spokesman said the delegation had told the ministers the memorandum had been released to the press although nothing had yet been published. The DPSC operated in the open, he said.

The memorandum states that many torture procedures are undoubtedly standard practice and it asks whether the ministers sanction any of these practices.

It asks, among other things, for a code of conduct for interrogators and strict monitoring and control of interrogation procedures. — SAPA.
LIZ FLOYD SPEAKS

DR LIZ FLOYD, who was taken from solitary confinement to a psychiatric hospital because she was considered a suicide risk after hearing of the death in detention of her boyfriend, Dr Neil Aggett, says detainees “come out intimidated, which is obviously one of the aims of detention. Though I am feeling a lot less intimidated now than I was last week.”

In an interview this week she said there were limitations on what she could speak freely about because of the inquest into Neil’s death and because she has been warned as a state witness in a forthcoming trial.

As she is limited in what she may say, Liz concentrated on her background, her and Neil’s work and her future plans.

“Working in black hospitals, I became increasingly aware of the problems faced by so many people in this society. I felt I had not only a responsibility towards them, but that I had the ability to help them.

The perspective on society you have grown up with changes when you work with people who live in townships and work in factories.

As a Rustenburg Girls’ High pupil she played Western Province hockey in 1970. She went to Georgia, America as a Rotary Exchange Student, came back to do medicine at UCT where she served on the SRC and then worked in primary health care clinics in Soweto for three years.

She had been with Neil since 1974. He also graduated as a doctor from UCT and worked in black hospitals:

“It changed the way he looked at things,” she says.

“This is ridiculous — giving you this curricula vitae — I did it for the security police — though I wasn’t asked for them, for the lawyers, for the psychiatrists,” she says.

“I feel that what has gone on in my head has become public property.

“At the clinics you learn a lot about township life. There are only two places people can take their problems — the police station and the clinic.

“As you become more competent medically, you are called on to respond to people personally to their problems and needs.

“Both Neil and I were in positions in society where we could see how changes could be made.

“That’s why he became so involved in the labour movement, because the needs there were greater than in the medical field.

“He would finish a twelve-hour session at Baragwanath hospital on Friday night and go straight back to union work on the Saturday.

“There were more important things for us to do than earn as much money as possible and what the hell is this doctor doing when he could be in private practice.”

PHOTOGRAPH BY DOUG PITHEY

“I am still suffering from the effects of solitary confinement.”

Cond. on Page 23
DR LIZ FLOYD and Dr Neil Aggett on holiday in the Drakensberg in August last year.

Cond. from Page 22

tice earning R4 000 a month?"

"Neil was not materialistic. When they drew up his estate they found all he owned were his books and clothes.

"This highlights the conflicts in society and the way different people look at it.

"I was also doing a lot of work with workers' compensation claims for the Industrial Aid Society, a legal aid clinic.

"We found that claiming money as compensation for an injury was complicated and took a long time. The money couldn't replace what was lost. For example, a labourer who loses three fingers is virtually unemployed.

"Because of our frustrations we started looking at how to prevent accidents."

Liz began studying health and safety in industry and two weeks before being detained she completed a diploma in occupational health.

Her work outside the hospital included helping people with complaints about leave pay, notice pay, sick benefits, pensions and unemployment insurance as well as projects on the cost of living and pensions.

This is the kind of work she was doing when she was detained.

"This banning is a sentence without trial which effectively silences you so the public can't judge for themselves. By your words and your work, what you stand for.

"In this recent spate of detentions a lot of women were jailed. I think that white women are taking on more responsibility because they are gaining confidence in their ability and also many white men are leaving the country to avoid the army.

"For Neil and myself the personal and political were totally intertwined. Because Neil was so committed to the labour movement he had made a lot of personal sacrifices long before he was detained.

"The Food and Canning Workers' Union is the fastest growing and largest food union in the Transvaal. As secretary for the Johannesburg branch of the union, Neil played a key role. He had exceptional insight into labour issues. Food and Canning was one of the first independent progressive unions to establish itself in Johannesburg. From there they were in a position to help other unions.

"Neil is irreplaceable in Johannesburg at present.

After Neil's death, one of the responses by big management was to say that Neil's dying in detention actually harmed labour relations. Several management offices sent letters of sympathy to Neil's family.

"Management believes they should be left to deal with militant unions without interference from the security police.

"Neil always worked along democratic principles. Any action he took was in terms of a mandate from the union members. In anything he did he was answerable to the union membership. Neil took this very seriously and believed this was how a union should work."

BRUCE CORDON and LIZ MACKENZIE
Ntlokoa is released

BY LEN KALANE

A banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntlokoa, has been released from jail after spending two separate six months' sentences.

Both sentences were for breaking his banning order on two separate occasions. He went to jail last year in March after a Johannesburg magistrate had sentenced him to six months.

But after spending about five months for the first banning order offence, Ntlokoa was taken from the Leeuwkop Prison in a Johannesburg magistrate to face a further similar charge which earned him another six months in September last year.

The first Ntlokoa charge was that he had attended an illegal gathering on October 19, 1980 at a school in Kagiso. This, according to evidence at court, broke two clauses in his banning order. The October 19 gathering was to commemorate Black Wednesday when the Government banned the World newspapers and several black organisations in 1977.

Ntlokoa was released on R200 bail for this charge but he was again arrested in Ermelo by Security Police while travelling with friends in February last year. He was kept in police custody under the General Law Amendment Act which allows for 14 days' detention. His bail was treated, and finally got a six months' sentence for attending the Kagiso gathering.

While in jail, Ntlokoa, who is a former executive member of the Young Christian Workers (YCf) was brought before court again to face charges brought by Security Police for breaking his banning order of leaving the Krugersdorp magisterial area. He got another six months.

Ntlokoa was released about two weeks ago from the Leeuwkop prison.

Security Police picked him up from Leeuwkop and took him to the police headquarters in Krugersdorp where they finally released him.

His banning order expires in 1983, and he may not be quoted in terms of the Internal Securitie
Meeting with detainees’ parents

Ministers deny torture claims

THE MINISTERS OF JUSTICE and of Law and Order yesterday rejected graphic allegations of torture said to be practised by the Security Police on political detainees.

Instead, the Ministers clashed with the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee on the release to the Press of the allegations.

The allegations include that detainees are hanged by their arms and legs for long periods, given electric shock and deprived of sleep, food, toilet and drink facilities, as well as being subjected to physical assaults.

In a joint statement, the Ministers said: “A memorandum which was to have served as a basis for the discussions was not previously made available to us, but instead to the Press.

“The delegation indicated that this had been done because their power as a pressure group vested in publicity.

“We were therefore deprived of the opportunity to study it and to react meaningfully.

“Under the circumstances we were prepared to accept the memorandum and to provide the delegation with an opportunity to motivate and expand on the memorandum’s submission as we were not prepared to be drawn into a one-sided publicity campaign.

“The memorandum contains far-reaching and unsubstantiated allegations and conclusions to the application of security legislation and the role that the Minister, the SAP, Attorney-General and medical practitioners play therein, and a member of the delegation confirmed that their conclusions might be wrong.

“We reject all such far-reaching allegations and conclusions and will deal with them in due course. We regret most strongly that the memorandum should have been sent into the world under such circumstances and against such background.” the statement says.

POLICE

In a statement the DPSG says they were

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Jailed man wins appeal

PRETORIA — An appeal against a Johannesburg man's conviction in terms of the Terrorism Act and his seven-year jail sentence was upheld by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Archibald Monty Mzimathih, 31, of Soweto, who has been in detention since his arrest in April 1979, was convicted in October 1980 of undergoing military training in Russia between March and July of 1977.

Mr Justice BLS Franklin found there had been a "miscarriage of justice" when the trial magistrate had refused to allow evidence to be heard on commission in Lesotho.

Mr I Mohamed, SC, appearing for Mr Mzimathih said the defence had witnesses in Lesotho.

Refugee status

They could testify that Mr Mzimathih was involved in a car accident in June, 1977 after having received refugee status from the Lesotho Government in April and had signed for his monthly allowance until July 1977.

Mr Mohamed also argued that a statement by Mr Mzimathih was made under duress.

Mr Mzimathih had alleged he was assaulted and told by police to say he was a member of the banned African National Congress and went to Russia for training.

"An extraordinary feature of the State's case was that it failed to call the police witnesses Mr Mzimathih alleged had been involved in his ill-treatment," said Mr Mohamed. — Sapa
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Telephone: (031) 61351

Officials: Secretary: M.F. Hansa

Area of Operation: Natal

Founded: 1934

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: [Image of a certificate or emblem]
THE Commissioner of Police, General
M C W Geldenhuys, yesterday ordered
an extensive investigation into allega-
tions of torture contained in a memo-
randum submitted to the Ministers of
Law and Order and of Justice by the
Detainees' Parents' Support Commit-
tee.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the
Ministers concerned deplored that the
memorandum had been handed to the
press, some newspapers thought it fit
to publish the allegations contained in
the memorandum without first ensur-
ing the truth or otherwise of these
facts," Gen Geldenhuys said.

"In view of the seriousness of these
allegations, those making them will be
approached for statements and be af-
forded the opportunity to substantiate
their claims."

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JUMAIES AND COLLECTIVES UNION

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PORT ELIZABETH - Mr Siphiwo Mthimkulu, a former Port Elizabeth detainee who disappeared on April 14 and a friend who disappeared with him, Mr Topsy Madaka, are "safe".

Mr Mthimkulu, who suffered from thallium poisoning after he was released from detention last year, last week phoned a friend in KwaZulu, Port Elizabeth, and said he and Mr Madaka were safe.

He did not say where they were, and the friend relayed the message to Mr Madaka's mother, Mrs Ntsikie Madaka, of KwaZulu.

It is also believed that Mr Mthimkulu's parents, Mr and Mrs S. Mthimkulu of Zwide, Port Elizabeth, were informed that their son was safe. The friend, who knows both Mr Mthimkulu and Mr Madaka well, said Mr Mthimkulu did not introduce himself, but he recognized his voice because the line was clear. He said he sounded quite cheerful.

A student leader, Mr Mthimkulu spent five months in detention last year and took ill on the day of his release, baffling doctors before it was established at Groote Schuur Hospital that he was suffering from rare thallium poisoning.

He recently sued the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning while in detention.

He was last seen on April 14 when he was picked up by Mr Madaka and driven to hospital where he had an appointment - DDC.

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**National Industrial Council for the Motor Industry**

**Registration:** Yes

**Founded:**

**Area of Operation:** National

**Official Secretaries:** P.O. Box 2241

**Telephone:** (011) 389 5977

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Even death in detention could be hushed up...

The net of secrecy that the Security Police have drawn around their activities could be sealed finally from the public view by the new Protection of Information Bill which replaces the Official Secrets Act.

The Bill — if it becomes law in time — could even prevent facts about the death in detention of trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett, becoming public knowledge.

And at the other extreme, if the Bill had been law at the time Mr Jan Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, would have seen his chances of a successful appeal against a conviction under the Official Secrets Act over his disclosures about Government telephone tapping as virtually impossible.

The Bill, which is to be opposed in Parliament by the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party, was drawn up by the Rabie Commission.

The commission, in a number of instances highly critical about the lack of definition and presumption clauses in other security legislation, has in this Bill included what could be some of the harshest presumptions in South African law as well as extremely vague definitions.

Mr Harry Pitman, a Progressive Federal Party justice spokesman and an advocate, said in an interview that the Bill could finally lead to Security Police methods of interrogating detainees becoming totally secret.

Because of the lack of definition of the lower definitions in the Bill, the web of secrecy can be spread virtually to any case in which the Security Police or the Government wishes to keep secret, Mr Pitman said.

Most concern is over detention without trial. The methods of interrogation of detainees, against a background of 46 deaths and numerous claims of torture being made, and the issue of an information clause for claims against the police for alleged assaults. “By a strange coincidence several detainees have been held for more than five months after the date of the assault.”

The report points out that “judges have generally avoided a thorough inquiry into methods of police interrogation in trials under the security laws.”

In view of this, the report says that “there is incontrovertible evidence that some detainees have been physically assaulted and others mentally tortured.”

Apart from the few occasions when evidence has been given in court on the interrogation methods, the only real avenue left for inquiries into these methods has been in the inquest court. But this course, according to Mr Pitman, will also be closed by the Protection of Information Bill.

All the Security Police need do is invoke its power declaring that the replies to the questions are a “security matter” as defined in the Bill and refuse to give answers.

As a result either the evidence is not given or it is taken “in camera.”

Mr Pitman says that if the Bill has become law by the time the Aggett inquest gets under way, evidence relating to torture could be kept from the public even though he feels in this case it would be doubtful whether the Act would be invoked.

The Bill also makes it impossible for the Security Police to prevent anyone knowing about the detention of any particular person, the penalty on publication being R10 000 or 10 years imprisonment or both.

Apart from the detention aspects the net of what is “secret” has become cast extremely wide with the State not being required to prove “infringement.”

Section 10 of the Bill places the onus on the accused to prove that the intention of committing any act prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic was not committed for this purpose.

Even the act of obtaining information on a “security matter” is an offence — again the Bill leaves it to the accused to prove he did not know the information was not prejudicial to enemies of the State or a foreign State.

Mr Pitman said the Bill, if it becomes law in its present form, could create not only one of the harshest forms of self-censorship in the history of the South African Press but also an unhealthy atmosphere of fear and suspicion among South Africans.
BIKO INQUIRY

Reconsidering

The death in detention of trade-unionist Dr Neil Aggett has focused national and international attention on the general conditions of detainees in security police detention and the medical treatment they receive.

Early this week, a preliminary committee of the SA Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) met to consider re-opening an inquiry into the conduct of the doctors who treated Steve Biko before his death in detention in September, 1977. However, the committee did not take a decision and will reconsider the matter at its next meeting on June 25.

The meeting was called as a result of a complaint lodged with the SAMDC by a group of prominent white doctors earlier this year. Now a second complaint has been received by the SAMDC from the Health Workers Association (HWA) — formerly the Transvaal Medical Society which represents hundreds of black hospital workers and medical staff.

The first complaint was received from Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur and Cape Town; Professor Philip Tobias, Dean of the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School; Professor Trefor Jenkins, head of the Department of Genetics at Wits University; and two Durban medical practitioners, Dr Edward Barker and Dr Leslie Robertson (Current Affairs March 5).

This submission not only calls for a re-examination of the conduct of the doctors long criticised for their role in the treatment of Biko, but contains a complaint concerning the conduct of a fourth, previously unimplicated, Port Elizabeth doctor.

The HWA complaint was lodged in terms of Section 41 of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Services Act of 1974. It is sub judice at present but also revolves around the medical care received by Biko while in detention.

According to Dr Joe Veriava, one of the six complainants and a spokesman for the HWA: "Although the SAMDC, after a preliminary hearing, dismissed a previous complaint lodged by Eugene Rautenbach (who was then ombudsman for the SA Council of Churches), the HWA believed that there was clear evidence, arising from the inquest records, that the matter should have been pursued."
In Mr. R. A. F. Swart asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the Police (a) arrested and (b) held in custody a young Black girl over the Easter weekend in Silverton, Pretoria; if so, (i) what is the girl's age, (ii) on what charge was she arrested and (iii) (aa) for how long and (bb) where was she held;

(2) whether the girl was brought to court; if so, (a) on what charge and (b) with what result;

(3) what is the policy of the South African Police in regard to detaining children in police cells?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) 15 years.

(ii) Shoplifting.

(iii) (aa) From 11h25 on 10 April to 06h30 on 13 April 1982.

(bb) In the police cells at Silverton separate from other awaiting trial prisoners.

(2) Yes.

(a) Theft.

(b) The case has been remanded to 4 May 1982.

(3) Whenever it is necessary for the South African Police to detain a child in police cells, it is as far as is practically possible attempted to keep them separate from adults and to bring them before a court as soon as possible. Except where they are detained in serious cases, they are released in the custody of a parent or guardian wherever possible.

In this particular instance the parents of the child could not be located.
Police react to abuse claims

Johannesburg. — The Commissioner of Police has reacted strongly to allegations of abuse of political detainees contained in a memorandum submitted to the Ministers of Law and Order and Justice by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee earlier this week.

In a statement issued by Colonel Leon Mellet, public relations officer of the Department of Law and Order, the commissioner announced that "those who made the allegations will be approached for statements and afforded the opportunity to substantiate their claims."

The statement "decries" that the memorandum was made available to the press and that certain newspapers published the allegations without establishing "the truth or otherwise of the facts."

The commissioner has ordered an intensive investigation into the allegations in the memorandum which was submitted to the ministers at a meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday.

Far-fetched

The statement says that at the meeting the ministers "concerned" unequivocally described the allegations as "far-fetched" and in a press statement later said the DPSC delegates' identified some of their conclusions could have been wrong.

Members of the DPSC delegation who attended the meeting were Mr Hugh Floyd, Dr Ismail Cathala, Professor Hendrik Koornhof, Dr Max Coleman, Mr Tom Mashinini and Mrs Pratima Gordhan.

In the memorandum, the DPSC demanded to know the official limits of interrogation and whether the ministers sanctioned certain methods of interrogation.

The memorandum also alleged severe abuse of political detainees by the police.