Public Sector Govt. - Prisons 1990

January - March.
SA judge calls for abolition of death penalty

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - A South African judge has come out publicly in favour of abolishing the death penalty during an interview on a British television programme.

The ITV programme First Tuesday last night featured Mr Justice John Didcott expressing his wish for the abolition of the death penalty. According to the Sapa report of the programme, the judge was said to have tried 500 murder cases but never to have imposed the death sentence.

Disagreed

The Argus London Bureau, reporting from a television Press release of the programme, said Mr Justice Didcott told British television viewers why he disagreed with the death sentence and refused to send anyone to the gallows.

But the judge said from his Durban home today that he was not prepared to make any comment to the Press on the subject or on his views regarding the death penalty.

He said he had not refused to send anyone to the gallows, adding that those were "journalists' words" and not words that he would have used himself.

He said he had not yet seen the video shown on ITV, but stressed that the comments attributed to him came in the context of a lengthy discussion.

The judge is quoted as having said on the programme: "The death penalty is a form of punishment that should have had its time altogether by now. "The overwhelming argument appears to me to be that we come down to the level of the criminal by retaliating for his act of violence in a far more cold-blooded and premeditated way."

The video in which Mr Justice Didcott was quoted was South Africa's Death Factory, the award-winning First Tuesday team's probe into the death penalty in South Africa.

It claimed that South Africa's rate of execution - one every three days - was the highest in the "civilised" world.

And it said that 97 percent of the victims of the hangman's noose were black.

Professor Denis Davis, Professor of Law at the University of Cape Town, was also interviewed: "If you are poor - and black - you do stand more chance of being hanged than if you are in any other category. "That is the reality of the death penalty in South Africa."

Yorkshire Television, which produces the programme, said its crew had gone undercover to obtain exclusive shots of Pretoria Central Prison.

It featured an interview with retired chief executioner Mr Chris Barnard, followed one man's family during the 48 hours before his hanging.

"Terrible"

Ms Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said "Between 1980 and 1988 South Africa executed 1,070 people..."

"In 1987 it reached a high of 164 persons... that year was absolutely terrible. In December 21 people were executed in one week. That is the kind of pattern that has established itself before the prison gets short-handed with people on Christmas leave," she said.

Professor Davis added: "We have got almost 300 people on Death Row and over 200 sentenced to death every year."

[Image: Mr Justice Didcott]
ANC delegation to meet Chissano today

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A high level delegation of the African National Congress has arrived in Maputo for talks with Mozambique's President Joaquin Chissano.

The delegation, led by secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo, landed at Maputo airport yesterday afternoon and was met by Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi. The ANC members held initial discussions with President Chissano soon afterwards.

The talks will be directed at the situation in the region as a whole and recent moves towards reform in South Africa. The Mozambican leader is also expected to brief Mr Nzo and his party on his meeting last month with President de Klerk.

Also in the delegation is Mr Thabo Mbeki, head of the ANC's international department, and Mr Jacob Zuma, national executive committee member and formerly the ANC's chief representative in Maputo.
Don't involve us, requests prisons dept

The Prisons Service regarded the question of executions as a sensitive matter and did not wish to become part of any "sensationalisation" of the procedures concerned.

In a statement yesterday in response to a British television programme dealing with hangings in South Africa, the Prisons Service said it had an important responsibility to prisoners' families.

In the programme, a man claiming to be a retired hangman described in gruesome detail how condemned prisoners on Pretoria's Death Row were executed and secretly buried.

"It didn't worry me," was how former sheriff Mr. Chris Barnard summed it up in an interview on the "First Tuesday" programme "South Africa's Death Factory".

It introduced him as the "chief executioner from 1962 to 1986, credited with more than 1,500 hangings during his career".

The Prisons Service denied that Mr. Barnard had been employed by the service.

Mr. Barnard said on the programme that for the executions, white caps were placed over the prisoners' heads, with a flap over the face, followed by the noose, which was pulled tight.

Most of the people he had executed did not resist, but he remembered one occasion when nine Xhosa men from the Cape had to be overpowered first.

The bodies were stripped naked, examined by a doctor and certified dead, before being placed in coffins.

The television documentary also described the process whereby family members of those executed could only apply in writing a month later for details of where the prisoner's body had been buried — a grave number — and for a death certificate.

It said the bodies were usually buried in the Mamelodi cemetery outside Pretoria, where it was estimated there were 2,000 such graves dug over the last 20 years.

— Sapa
Hangman tells of death row horrors

LONDON — A retired hangman described in gruesome detail how condemned prisoners on Pretoria's death row are executed and secretly buried.

"It didn't worry me," was how former prison warder Mr Chris Barnard summed it up in an interview by the "First Tuesday" programme, which introduced him as the "chief executioner" from 1962 to 1986, credited with over 1,500 hangings during his career.

The documentary, including secret and illegal footage of Pretoria Central Prison, was entitled "South Africa's death factory."

It informed viewers that 1,200 prisoners had been hanged in the 1980s, equivalent to one every three days, and that there are 360 — including the "Upington 14" — at present on death row.

Mr Justice John Didcott, said to have tried more than 500 murder cases but never to have imposed the death sentence, was quoted expressing his wish for the abolition of the death penalty.

The First Tuesday programme dealt at length with the case of the Upington 14, convicted and condemned on the common-purse doctrine, and then traced the plight in September of the family of Mangena Boesman, who was finally hanged in September after last-minute attempts for a stay of execution failed.

Their story was interspersed with scenes from the interview with the retired hangman recounting how he did his job.

He recalled how he and other warders would "talk, play darts or read the paper" while waiting for the final signal to pull the lever.

"It didn't worry me," he described up to seven prisoners being executed simultaneously in separate, numbered chambers.

If there was one or all of them, they all went at the same time.

White caps were placed over the prisoners' heads, with a flap over the face, followed by the noose, which was pulled tight.

Most of the people he had executed did not resist, but he remembered one occasion when nine Xhosa men from the Cape had had to be overpowered first.

Sometimes prisoners had to be pulled up and dropped again, and they were left hanging for about 15 minutes to ensure they were dead.

The former hangman also described how he used a fan to blow away the "bad smell" of trapped air and gases escaping from the bodies when the ropes were loosened.

The bodies were stripped naked, examined by a doctor and certified dead, before being placed in coffins, which were nailed shut and taken away for burial.

In another interview, Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash told of how an opposition Member of Parliament had been asked to table a question to the Speaker of the Assembly on the manner in which executions took place.

He had done so, but the minister responsible for prisons had asked him to withdraw the question as the answer would be "too gruesome" for public knowledge.

The television documentary also described the process whereby family members of those executed can only apply in writing a month later for details of where the prisoner's body has been buried.

It said the bodies were usually buried in the Melamlo cemetery outside Pretoria, where it was estimated, there were 2,000 such graves dug over the past 20 years.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Pretoria that the SA Prison Service regarded the question of executions as a sensitive matter and did not wish to become part of any "sensationalization" of the procedures concerned.

In a statement issued in response to the television programme, the Prison Service said yesterday that it had an important responsibility to the families of prisoners.

The statement said the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobe Coetsee, who is responsible for the Prisons Service, had obtained the co-operation of all political parties to deal with the issue in a sensitive and responsible manner.

The Prisons Service also said that Mr Bernard had been a sheriff and had not been employed by the service. — Sapa.
Mandela’s release expected in February

NELSON Mandela was expected to be released shortly after Parliament resumed on February 5, family and friends said yesterday.

Mandela asked his wife Winnie, who was visiting him yesterday, to begin preparations for his release.

While she would not disclose what preparations she was to make, friends said the nature of the requests indicated Mandela expected to be released soon.

At an ANC rally in Lusaka, marking the movement’s 70th anniversary yesterday, ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo said Mandela would continue as a member of the ANC’s national executive committee (NEC) after his release from prison, ANC reports.

Nzo said the ANC was not earmarking any special post for Mandela, apart from that of NEC member.

Human rights lawyer Dullah Omar, an old friend and lawyer for Mandela, who escorted Winnie Mandela to the Victor Verster prison yesterday, said she had been confident her husband would be released soon.

Omar said Mandela had not been told exactly when he would be released.

Omar said that circumstances were conducive to an early release. Firstly, the election of Parliament would be “the occasion to settle some of these matters.” Secondly, the general crisis in SA was deepening, with international pressure mounting up.

Mandela would return to live in Soweto, Omar said, but it would be a “family and political decision where he lives”.

Winnie Mandela built a controversial mansion in Soweto some years ago, but never occupied it because of adverse public reaction.

Mandela

The ANC’s release is expected to be welcomed by the British Foreign Office yesterday, as well as by the ANC’s London office.

And the Nelson Mandela International Reception Committee (NMIRC) was launched in London yesterday in anticipation of the release. It was convened by veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.

An NMIRC statement said it had been initiated after consultations with the ANC and with the support of president Oliver Tambo.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mandela’s release might pave the way for a visit to SA by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher around April. She had set this condition for what would be the first visit by a British prime minister since Harold MacMillan’s 30 years ago.

A senior ANC spokesman in London said Mandela’s release might be “a welcome development, but would not be the whole story if we are talking about creating a climate for negotiations to occur in SA”.

He said it was hoped that immediately after Mandela’s release President F W de Klerk would free all other political prisoners. Government would also have to dismantle apartheid, lift the State of Emergency and urban political organisations.

It would also have to meet all the other conditions set out in the UN declaration on SA to constitute the framework around which negotiations could be considered.

The NMIRC appealed to the international community yesterday to intensify the campaign for Mandela’s release and to prepare to celebrate the impending release with activities throughout the world.

It said Archbishop Huddleston was in New York yesterday for consultations with the UN about the initiative.

There would also be a meeting in the House of Commons on January 17 to establish a National Reception Committee in Britain.

Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, told journalists after a visit to her husband in Paarl yesterday that for the first time she felt his release was likely. “I am very hopeful now. This is the real stuff,” she said.
Nelson Mandela release soon 'the real thing'

BLACK leader Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie, talked for the first time about arrangements for his release from prison, an exuberant Mrs Mandela said after a three-hour visit yesterday.

Never before during her husband's 28 years in prison has Mrs Mandela emerged from a visit so optimistic about his prospects for freedom.

She said no release date had been given to her or her husband.

But, when asked whether it would be weeks or months from now, she replied: "I don't think we are talking about months."

President FW de Klerk, since taking office in mid-August, has freed several of Mandela's colleagues from the outlawed South African National Congress and has indicated Mandela's release will follow.

Winnie - exuberant.

A broad range of black leaders have said they cannot accept de Klerk's invitation to negotiate a new constitution until Mandela is freed.

There is strong speculation de Klerk will make a statement about Mandela's status when he opens Parliament on February 1.

Mrs Mandela spent three hours with her husband at quarters in a former staff residence at Victor Verster Prison Farm in the wine-growing town of Paarl, near Cape Town.

She emerged in the company of lawyer Mr Omar Dullah, who told reporters: "Mrs Mandela was requested by Mandela to make the visit because he wanted to discuss with her some preliminary arrangements relating to his release, in view of the general expectation that his release will be sooner rather than later."

-- Mrs Mandela declined to elaborate on the meeting.

"Suffice it to say it is the first time we have discussed the preliminary arrangements of what will happen after his release," she said.

Asked how she felt, she replied with a broad smile: "I think it is clear from my expression."

A reporter asked if the current circumstances were different from previous periods in which there were rumours of Mandela's imminent release.

"This is the real thing," she replied.

Mandela (71) is South Africa's best-known black leader.

Voting

There is widespread belief he could be elected president if the black majority had full voting rights.

He has been jailed since 1962 and is serving a life sentence for plotting a sabotage campaign to undermine the white-controlled government.

Mandela has received a steady stream of visitors in recent weeks, ranging from Cabinet Ministers to prominent anti-apartheid leaders.

He met de Klerk on December 13 at the presidential office. Sapa-AP.

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State on Mandela

Sisulu Pressures

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SOWETAN Thursday January 11, 1990
Mandela release
at ‘dynamic stage’

By Carina le Graege

The release of Mr. Nelson Mandela has reached a “dynamic” stage, a church delegation was told yesterday by State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

Mr. Ray McAuley was part of the delegation of the Church Alliance of South Africa (Casa), which held a consultation with Mr. de Klerk at the Union Buildings.

Mr. de Klerk apparently told Casa, however, that he did not have a hidden date in his drawer for Mr. Mandela’s release.

Doppers

The meeting with Casa was Mr. de Klerk’s second meeting with a church group yesterday. Earlier, he met a delegation from the Gerformeerde Kerke in Suid-Afrika (GESKA, also known as the Doppers).

The Casa delegates said after the meeting, which lasted almost 3¼ hours, that Mr. de Klerk was asked to speed up constitutional reform, remove all discrimination based on race and to consider lifting the state of emergency.

Mr. de Klerk did not, however, raise the issue of universal franchise, saying that a free and equal vote was a political question and as such fell outside the ambit of the church.

Casa had asked for yesterday’s meeting with Mr. de Klerk more than two months ago before Mr. de Klerk issued his invitation to churches for a consultation.

Casa is an alliance of pentecostal, reformed and some African independent black churches.

Dehorst, said it represented 15 million people in South Africa, of which 10 million were black.

He said Casa had told Mr. de Klerk that “as Christians we cannot have discrimination.”

The alliance clearly stated its position that there should be a free and democratic political system in our country, free from ideological bonds, like racism and Marxism. We believe that all citizens should be free to express their political standpoints in a peaceful way.”

Casa asked that the lifting of the state of emergency be considered, provided all people concerned commit themselves to peace.

It would be irresponsible for the Government to lift the emergency if necklacing and violence continues,” he said.

Death penalty

He said Casa also expressed its concern about increasing pressure in South Africa on the abolition of the death penalty, the relaxation of control of publications and films and pornography and requests for abortion on demand.

A GSKA spokesman, Dr Chris J Malan, said the GSKA’s hour-long meeting with Mr. de Klerk was a “heart to heart talk on the subject of reconciliation and justice” and came about in reaction to the open invitation by Mr. de Klerk for churches to have talks with the State.

The meeting was described as having taken place in a cordial, positive spirit at which important matters were discussed. No further details were given.

See Page 8
I wish to be free, says Mandela

Mr. Nelson Mandela said yesterday he wished to be released as soon as possible, but had no idea when this would take place, a spokesman said.

Mr. Azar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front, acted as spokesman for the first delegation of six lawyers from the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) who met Mr. Mandela at his prison quarters in Paarl yesterday.

"Mr. Mandela stressed it is his desire to be released as soon as possible. He, however, has no idea when he will be released," said Mr. Cachalia.

"It could take a few months,"

Mr. Mandela has emphasized the need for unity amongst all lawyers who support the anti-apartheid struggle and the goal of a united, non-racial democratic South Africa, Mr. Cachalia said.

Nadel declared it supported Mr. Mandela's call.

The meeting, requested by Mr. Mandela, took place at his quarters at Victor Verster prison.

Commenting on his meeting with members of the government, Mr. Mandela told Nadel he did so with a view to normalizing the situation in the country.

"Mr. Mandela said, however, this could not be construed as negotiations. Any negotiations can only take place between the ANC and the government," said Mr. Cachalia.

Mr. Mandela said he remained a loyal and disciplined member of the ANC.

Mr. Cachalia was accompanied by Mr. J. Smith, Mr. M. Bulelam, Mr. J. P. Shanan, Ms. Linda Zama and Mr. K. A. Mehmood. The meeting lasted five hours.

The second delegation of six lawyers from Nadel will meet Mr. Mandela today. — Sapa
MANDELA’S RELEASE  Fm 12/1/90  253

Waiting for February

This time — after various false alarms (or impact-absorbers) going back at least three years — it seems to be for real. Nelson Mandela, the world’s most famous political prisoner, is expected to be released within weeks, probably in February, after more than a quarter of a century in jail.

The latest predictions follow the euphoric reaction of Winnie Mandela after visiting her husband on Monday to discuss “preliminary arrangements” for his release. She doesn’t normally smile for the cameras.

Yet, judging by his talent to surprise and retain the initiative, President F.W. de Klerk could still confound all predictions.

Does he mean to release Mandela later this month? Unlikely. For one thing, Jesse Jackson arrives from the US, and government would not like any kudos for the release to attach to him.

For another, suggests an MDM source, it would be in the interests of both government and the MDM to plan the event carefully. A surprise date would mean only a few less flags, it is suggested, with no other political purchase. The stumbling blocks of the past are gone, the source adds, and it’s now just a question of timing. On the other hand, could this be yet another rumour cultivated to deaden the impact of his release?

Government has certainly handled the build-up with great shrewdness.

David Owen, a visiting British politician, met De Klerk on Monday and concluded that he was in a hurry to prepare the ground for negotiations, that he could announce certain reforms (including a partial lifting of the State of Emergency) when parliament opens on February 2 and that Mandela would probably be out in late February.

Another pointer to a February release is the delegation of the UDF national executive applied to visit Mandela at Victor Verster prison and was informed by the Justice Department that they may see him “sometime after February 2” (though they’re aware this could be a ruse).

Interestingly, a government source points out that the release timing is also up to Mandela who may well prefer a date of his own.

What will Mandela do when freed from prison? Will he automatically assume the leadership of the ANC or MDM? Their spokesmen all tell you that Mandela is a “disciplined” member of the ANC — witness the consultations and report-backs he has had with those outside — and that he will become part of a “leadership collective.” De Klerk, they reckon, should forget any hope he might have of splitting the ANC, or the ANC/MDM alliance, or the MDM.

They entertain no notion whatever of any leadership tussles, internally or externally. What precise office Mandela will hold is not, they claim, considered to be very important. After all, “Mandela is Mandela, his position is unique.”

He is seen as a genuine South African leader who transcends even the ANC, almost what Gandhi was to Indian independence. For this reason he is also seen

as the man who will be in the best position to allay white fears.

MDM sources have no doubt that he will play a leading role — especially this year and assuming that government agrees to enter talks.

But that surely is the name of the game now and, since Mandela himself has already held direct talks-about-talks with various Cabinet ministers, he is uniquely placed however you look at it.

Mandela’s release, says a UDF leader, “is going to fundamentally change the political climate in SA.”

FINANCIAL MAIL, JANUARY 12 1990
Crackdown on visits to Death Row prisoners

DEATH Row prisoners may receive fewer visits following harsher measures being taken by the prison authorities which makes for stricter visiting procedures, said the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee which plans a protest meeting outside Pretoria Central Prison today.

Visitors were given notices recently saying appointments must be made in advance if visiting a Death Row prisoner. The first appointment should be made by telephone then further visits can be arranged.

A document confirming the visit has been allowed will have to be issued to the visitor before seeing anyone on Death Row. Latecomers will have to forfeit their visits which can only take place between 9 am and 11 am or 2 pm to 3 pm.

According to the SPCC, until January 1 people were allowed to visit Death Row prisoners once their names had been submitted to the prison authorities.

"Visitors then had to sign a document and produce their identity document and were given a number," said an SPCC spokesman.

Lawyers for Human Rights' employee, Mr Sheeks Sefanyetsa, said he could not criticise the new system because it had not been operating for long enough, but he said "most families can't book visits because they don't have telephones and many are dependant on public transport and live far away. A delay could mean they have to forfeit their visits."

Prisons Department officer Colonel Dane Immelman said the new arrangements have been instituted to organise visits more effectively and it is not envisaged that this new procedure should place any limitations whatever on visits."
Dinner in style with Mandela

A FASCINATING insight into Nelson Mandela's refined tastes and the influence of luxury on his life as South Africa's president was revealed in a recent interview with a close friend of the former leader.

Mandela, who often dined in style at the presidential residence, is known for his love of fine cuisine and his appreciation for luxury items. In this interview, he discussed his fascination with the opulence of South African culture and how it has shaped his personal taste.

Mandela's friend, who wished to remain anonymous, said: "Mandela's love for luxury was evident in his choice of restaurants and his appreciation for fine dining. He once told me that he found solace in the formality of a five-star meal." The friend continued: "He believed that luxury was a necessity, not a luxury, and that it was important to embrace the finer things in life to maintain a sense of balance and perspective."
Dinner in style with Nelson

A FASCINATING insight into Nelson Mandela's lifestyle as a prison dweller at Paarl has been given by a lifelong friend.

Johannesburg businessman Richard Maponya described how the ANC leader hosted a splendid dinner for him – walled off by his prison warders.

Mr Maponya, 63, said he had his first meeting with his friend in almost 38 years in the dining room of Mr Mandela's whitewashed bungalow, where the meal was served by the prisoner's white guard of the past 30 years, a Warrant Officer Gregory.

"It was a five-star meal," said Mr Maponya.

There was tender sirloin beef and lamb chops served with a wide variety of beautifully cooked fresh vegetables. We washed it down with two very fine South African wines, one white and one red, and finished up with coffee."

Mr Mandela bubbled with questions, he said. "He was very excited and happy to know that a number of us are doing very well."

"He really did want to know what was going on in the world and in South Africa."

He was very surprised to know that I have a national car franchise in the UK."

He asked about the Car Wash and said, "If you look after me well, I may be able to give you a little bit of money when I get out."

"The warrant officer replied, "I don't earn enough money, sir, to own a BMW."

Mr Maponya shook with merriment again and quipped, "I don't worry, well give you soft terms."

Mr Mandela had also spoken with Mr Maponya and said he was impressed by him as a man of few but precise words. He also said, "I like your style."

Mr Maponya said Mr Mandela had also stressed that ANC executives in Lusaka had described him as a "good man."

"He said he was impressed."

Mr Maponya thanked him for his hospitality and said, "I hope to see you again soon."

To Page 2
Toddler run over, dies

A TWO-YEAR-OLD girl was killed at the weekend when she was struck by a car on the Grootdrakenstein-Franschoek road. Annelie Beukes was walking along the road with her mother when she suddenly ran across the road opposite the farm Waterval and was struck by the car. She died instantly.

Death row visit protest

PRETORIA — About 45 supporters of the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee (SPCC) protested at the Pretoria Central Prison on Saturday morning, at what they see as stricter procedures for visits to death row prisoners.
Protest at prison

About 45 supporters of the Save the Patriots Campaign Committee protested at the Pretoria Central Prison on Saturday morning at what they see as stricter procedures for visits to Death Row prisoners.

A senior police spokesman said most remained seated in their cars after police told them they would otherwise be constituting an illegal gathering.

By about 10am the group had left peacefully, and there were no incidents, he said.

Visitors were given notices recently saying appointments would have to be made with prison authorities in advance if someone wished to visit a Death Row prisoner.

The SPCC feared that this could result in fewer visits to such prisoners.

A Lawyers for Human Rights spokesman said yesterday he could not criticise the new system because it had not been operating for long enough, but he said that "most families can't book visits because they don't have telephones and many are dependent on public transport and live far away. A delay could mean they have to forfeit their visits".

- Prisons Department

Chasenoff, officer Colonel Danie Immelman said: "The new arrangements have been instituted to organise visits more effectively, and it is not envisaged that this new procedure should place any limitations whatsoever on visits.

"As is the case with procedures in general, the commanding officer can be contacted should any difficulty be experienced in particular instances, with a view to considering all factors involved."

- Sapa.
Mandela rides Paarl lanes, goes shopping, says report.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Nelson Mandela has been allowed to cycle round the countryside near Paarl and shop in Cape Town for Christmas gifts for his family, according to the Mail on Sunday.

The newspaper's Chester Stern said this was made possible by the fact that very few people recognised the modern-day Mandela.

"For the past four years since he had a prostate operation he has made regular visits to his urologist, Dr Wilem Laubscher, in Cape Town.

"Travelling in the lifts with patients and staff, walking around the corridors, Mr Mandela has never once been recognised."

MEETING WITH PW BOTHA

Stern also recounts two other incidents where Mr Mandela escaped being recognised.

The first was when he returned to his prison house after a meeting with Mr P W Botha.

He quotes Mr Mandela "The Press were all there. They stood around as my car slid by a few yards away. If anyone had turned around they would have seen Nelson Mandela being driven around by a white man."

On the second occasion, says Stern, as the press corps interviewed Mrs Albertina Sisulu at the prison gates, "there was a tall figure watching in the shadows nearby. It was Mr Mandela himself and the photographers never noticed."

Colonel Dame Immelman, deputy director of liaison for the Prison Services, when asked to comment on Mr Mandela cycling around Paarl and shopping in Cape Town said from Pretoria last night: "The authorities are not prepared to comment on this extraordinary exercise in imagination."

Mr Mandela's old friend, businessman Mr Richard Maponya, who visited the jailed ANC leader recently, says Mr Mandela is demanding three conditions to be met before he will come to the negotiating table.

He told the Sunday Telegraph: Mr Mandela wanted to see the ANC unbanned, the release of all political prisoners and an end to prosecutions and executions of convicted ANC terrorists.

One of Mr Mandela's first tasks on release will be to unify his own people, writes Shaun Johnson in the Sunday Correspondent.

"He will face hostility from the small but vocal 'Africanists' and Black Consciousness groups, and he will have to convince the more doctrinaire activists that he has not sold out the struggle by dealing with the Government."

"But for the moment the problems are dwarfed by the prospect (of his release) Mr Mandela commands such fervent loyalty — love, even, because he has become a repository for black South Africans of their trampled dignity — that he must stand a chance of living up to at least some of their expectations."

The Star Bureau
Long delays for trial date - official

By Janet Heard

Some people had been kept in jail for up to three years while awaiting trial because there was an insufficient number of courts, according to the deputy Attorney-General for the Eastern Cape, Mr Mike Hodgson.

The long delays facing awaiting-trial prisoners were highlighted last week by a report that an Eastern Cape prisoner, Mr Blom Pule, had embarked on a hunger strike in protest against the delay in setting him a trial date.

According to the report, Mr Pule was arrested on a murder charge in December 1987 and had appeared in court 13 times without being given a trial date.

Mr Hodgson said the situation had improved recently and there was a decreasing number of people who waited for long periods.

If the State was unable to bring a person to court within a few months of his arrest, it would be immoral to oppose a bail application and keep him in prison for a number of years, said Mr Brian Currin, the national director of Lawyers for Human Rights.

He added it was only justifiable to oppose a bail application when there was a strong possibility the accused would abscond if he was released.

Legal sources in the Eastern Cape attributed the long delay for awaiting-trial prisoners to the backlog which had arisen from the large number of arrests during the 1984-86 political conflict.

A human rights attorney said there had been an improvement in the last year, but it was common for awaiting-trial prisoners to remain in prison for a year or more before a trial date was set.

"Mr Sitole Nkanu, the Port Elizabeth regional chairman of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said "Ideally a prisoner should be released on bail after the first court appearance".

The Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Don Bruneau, said the province did not have a backlog and monthly figures showed on average that a Supreme Court trial took eight to nine months from the time of arrest until the completion of the trial.

He said there were exceptions which included complicated political cases such as the Delmas treason trial and certain fraud cases.
Mandela goes out of prison

From page 1

Stern also recounts two other incidents where Mandela had been recognized.

On the second occasion, says Stern, as the press corps interviewed Mrs Albertrina Sisulu at the prison gates, "there was a tall figure watching in the shadows nearby. It was Mandela himself, and the photographers never noticed..."

Mandela's old friend, businessman Mr Richard Maponya, who visited the jailed ANC leader recently, says Mandela is pressing for three conditions to be met before he will come to the negotiating table.

Maponya told the Sunday Telegraph that Mandela wanted to see the ANC unbanned, the release of all political prisoners and an end to prosecutions and executions of convicted ANC guerrillas.

"One of Mandela's first tasks on release will be to unify his own people," writes Shaun Johnson in the Sunday Correspondent. "Although he is the only man in South Africa who could attempt such a thing, success is far from guaranteed.

Everything is open to negotiation..."
Private clinics: 30% 1811/90
admit more low
income patients

PRIVATE clinics offering a broad range of medical services had already felt increased demand from low income earners who had been turned away from provincial hospitals, sources said yesterday.

"We have seen progressively more low income patients admitted and there is no telling how many prospective patients who, for financial reasons, have not been admitted," a northern suburbs clinic manager said yesterday.

Sources at more specialised clinics said there had been no drastic increase in the number of admissions turned away from provincial hospitals.

None of the clinics wished to be named.

The manager stressed that while private clinics would try to cater for the increased demand, they were private sector organisations which could not take over the role of public medical institutions.

"About 6-million SA patients are covered by medical aid. Of these more than 80% are white," he said.

Responsibility for those who were not insured lay with public organisations, rather than the private sector, he said.

Managers agreed SA's problem was unique as this country faced both First and Third World medical needs.

DP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said yesterday the TPA announcement that it would be cutting back hospital services was "utterly unacceptable".

Schwarz said in a statement the move demonstrated a "complete absence of appreciating the priorities for our community."

He said the Minister of Finance could make funds available to ensure the functioning of the provincial hospitals.

"Parliament can vote the necessary money in the additional estimates," he said.

20-warders appear on assault charge

DURBAN — Twenty Westville Prison warders appeared in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting a group of prisoners.

The court was told Sgt M S Thusini had fallen ill and was unable to attend.

The charge sheet said the 21 accused — all warders at Westville Prison at the time — were charged with assaulting 37 prison inmates on July 14 1986 by "hitting them with rubber batons and/or kicking them, causing wounds, injuries or hurts".


253: Adjudication

The accused, who filled benches lining three sides of the court-room, were not asked to plead.

Prosecutor Q Paterson asked the court if it was not possible to continue the trial in Thusini's absence. But the three defence counsel asked for an adjournment until he was found.

Magistrate Trengove replied that the trial could not proceed because Thusini had not yet pleaded. He adjourned the hearing until today.

He warned the 20 accused to appear, but issued a warrant for the arrest of Thusini.

A policeman was ordered to bring Thusini to the court today, when it will be determined if he is able to stand trial.
Allegations of hunger strike on death row

PRISONERS on Pretoria Central's death row have allegedly begun a hunger strike to protest against new, harsher regulations concerning visits.

Save The Patriots Campaign spokesman Jerry Ndou said yesterday prisoners had started their hunger strike on Saturday.

Ndou said a mass meeting would be held in Johannesburg on Friday to protest against the new regulations, which were instituted last week and which require that appointments be made by visitors.

It was claimed this arrangement caused difficulty to relatives who lived far away and who had no telephones. Previously, there were specific daily times for visits to death row prisoners.

A Prisons Services spokesman denied a hunger strike had started at the prison.

He said the new arrangements had been instituted to organise visits more effectively, and denied they placed limitations on visits. — Sapa.
Death row prisoners on hunger strike?

Johannesburg. — Political prisoners on death row at the Pretoria Central Prison have embarked on a hunger strike, according to Mr Jerry Ndou, spokesman for the "Save the Patriots Campaign."

He claimed at a press conference that this was in protest at the harsher regulations controlling visits to death row prisoners, which were instituted last week.

The new regulations require that appointments be made by visitors before coming to the prison.

A spokesman for the Prison Services yesterday denied knowledge of a hunger strike at the prison.

"No one is on hunger strike at Pretoria Maximum Prison and there hasn't been any hunger strike since the new regulations were imposed."

Yesterday's announcement of protest action follow a Pretoria Central Prison demonstration on Saturday, where about 45 parents of death row prisoners and supporters of the Save the Companions Campaign Committee (SPCC) handed a petition to police, concerning visitation rights.

The petition addressed to the head of the prison, was also faxed to State President F W de Klerk and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok.

The new regulations came as the form of letters to family members saying visiting appointments would have to be made with prison authorities in advance.

— Sapa
20 warders in court charged with assault

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Twenty warders at Westville Prison appeared before Mr J Trengove in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of assaulting a group of prisoners.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning because another of the accused failed to appear.

The court was told that Sergeant M S Thusuni had fallen ill and was unable to attend.

The 21 — all warders at Westville Prison — are charged with assaulting 37 inmates of the prison on July 14, 1988, by “hitting them with rubber batons and/or kicking them, causing wounds, injuries or hurts”.


The accused, who filled benches lining three sides of the court-room, were not asked to plead.

Prosecutor Mr Q Paterson asked the court if it was not possible to continue the trial in Sgt Thusuni's absence, but the three defence counsel, Mr F Viljoen, Mr G Thomas and Mr B Nkosi, asked for an adjournment until he was found.

Mr Trengove replied that the trial could not proceed because Sgt Thusuni had not yet pleaded and adjourned the hearing until today.

A policeman was ordered to bring Sgt Thusuni to the court today when it will be determined if he is able to stand trial.
In the Prison at Paarl

Mandela - the Enigma

By Patrick Lawrence
"In the Prison at Paris"

Mandela - the Enigma

BY FRANCINE GRIFFITHS
The likely effect the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela will have on the rand has been largely discounted and is already reflected in the present prices, brokers and banking sources said yesterday.

There was therefore unlikely to be a sharp rise in the value of the currency. Sudden heavy buying or selling by non-residents of gilts was therefore also unlikely.

The sources were responding to suggestions that what one trader called "the Mandela factor" may cause sharp movements in the rand and gilt markets.

"It has already been largely discounted," said a Standard Merchant Bank spokesman, who described the rand as the real political barometer of the country.

This was echoed by a spokesman from First National Bank, who said that non-residents were now buying SA gilts for purely financial reasons. "If the yields drop to below 9%, we could see some profit-taking," he said.

A First National Bank spokesman said the world may yet get bullish on SA after an eventual Mandela release. This would push the rand up still further.

But a gilt trader from brokers Simpson McKee said: "I think the rand has already reached the point where its attraction is starting to wane."

Yields may soon dip to under 9% and if rates moved up any further, it could be a sign to foreign buyers to start taking profits.

"The tone of the market is now bearish and I don't see Mandela making that much of a difference," she said.

Instability

A trader from another broking firm said even if yields dippd below present levels, they would still be among the highest on offer in the world.

A spokesman from a merchant bank took a different tack, saying that cautious German and Swiss investors — whom he estimates at 75% of the market — may see in the Mandela release the beginnings of political instability and start selling.

"It's the Americans that are calling for the release of Mandela, but they're not really in the market anyway," he said.

On a positive note, he said, Mandela's release might take the political heat off London and bring its banks and institutions back into the market.
It's the show of the year...
SA's productive pulse

It was gold that led to the Witwatersrand becoming the industrial and financial centre of Africa

The Witwatersrand, the world's richest gold mining centre, attracted entrepreneurs and investors from around the world. It created a demand for services and a growing market for farming produce, machinery, goods and financial services.

Moreover, it became a magnet for job-seeking blacks and whites living in outlying areas of SA and southern Africa.

Railway lines snaked across the desolate Karoo and Highveld areas from the coastal cities of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban to meet the growing demand for imports, and also for the increasing mining and agricultural exports from the Transvaal and Free State hinterlands.

The scene was set for the growth of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) complex, which today dominates SA's economic, financial, industrial and urban development.

Following the rapid industrial growth set off by World War 2, the PWV also led SA's industrial growth during the Sixties and Seventies. Today the small geographic area of the PWV (only about 2% of SA's total land area) provides:

- About 45% of SA's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). And, in the PWV area, the Witwatersrand alone provides 75% of the area's GDP, "which clearly distinguishes the area as the economic powerhouse of SA and of the PWV region in particular," says Peet Strydom, senior economist at Absa Bank.
- About 48% of SA's total number of manufacturing establishments (the Witwatersrand alone comprises 40.5% of the total, or 85% of the PWV), and
- About 41% of SA's household taxes, 40% of household income and 41% of household savings.

Based on the PWV area's massive economic power, and especially following the abolition of the pass laws legislation in 1986, the proverbial floodgates opened up, allowing black urbanisation to become the dominant socio-economic process in the area for decades ahead.

Some statistics on urbanisation now taking place and projected for the future illustrate the fact that coping with this new phenomenon will influence economic, political, housing, transport, local government and industrial development policies for the years that lie ahead.

According to Market Research Africa director Andries Oosthuizen, about 38% of SA's population in 1980 was living in the four metropolitan complexes, of which the PWV made up 46%, with 75% of the black urbanised population.

By 1985 the PWV population of 5.7m comprised 24% of SA's total population (excluding the TBVC countries), and this population was made up of 34% whites, 6% coloureds and Indians and 60% blacks.

However, in 1985 only 40% of all SA blacks were urbanised, compared with 78% of coloureds, 90% of whites and 93% of Indians.

Black urbanisation: "Projections indicate that the already highly urbanised non-black population will grow by about 2m in the period 1980-2000, while black urbanisation could grow by 7m-18m, implying a black urban population of 21m-25m in the year 2000. Future urbanisation basically refers to black urbanisation," says Oosthuizen.

SA's cities are changing fast; and

- Black urbanisation in the Durban-Pinetown-Martizburg and Cape Peninsula areas took place at unprecedented rates during the period 1980-1988 (in the Durban area, the black population is projected to grow from 221,000 in 1980 to 47,7m in 2000), while the total PWV population should increase from 3.3m to about 8m over the same period. This is leading to enormous pressures on existing urban infrastructure.

"Increased rapid urbanisation of blacks, especially since 1986, led to squatting and backyard living and these contribute to a situation where accurate figures on black urbanisation are difficult to obtain.

"Oficial sources say there were 127,000 black squatters and 922,000 backyard residents in the PWV at the end of 1989," adds Oosthuizen.

But while there might be a margin of error in these calculations, the fast-growing demand for land and housing has led to the identification of about 41,000 ha in the PWV area for future black occupation.

"At the planning norm of 90 persons per hectare gross, this gives an additional potential population of 3.7m people, as opposed to the 3.3m black people already accommodated in the PWV in 1980," he says.

The dominance of the PWV area within SA is shown by the fact that it provided 54.3% of industrial manufacturing, 48.3% of wholesale and retail trade, and 42% of the GDP in 1983.

And in 1985 it was the home for 33% of SA's economically active population. It comprised a similar 33% of SA's total black economically active population in 1988, while only making up 22.5% of SA's total black population.

"From the statistics shown, the dominant economic role of the PWV area is apparent. Within the PWV area again, the Witwatersrand is dominant and within the Witwatersrand the Central Rand or Greater Johannesburg is the generating force with the focus on commercial activities," he says.

"I need not emphasise that this area should be planned and managed with great circumspection and, above all, its economic viability and proper functioning as the central city's major metropolitan complex should not be damaged, says Oosthuizen. With the massive increases in projected urbanisation, it could be a case of adapt or die."
HIGH ROAD TO NELSON

One unexpected visitor to Nelson Man-
 dela, among the stream of callers at his
 Vector Versity prison villa, was Anglo
 America’s Clem Sunter, newly appoint-
ed chairman of the corporation’s Gold
 Division. He saw him last Tuesday.

Sunter had been hoping that word of
 the meeting would not get out but sus-
pected that some journalist would hear of
 it sooner or later. Though he preferred
 not to reply to specific questions on what
 the great man had to say, Sunter never-
 theless shared some of his impressions
 (far less effusively than Soweto busi-
 nessman Richard Maponya, after his
 visit to Mandela).

Even leaving aside the enormous myth.
 which goes with the name Mandela, says
 Sunter, “he came across as a very impres-
sive man indeed, and very open-minded.”

Their discussion — mainly politics and
 economics, but nothing about the date of
 his release — was an “unbelievably good”
 one. Sunter came away with “great hope”
 for the future of this country.

Mandela also struck him as very prac-
tical, not wedded to a particular “ism,”
 but sharing belief in a more pragmatic
 blend of ideologies (which Sunter himself
 propagates). He is concerned about “so-
 cial justice and social responsibility,”
 says Sunter, without wishing to elaborate.

Mandela seems “remarkably well-read,
 and up-to-date” and very aware of events
 such as those across eastern Europe,
 which have probably influenced his think-
ing. What most impressed Sunter was
 that Mandela judges people as individu-
 als and not by their backgrounds.

While it was difficult to say whether
 Mandela saw himself as a national leader
 (as opposed to a purely ANC one), there
 was no doubt that there is “consensus”
 between him and the ANC on the issue of
 negotiations.

Pity it couldn’t all be spelled out with
 the clarity of one of Sunter’s scenario
 presentations.

Amid rejoicing in Lusaka last Mon-
 day over the reunion visit to ANC exiles
 by Walter Sisulu and those released with
 him, the ANC announced that it is pre-
 pared to start negotiating with Pretoria
 even though key apartheid laws remain
 on the statute book. If unbanned, it added,
 the ANC would engage in peaceful
 political activity.

It was also suggested that Sisulu and
 comrades could be co-opted onto the
 ANC national executive committee.
Political sentiment lifts gold

Star Bureau

LONDON — Rumours of Nelson Mandela's imminent release have boosted both share prices and the rand, and chartists say gold could go through the roof.

Some experts have expressed fears about the effects of the rebel cricket tour, saying this could threaten the hope of an early end to the State of Emergency.

But business people are nevertheless enthusiastic over prospects for South African shares, which have doubled on average over the past year in local terms and have made larger gains in Sterling because of the Pound's rise.

Mr Rob Weinberg, from stockbroker James Capel, said "There is a vast dam holding back a vast amount of international money waiting to invest in South Africa if the right sort of political climate emerges.

"Prices could well go substantially higher if a release date for Mandela is announced at the state opening of Parliament on February 2 and if the State of Emergency is removed, as many expect."

In the meantime, Richard Lake, at the World Stock Market Analysis, sees the price of gold consolidating earlier gains at the present $403 an ounce.

"He believes the price could rise to $460 and possibly $500 this year," Gold opened at $409 in Hong Kong this morning, after closing at $410.25 in New York on Friday.
DET admits 2 prisoners didn't cheat in exam

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

Two awaiting-trial political prisoners who wrote matric in July last year have been accused of cheating by the Department of Education and Training (DET) and had their results withheld.

Lawyers for the candidates approached The Star and, on investigation, the DET admitted yesterday that it had made an error. The wrong letter had been sent.

Mr Ephraim Molefe Makanazi and Mr Ambrose Mpho Nolutshungu, who have spent more than four months in Pretoria Central Prison on charges in terms of the Internal Security Act, received letters from the DET dated December 27, their lawyers said.

The Star is in possession of letters which were sent to the prisoners' parents. They read: "The department regrets that it has to inform you that the results which your son obtained in the different subjects that he wrote may not yet be made known to him at this time as it is suspected that he may have copied the English subject during the examination in question.

"Your son has also been informed of the withholding of his results by letter."

DET spokesman Mr CL Dreyer said the department had made an error.

There are a couple of points that need to be clarified. Firstly, we found out today, Monday, that the wrong letter went out to the prisoners and their parents. Secondly, they are not suspected of cheating.

Our problem was that the examination scripts were found in a box with scripts of a different subject, and we were puzzled by this, he said.

Lawyers for the prisoners said "It's a typical case of the DET sending out letters before checking. We have been investigating the matter because we believe it is impossible for anybody to cheat while writing under the strict conditions prisoners are subjected to."

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Career guide to earth sciences

A careers guidance exhibition aimed at the earth sciences including geology, will be held from January 23 to February 25 in the main hall of the Johannesburg Public Library.

The scope includes drilling, prospecting by satellite, economics of mining and educational requirements.
Networks all want Nelson's first interview

By Rampay Milne, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — US television networks have joined in a frantic scramble to be the first to interview jailed ANC leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, with some of the biggest TV "names" personally handling negotiations.

Spokesmen for the networks said yesterday they were all acting in the belief that Parliament would vote in favour of freeing Mr. Mandela during its new session next month and have started "a frantic, competitive scramble" for the interview.

CBS anchor Dan Rather is one of the senior TV personalities seeking a Mandela interview.

But insiders say they believe ABC's Ted Koppel has an edge in the contest based on his series of "Nightline" shows from South Africa in 1985.

"Obviously we are very interested in the story," said a "Nightline" spokesman.

"It's at a very sensitive stage and, ultimately, we don't know what will happen."

There is no deal, contract or promises, a CBS spokesman said.

"Many things are in the works," he added. "We don't wish to discuss them at this time.

"An NBC spokesman said:

"Every news organization is interested in an interview with Mandela, and an exclusive interview would be all the more rewarding."

There is widespread, almost daily, speculation in US news media concerning Mr Mandela's release, a "story" that one journalist said US news organizations saw as being "bigger than what's happening in Eastern Europe, if and when it happens."
Cabinet to adopt plan to aid talks

CAPE TOWN -- Cabinet meets today to finalise a package of measures aimed at creating a climate into which Nelson Mandela can be released to facilitate negotiations between government and the ANC.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has said Mandela's description of himself as a facilitator between government and the ANC is a giant leap in the negotiation process.

Coetsee is one of the members of the Cabinet's inner circle of four which will take the final decision on the date of Mandela's release.

It is the first Cabinet meeting of the year and Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, who heads government's negotiating team, is expected to brief his colleagues on recent statements by the ANC outlinging its position on negotiations and on Mandela's 10-point plan which is reported to contain proposals to negotiate power-sharing.

Prior to their going on holiday in mid-December, senior government ministers said they were looking for some kind of commitment from the ANC to seek peaceful solutions to make it possible for government to unban it and other organisations.

With the ANC having hinted at a willingness to negotiate under certain conditions, Cabinet is now in a position to take decisions on unbanning it and lifting the emergency (while retaining the ban on television coverage of unrest) to create a climate for negotiation into which Mandela can be released.

Mandela's 10-point plan was discussed by the ANC executive last week and, according to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, was endorsed by the Frontline states. The plan was believed to have been submitted to De Klerk when he met Mandela in December.

Despite the recent spate of rumours on Mandela's release, ministers said yesterday only De Klerk, Coetsee, Viljoen and Foreign Minister Pik Botha would know the exact date on which the ANC leader would be freed.

Ministers are not ruling out the possibility that Mandela could even be released before the opening of Parliament on February 2. However, the general expectation is that his release will follow the announcement of a package of measures designed to create conditions in which negotiations can take place.

Interviewed by the NP official newspaper, Coetsee said Mandela's description of himself as a facilitator between government and the ANC could be interpreted as a giant leap in the negotiations.

To Page 2

Cabinet plan

Mandela told SACC general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane, when they met on December 16, he was not negotiating with government. Rather he was acting as a facilitator to create the conditions for genuine negotiations.

Coetsee told the Nationalist that government was weighing up this possible role for Mandela.

In the interview, Coetsee also undermined a recent statement by former ANC general secretary Walter Sisulu that Mandela could not be released into a vacuum.

Other ministers had also endorsed this view saying Mandela's release was part of a process and could not be determined by events like the opening of Parliament. Rather it would take place when government believed it had created the conditions in which he could play a meaningful role in negotiations.

CHARLENE SMITH reports that sources close to the President said yesterday Mandela and De Klerk would host a joint press conference after the release of the world's most famous political prisoner.

However, the President's office said the claim was "speculation in its purest form" and the media was rife with rumours, "some based on fact, and others not".

A spokesman for the President's office, BERNARD KUPPER, said the office had no plans yet concerning the release of Mandela.

The MDM also said yesterday it had made no special plans for Mandela's release.

An MDM spokesman said a special office to deal with the Press might be set up, but otherwise the release of Mandela would be handled on a similar basis to that of the seven released ANC Rivonia trialists on October 15, last year.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that Social Democratic Party co-leader and former Foreign Secretary David Owen said yesterday Mandela would make a speech in Africaans when he was released.

The speech would be addressed to SA's five-million whites, acknowledging their "vital role in a united future.

In a leader page article in the Daily Telegraph yesterday, Owen praised the Gorbachev-like changes introduced by De Klerk last year. He said his most crucial decision was to accept direct negotiations on an open agenda with the ANC and other parties.

He also predicted that the ANC and other black leaders would adopt a more pragmatic stance once negotiations began.
Haben been to Victor Poster a few times I was held there as a detainee in 1986, 1987 and 1988. The last time I was held there for 12 months.

Last week I returned as an honored guest.

I was held a week before the visit that I would be part of the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) delegation to Comrade Mandela. Obviously I felt very privileged to have the opportunity to see him before his release.

I don’t normally show my emotion, but it was like you narrowly avoided having no emotion—you were so centred but immediately afterwards none of it was there.

Last year, I went to Victor Poster to visit a comrade who is serving prison sentences and had just been transferred to the vans, the warden at the gate told me the same guards were due to do a tour of the prison again, I was told to sit out with the remains of the food that had been given us.

But this time, I had been sent by the Big Man and nothing was going to stop me from going.

There were five of us in the delegation, including SAYCO’s national executive committee of Squam, one from Cape Town, one from the southern Transvaal, myself, and myself.

Prison grounds

We arrived at Victor Poster last Wednesday and the warden at the gate was the biggest, blondest, most muscular man who took us into the prison grounds.

We drove past the prison and on the other side of the other side of the prison, the other side of the roads, where the distances were usually held in the maximum security section.

We drove past the area called Klein Karoo where the banned workers have a site and a gravel road for about 50km before we reached Comrade Mandela’s prison house.

It is painted white and there are bars on the windows in the ground floor. These are black paint on front and we were told that if we try to break on the bars of the bars on us before we were all very close to the ground.

Mr. Vanuas introduced us to Comrade Mandela’s watch, Lieutenant General de Klerk, to the living room of the house.

We were taken into the house where we waited while he was in front of Comrade Mandela.

Comrade Mandela

The lounge is clean and comfortable. It is furnished with a mixture of antique and modern furniture, and a number of books on the shelves.

We sat down and waited. I did not know where Comrade Mandela was.

Dinner

He came out of the room from the passage a few minutes later. I was excited and the guards we saw in the photograph.

He walked very fast, very energetically. He was very tall. He had a special touch about him. He was quite gentle.

I asked what to do in the room and he said something about his children. He showed us this room.

I asked what to do in the room and he said something about his children. He showed us the TV room and the kitchen, the room with the kitchen and the room.

There was a bed and a cupboard where he put our jackets.

There was another bedroom with a double bed and a wheelchair which was obviously his Christmas cards that were still on display.

He showed us his study, where he kept the exercise bicycle. There was also a bookshelf where a large section of the Pan Acting Group gave a medical checkup to 1000 and then every day.

He went outside into the garden which had a small pond with grass, trees and flowers.

He went back into the house and began chattering. He had not seen us for a long time and we knew he had been out of touch.

He has been selling all his books, which seem to be a little bit over the top.

I always said that we should keep it a secret, but the secret is now out.

Letter from Mandela

I wish to register my dismay at the trend of recent events, particularly those in the African National Congress (ANC) and the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL).

I believe that the ANC and the ANCYL should be united, and that unity is the key to success.

I understand that there are differences among members of the ANC and the ANCYL, but these differences should not hinder the formation of a united, strong ANC.

I would like to encourage all members of the ANC and the ANCYL to work towards a united and strong ANC.

I look forward to seeing you at the next meeting of the ANC and the ANCYL.

Colin Arnpold
Why staying at home can hurt more than detention

ALMOST all ex-detainees who are released under restriction orders reach a point at which they realise an awful truth: they are not safe and feel vulnerable while they are in detention.

What a reflection of our society that being incarcerated (without even having been tried) could be regarded as preferable to being 'released'.

Restrictions cause considerably more severe, longer-term psychological damage to ex-detainees than that created by the experience of indefinite detention.

Psychiatrists working with this group are increasingly aware of the deep psychic changes in their patients. Although individuals are being returned to their families and communities, they are prevented from returning to anything remotely resembling 'normal life'.

The invasion of accepted concepts such as freedom, independence and safety are confusing and destabilising. The restriction is supposedly 'free', and has now been returned to the 'sanctuary' of home.

This concept of home incorporates images of privacy and security, a place where one can relax and let down one's defences in a protective environment.

But for ex-detainees, home is a prison in which they have to monitor their own activities and become their own probation officers. They are unable to protect their privacy or that of their families. Their homes are open to "routine checks" to ensure that they are obeying their restriction orders. These visits often take place in the early hours of the morning.

Their independence and the decisions they can make are severely limited. Their rights of free movement, association, employment, education and use of leisure time are minimal. They have to remain in a certain geographical district and (depending on specific restrictions) may not be permitted to return to their school or university studies.

They may not be in the presence of more than a prescribed number of people at any one time, and are often prevented from contacting many organisations, even if they might have been employed by one of them prior to restriction.

In the search for another form of work to support themselves and their families, they meet further frustrations. Having to register at the local police station twice daily curtails the time available for travelling to work and for working long enough to satisfy an employer.

A number of ex-detainees also experience traumatic memories triggered by this contact with police. Such symptoms of post-traumatic stress are immensely disturbing and work, study or play and are denied interactions that would nurture them and reflect their worth. They are stripped of independence and are infantilised, forced to live by rules imposed by authority-figures who do not have their best interests at heart.

Restrictions are left with few ways to maintain a sense of community or build on their personal skills, and therefore lose ways to build on their personal skills, and therefore lose self-confidence in themselves as productive people. In addition, the meaning with which they have endowed their lives — usually some form of community activity or political involvement — is crushed. Feelings of impotence, isolation and depression occur when an individual is deprived of psychological nourishment in this way.

The limitation of the time-span of these restrictions intensifies these painful emotions. The result is often a spiral of self-destructive thinking. Frequently, the depression is so pervasive that suicide seems an acceptable alternative.

The course of this inner disruption is promoted by the real danger of physical harm extending even to assassination. Few of us have to face the possibility of our own death, having defence mechanisms to protect us from this exposure.

If we could not believe that we were sufficiently capable of looking after ourselves, or that there was some omnipotent being with whom to merge for protection, or that others were sufficiently benign to ensure our safety from immediate attack, few of us would risk leaving our beds each morning.

Restrictions are fully aware of their inability to protect themselves from overt and hidden dangers. Houses have been petrol-bombed and people have been assassinated in broad daylight.

Not every restriction experiences disintegration of the personality, however. Nor does each one become irrevocably damaged. The extent of the destruction will be apparent only in a post-restriction society.

There are, too, individuals who have been strengthened by their experience of detention and the support gained from fellow detainees. Some ex-detainees have found inner resources they didn't know they possessed and have been able to use the traumatic experience to enrich their lives in creative ways. It remains to be seen how this will pertain to some of the present restrictions.

Differences in response to restrictions are influenced by the individual and the environment, both past and present. These factors include the nature and severity of the restriction order, the personality and psychological perspective of the individual, as well as the number and quality of support systems available to the person and the possibility of receiving treatment.

Poor experience of detention and any resultant damage will impact on the inner resources with which the individual confronts the new stress of restriction.

It is unethical and unprofessional for psychiatrists to stand by and witness such a disintegration of a fellow human being and remain silent. Psychiatrists must never allow themselves to be party to any infliction of mental torture, which not only damages the victim but brutalises the perpetrators and filters through to the entire society, where individual citizens become increasingly insensitive to the pain and suffering of others.

* For professional reasons, the author of this article may not be named.
The Guardian

Eradication has taken
place at school,

Three-piece suit today. Yikes!

I'm out of shape and I'm

Somehow when I think about

I'm starting to get nervous. Is it

Yes, I'm starting to get nervous.

Eating is a normal activity.

I'm starting to get nervous.

Termites and termites.

At school, the place where I'm

I'm starting to get nervous.

The place where I'm

I'm starting to get nervous.

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Mandela release: media scramble for pictures

By Esmare van der Merwe, Political Reporter

With the preparations for Mr. Nelson Mandela's release in full swing, local and international publications are scrambling for pictures of the African National Congress leader.

Exorbitant prices have been paid to the Jim Balie archives for pictures of Mr. Mandela taken by photographers of Drum, the magazine owned by Jim Balie until 1983.

A spokesman for the archives confirmed that up to R12,000 was being asked for the one-time use of photographs of Mr. Mandela, one of the world's most famous political prisoners.

Mr. Barry Renfrew, bureau chief of Associated Press, said the international news agency had bought 10 photographs at 'several thousands of dollars each'. The pictures would be distributed to subscribers 'as part of the normal service, which means no charge', but 'casual sales' to non-subscribers could run into 'a few hundred dollars each', he said.

One of the scrumbers for pictures is the pro-Government newspaper Beeld, which, according to the archives spokesman, recently paid R1,200 for four pictures.

In the heyday of apartheid, Afrikaans newspaper groups seldom photographed or gave coverage to blacks. Mr. Mandela's political career thus went virtually unrecorded in the Afrikaans press.

The Jim Balie archives will soon publish a compilation of pictures and news articles from the period 1951 to 1963, the year of the Rivonia trial when several ANC leaders received life sentences for plotting a violent overthrow of the Government.

The book, 'Nelson Mandela and the rise of the ANC', would include an article by Mr. Mandela on the launch of the 1952 defiance campaign against apartheid, as well as pictures taken by Drum photographers Peter Magubane, Jurgen Schadeberg, Alf Kumalo and Bob Gosani.

● See Page 8.
Why staying at home can hurt more than detention

Almost all ex-detainees who are released under restriction orders reach a plateau at which they realise an awful truth they felt "safer" and less vulnerable while they were in detention.

What a reflection of our society that being incarcerated (without even having been convicted) can be regarded as preferable to being "released"?

Restrictions cause considerably more severe, potentially longer-term psychological damage to restrictees than that created by the experience of indefinite detention.

Psychotherapists working with this group are increasingly aware of the deep psychic changes in their patients. Although individuals are being returned to their families and communities, they are prevented from returning to anything remotely resembling "normal life".

The inversion of accepted concepts such as freedom, independence and safety is confusing and disorientating. The restrictee is supposedly free, and has now been returned to the "sanctity" of home.

This concept of home incorporates images of privacy and security, a place where one can relax and let down one's defences in a protective environment.

But for restrictees home is a prison in which they have to monitor their own activities and become their own probation officers. They are unable to protect their privacy or that of their families. Their homes are open to "routine checks" to ensure that they are obeying their restriction orders.

These visits often take place in the early hours of the morning.

This independence and the freedom they can make severely limited. Their rights of free movement, association, employment, education and use of leisure time are minimal.

They have to remain in a certain magisterial district and (depending on specific restrictions) may not be permitted to return to their school or university studies.

They may not be in the presence of more than a prescribed number of people at any one time, and are often prevented from contacting many organisations, even if they might have been employed by one of them prior to restriction.

In the search for another form of work to support themselves and their families, they meet further frustrations. Having to register at the local police station twice daily curtails the time available for travelling to work and for working long enough to satisfy an employer.

A number of ex-detainees also experience traumatic memories triggered by contact with police. Such symptoms of post-traumatic stress are immensely disturbing.

The hunger strikes of last year led to the release of hundreds of detainees and seemed at the time a major victory. But the ex-detainees are now realising that the restriction orders which were placed on many of them are in many ways more alienating than being locked up in the cells, argues a Johannesburg clinical psychologist.

Restrictees are often confined to their homes after 6pm, which denies them remaining with friends, further depriving them of the means to reduce anxiety and stress.

The major structures through which one gains and maintains a sense of identity and self-esteem are removed from the world of the restrictee. They cannot of self-destructive thinking. Frequently, the depression is so pervasive that suicide seems an acceptable alternative.

The course of this inner disintegration is promoted by the real danger of physical harm extending even to assassination. Few of us have to face the possibility of our own death, having defence mechanisms to protect us from this exposure.

If we could not believe that we were sufficiently capable of looking after ourselves, or that there was some omnipotent being with whom to merge for protection, or that others were sufficiently benign to ensure our safety from immediate attack, few of us would risk leaving our beds each morning.

But restrictees are fully aware of their inability to protect themselves from overt and hidden dangers. Houses have been petrol-bombed and people have been assassinated in broad daylight.

Not every restrictee experiences disintegration of the personality, however. Nor does each one become equally damaged. The extent of the destruction will be apparent only in a post-restriction society.

There are, too, individuals who have been strengthened by their experience of detention and the support gained from fellow detainees. Some ex-detainees have found inner resources they did not know they possessed and been able to use the traumatic experience to enrich their lives in creative ways.

It remains to be seen how this will pertain to some of the present restrictees.

Differences in response to restrictions are influenced by the individual and the environment, both past and present.

These factors include the nature and severity of the restriction order, the personality and psychological perspective of the individual, as well as the number and quality of support systems available to the restrictee and the possibility of receiving treatment.

The experience of detention and any resultant damage will impact on the inner resources with which the individual confronts the new stress of restriction.

It is unethical and unprofessional for psychotherapists to stand by and witness such a disintegration of a fellow human-being and remain silent. Psychotherapists must never allow themselves to be party to any infliction of mental torture, which not only damages the victim but brutalises the perpetrators and filters through to the entire society, where individual liberties become increasingly insensitive to the pain and suffering of others.

For professional reasons, this article may not be named.

Being restricted can be more isolating and depressing than detention.

Work, study or play and are denied interactions that would nurture them and reflect their worth. They are stripped of independence and are infantilised, forced to live by rules imposed by authority-figures who do not have their best interests at heart.

Restrictees are left with few ways to maintain confidence in themselves as productive people in addition, the meaning with which they have endowed their lives — usually some form of community activity or political involvement — is crushed. Feelings of impotence, isolation and depression occur when an individual is deprived of psychological nourishment in this way.

The limitations of the time-span of these restrictions intensifies these painful emotions. The result is often a spiritual
Vlok promises to improve lot of SAP

A WAVE of resignations by members of the South African Police force has seen the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, committing himself to the achievement of a better deal for members of the SAP.

Mr. Vlok this week said the police force needed a "dramatic" increase in size as well as better physical facilities and equipment in order to improve the conditions under which it performs.

When disclosing that 11 policemen were quitting the force every day, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said better salaries and prospects elsewhere were the main reason for the "alarming rate" of resignations.

Mr. Vlok was this week quoted as saying that most resignations occurred after four to six years in the police force. He said the suspicion was that these men had been dodging military service by joining the SAP.
Contrast

The ANC's continued hard line has therefore added to the contradiction. Mrs. Mandela, the ANC's secretary general, said: "We will not yield until the government releases Nelson Mandela." Meanwhile, the ANC's international relations committee has called for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
Easing sanctions ‘hinges on Mandela’

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain is quietly preparing to relax some sanctions against South Africa if Nelson Mandela is released and restrictions on political activity are eased, according to a report released in Britain.

The Sunday Correspondent report also claimed that British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is now virtually certain to visit South Africa if Mr Mandela is released.

"September is a probable date for the visit though it could be as early as the Easter recess if there are changes before then," wrote the newspaper’s Political Editor, Mr Donald McIntyre.

At the same time, ministers are likely to draw up a limited list of more minor sanctions which could be lifted to increase dialogue with the Pretoria government without breaking hard-and-fast international agreements.

Legal bid for release order halted

CAPE TOWN — Nelson Mandela has forbidden lawyers to seek a court order releasing him from prison, a move they believe could have freed him in hours, lawyers and friends said at the weekend.

Lawyers said yesterday that almost the entire South African legal community believed Mr Mandela’s continued imprisonment was illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr Mandela’s wife, Winnie, said after visiting him for four hours on Saturday that he was depressed and lonely in his prison-farm bungalow.

She said hopes for an early release seemed to have dimmed. She slammed the Government for playing with his emotions by raising the prospect of his release and then removing it.

Cape Town lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said “Nelson Mandela is living in a luxurious house, he is allowed all the visitors he wants, he is in consultation with the Government and the African National Congress in exile.”

Mandela is not being held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act or any law, he is being held to suit the political agenda of F W de Klerk.”

Mr Moosa said Mr Mandela refused a year ago to authorize a court application for his release even though he knew he could have been free in days.

Another lawyer who asked not to be named said he had discussed a court application with Mr Mandela more recently, but had been forbidden to take the idea further.

“Given the statements that have been made by various Government Ministers, I believe we could have Mr Mandela out of prison in 12 hours”, he said, however, that Mr Mandela insisted it was his right to be freed and wanted Mr de Klerk to free him immediately and unconditionally—Sapa.

Political differences

“But he is not only the facilitator, he says He transcends all political differences. So he would see it as his duty to the nation to facilitate a motion whereby the people of this country are brought together to find a peaceful solution that will be for the good of all.”

The Sunday Express, in an editorial, recalled that Mrs Thatcher’s critics said South Africa would never move towards ending the “odious system of apartheid” unless she imposed sanctions.

Morale is low in Swazi schools
The Mandela peace plan published last Thursday by *South* newspaper is an accurate version of a document the jailed ANC leader handed to a team of Government officials during the first half of 1989, Mr Mandela said in a statement released by the SA Prison Service.

"However, this document was definitely not handed by me either to the retired State President P W Botha or State President F W de Klerk or Justice Minister H J Coetzees," said Mandela.

**Document**

The Cape Town weekly newspaper *South*, using the peace plan as its front page story, said it believed the document was the same as that submitted by Mandela to State President F W de Klerk at their Tuynhuys meeting last month.

Meanwhile, in an addendum to Mandela's statement, Justice Minister H J Coetzees confirmed that a document corresponding to that published in *South* had been handed to a team of officials during the first half of 1989, as a "non-paper".

*Source:* 29/11/90

Coetzees said that as far as Mandela and the Government were concerned, there was only one document presently in the Government system, entitled "A Document to Create a Climate of Understanding", which had been made available to the Minister on December 12 1989.

"The document is confidential and enjoys the status of a useful background document," Coetzees said.
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Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, said after visiting him for four hours on Saturday that he was depressed and lonely in his prison cell bungalow.

She said hopes for his early release seemed to have dimmed. She slammed the Government for playing with his emotions by raising the prospect of his release and then removing it.

She said her husband would not accept release until minimum conditions, including the dropping of the 30-year ban on the ANC, had been met.

Cape Town lawyer Mr Essa Moosa said: "Nelson Mandela is living in a luxurious house, he is allowed all the visitors he wants, he is in consultation with the Government and the African National Congress in exile."

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Reuter
Religious objections fail sentences could be cut by half.
Protests could derail reforms

CAPE TOWN — As speculation continues over a release date for ANC leader Nelson Mandela, there is consternation in government ranks that protest marches planned for this week could delay his release — and plans to reopen outlawed organisations.

There is also growing concern about protests against Prime Minister Smuts’ English rebel cricket team.

A government source said yesterday that it was highly unlikely Mandela would be released within a week either side of President F.W. de Klerk’s opening address to Parliament on Friday.

But a mid-February release could be delayed if the planned marches get out of hand, he said.

He warned that any outbreak of lawlessness which characterised the 1984-85 years would set back the pace of reform, halt plans to lift the state of emergency and urban organisations and even delay the release of Mandela.

If government is concerned about events leading up to Friday’s speech, Mandela has apparently also added a new dimension to release plans, because he is not happy with the planned staggered lifting of the emergency, and the ban on certain organisations.

An indication that a further snag had arisen was given by Winnie Mandela when she was interviewed after visiting Mandela at the weekend.

The source said that at this stage government planned a phased change, starting with a partial-lifting of the emergency on Friday. This would affect the print media and also end the restrictions on a number of organisations — organisations such as the UDF, Cosatu and Azapo, some of which have unofficially unbanned themselves already.

The emergency would be further relaxed in time, depending on the security situation.

The second phase involved the release of

To Page 2

Protests

Mandela and the third an end to the ban on the ANC and PAC, he said.

Government not only wanted the changes staggered because of the security situation, but, according to a Cabinet Minister, because it wants to “milk” the events to its own advantage.

He said the British and US governments would not be unhappy with the package envisaged by government.

At this stage a great deal depends on the “security climate” over the next few days and whether marches and protests against the cricket tour take place without incident.

Sapa reports that Winnie Mandela and her children will take part in a protest march to Parliament on Friday organised by the mass democratic movement (MDM) to demand the end of apartheid.

UDF publicity secretary Cheryl Carolus said at a Press conference that one of the demands would be the immediate release of Mandela.

Marchers would also demand the resignation of the government and the dissolution of the unicameral parliament.

The MDM will not ask magisterial permission for the march but had “no problem” in co-operating “fully” with the Cape Town City Council. It had met traffic officials yesterday afternoon to discuss traffic arrangements for the march — scheduled to start at 9 am.

Carolus said the council had indicated its support for the right to peaceful assembly. The MDM hoped nobody in the city council would ask permission for the march on behalf of the movement.

UDF regional vice-president Dullah Omar said the issue of Mandela’s release had been used as a “bargain counter” by government and it was unlikely he would be released before mid-February.
Mandela wont bargain over his release

LONDON - Nelson Mandela is not prepared to sit and bargain over his release - because there is nothing to negotiate - according to the ANC's London spokeswoman, Dr Fryne Ginwalla.

In an interview with The Times yesterday she said she believed there had been misunderstandings about Mandela's stand on his release.

Asked whether his imprisonment had become such a central image of ANC propaganda that he would be reluctant to surrender it without certain other undertakings by Pretoria, she said "That is the wrong way of looking at it."

"The demand is, and has been all along, that the regime should release him. He is not prepared to sit and negotiate over his release. Prisoners do not negotiate."

"The demand is exactly the same as it has always been - and that is his immediate unconditional release, not linked to anything else. The conditions have always been pat not by the ANC, nor by Mandela, but by Pretoria."

"What stops de Klerk from releasing him? Our belief is that de Klerk is not yet ready - and I underline the "yet" - to contemplate seriously the destruction of apartheid. That requires still more pressure, both military and political."

Asked whether Mandela's release would not allow the de Klerk government to vaunt its own liberalism, and even possibly hijack the Mandela symbol, Ginwalla said there were a number of inaccuracies in that kind of assessment. "Mandela has never been a bargaining chip for the ANC. Inevitably, with the way campaigns go, they focus on an individual, and Nelson Mandela has that charisma, that integrity, that has maintained him."

De Klerk, she stressed, was trying to refurbish, and maybe even restructure, apartheid. "We say that we want a democratic society, the political institutions of which will draw our people together so that a move towards a common South African identity and nation is possible."

"Pretoria looks at it in exactly the opposite way. They say that this is the way things should be, and therefore that the institutions should perpetuate the divisions." - Sowetan Foreign News Service.
Mandela's conditions for release are fully justified.

AT the time when the world was still reeling from the news of Nelson Mandela's release, his conditions for release were widely discussed. Mandela's conditions were seen as reasonable and justifiable by many.

These conditions were outlined by the ANC and were aimed at ensuring a smooth transition to democracy in South Africa. The conditions included:

1. The release of all political prisoners
2. The end of apartheid
3. The recognition of the ANC and other liberation movements
4. The establishment of a national unity government
5. The right to a free and fair election
6. The right to express political views
7. The right to form political parties
8. The right to freedom of speech
9. The right to freedom of the press
10. The right to assemble peacefully

These conditions were seen as reasonable and justifiable by many, especially those who had long been fighting against apartheid. The conditions were also seen as a way to ensure that South Africa would transition to democracy in a peaceful and orderly manner.

The release of Mandela was a significant moment in the history of South Africa. It marked the beginning of a new era of hope and reconciliation. The conditions for release were seen as a symbol of the new South Africa, where all citizens would be treated equally and with dignity.

One of the most significant developments in the post-apartheid period was the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The commission was tasked with investigating the human rights violations that occurred during the apartheid era. The commission's work helped to bring to light the extent of the human rights violations and provided a platform for victims to speak out about their experiences.

In conclusion, Mandela's conditions for release were fully justified. They were seen as reasonable and justifiable by many, and they helped to ensure a peaceful and orderly transition to democracy in South Africa. The establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was a significant step in the process of reconciliation and healing in South Africa.
Soweto man dies in Jhb police cell

A PRISONER was found dead in his cell at John Vorster Square police station late on Tuesday afternoon, an SAP report said yesterday.

The SA police regret to announce that Mr Clayton Szwe Sithole (20), who was detained at John Vorster Square on January 26, 1990, was found hanging from a shower pipe at the police cells late yesterday afternoon," the report said.

"Sithole was allegedly already dead when detected," the report said.

AK47

The deceased was apparently arrested with four others on suspicion of being involved in the murder of a number of people in Soweto.

He was allegedly in possession of an AK47 rifle, two magazines, 27 rounds of ammunition and a 38 revolver.

The deceased allegedly made a confession before a magistrate prior to his death, in which he implicated himself in a number of murder cases.

"The circumstances surrounding his death are being investigated as a matter of urgency. Upon completion of the investigation, the relevant documents will be submitted to the Attorney-General, the report said.

The post mortem will be conducted by Dr Kemp, a state pathologist from Johannesburg.

Sithole's next-of-kin have been invited to consult with Kemp should they wish to appoint a pathologist of their own choice.

It is understood that the family have in fact appointed a private pathologist - Sapa."
Names will be known tomorrow.

A Government Gazette published tomorrow will identify the political prisoners to be released and 374 people whose restrictions under the security emergency regulations are to be lifted in terms of the concessions made by President de Klerk today.

In a briefing on the speech, Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said that the preparations for the measures had been completed after a week of hard work and would be published as soon as possible.

All cases had been carefully considered to identify those who would be affected.

Explaining the Government's decision not to release political prisoners who had committed ordinary crimes such as murder, even with a political motive, Dr Viljoen said the Western governments consulted by the South African Government do not believe that these should be treated as merely political crimes.
PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

MARION SPARG, 33, ANC and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in March 1986, held in solitary confinement for five months, and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for treason on November 6 1986. She is in Pretoria Central Prison.

A Rhodes University journalism graduate, Sparg first became politically active 13 years ago as a member of the National Union of South African Students and the Delta self-help organisation.

After graduating in 1979 she worked as a reporter on the Daily Dispatch and then the Sunday Times. In 1981 she assisted in petrol bombing the offices of the Progressive Federal Party in protest against the party's participation in the Republic Day celebrations. She later said the choice of the PFP as a target had been "innocent and emotional".

She left the country and travelled to Botswana to join the ANC. Sparg attended a three-month military training course in Angola and later worked for the ANC's Department of Information and Publicity in Lusaka. In 1983 she received further military training. After returning to South Africa as an underground operative she carried out attacks on the Cambridge police station in East London and John Vorster Square and Heathrow police station in Johannesburg.

She is one of four white women political prisoners being held in Pretoria Central.
Murder charge investigated after cell death

DANIEL SIMON

POLICE are investigating a charge of murder against five Hillbrow police-cell prisoners after the death of a 48-year-old "mentally disturbed" man who was arrested and placed with them about three hours earlier.

In a statement, a police officer, the deceased's family, and the man's lawyer, it was alleged that the man had been taken into custody by police early yesterday morning and was scheduled to undergo a mental examination.

Prior to that, shortly after midnight, police attended to a complaint at the man's home in Hillbrow, where a man had apparently gone berserk and created havoc in a flat.

His wife feared for her safety and requested police to remove her from the flat.

Police said they placed the man in a cell with five inmates and that he was calm.

A fight broke out between the man and one of the inmates.

Police found the man dead in the cell at 3am. Inmates alleged the man became embroiled in an argument with them and a fight ensued.

Police were investigating a charge of murder, the statement said.

A post-mortem was carried out on the body of Tienie Sihole, the man's lawyer.

A judicial commission of inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Goldstone, was appointed by President F.W. de Klerk after Sihole's death by hanging in the John Vorster Square police cells on Tuesday night.

A report said the post-mortem was carried out by state and independent pathologists and a report was expected early next week.

The report was too early to say if legal proceedings were to be instituted against Law and Order Minister Adrianna Vlok.
Rethink on psychos

From PATRICK BULGER
Weekend Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Sixty-nine psychopaths with a history of violent crime have been released on to South Africa's streets after receiving treatment that has probably not helped them.

Of these, 21 had reverted to crime, the South African Prisons Service said this week.

A prisons spokesman said psychopaths were treated for four years in a special hospital at Zonderwater Prison.

"The aim of the programme is to change the psychopath's behaviour to fall within socially acceptable norms and to get him to accept responsibility," the spokesman said.

But a top psychiatrist who heads the Sterkfontein Hospital forensic unit, Dr Merryl Vorster, said psychopaths should be imprisoned indefinitely as there was no way of treating them.

Raped girl

Dr Vorster, who has dealt with some of South Africa's most notorious psychopaths, including Pikkie van der Westhuizen, who raped a young girl and killed her brother, said indeterminate sentences might be the only way of protecting society from psychopaths.

Her suggestion comes in the wake of growing concern about the tendency of psychopaths to repeat their crimes, as in the case of paedophile Gert van Rooyen, who abducted at least five schoolgirls who have yet to be found.

In 1979, Van Rooyen was diagnosed as a psychopath, although he was never certifiable.

Dr Vorster painted a chilling picture of psychopaths who tend to be charming and intelligent, but dangerous.

She told of interviewing Van der Westhuizen who was "very pleasant to chat to."

"He was never directly aggressive and he was not concerned about telling all the gory details. He almost bragged about it," she said of the man who murdered a 14-year-old boy so that he could rape his 13-year-old sister.

"He was not concerned about the death."

Typically, Van der Westhuizen lived a hand-to-mouth existence after his release from prison, sleeping in cars and in the yard.

According to Dr Vorster, there are two types of psychopaths — the aggressive and the inadequate.

Immaturity

Both types of people would have become psychopaths during childhood when, for example, they found they enjoyed inflicting violence on other children.

Some studies on twins had found that even though they were brought up separately they both tended to become psychopaths.

She said they had abnormalities in their electroencephalograph patterns and that this demonstrated an underlying immaturity.

As children they tended to be cruel to animals.

As they grew older, the symptoms started showing in their lack of self-control, self-centredness, lack of an ability to develop stable relationships, a low frustration level and a marked lack of conscience.

In terms of South African law, psychopaths were not classified as mentally ill and were therefore fit to stand trial.

The Prisons Service refused to comment on rumours that the prison hospital for psychopaths was being closed because of its poor success rate.
Prisoners on Death Row jubilant

JOHANNESBURG — Death Row prisoners were "overjoyed" and "jubilant" and planned to spend the weekend playing table tennis to celebrate President F W de Klerk's moratorium on executions.

According to Lawyers for Human Rights lawyer Mr Shucks Sefanyetse, who visited the prisoners on Death Row at Pretoria Central Prison, the mood was "very positive".

"They listened to President de Klerk's announcement on the radio, but because it was in Afrikaans, many could not understand and I had to explain it to them.

He said ANC prisoners on Death Row "are hopeful they are going to leave soon."

Mr De Klerk's announcement has been widely welcomed in legal circles.

Intense pressure

It is understood the government has come under intense pressure from judges concerned at the deteriorating image of the South African judiciary and comparisons with countries like Iran.

According to the Director of Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Professor John Dugard, judges were recently sent a questionnaire by the government sounding their views on capital punishment.

"The judges have not been happy with the spurring rate of executions. Many judges are strongly opposed to the death penalty, and feel their hands are tied by the present law."

Mr De Klerk's announcement gives judges more discretion in applying the death penalty and gives the accused the automatic right of appeal.

Professor Dugard said the announcement would go a long way towards the abolition of the death penalty, which he believed was not as strongly supported as it may have been in the past.

Professor Etienne Murenk, a national executive member of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa, welcomed the move.

"I believe he would have been supported by a significant number of judges.

"I would not imagine the complete abolition of the death penalty would be imminent. But these developments entail a recognition of weaknesses in the notion of the death penalty."

Lawyers for Human Rights director Mr Brian Currie predicted a "drastic reduction" in the number of executions in the near future. He said broadly based political pressure had had an effect.

"He said there was a feeling among judges that the number of executions was "unacceptably high."

He said the judiciary was being discredited and that blacks "saw it as part of the oppressive system."

"Weakening"
Hope for reprieve of Robert McBride

By SANDILE MEMELA

PAULA McBride's hopes to save the life of her husband, condemned ANC bomber Robert McBride, were satisfied when President FW de Klerk halted all executions of political prisoners on Friday.

"It is almost too much to take in. Although I have always been optimistic I did not expect a moratorium, I just did not know what to expect, but this is too much," said Paula.

Paula, a committee member of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, vowed never to let Robert die. But this week she was forced to abandon her campaign to draw up a petition to have his life spared.

"With the stay of his execution it is now reduced to irrelevance," said a beaming Paula.

She told City Press she was so overjoyed that she immediately dashed off to Pretoria Central Prison to share her happiness with her husband.

While she welcomed De Klerk's decision to halt all execution of political prisoners on Death Row, Paula was saddened by the distinction between criminal political activists and those of a non-violent nature.

"When Robert was involved in the bombing there was no other way for him to express his political convictions. He has been dulled by the distinction, but there is little doubt that his release is the next project," said Paula.

"When I spoke to Robert's mother on Friday she said she will have a peaceful sleep for the first time in many months," she added.
Parents show delight at stay of executions

By SANDILE MEMELA

TEARS of relief streamed down the face of 67-year-old George Mncube of Diepkloof, Soweto, when President PW De Klerk announced his moratorium on executions.

Mncube’s son Mhethelo and Mzondelwa Nondula are now to be spared after they were sentenced to death 11 times and 50 years in jail at the sensational Umtata trial for murder, treason, attempted murder and terrorism.

Mncube and his wife Winnie both burst into tears when De Klerk announced that the lives of those convicted for acts of violence on behalf of the ANC would be spared.

Mncube said the moment the news was heard in his sitting room, he and his wife Winnie sat in silence as they struggled to contain their joy.

"In the past few years we have not known so much happiness in our home. We were so overjoyed by the impact of the announcement that we could not believe it was true," he said.

The news moved me so much that tears just flooded uncontrollably down my cheeks, while my wife moved around the house as if she were in a trance. The day was a milestone in our lives," said Mncube.

The grey-haired old man told City Press that his family had gathered at the radio to hear the broadcast of the speech as early as 9am.

"I must admit that what was said was far beyond our expectations. De Klerk has shown himself to be a compassionate man. The next step is for him to release our son," said Mncube.

"Since De Klerk has gone a long way way towards defusing the potential conflict in the country he can make my family and hundreds of others very happy if he releases the children to be reunited with their families.

"I am happy that my son’s life has been spared, but I will be happier when he can return to his home to sit at the same table with me," said Mncube.

Mncube said his wife last year wrote an open letter to De Klerk pleading for clemency for her son.

"Her weekly visit marks the renewal of our hope to be reunited with our son. We are looking forward to see him in his home where he belongs," said Mncube.
Questions over return of exiles

THE return of ANC, PAC and SACP exiles hinges on the government’s exclusion of so-called “terrorists” and freedom fighters from its limited offer of amnesty.

ANC leaders and civil rights lawyer are now questioning the government’s pledge to release political prisoners convicted of membership of the liberation movements.

Sad ANC analyst Ahmed Kathrada: “There are a lot of things which have to be explained, such as why only prisoners who participated in the activities of the banned organizations will be released and political trials for only such people will be scrapped, while others are left in the cold.”

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC’s secretary for international relations and trade, was also excluded from the amnesty negotiations, but he was unhappy at the exclusion of those who were active in the struggle.

“The ANC regards these members as political prisoners,” he said.

A spokesman for the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobus Coetzer, said that the 77 political prisoners had already been identified for release within the next few days.

Amnesty

Officials were examining all avenues to determine other prisoners who qualify for release or reduction of sentence.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Carlos Viljoen, and the ANC president, C. I. T. Abrahams, had both expressed the view that no new measures could be taken until the existing laws were passed by the Parliament.

Viljoen emphasized that there was no complete amnesty and made it clear that the government’s intention was to move in the direction of a new law that would provide for the release of political prisoners through membership of the movement.

“The purpose of the package is to normalize the situation and to encourage all those who followed the potential to continue their struggle as organizers,” Viljoen said.

Mr Tembo, who was expelled from the ANC in 1977, said: “I am happy to return. I am a freedom fighter and I am proud of what I have done. I have no regrets.”

The ANC has already released 140 political prisoners on parole, but it has not yet committed to complete amnesty.

Discretion

A spokesperson for the National Institute of Public Administration, Mr A. S. G. Smith, said the government was “disappointed” that the amnesty had not been extended to all political prisoners.

“The granting of political discretion to power is not in the interests of the communities that have been oppressed. The government must be guided by a sense of justice and humanity,” Smith added.

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr. Brian M. H. C. van der Merwe, said he believed the amnesty should be extended to all political prisoners within the next few years.

“The granting of political discretion to power is not in the interests of the communities that have been oppressed. The government must be guided by a sense of justice and humanity,” Smith added.

The main objective of the amnesty is to provide political prisoners with an opportunity to return to their homes and families. It is hoped that this will contribute to the reunification of the country.

We are confident that the government will continue to make progress in this direction.”
Mandela free by February
16, say top Govt sources

By THEMBA MOLEFE and Sapa

NELSON Rolihlahla Mandela will be out of prison by February 16, highly placed Government sources have said.

State President FW de Klerk is expected to make an announcement towards the end of the week.

"Mr Mandela might even be home next Monday, February 12," a source said after De Klerk's historic speech in Cape Town on Friday.

But yesterday Mandela's wife, Winnie, said police officer Victor Verster prison that there were still "certain obstacles" standing in the way of releasing him.

She told reporters she was "extremely disappointed and sorry I was unable to bring Nelson along with me." This was due to the obstacles, which she would not name, that still stood in her way.

She said the news was not on her husband as to when he would be released.

She added that the only idea when he would be released, but Mandela was preparing a statement to be released soon.

She would not comment further on the release statement but said the present State of Emergency and certain other conditions stood in the way of Mandela's release.

Winnie Mandela, dressed in a blue tartan suit and accompanied by her husband's legal adviser, Hughes O'Connor, entered the prison about 10.30am on Sunday and left about 3.45pm.

Before leaving, Mandela told journalists her husband was in good health.

Many political observers expected De Klerk to announce Mandela's release in his speech.

Mandela's release was no longer a matter of speculation as the Government had already made a decision, the Government sources said.

Serious

On Friday De Klerk said in Parliament: "I wish to put it plainly that the Government has taken a firm decision to release Mr Mandela unconditionally." He said the matter had been discussed with Mandela and his legal representatives.

The Government will take a decision soon on the date of his release. Unfortunately a further short passage of time is unavoidable.

Mandela was visited by some of his influential Cabinet members who want him to release Mandela unconditionally.

Meanwhile anticipation over Mandela's release has reached fever pitch. Journalists from all over the world began arriving in Cape Town at the beginning of the year.

Most hotels and flats in the city have been fully booked as "Mandela-watching" reaches a climax.

Mandela lives in a luxury bungalow at Victor Verster Prison, Paarl, the scene of another drama which unfolded on the eve of De Klerk's speech.

Journalists flocked to the prison after rumours were spread that Mandela and De Klerk were to meet, ostensibly to discuss his release.

Others claimed they saw a luxury car enter the prison at about 4 am on Thursday and was seen leaving at high speed about an hour later.

However, Government officials later said no meeting between the two men had taken place.

Mandela, billed South Africa's most famous political prisoner by the foreign media, was jailed for life for high treason in the "Rivonia trial" on June 11, 1964. He is now 71 years old.

Mandela to be free soon

- From page 1

- To page 2
Probe into Sithole's death

MR Justice R J Goldstone will tomorrow begin his one-man judicial commission of inquiry into the death of Mr Clayton Szwe Sithole, who was found hanged in his cell at John Vorster Square last Tuesday.

Announcing this on Friday, Goldstone said the Commission would report on the factual circumstances relating to Sithole's death, the circumstances which might possibly have given rise to his death, the cause of or likely cause of death, and finally, the question whether death was caused by any act or omission involving or constituting an offence by any person.

Earlier reports said Sithole was arrested on January 26 with four others, in connection with the death of five policemen.

Police took possession of two firearms, including an AK-47, and ammunition.

Goldstone has invited verbal and written evidence. He will conduct his inquiry at the Maycoress' Parlor in the Johannesburg City Hall. - Sapa.
Mandela rejects W's measures

by CHIARA CARTER

NELSON MANDELA has rejected the measures announced by State President W de Klerk at the opening of parliament last Friday as not enough and has said that there remain "considerable obstacles" to his release.

Advocate Dullah Omar, who accompanied Mrs Winnie Mandela on a visit to Victor Verster Prison on Sunday, confirmed that unless the government removed these "obstacles", Mandela would not go free even though the government had said it intended releasing him as soon as possible.

"Mr Mandela has said that his freedom rests in De Klerk's hands and that he cannot leave prison until certain conditions are met," Omar said.

Cadres

Mrs Mandela said she was "very disappointed" that her husband's release was still not imminent.

She said that Mandela demanded that the government lift the state of emergency entirely.

She said he also wanted the definition of political prisoners to be widened to include people presently imprisoned for "terrorism".

In terms of Friday's announcement, only those convicted of being a member of a banned organisation will be released from prison.

And although De Klerk said that exiles who had not committed any crime were welcome to return home, there is uncertainty about the status of cadres abroad as well as that of conscientious objects.

After the initial euphoria wore off, a range of organisations echoed Mandela's view that the announcements had not gone far enough.

"Go further."

They pointed out that the state of emergency remained, detention without trial had merely been "upgraded" and apartheid legislation including the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Land Act remained in the statute books.

An NEC member of the ANC, Mr Aziz Pahad, said that while De Klerk had made a "qualitative leap, he needed to go further":

Another NEC member, Mr Pallo Jordan, said the organisation would not shift its headquarters to South Africa or abandon its military campaign.

Mrs Winnie Mandela led a march of thousands of Alexandra township residents to the local town council offices and police station on Saturday.
Problems are on point of solution, say Cabinet sources.

‘Public safety’ key to Mandela release

By Peter Fabrihus, Political Correspondent.

Government concern about the public safety impact of releasing Mr Nelson Mandela seems to be the major snag still delaying his release.

Additionally, sources indicated that the Government was still trying to secure some assurance from Mr Mampela about the role he would play once released.

Cabinet sources have confirmed that some — unspecified — political problems are still causing a delay. They said, however, they expected the problem would be cleared away soon, leading to Mr Mandela’s release.

It has now emerged that Mr Mandela is no longer placing any conditions on his release — despite a report to the contrary from his wife Winnie.

‘IFP leader Dr Allan Boesak said yesterday after seeing Mr Mandela in Victor Verster Prison.

He said Mr Mandela still believed the Government should lift the state of emergency and release all political prisoners.

But if he were released before these conditions were met, he would not hold on to chains and cables kicking, but he would have to state that his release was under circumstances that he himself would not have wished.”

Returning exiles

It seems the Government is unlikely to budge from its stance on the return of political exiles before talks with the ANC begin.

The Government’s assurance that amnesty will not be granted to ordinary criminals such as members of the PAC — even if politically motivated — seems a clear claim obstructing ANC entry into discussions.

ANC leader Mr Walter Sisuba returned to South Africa yesterday after the Stockholm ANC summit to say that the ANC would seek clarification from Erasmus de Klerk on the return of exiles before deciding whether to enter negotiations.

Government sources have indicated that although they are prepared to discuss the position of exiles, they cannot afford to budge now from their position.

It is likely that the Government’s attitude is that ANC leaders will not be prevented from returning whatever their role in the planning of the armed struggle.

However, those responsible for the actual perpetration of a crime will not be granted amnesty.

The sources said they believe they have Western support for their stance.

The ANC on the other hand believes that crimes committed by their guerrillas are acts of war which should be condoned.

But while the South African Government seems to be digging in its heels on the exile issue as a precaution against possible action, some sources concede that eventually some will have to be granted to all ANC exiles in order to save face.

This was the case with all the returning Swaps fighters under the UN arm’s peace settlement.

The new boys

South Africa’s cricket team will be overshadowed this morning at the Wanderers yesterday.

Richmond Steff and Dave Randle will be in the Bolts that take on the rebel English cricket side in the first test starting tomorrow at the Wanderers. See Page 9, Page 6 and Back Page.

Fewer cars are stolen but insurance premiums rise

By Craig Katsie

Vehicle insurance premiums are to rise again soon, despite a significant drop in car theft, the chairman of the South African Insurance Association, Mr Ron Carter, said today.

The reasons were that replacement costs of vehicles and of spare parts had shot up. Premiums, Mr Carter said, were due to go up anyway because they had not kept pace with inflation.

One source said car theft in Johannesburg had dropped from 50 cars a day to an average of 25 or 30.
Police statements ‘wild’
magistrate’s court told

A defence counsel criticised police statements as “wild and unsubstantiated allegations” about the arrest of a 17-year-old youth who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court yesterday.

Advocate P Shapiro made the criticism before the magistrate, Mr H Verhoef, ruled that the proceedings should be heard in camera. Shapiro blamed the police for having inflamed the matter in a “highly inflammatory situation”. The statements, he said, were made on SABC TV and to the Press.

The magistrate then informed the prosecutor Mr JT Britz to refer the matter to the investigating officer who was not present in court.

Shapiro said the youth had been assaulted in detention and requested the magistrate that the boy be moved from the Moroka Police Station to the Johannesburg Prison cells. The court accepted the request.

The court’s public gallery including the Press was cleared when the boy’s mother was called to testify on his age. The charge sheet was blank and the matter was postponed to February 14.

The boy is still in custody.
Appeal for a clear policy on prisoners

The Government had to state a clear policy regarding all political prisoners, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives Mr Abe Williams said yesterday.

Speaking during the joint debate on the State President's opening address, he said the danger existed that if only the leaders were released, they could be seen as scallouts.

He raised laughter when he said that if white South Africa did not want the State President, Mr de Klerk would feel very much at home in the LP. — Sapa.

Parties may have to dissolve — LP

Existing political parties may have to pay the price of disappearance as an investment in the future of South Africa and all its people, the chairman of the House of Representatives' Ministers' Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the State President's opening speech, he also called for the three Houses of Parliament to be scrapped as separate entities. "Let us in future meet as one House."

He asked how a new South Africa could be born if the old one did not die. "He said the National Party might have to dissolve to form something new." — Sapa.
Common-crimes amnesty possible, says Minister

An amnesty for political prisoners convicted of common-law crimes could be negotiated which would "make life easier for all of us". Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

This follows statements by two other Cabinet Ministers, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Constitutional Development and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (Education and Development Ad), that this point of dispute between the previously banned organisations and the Government was up for discussion.

Crimes

President de Klerk has said such prisoners were not affected by the unbanning of the ANC, PAC and SACP.

And General Johan van der Merwe, Commissioner of Police, has said returning exiles could also face prosecution if they had committed crimes.

Mr Vlok replied "yes" yesterday when asked at an international press conference in Cape Town if an amnesty was a possibility. He said an amnesty could be negotiated.

He also said the Government was busy discussing with Mr Nelson Mandela the question of his security after his release.

Asked if police would guard Mr Mandela, Mr Vlok said:

"We have to discuss it with him. We do not want to enforce our presence on him. We want him to get out of the prison and walk the streets of our country as a free man, and alive."

Mr Vlok said police were aware through their security network of threats to Mr Mandela's life from the ranks of the ANC, black communities and from right-wing sources.
MQUNI SISEKWA, 37, African National Congress and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained 14 years ago, charged in April 1977 and in April 1978 was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment on Robben Island.

Sexwala, one of six children who grew up in Soweto, first became politically active in the early 1970s. He studied towards a BCom in Swaziland and was recruited into the ANC. After being captured he and 11 others were charged in April 1977 with conspiracy and terrorism. Their trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court was interrupted in November that year when the judge died. Six of the 12, including Joe Gaphor, were acquitted after several of the state witnesses left the country, having been released after six months in detention.

In April 1978 Sexwala and five others were convicted. He was sentenced to 18 years on Robben Island. He was found guilty of throwing a hand grenade into a police landrover, seriously injuring two policemen, as well as receiving military training in Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

While on trial he was married to his fiancée, Hazel, and they have a daughter aged 14. He is currently secretary of the General Recreation Committee on Robben Island.
The De Klerk announcement on prisoners has confused both the jailed and the jailers, reports Vusi Gunehe

THE release of political prisoners promised by State President FW de Klerk last Friday, gave rise to frantic enquiries — from lawyers' offices to prison authorities, from families to lawyers.

Despite the joy with which the announcement was greeted, many are unsure exactly who will be included in the term "political prisoner".

Prison officials this week announced that "preliminary calculations showed that about 77 political prisoners may benefit".

But this number excludes about 717 political prisoners known to have been sentenced as at July last year, including those who do not fall within the official description of "political prisoners".

Enquiries this week revealed that neither prison officials nor the state attorney's offices could reveal the names of those who would be released, nor could they comment on when the releases could be expected.

Lawyers said it was difficult to distinguish who among the political prisoners would benefit, as many had been convicted of charges besides membership of banned organisations.

The amnesty will not be granted to militants guilty of ordinary crimes such as murder and sabotage — even if politically motivated. This is still to be a major obstruction to the entry of the African National Congress into negotiations. This week the ANC rejected the offer and called on the government to release all political prisoners unconditionally.

The ANC maintains that all those imprisoned for "acts of war" should be regarded as political prisoners.

There are believed to be 325 political prisoners on Robben Island's maximum security prison. Of these, 22 are serving life terms.

Among those most likely to be released are ANC leader Harry Gwala's co-accused in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial, who were sentenced to life imprisonment on July 25, 1977.

One of them is Vusimuzi John Nene, South Africa's second longest serving political prisoner after Nelson Mandela. Nene, 47, has now spent a total of 25 years and six months behind bars.

Another of his co-accused is Zakeke Elphias Mtshali, who joined Umkhonto weSizwe, the ANC's military wing, in 1963, which led to his arrest and conviction a year later. He was released in February 1974, but was rearrested the following year and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Another long-serving political prisoner who may well be released is Joseph Nduli, 50, who has spent nearly 14 years behind bars.

A veteran of the ANC's 1967 Wankie operation, he was abducted from Swaziland in 1976 and sentenced to 18 years in jail the following year.

Two other co-accused are Anthony Mfene Xaba, 36, who has been behind bars for 25 years, and Msoni Meywa, 66, a member of the ANC and the SA Congress of Trade Unions, imprisoned for nearly 23 years. Both are likely to be released.

Of the white political prisoners — 14 are being held — Barbara Hogan is the most likely to be freed.

Hogan, 38, was detained in September 1981 and convicted a year later for membership and furthering the aims of the ANC.

Less likely to be released is Rob Adam, 34, who was also detained in 1981. He was jailed for offences under the Internal Security Act after nine months in solitary confinement. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for charges arising from his membership and furthering the aims of the ANC in June 1982.
LESS than 5 percent of the estimated 3000 political prisoners currently in jail would appear to be eligible for release following the legalisation of more than 30 organisations last week, according to the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

All “unrest” political prisoners were excluded as were probably three quarters of the “security” political prisoners because of convictions of violence.

In an update on repression in South Africa released yesterday, the HRC noted that although organisations such as the UDF and Coasa had been legalised, both Namib and the UDF remained affected in terms of the Affected Organisations Act, and the UDF was still legally prohibited from receiving foreign funds.

Three youths had died in detention recently.

With the withdrawal of the media and education emergency regulations, the definition of “subversive” statements had fallen away. However, the wide powers of the Internal Security Act still existed which “placed a question mark over what political actions such as boycotts, campaigns and creation of alternative structures will be permitted.”

The blanket ban on all outdoor political gatherings without permission continued.

“Powers under the state of emergency and the Internal Security Act to break up such gatherings continue to be exercised on an almost daily basis, frequently involving a high level of force. Funeral restrictions in over 70 townships are still in effect,” the HRC said.

They added that 67 people were currently being held under the emergency regulations, 63 of them in Natal.

Although the media regulations had been scrapped - except for publication or broadcasting of visual material of unrest situations - restrictions on the media continued under the Internal Security Act, the Police Act, the Prison Acts and many others.

Liaison officer for Soweto Police Capt. Joseph Ngobeni confirmed that police conducted a search on Tuesday.

“Drivers have not been to the scene since then but have promised to continue with the search today. An inquest docket has been opened,” he said.

RSC’s finance

The East Rand Regional Services Council has spent about R282 million in the past three years to upgrade services in the area.

The chairman of the ERRSC, Mr Leon Ferreira, said the money was spent on 176 projects including the planning, design and construction of community projects.

He was speaking at the official opening of the Wattville Day Care Centre for the Aged.
Taste of freedom sweet and bitter

DAWN BARKHUIZEN and SUE OLSWANG

THE FIRST woman convicted of treason in South Africa, Ms Barbara Ann Hogan, and fellow ANC member Mr Rob Adams were released from prison yesterday — two years before the end of their sentences.

They are the first of at least 77 political prisoners expected to be released because of the unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and other political organisations.

Both were jailed in 1982 on charges relating to activities in the ANC. They were serving 10 years' jail.

They faced the press a few hours after release, clearly overwhelmed by their sudden freedom, and the mass of foreign and local media representatives who invaded the home of a friend in Bellevue, Johannesburg, for a hastily arranged conference.

Ms Hogan said: "After eight years in prison, this is a lot of people together at one time."

She said she got news of her impending release about three weeks ago, but the unbanning of the ANC overshadowed that.

"What we stood for is becoming a reality," she said. "The unbanning was a triumph for the movement and we both feel vindicated for our involvement.

"I am naturally very happy to be out, but my happiness is also tempered by a feeling of sadness, because there are people left inside who did the same thing."

Mr Adam said his sudden freedom had left him with a feeling of unreality.

"I had hopes for an early release, but I did not believe I fell into the President's category of prisoners who would be let out."

Questioned about the response of former fellow prisoners when news of their release spread through prison, Ms Hogan and Mr Adam said, "Their mood is expectant and almost joyful and triumphant. Everyone is hopeful that times are changing."

Ms Hogan was welcomed home yesterday by her father Paul, stepmother Hester, sister Sally, brother-in-law Mr Jonathan Cook, and nephews Martin and Paul.

Close friends of the two released prisoners were also present at yesterday's celebrations.

Mr Adams's father, who lives in Cape Town, was not present — but he was told the news by his son, who phoned him shortly after being let out of prison.

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Freed ANC pair thrilled

BARBARA Ann Hogan, 38, one of the first two ANC members to be released from prison was "happy beyond belief" when she was told, "You're going home."

She and Rob Adams, 34, were freed on Friday following State President FW de Klerk's announcement last week that certain categories of political prisoners would be freed.

Hogan was the first white woman convicted of treason in South Africa.

They were freed two years before completing their 10-year sentences and are the first of at least 77 political prisoners expected to be released because of the unbanning of the ANC, PAC and other political organisations.

Hogan was sentenced for high treason for carrying out the activities of the ANC in the labour field and for establishing a communications network with the then-banned organisation which entailed a secret code.

Adams was sentenced for "conspiring with the ANC and with members of the ANC to blow up the Brixton tower in Auckland Park, Johannesburg, and destroy radio and television transmitters with limpet mines."

Along with M Buyela Tembusa, who was sentenced to five years, he was also found to have endangered "the maintenance of law and order in South Africa."

Both Hogan and Adams were with family and friends having a "wild celebration" on Friday night.

Adams said that his release was "unexpected" since he had not thought he would fit into the category of political prisoner specified by the State President.

Adams said he would now become involved in black education.

-SAPA
Morale among political prisoners 'fantastic', said Hogan

MORALE among political prisoners had been 'fantastic' since President F W de Klerk's announcement last week that the ANC was unbanned and that Nelson Mandela would be released, ANC member Barbara Hogan said yesterday.

Hogan, who was convicted of treason and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in 1982 for trade union activities as an ANC member, was released from prison on Friday.

She said political prisoners believed that recent events would have a bearing on their own situation.

"I think political prisoners are expecting moves for their own release, if not this year then within the next two or three years," she said.

"There is a definite feeling that they are not going to be in prison for a long time," Hogan said. "Prisoners had received communication from 'fairly reliable sources' that the release of political prisoners was on the agenda."

"There had also been talk of sentences being reduced," she said.

"I only had contact with white women and male prisoners and their morale is very good," Hogan said.

"Since the unbanning of the ANC it has been just great," she said.

"There is a feeling of vindication and that they are not going to be sitting there for ever and ever," Hogan said.
"EVERYONE is human," said Warrant Officer J J Gregory yesterday, on being asked whether he expected to feel any emotion when Nelson Mandela left prison later in the day.

Gregory, who was Mandela's "keeper" for 24 years, said he was far too busy on the morning of Mandela's last day as a prisoner to think about his feelings.

Business Day reached Gregory by telephone at Mandela's Victor Verster prison bungalow.

He said Mandela was in conference with a National Reception Committee delegation, and could therefore not be called to the phone.

Gregory was reluctant to speak to the media, but said the telephone had been installed in the bungalow on Saturday, the day State President F W de Klerk announced Mandela's release.

Prior to that, Mandela had used the official prison telephone to contact people in the outside world.

Gregory said Mandela had had free access to the prison telephone ever since he arrived at Victor Verster Prison a year ago, but had requested that this not be made known to the public.

Gregory said he intended continuing his job with the Prisons Department.
The ANC leaders were released from prison on Monday 15 April this year. They have been held in the Western Cape since their arrest in 1962.

The ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC) decided to hold a meeting in the Cape to discuss the release of the leaders. The meeting was attended by Nelson Mandela and other high-ranking ANC officials.

Mandela's release was a surprise to many, as the ANC had not publicly announced it. The release was seen as a significant victory for the ANC and a blow to the apartheid regime.

The ANC leaders were expected to be received with a grand welcome in Cape Town, where they would address thousands of supporters. The ANC had been planning for this event for months, and the reception was expected to be a major milestone in the struggle for freedom.

The ANC leaders were released on the condition that they would not engage in political activities until the end of the state of emergency declared by the government in 1976. This condition was later lifted, allowing the ANC to resume its activities in the Cape.

The release of the ANC leaders was a major boost for the ANC and its supporters. It marked the beginning of a new phase in the struggle for freedom in South Africa.
3 More Killed in Zvorwanda

Talks in UDZ

ANC

SOUTH AFRICA NEWS

BESIEGED DET

ABC NEWS

10 000 Angry

ANC Teachers

SOUTH AFRICA NEWS

Senior police commissioners resign

ANC reads Mission statement

SOUTH AFRICA NEWS

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Free Press
Paarl warders join Popcruc

SEVERAL warders at the Victor Verster prison — where Nelson Mandela spent the last spell of his imprisonment — have joined the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcruc).

At a meeting held at the Bethel Congregational Church in Paarl East on Tuesday, 30 warders and one policeman signed up as members to a roar of approval from the 500 people present.

Paarl community leader Mr Allan Paulse called on warders and police to "make a decisive break and join the people in their march to freedom."

Popcruc chairperson Lieutenant Gregory Rockman told the meeting the organisation had adopted the Freedom Charter and was discussing affiliation to Cosatu.

Major Michael Esterhuizen, station commander of the Paarl East police station, was among the policemen present at the meeting.
SWEET TASTE: Freed political prisoner Norman Yengeni holds his nephew Mandla aloft while his mother, Mrs Oliva Yengeni, rejoices with her fist clenched high in the air. Yengeni, who served nine years of his 10-year sentence for terrorism and furthering the arms of the ANC, was one of six prisoners released from Robben Island yesterday. The other five are. Bushy-Masepe, Eddie Khumalo, Vuyisile M busu, Mohau Mnoledi and Nelson Cobeka. Pic. YUNUS MOHAMED
Man barred from the Island

A PORT Elizabeth man who wanted to visit a political prisoner on Robben Island was prevented from travelling on the ferry to the island on Tuesday because he wore an ANC T-shirt.

Mr Zolandelw Tonekwa said he turned him away and said he was a "terrorist and terrorists can’t visit other terrorists." The inconvenience was regretted.

Mr Hlako, who is serving a sentence on the island on terrorism charges, but a prison warder refused to let him go through the gates to board the ferry because he wore a T-shirt with the words "ANC" "lives:" "ANC" reigns.

The SA Prison Service confirmed the incident and said it was an "unfortunate error of judgment on the part of the warder." The SA Prison Service said the visit to take place on Wednesday, the Thursday.
AWB men begin prison hunger strike

Staff Reporter

Two men awaiting trial in the Rand Supreme Court on charges of robbing and murdering left-wing activists began a hunger strike yesterday in Johannesburg Prison.

The Prisons Service confirmed that two men - AWB members Mr. Fanie Goosen (29) of Three Rivers, Vereeniging, and Mr. Corrie Lottering (24) of Sandton - refused breakfast yesterday morning.

A statement by Mr. Goosen was released on Tuesday by his father, Mr. Fanie Goosen, sen., stating that the men were protesting against the reformist policy of Mr. F.W. de Klerk with the release of Mr. Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

The men have called for an immediate general election and the unconditional release of Hendrik Strydom, who is on Death Row for murdering eight people.
Victor Verster: We know the name, but who was he?

IF Nelson Mandela was the world’s most famous prisoner, then Victor Verster must surely have become the world’s most famous jailer, albeit several years after his passing away.

According to an obituary in the SA Prison Service’s magazine Nexus, Verster retired from the service in 1963 after reaching the rank of Director of Prisons.

Following his departure, the civilian post of director was given its present title of Commissioner of Prisons as a result of a reorganisation for which Verster himself has been given much credit—and the honour (if you will) of having a jail in Paarl named after him.

Nexus also credits Verster for having a guiding influence on the 1959 Prisons Act, which, it says, established the Prisons Service as a separate entity less subject to control by and dependence on other branches of the government.

The Act also brought South Africa’s prisons administration into line with “the standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders which are subscribed to by the United Nations,” Nexus says.

As Director of Prisons Verster established “contacts with international bodies and persons in the field of prison administration,” says the magazine, adding that “these contacts led to many foreign visitors visiting South African prisons.”

Verster died in December 1984, survived by his wife, a daughter, two grandchildren and one great-grandchild.
handgrenades after an 11-week training course in Angola. He crossed the border illegally and rented a flat in the centre of Johannesburg under a false name. He did not get to use the weapons and was arrested several weeks later by security police acting on a tip-off.

As a result of his conviction he remains a "listed" person and may not be quoted.
PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

ERIC PELSER, 25, African National Congress and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on July 29, 1985, and was convicted of treason and sentenced to seven years' jail on February 24, 1986.

He has spent his whole sentence at Pretoria Central prison, and has now been behind bars for four years and seven months.

After matriculating in 1982 Pelsor began a BA degree at Wits University but left after his first year at the age of 19 in 1984 in order to avoid military service. In a written statement he told the court: “I did not want to be ... an enforcer of the perpetuation of injustice towards legitimately aggrieved people ... I did not wish to be part of a force which, as far as I was concerned, was illegally occupying Namibia and engaged in destabilising neighbouring countries”.

Pelsor returned to South Africa in 1985 with an AK47 rifle, ammunition and two...
Death Row prisoners embark on food strike

How can I eat when my son is 8 months old?” she asked.

‘300 fasting in protest against bad conditions’

In a statement yesterday, the South African Prisoners’ Service said the claim that 308 prisoners were on a hunger strike at Pretoria Central Prison was untrue.

A total of 66 prisoners at the prison were presently not taking their meals.

The service said all requests or complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities through the proper channels received due and prompt attention and were dealt with as in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy.

It is unnecessary for prisoners to resort to unexplained hunger strike in order to get their requests attended to, the service added.

It added that all prisoners have access to the prison library, and were allowed to buy newspapers and magazines.

Contact

The service said visits to prisoners by family and friends were regarded as an important factor which contributed to the prisoner’s general wellbeing.

“The Prison Services therefore, endeavours to promote contact between prisoners and their relatives,” it said.

It added “The new arrangement at Pretoria Maximum Prison has been instituted to organise visits more effectively. This new procedure was intended to facilitate and improve arrangements for visits regarding visits by prisoners and their children. It can be stated that this issue has been under consideration for some time and has now been recently approved.”

The service confirmed that 10 people awaiting trial on ordinary criminal charges in Johannesburg were not taking their meals due to their prison conditions.

“They do, however, have foodstuffs to their possession,” the service said.

About 300 ‘death row prisoners’, of whom are political, are said to have embarked on a hunger strike at Pretoria Central Prison in protest against “poor prison conditions.”

This was claimed on Thursday by a spokesman for the Detained Affairs Centre (DAC) and a mother of one of the prisoners, who said the prisoners embarked on the hunger strike on Sunday and vowed to continue with it until their demands for better conditions were met.

In a separate incident, 30 political prisoners awaiting trial at the Johannesburg Prison entered the 12th day of a hunger strike today. The hunger strike was called in support of two fellow activists who were placed with common-law prisoners, a spokesman for the DAC said.

“The Prison Department has confirmed the two hunger strikes but disputes the number of prisoners involved.”

Demands

According to the DAC spokesman, the 298 prisoners held in Pretoria have listed their demands to prison authorities. These include the right:

- To receive clothing, to study and have greater access to literature;
- To have access to their children, and specifically that the age restriction on children who may visit them be dropped. Only children over the age of 12 are currently allowed visits;

Prisoners are also demanding that family visits be allowed without prior application.

Mrs. Thandele Joycelyn Masina, the mother of death row prisoner Mr. Jaba Masina, said her son had not received her during a visit on Wednesday of the hunger strike.

She said “Jaba told me at the death row prisoners had been on a hunger strike since Sunday because they were very upset at the prison administration who refused to allow them to study.

“Some of the prisoners, including Jaba, were upset because they were not allowed to see their children,” Mrs. Masina said her son had last seen his daughter, Ntombi Chilo (2), and son, Nhlanhla (2), before he was sentenced 10 months ago.

“I have never seen Jaba since then. He said he cannot afford to see the children. The prison authorities say they only allow children over the age of 12 to visit prisoners,” she said.

Protesters had vowed to call off their protest once their demands were met, Mrs. Masina said.

“I know what they are doing is right but I am sad that they will all get sick.”

-MR’S LADY
2 ex-spies freed

BY MONK NCONGO

For his ANC-ex security service members who spied

in his youth, the man he calls "Big Brother"

has released them from the prison. The move, which

was announced by the ANC's National Executive

Committee, was made as part of a broader amnesty

for political prisoners. The announcement was

made last week, in the ANC's three days of

special conference to discuss the future of the

party. The conference was attended by a
diverse group of political prisoners.
Prisoners end hunger strike

A hunger strike in the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison ended at lunch-time on Saturday, when all the prisoners began eating again.

A spokesman for the Prison Service said that the prisoners' grievances had been resolved.

According to media reports, the prisoners began the hunger strike in protest against the conditions under which they were being held.

Initial reports said that 296 prisoners were taking part in the hunger strike. The Prison Service denied this and said that only 66 were refusing to take their meals. — Sapa
Police dragnet for nine on run

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg — A police dragnet was cast over the Reef for nine prisoners, charged with terrorism and high treason, who broke out of the Modderbee Prison near Benoni after overpowering warders.

The nine were to have appeared in the Delmas Circuit Court today, said Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman.

The prisoners are armed and at least one of them has a prison warder's uniform.

Captain Opperman said the suspects attacked warders about 10am yesterday and overpowered them.

The suspects are Mr. Alfred Kgas, Mr. Ernest Ramodika, Mr. Francis Phise, Mr. Johannes Maleka, Mr. Josephh Nkou, Mr. Reginald Legodi, Mr. Tapelo Kapoate, Mr. Maketsa Teko and Mr. George Mate.

They are regarded as "extremely dangerous."

The nine took a warder's car and drove towards Johannesburg.

Police immediately began an extensive search and roadblocks were set up.
THE editors of two alternative newspapers are asking the prison authorities to release letters Nelson Mandela had written to them from prison.

The editors, Max du Preez of Vrye Weekblad and Ameen Akhathaya of Indicator, confirmed at the weekend that they would write to the authorities requesting that Mr Mandela's "uncensored letters" be forwarded to them.

The existence of the letters was revealed last week when the ANC leader addressed representatives of the alternative press, said prison authorities had kept the letters he wanted to send to Mr du Preez and Mr Akhathaya because he refused to change the letters' contents.

Mr Akhathaya said later: "I am absolutely thrilled to get the ultimate accolade from my leader. It is as much a compliment to me as it is to the very many brave journalists - especially black journalists.

The ANC leader said he had requested to meet the alternative press "so that I should have the opportunity of thanking you from the bottom of my heart."

NEW YORK — Freed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela said the three men charged with guarding him during his final years of captivity at Victor Verster Prison had become "very close friends".

Mr Mandela, who was released on February 11 after 27 years in jail for plotting the violent overthrow of white rule, said in an interview with Time Magazine to be published next Monday his prison "sacrifice" had not been in vain.

"It is an achievement for a man to do his duty on earth irrespective of the consequences," Mr Mandela said.

Meet again

The 71-year-old anti-apartheid leader said that given the opportunity he would meet again his three jailers at Victor Verster Prison, where he was held during the final leg of his imprisonment.

"I got on very well with all of them," he said. "We became very close friends.

Sapa-Reuters reported Mr Mandela identified the guards as Major Marais, who he said was in charge of the prison farm, Warrant Officer Gregory and Warrant Officer Swart.

The black leader said that "from seven in the morning to four in the afternoon" he had virtually lived with Swart in a house on the prison farm.

During his early years of imprisonment and forced labour on Robben Island he and other ANC officials had slept in tiny one-man stone cells lit only by a 40-watt bulb and furnished with a bed roll and mat.

Mr Mandela told Time that although these early prison experiences had been "very hard" he was never brutally assaulted, although many of his colleagues were.

Mr Mandela was also asked how seriously he took reports of threats against his life.

"There is no threat whatsoever from the so-called radical left," Mr Mandela said. "The only threat can be from the right wing.

He was asked when South Africa's blacks would be free.

"I am no prophet," Mr Mandela replied. "I cannot say."
NINE men charged with terrorism and due to appear in the Delmas Circuit Court today overpowered warders and escaped from Modderbee prison near Benoni yesterday morning, police said.

Captain Eugene Opperman, a Witwatersrand police liaison officer, said the men overpowered an unknown number of warders and escaped at about 10am.

The men - Mr Alfred Kgosso, Mr Ernest Ramosekha, Mr Francis Prince, Mr Johannes Moleka, Mr Joseph Makosso, Mr Reginald Legood, Mr Tapelo Kupoloe, Mr Makoe and Mr George Mato - are said to be armed and extremely dangerous.

They made their getaway in a car, a beige Nissan Skyline with the registration HFW 976 T, belonging to one of the warders.

The men apparently drove off in the direction of Johannesburg.

An extensive police search is under way.

One of the suspects took the uniform of one of the warders and this might be used by the escapees to commit other crimes, Opperman said.

Details of their escape could not be divulged for "obvious security reasons", Opperman said.

The men were due to appear in court in Delmas today - Sapa
9 terror-accused escape

Johannesburg Nine men charged with terrorism and due to appear in the Delmas Circuit Court today overpowered warders and escaped from Modderbee prison near Benoni yesterday, police said.

The men, who are armed and said to be extremely dangerous, made their getaway in a beige Nissan Skyline belonging to one of the warders. — Sapa
How 9 terror accused escaped

Staff Reporter

Nine awaiting-trial prisoners who escaped from Modder-kee jail on Sunday obtained door and car keys and a uniform from a warder before making their getaway, a Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday.

Unlocked doors

The nine, accused of terrorism, were armed with a pistol but it was not known where they had obtained it, he added.

Initial information, he said, revealed that the prisoners had tied up three members of the Prisons Service, unlocked the doors and escaped in a car "after having forced members on duty at the access gate to the reserve to open the gates at gunpoint."

The spokesman added: "The car, car keys, uniform as well as the prison door key were recovered in Daveyton later that afternoon. The necessary steps were taken to secure the prison doors."

The Regional Commissioner of Prisons for the Transvaal, Brigadier A J van Zyl, has been commissioned to investigate the escape departmentally.

He said relevant measures would be instituted depending on the outcome of the investigations.


Public Violence

are political prisoners

The South African Government has not yet provided any information on the status of the political prisoners. The government has not responded to requests for information on the whereabouts of the political prisoners. The political prisoners have been interned in various locations throughout the country, including in concentration camps and on remote islands. The government has denied all allegations of human rights abuses and has maintained that the political prisoners are being held for the protection of national security.
Dockside Demo: Noliza Ngquwana, aged 3, calls for the release of her father, Lizo Bught Ngquwana, serving a life sentence on Robben Island. Noliza was among about 100 relatives and friends of political prisoners who held a demonstration at the Robben Island ferry in the Cape Town docks last Saturday. (253)
Pic: Benny Gool
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A tale of enduring hope
De Klerk to get list of prisoners

De Klerk, the former South African president, is expected to receive a list of prisoners, including those who were detained under apartheid. The list includes names of individuals who were involved in political activities and who were considered enemies of the state.

The list includes names such as Nelson Mandela, who was released from prison in 1990. The release of Mandela was a significant event that led to the end of apartheid in South Africa.

The list also includes other political leaders who were imprisoned during the apartheid era. These leaders include F.W. de Klerk, who was the president of South Africa from 1989 to 1994.

The release of these prisoners is expected to be a major event that will mark the end of the apartheid era in South Africa.
Police looking into Phiri's death in jail

POLICE in Pretoria confirmed yesterday they were investigating the death in police custody of 16-year-old Nixon Phiri.

They were responding to allegations by three people, published in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday, that they heard Phiri's screams as he was being tortured by police.

Phiri died during interrogation at the Welverdiend police station near Carletonville on January 16.

The three—who asked not to be named because they feared for their lives—said in statements to lawyers they were also assaulted at the police station on January 16.

One witness said a canvas bag was placed over his head and he was shocked while police questioned him about arson charges.

Phiri's screams could be heard from another room at the station, while his body was heard striking the wooden floor.

Two other witnesses corroborated the account.

Post mortem results showed Phiri died of cerebral haemorrhage and external injuries, which induced shock. - Sapa.
THE Canadian Embassy paid the National Reception Committee, formed to deal with the release of political prisoners including Mr Nelson Mandela, R41 000 to help set up an administrative core, the embassy said in a statement from Pretoria at the weekend.

The Canadian contribution was designed to assist with the establishment of an effective administrative infrastructure for the committee and 'thus to help in preparations for the dialogue and negotiations which are so essential to a future just, prosperous and democratic South Africa,' the embassy said. - Sapa
Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike

CAPE TOWN — About 250 political prisoners on Robben Island were understood to have started a hunger strike yesterday as part of a new campaign for the release of all political prisoners, irrespective of whether they have committed acts of violence.

The strike was in response to President P W de Klerk’s announcement at the opening of Parliament earlier this month that the government would grant an amnesty to prisoners whose sole offence was membership of a banned organisation. The offer excluded prisoners who had been found guilty of committing acts of violence.

In another development yesterday, police arrested about 25 people involved in a peaceful protest against continued incarceration of political prisoners. The protest was aimed largely at supporting the Robben Island hunger strikers.

A police spokesman said they would be charged under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act.

It is understood that a memorandum of prisoners’ grievances will be presented to government on Thursday.

Sapa reports that the Prisons Service in Pretoria confirmed a “number” of Robben Island prisoners had gone on hunger strike yesterday.

The Prisons Service said although the prisoners had not been taking their meals, they had “ample other foodstuffs in their possession.”
Tribute

Bloom said the situation in South Africa would be very different today had Mandela been released 10 years ago.

Bloom, whose 2.30pm meeting was rescheduled to 5pm to accommodate the afternoon prison visit, also paid tribute to President F W de Klerk's "extremely courageous, far reaching and visionary moves" over the past few weeks.

Mr Rellly said his discussions revolved around ways to sort out mutual industrial relations in South Africa.

He said a more equitable system with regard to education and housing resources had to be found.

It was the government not private enterprise that had to get rid of distortions caused by apartheid.

Both businessmen felt the meeting was fruitful and following the discussions, Mandela said: "This is the spirit in which the ANC would like to see problems settled."

- Rellly's meeting ran five minutes shorter than the time allowed to the Anglo head, while Bloom spent less than half-an-hour with Mandela than the 45 minutes scheduled for the meeting.

Speaking about sanctions, Mr Bloom said the situation in the country up until recently had warranted "some steel," but it seemed the time for carrots was now due.
Island prisoners go hungry for release

Staff Reporters

MORE than 300 "political prisoners" on Robben Island are on a hunger strike in support of their immediate and unconditional release.

The Prisons Service confirmed in a statement that the prisoners had not taken meals since yesterday morning.

At a Press conference in St George's Cathedral Hall today, United Democratic Front Western Cape vice president Mr Dullah Omar said the definition of "political" by organisations within the broad liberation struggle and the prisoners themselves differed radically from that of President F W de Klerk, who had announced a limited amnesty in his speech at the opening of parliament.

There had been no indication since Mr De Klerk's speech that the government was moving towards further releases. The situation on Robben Island was becoming "more and more critical" and tension was increasing, Mr Omar said.

"The prisoners have decided to act in terms of their own demand."

THEIR DEMANDS

Their demands included:

- The unconditional release of all political detainees, political prisoners and combatants;
- Rights for incarcerated political prisoners;
- The lifting of the state of emergency;
- The immediate withdrawal of the SADF, police and other agents of the apartheid regime; and
- Immediate and unhindered consultation with the leadership of organisations and legal representatives to discuss their demands.

Several mothers and wives of the prisoners addressed the Press conference and said they supported the prisoners "100 percent."

The UDF announced details of a campaign in support of the hunger strikers, which will include the daily picketing of parliament, a vigil at Boe-keuzekop Civic Centre tomorrow at 7.30pm, and a march on Friday afternoon to deliver a memorandum from the prisoners.

See page 4
Wives, mothers plead release of hunger strikers

By JOHN YELD

"ENOUGH is enough we have waited too long"

These are the words of a wife whose "political prisoner" husband, jailed for life on Robben Island, is now on a hunger strike in protest against his exclusion from the amnesty announced by President F W de Klerk in his speech at the opening of parliament.

Mrs Pina Ncata was one of several women who addressed a Press conference at St George's Cathedral Hall yesterday in support of the more than 300 prisoners on Robben Island who have started their hunger strike to secure their release.

"We thought our people would be released (after Mr De Klerk's speech)," said Mrs Ncata, common law wife of Mr Lizo Ngqungwana who was jailed for life in 1987.

"We still need them. We long for our loved ones. I wonder if the government knows how painful it is to bring up a child without a father." Mrs Patricia Jacobs, mother of University of the Western Cape student Mr Peter Jacobs who was arrested in May 1987, said she had been "quite shocked" by his arrest, but now understood his reasons for joining the liberation struggle.

"I've also changed, although I don't go out and throw stones here in my heart I know the things he fought for are right."

"We say to Mr De Klerk: 'Please release our boys, they are not terrorists, they are fighting for their freedom, for what they know is right.' I am with my son."

The Western Cape branch of the United Democratic Front announced a campaign in support of the hunger strikers which will include a vigil tonight at the Bontheuwel Civic Centre at 7.30 pm, a picket outside parliament each day until the hunger strike is over, and a march on Friday afternoon to hand over a memorandum on the prisoners' demands to the President.
Island prisoners still refuse food

CAPE TOWN — Tensions have increased since a hunger strike began on Robben Island on Monday. Mr. Dullah Omar of the Defence Campaign's Hunger Strike Committee said yesterday.

"He said the committee rejected President de Klerk's definition of political prisoners. Mr. Omar added there were about 3,000 political prisoners."

"They try to define their own according to the committee's definition of 300, of whom were on Robben Island, Sapa reports."

The striking prisoners' main demand was that they should be released immediately and unconditionally.

"As the Democratic Front media and information representative Mr. Willie Hofmeyr said the prisoners had set up a joint committee. They had demanded access to legal representation and to the heads of their respective organisations (PAC, ANC and Black Consciousness Movement) but there had been no response, as yet to these requests."

"The committee intended posting pickets outside Parliament every lunchtime until the strike was called off. It was also organising a march in Cape Town tomorrow Friday from St. George's Cathedral to St. James and protest against the continued detentions."

PRESS CONFERENCE

"The Star's own correspondent reports that a woman whose husband has joined the hunger strike," Mr. Omar said, "is Mrs. Pina Ncata who was among several women who addressed a press conference at St. George's Cathedral yesterday in support of the strikers."

"We thought our people would be released at last," Mrs. de Klerk's speech, said Mrs. Ncata, common law wife of Mr. Lazo Ngqungwana, jailed for life in 1986."

"We still need them. We long for our loved ones. I wonder if the Government knows how painful it is to bring up a child without a father."

Mrs. Patricia Jacobs, mother of student Mr. Peter Jacobs, who was arrested in May 1987, said, "We have been shocked by his arrest, but now understood his reasons for joining the liberation struggle."

"I've also changed, although I don't go out and throw stones. Here in my heart I know that the things he fought for are right. We say to Mr. de Klerk: 'Please release our boys. They are not terrorists; they are fighting for their freedom, for what they believe is right. I am with my son.'"

On being asked whether the UDF campaigned on behalf of those convicted of "right-wing crimes," Mr. Bulelani Ngekua, UDF's Cape Town chairman, said, "We were concerned with offences politically motivated against the 'obnoxious system of apartheid.' Offences by the right wing are in perpetration of this system, which has been internationally described as a crime against humanity. Right-wing crimes were therefore not regarded in the same light."

"As the hunger strike campaign would be effective, Mr. Ngekua replied that emergency detainees had embarked on a successful hunger strike during the Defiance Campaign last year. "We are just as determined as we were last year."
Families visit Island prisoners

Staff Reporter

About 25 family members of political prisoners were allowed to visit their relatives on Robben Island yesterday. The prisoners are all on hunger strike.

Mr Shadrack Motau of Soweto, who visited his 31-year-old cousin Mr Mandela-Mota, said the hunger strike had started on Monday, and nobody had yet dropped out.

"Morale is high," he said. "Since Nelson Mandela has been released, those on the island feel they are also entitled to be released, especially now that the movement (the ANC) has been unbanned."

Family members and friends said there were about 340 prisoners on hunger strike at present. There were two doctors among the political prisoners, and on their advice all hunger strikers were drinking two litres of water a day and two teaspoons of sugar in each litre of water.
Mandela's release sparked decision for hunger strike

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Staff Reporter

ROBBEN Island political prisoners on a hunger strike believe they should be released now that their "head" Mr Nelson Mandela has been freed, relatives have said.

At least 343 political prisoners on Robben Island have been on a hunger strike since Monday, demanding that they be freed unconditionally.

Yesterday 25 people, including parents, spoke at a press conference after a visit to relatives held on Robben Island.

Mr Shadrack Motau, whose cousin Maiden Motsa has served four of an eight-year term for African National Congress activities, said the prisoners were taking only liquids.

He said prisoners told relatives that although the idea to embark on a hunger strike had long been contemplated, it "took shape" after Mr Mandela's release on February 11.

"They said (President) De Klerk raised hopes when he announced that political prisoners would be released. However, they were disappointed with his definition of a political prisoner. They maintain he should do away with his pick-and-choose policy."

The relatives, including women from Johannesburg, East London and Port Elizabeth, said the morale of the prisoners was high and they were determined to continue with the strike until their demands were met.

- About 30 people held a placard demonstration in Greenmarket Square at lunchtime yesterday in support of the hunger-strikers.

Police confiscated two sets of placards but no arrests were made, said political activist Mr Graeme Bloch.

He said demonstrations for the release of political prisoners would be held in the city centre three times a day for an indefinite period.
THE hunger strike on Robben Island is a bold but risky attempt by 343 political prisoners to play a role in South Africa's peace process.

This was said by Norman Yengeni, released from the maximum security prison a fortnight ago and who was involved in the planning of the hunger strike.

Yengeni, who was held for nine years after being sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for terrorism, revealed the details behind the drama unfolding on Robben Island. His release was linked to the statement made by the state president, Mr FW de Klerk, at the opening of parliament on February 2.

Yengeni said political prisoners on Robben Island had planned the hunger strike for more than a year and had been spurred into action by De Klerk's speech:

"In prison, your whole life revolves around the struggle for better conditions," Yengeni said.

"You never get anything right in prison. Their aim is to keep you uncomfortable and frustrated.

"Our priority was always food, we never received enough and it was never decent."

Yengeni said his experience of prison life was that it was a daily struggle to maintain his sanity and improve his conditions.

Dignity

"From the day I arrived on the Island, the food was terrible," he said.

"Over the years I could only conclude that the prison authorities were treating us like that deliberately to degrade us, to force us into a state of despair and submission.

"We had to engage them daily, to struggle to maintain our dignity as human beings."

Yengeni said the present hunger strike was not the first one on Robben Island. Most of the previous strikes...

THE hunger strike on Robben Island is a bold but risky attempt by 345 political prisoners to play a role in South Africa's peace process.

This was said by Norman Yengeni, released from the maximum security prison a fortnight ago and who was involved in the planning of the hunger strike.

Yengeni, who was held for nine years after being sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for terrorism, revealed the details behind the drama unfolding on Robben Island in his release report linked to the statement made by the state president, Mr PW de Klerk, at the opening of parliament on February 2.

Yengeni said political prisoners on Robben Island last week planned the hunger strike for more than a year and had been spurred into action by De Klerk's speech.

"In prison, your whole life revolves around the struggle for better conditions," Yengeni said.

"You never get anything right in prison. Your aim is to keep you uncomfortable and frustrated.

"Our food was always food, we never received enough and it was never decent.

"We had to engage them daily, struggling to maintain our dignity as human beings."

Yengeni said that the hunger strike was not the first one on Robben Island. Most of the previous strikes had not been political but were merely aimed at reforming prison conditions.

He said that there had been a few attempts in the past to organize a hunger strike to draw international attention to the situation of prisoners.

"We began our discussion on the hunger strike more than a year ago when the new administration took over on Robben Island," Yengeni said.

"In prison they have changes in the administration, and the staff complement changes completely.

"They complained and wrote to the prison authorities, exploring our grievances, but nothing happened. We tried to persuade the administration to take our complaints seriously but we experienced no changes in the conditions.

"That is why we embarked on the hunger strike. We felt it is one of the ways of engaging in a stronger form of protest to force the authorities to take our complaints seriously."

He said the hunger strike was not something that originated after the February 2 speech of PW de Klerk but had been debated before.

"Credibly, when the announcements were made in parliament, the government's pre-handler, conditions deteriorated. Prisoners experienced severe shortages of food and abusive behaviour from warders, who claimed..."
Business exploits the 
struggle

PLEASE allow me to quote Comrade Murphy Morobe (Weekly Mail, February 22) on what rip-offs and the people who are not related in any way to the Movement, like white businessmen who are getting black to sell their T-shirts on the streets ...

While agreeing with what the Comrade said, I think we need to look closer to some black private businessmen, too. Exploiting the people's victories ...

After years of hating in the shadows, they suddenly (even these ones) realize that our political organizations suitable to quote, print, pack and so on — on cheap paper — to have some questions to ask these persons: Why do you insist on printing about our first-rate organizations on "Father of the struggle"?

WE salute our Comrade Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, on his release more than 27 years in prison ...

We salute you for your courage, integrity, dedication, strength and your struggle as a victory for all human rights ...

We know you are the father of the democratic struggle. Your release is a testament to the government's commitment to democratic freedom in South Africa ...

Now that the government has made changes which unite us all with the ANC which leads in South Africa — and Comrade Mandela as its leader — we will live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal time to call for a new South Africa, black and white. The freedom of Comrades Mandela is another step to freedom ...

We in Tows River hold the release of Mandela and Mphakeng and Trema as a victory for a non-racial democratic South Africa ...

We are reminded that you said, "My freedom was in the hands of our comrades outside" ...

We believe now in a new South Africa, in democracy and for all. We are waiting for the release of all political prisoners and detainees, the end of the state of emergency, the release of all our comrades from its prisons, and the end of the Internal Settlement ...

We also need to move quickly on the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Land Reform Act, and that the government must be moved off the crown and the ANC must lead us to a new society in South Africa, since the release of Comrade Mandela We believe the people ...

This land is ours and we are very proud of, and we will fight for, and we believe, we know you, we honestly do. Extra continua long live the spirit of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

KASIEF JURGENS, ANC TOWNS RIVER CONGRESS, TOWNS RIVER

PAC 'here to stay'

I READ with much distaste the report by NoelBruney about the PAC of Amanza (SOUTH, Feburary 7).

Mr. Bronyes took liberty and attacked the Congress in every way. His alleged comments about the PAC's "deeds" is uncalled for.

For his information, PAC and Africanism is in line to stay. He, the PAC, has a problem.

He seems to think everybody must belong to the Westwield movement, have the same ideas and share the same views. "That is not possible in the real world, nor possible."

To state the PAC is out of step with all the organizations he mentioned is simply wrong.

That gives me the impression that Mr. Bronyes takes the people of Amanza don't have an ideology of their own, cannot construct their own way, they have to fit the mental or ideological framework of European's, or what he calls the international community.

But, be aware once and for all that Africa is not a continent, it is a continent with its own peoples who are the owners of their land and their destinies. Therefore, no ideology will rigidly fit this continent unless it comes from the minds and efforts of Africans ...

You can look all over Africa imputed ideologies fail Africa can not be found on a map of Europe or America. It is for the people of Africa themselves to rise up to the challenge of their dignity, their own identity, forget imported ideologies or looking at this world through the spectacles of Western or Eastern countries.

We are a people, and we want to be recognized as that.

African intellectuals who imported the Eastern ideologies are now a shame because communism is crumbling, and they don't know where they now want to have their T-shirts cut and sell them.

PAC's Jeff Mothepeng

LETTERS

PAC 'here to stay'

Address all letters to The Editor, P.O Box 13094, 7900

No 'Hospital of Shame'

As a member of the public of Worcester, I feel obliged to comment on Miss Carter's article (SOUTH, February 7) on "investigation of" the Eben Dorgets Hospital.

An article either from her article, her investigation consisted of taking some picture and talking to a couple of patients and one other per son. She had no permission to "investigate" and never talked to any doctor.

We all know that this hospital is going through a period of a staff shortage. I know for a fact that the nurses and doctors are always short, but that is not the only thing, we have to fit the mental or ideological

It is true that the casualty department at sometimes covered in blood, but if you would take the trouble to investigate "other hospitals, you'll find that all casualty departments are the same.

If the patients would only put their egos aside and so on and on the waste "casualty" we would all be much cleaner, as it is cleaned twice a day at least. There is no cleaning staff on the premises, it is all done by the nurses and nurses are expected to do the cleaning, patients would have to wait even longer for medical treatment.

Did Miss Carter take the trouble to find out why patients sometimes leave? The poor doctors are only human, and can stand to only one person at a time, sometimes, you are not prepared to follow something just because it is popular with foreign organisations Mr Bronyes mentioned.

African intellectuals who imported the Eastern ideologies are now a shame because communism is crumbling, and they don't know where they now want to have their T-shirts cut and sell them.

PAC's Jeff Mothepeng

Struggle

If anyone wants to achieve something it has to come from the people themselves, nothing is going to be done — a rope, matches, operation and all other things, something to be very grateful for.

Miss Carter writes that the white people have been better and they want to do it real true. Everyone has to wait for her turn. If the real truth is the opposite, the people have to stand here and show that the only people who are treated before the rest are those, black, white, who have their own private doctors.

These poor people longed on the beach are mostly waiting for transport after they have been treated, some prefer to stay because free meals are provided three times a day, as well as coffee and tea as well. Miss Carter does not maintain this because it would make her look less like she wanted to work less hard.

I want to do the same to look for the diving fence which is supposed to separate the white casualty ward from the black one. Of course there is no such thing.

The epileptic patient knows he has to get the necessary department for just one weekend. I can't see why he has to go to the Eben Dorgets "Hospital of Shame" after that.

1. VAN DER MERWE

Being black, gay similar

SO Tony Leon is about to move a private motion in the House of Assembly, deconstructing homosexual and sexual orientation, and for all of us who love in the shadows.

Can you imagine being born black and spending all your life in an A.W.B. territory with a white man, hugging him every day, and being afraid of the fear of rejection from other members of the A.W.B?" And the white males are regarded as the exception.

Can you imagine the self-hated, confused and the endless verts for skin-grafting, chemical, or what else? And then, you talk to the local doves to see you of that demonic demons of blackness?" And it never disappears, because it is an inseparable part of you, it's too late to discover that there is others like you, but it's difficult finding them like you, they are confined to cover up ...

Occasionally they need to break out and to be with our own because it becomes overwhelming that you are in one of the most overcrowded areas of others of your type. There, the A.W.B. vigilante patrol regularly to ensure that no black and nothing takes place for that is a permissible crime. Being caught meansursal disguise as the eyes of men, and you talk to them, and you have to "save" your identity, "they are a pity that they are black, because such's a much gay role."

Can you imagine the suddenness that is by itself, not a problem as long as the black don't try to express it publicly. Can you imagine the morality of blackness being defended in front of you, and you can understand, the exaltation of those living around you believing that blackness is an abomination and a perversion of the order? If you can imagine all that, then you have some idea of what it is to be gay. Yes, of course, you are one of

Masifunde empowers

Masifunde Educational Project, born in 1983, is one of the six regional branches of the Trust for Christian Outreach and Education. As the Eastern Regional Secondary of Southern Africa, as a development organisation, the short-term objective of Masifunde is to upgrade, improve and develop the education in rural schools, in terms of developmental and human rights projects. But the long-term objective is to develop education for people, to empower people to engage in the transformation of the economy of the poor, with non-violent and democratic means.

Masifunde awards bursaries, runs vacation schools, conducts adult literacy courses, advice office, radio program, youth project, and other co-op projects.
Disa squatters to appeal against rulling

SQUATTERS in the small Disa squatter settlement are to appeal against a Supreme Court decision ordering them to get off the land they have occupied for more than 40 years.

This has been confirmed by a lawyer in the district who last week lost their long court battle to stay at Rondebosch.

Mr Justice E. Constable ruled in favour of Orupeni Investments (OPI) to have Mr J. Disa and his family, including 60, none of their children and their families evicted from the 64-hectare Disa Road property.

Mr Disa, who was unrepresented in court, was granted leave to appeal this decision on the simple explanation that 40 years ago the land was given to his family a home by "the States".

"Piece of paper"

"Oupa has never lived in a house. We all regarded him here as the owner of the land and the father of the community. He believes he has never needed to do anything to validar his claim on land that is his," the solicitor said.

He said the squatters were determined to continue their fight, but also very fearful that it won't be long before the eviction order is enforced. "We are all very tense, every time our car pulls up we go to see whether the police are about to throw us off the land," he said.

"The people here are ready to go to Parliament if necessary. This case is now before the Supreme Court in Cape Town. It is in contempt of court if they don't obey the court order, but they have nowhere else to go.

New Port Nolloth

removal threat

By CIARA OATES

The Port Nolloth municipality has made a renewed bid to deport squatters - a year after they won their Supreme Court battle to live in the area.

The municipality this week advertised that it intended to seek an order from the Supreme Court to evict 179 squatters living on municipal land.

This follows repeated attempts to serve eviction notices on individual squatters.

About 1 000 squatters and supporters, including a handful of white residents, marched to the municipality offices last Thursday, demanding that they be given an end to all evictions, the provision of water and toilets, job creation and a single non-racial council for the area.

Surplus Peoples Project spokesperson Lesego Slema said the municipality's announcement was not a surprise, as the squatters had founded the department because of the lack of municipal support for the community's determination to resist evictions.

She said the new eviction proceedings were "reminiscent of past attempts to evict squatters from Lawwoodpark in George".

No money, no food, no hope

By CIARA OATES

179 YEARS of misery and despair lie behind the locked doors of Strand removals victims who now can't keep up with rent arrears.

A recent survey conducted by the Strand Action Committee showed more than 60 percent of residents' incomes went towards housing costs.

"All of this is happening at a time when the management committee is spending R23 million on building two pools at Harmony Park to keep us off the white beaches," said an Action Committee spokesman.

They are also spending R3 million on upgrading their offices. How can our people enjoy the beaches when there is no food in their homes?"

Strand residents were locked out last Thursday, but worked their way back into their homes the next morning. "Someone's son, who is crippled, managed to get in through a window," a resident said.

New Town clerk Mr Groeneveld said the municipality had not decided whether to proceed with the eviction against residents in arrears with their rent.

Mr David Julius climbed back into his house after he had been locked out by the municipality for failing to pay his rent.

Mr Disa and his family have found themselves outside the house in which they have lived for many years.

The Somerset West community has rallied round to fight his eviction.

Mrs Doreen Le Roux outside the house in which her family has lived for generations. The Somerset West community has rallied round to fight her eviction.

The small "coloured" community in Somerset West has rallied to support Mrs. Doreen Le Roux, who faces eviction from a home her family has occupied for generations.

In nearby Strand evicted residents are hanging onto their homes with everything they've got.

REHANA ROSSOUW reports:

In the Holderness Avenue Office, the Legal Resources Centre and the Somerset West Action Committee, Reverend Roy van der Merwe of the Methodist Church at Somerset West met with the Somerset West community needed to send a "warning message" to the municipality that they expected the Group Areas Act and all attempts to move them.

"For the past 40 years they've exerted pressure and have not been motivated to build houses in public housing," Van der Merwe said.

'This is unusual to find coloureds in the middle of a white town. The Methodist Church has played a leading role in that and I have a simple message for the municipality - we refuse to budge.

"It has been a constant battle for 40 years with these people. They have tried in many ways to get us out.

"So many young people, once they get married, leave Somerset West. We have lost people with leadership potential. Alphonso Bradshaw grew up here."

Consulted

The Somerset West Action Committee plans to march to the City Hall this Saturday. They are collecting hundreds of signatures in a petition calling on the municipality to plan the site where they do not affect existing housing and for the community to be consulted in that process.

The committee also intends holding a placard demonstration at the next council meeting and ringing the church bells to protest against the removal of the Le Roux's.

The community mayor Mr Hw Kotze said colour did not play a role in the decision: "Le Roux is a coloured family. The clue has been to build within reach of the people. The site is too small and we plan to build one that serves the needs of the people."

"It is as bitter to say that we have no sponsored housing for these people. We are busy developing Paddewes for the coloureds," Kotze said.

"There was place there for the Le Roux family at Paddewes but confirmed the family that they were not providing them with alternative accommodation.
The ANC has said that it regards the release of all political prisoners as a prerequisite for creating such a climate but the government has refused to release prisoners convicted of "security related" offences.

The prisoners said in the memorandum their release was essential to the freeing of the political process.

Families of the hunger strikers are concerned about the effects on their health but support the campaign.

Commenting on allegations of poor conditions at Robben Island as related by recently-released Norman Yengeni, a Prisons Service spokesperson said ex-prisoners often subjectively related their experiences in prison as though they were facts although they could seldom be substantiated.

"The Prisons Service has demonstrated its commitment to professional and humane treatment of those entrusted to its care at various occasions," the spokesperson said.

"A high premium is placed on the correct handling of all prisoners by trained personnel. Allegations to the contrary are devoid of all truth.

"Food, although not catering for individual preferences, is provided according to an approved dietary scale which corresponds with international nutritional standards.

"As far as the hunger strike is concerned, it can be mentioned that in cases where prisoners refuse to eat they are warned of the adverse effects thereof and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of such prisoners.

"As far as the Prisons Service is concerned, all complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities through the proper channels receive due and prompt attention and are dealt with in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy.

"It is therefore unnecessary for prisoners to resort to undisciplined behaviour in order to get their requests attended to."
Prisoners examined

THE seven prisoners who have been on a hunger strike at Roelof Radum Prison in Bophuthatswana since Wednesday last week were examined by a doctor on Tuesday and Wednesday, said Bophuthatswana prison services.

In a statement issued by the government mouthpiece, Bopana, the prison services said the doctor was satisfied with the condition of the prisoners.

Sapa
MPs visit island as hunger strike goes on

Soweto Correspondent

A group of 25 members of Parliament and officials from the Minister of Justice's office held a social function on Robben Island last night, even though several hundred political prisoners were on a hunger strike.

More than 300 prisoners have joined in the hunger strike, which started at the beginning of the week.

The Prisoners Service has refused to confirm or deny the figure.

The hunger strikers are protesting against being left out of the amnesty for some political prisoners announced by President FW de Klerk.

A picket is to be held outside Parliament each day until the hunger strike is over.

A march will take place tomorrow afternoon to 'hail' De Klerk and to present him with a memorandum of 10 demands.

Some members who had been invited by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee to go to Robben Island.

A spokesman for the Minister's office said it was to get to know each other and to get to know the Minister's parliamentary staff.
Party on Robben Island while hundreds refuse food

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — A group of 26 Members of Parliament and officials from the Minister of Justice's office held a social function on Robben Island last night, although several hundred political prisoners there are on a hunger strike.

More than 300 prisoners have joined in the hunger strike, which started at the beginning of the week.

The Prison Service has refused to confirm or deny the figure.

The hunger strikers are protesting against being left out of the amnesty for some political prisoners announced recently by President de Klerk.

A packet is to be held outside Parliament each day until the hunger strike is over.

A march is due to take place tomorrow afternoon to hand over a memorandum to Mr de Klerk on the prisoners' demands.

MPs said they had been invited by Minister of Justice Mr Koos Coetsee to go to Robben Island.

A spokesman for the Minister's office said MPs who dealt with Justice issues from all parties in Parliament would be on the trip, which was intended for them to get to know each other and the Minister's parliamentary staff.
Bid to rally support for hunger strike

LONDON. — An international campaign in support of the Robben Island hunger strikers is to be launched in London today by United Democratic Front general secretary Popo Molefe.

Mr Molefe is on a short visit to Britain to join a national lobby week by anti-apartheid activists against the British government's moves to relax sanctions on Pretoria.

In a statement issued yesterday through the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, it was announced that Mr Molefe would be detailing plans for an international campaign to mobilise support for the hunger strikers.

An appeal drawn up by the 350 or so political prisoners would also be released. — Sapa
Call for inquiry into cell deaths

By Shehnaaz Bulbul

Groups monitoring depression yesterday called on the Government to immediately launch an open and independent commission of inquiry into all recent deaths in police custody.

They said assurances by police that the deaths were being investigated were ‘not good enough’ as history had shown that police could not and should not investigate such matters.

Mr Judy Hawarden, chairman of the Black Sash in the Transvaal, said that while the Sash welcomed the Government’s quick response to the death of Mr Clayton Sazwe Sithole, who died in custody at John Vorster Square, it noted that the Government remained silent on other cell deaths.

She said there should be an independent inquiry into every death in police custody.

— Nixon Phiri

“Nixon Phiri died at Walverdend police station on January 16 and there was no mention of the State’s part to handle that case in a swift manner.”

“One wonders if President de Klerk responded to Sithole’s case because he was said to be the father of Zunzi Mandela’s daughter.”

Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said an independent commission should be appointed to probe the deaths in police custody during the past two months.

He said the brief inquiry should include the question of whether the deaths were accidental, or part of a pattern of police behaviour.
More prisoners join strike

By Shehnaz Bulbulia

He named two as Mr Veli Mazibuko and Mr Hosea Lengosane — charged with terrorism. The names of the other two have not yet been released.

The other six on strike in Pretoria Prison are all serving sentences for convictions in terms of the Internal Security Act and treason.

They started on March 2. They are Carl Niehaus, Steve Marais, Eric Pelser, Ian Robertson, Danman de Lange and Dieter Gerhardt. They are only drinking water, the lawyer added.

PREVAILING POLICY

A lawyer representing prisoners at Kroonstad Prison said six women political prisoners, all charged for arranging membership of the ANC and assisting the movement, have embarked on a hunger strike.

A spokesman for the Detainees’ Aid Centre (DAC) said a lawyer representing awaiting-trial prisoners at Johannesburg Prison had informed them that 28 would strike today.

The prisoners have called for the abolition of political trials.

A spokesman for the South African Prisons Service in Pretoria said: “It can be confirmed that a variable number of prisoners are not taking meals served to them in prison.”

“In cases where prisoners refuse to eat, they are warned of the adverse effects thereof, and are treated strictly in accordance with internationally-accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of such prisoners.”

“As far as the South African Prisons Service is concerned, all requests or complaints brought to the attention of the prison authorities are dealt with in a responsible manner within the ambit of prevailing policy.”

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzee said in a statement on March 1:

“The Acting Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice M R de Kock, has been appointed to deal with complaints by hunger-striking Robben Island prisoners, relating to their circumstances of incarceration and privileges.

“The appointment was made despite the existence of ‘proven departmental channels’ for dealing with complaints. Should any significant change in the situation occur, such information will be made available.”
THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has instructed the acting Judge President of the Cape to probe the hunger strike by over 300 Robben Island prisoners.

In a statement released last night, the minister said the SA Prison Services “had taken cognizance of complaints” by prisoners.

“These complaints related allegedly to the circumstances of incarceration and privileges,” the minister said.

He said that although channels exist for dealing with complaints, “I have deemed it necessary to request the acting Judge President, Mr Justice M R de Kock to deal with these complaints.”

“He will be attending thereon as soon as possible,” he said.

Mr Coetsee pointed out judges were empowered to visit any prison at any time. — Sapa
Call to back hunger-strikers

LONDON — The international community was called on yesterday to exert pressure on the South African government to release the 340 Robben Island hunger-strikers and the remaining 3,000 "political prisoners".

The call was made by Mr Popo Molefe, general-secretary of the UDF, Mr Essop Pahad of the ANC and Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

In the city 20 more protesters supporting the hunger-strikers were arrested in Adderley Street, and in Johannesburg a document claimed to have been smuggled out of Robben Island was handed to a newspaper office by the National Union of Mineworkers.

Thirty-six protesters have been arrested in the city since Monday, when the hunger strike began.

Yesterday the 29 arrested were released on R20 bail each.

Addressing a London press conference, Mr Molefe said the UDF had addressed letters to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the European Community and anti-apartheid groups worldwide, urging international action in support of the strikers and their demands.

CONFRONTATION... Chants of "ANC, ANC" were countered by "AWB, AWB" by this supporter of the right-wing organisation when families of the Robben Island hunger-strikers gathered today in Adderley Street to pledge their support to the prisoners.

The principal demands of the 340 hunger-strikers are the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Mr Terry said the response of the international community was a key factor in the hunger strike.

There was no reason "why it should not be as successful as the hunger strike by detainees early last year", he said.

In the document apparently smuggled out of Robben Island, the prisoners criticised Mr De Klerk's definition of political prisoners eligible for amnesty.

They demanded that all those whose actions had been directed against apartheid and its structures should be immediately granted all rights pertaining to political prisoners.

White male political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison are to embark on a water-only hunger strike today in solidarity with the 340 hunger-strikers at Robben Island.

A family member who visited the prison yesterday said Damian de Lange, Jan Robertson, Eric Pelser, Steve Marais and Karl Niehaus were to begin the strike at 6am. — Own Correspondent and Staff Reporter

CURRICULUM VITAE
Katlehong taxi war hots up

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

TWO homes belonging to members of the Katlehong Taxi Organisation were attacked and three mini-bus taxis registered with the organisation torched by unknown people on the East Rand.

The incidents are believed to be a sequel to an ongoing taxi war between the Germiston and District Taxi Association and the newly formed Katlehong Taxi Organisation.

Although no one was injured during Wednesday night's attacks, the feud has already left six people dead and over 50 people injured since the war began last week.

Yesterday, thousands of commuters were left stranded while others were seen hitching to and from work.

Several members of the Katlehong Taxi Organisation were believed to be in hiding yesterday for fear of further attacks by a group seen driving in two mini-buses.

At house 432 Magadi Section, according to Mr Isaac Kone, the men cut off the telephone line, smashed the windows and doused a mini-bus with petrol.

In Maphanga Section, the family of a Kato chairman, Mr Stanley Maimanga, narrowly escaped death when petrol was poured and ignited through the window.

The Katlehong Civic Association said that taxis belonging to the Germiston and District Taxi Association and Kato should be boycotted until the bloody violence comes to a halt.

"The civic association said that attempts to reconcile the warring associations have been ignored and as a result, we feel the boycott of taxis is a necessary step."

Putco has been asked to increase the number of buses to ferry commuters and employers have been asked to pardon workers who arrive late.
Amnesty on non-violent prisoners ignores least violent of all

By GAVIN EVANS

FOR Charles Bester, prison is a growing experience. In the 15 months the convicted conscientious objector has spent inside the walls of Kromstad Prison, he has shot up by over six centimetres.

His growth will continue to take place inside prison instead of out — unless State President FW de Klerk grants conscientious objectors the same concessions he gives other political prisoners.

Bester, 19, is serving a six-year sentence for refusing to do military service in the South African Defence Force.

Also imprisoned is David Bruce, 26, who has completed nearly 20 months of his six-year sentence in Pretoria Central Prison.

Both men have been denied political prisoner status and are being held in cells with common law prisoners. They face the possibility of release after three years if the commissioner of prisons decides they have been "well behaved".

Some time in the next six weeks, the Appellate Division will decide on the issue of whether the six-year sentences handed down to objectors who have completed no military service is mandatory.

Bruce and Dr Ivan Toms (released on bail after serving half of an 18 month sentence for refusing to do a one month army camp) have argued in their appeals that the court has discretion with regard to sentencing. If they succeed they will be re-sentenced, and could be free within a few months.

Ursula Bruce, mother of David, said she believed the two jailed objectors should be released immediately.

"The pacifist Van Rooyen was released unconditionally after serving two years for molesting young girls. Yet David and Charles have to serve at least three years for refusing to be part of any violence."

Charles Bester's mother, Judy, said objectors were being put in a unique category where they were the only non-violent prisoners not reaping any benefits from de Klerk's concessions.

"They are political prisoners because they have been jailed because of their political and moral objections to a system they refuse to defend."
Imprisonment 'part of Govt plan'

Staff Reporter

The Government is deliberately criminalising political activities to distort the status of political prisoners, hunger-striking prisoners on Robben Island said in a statement yesterday.

They demanded the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

The prisoners said their continued imprisonment in "the racist dungeons of South Africa, the persistent conducting of political trials in the various courts of law, the sentencing to imprisonment and/or death of political activists and combatants of the liberation movements represent an orchestrated attempt and strategy of the Pretoria regime to thwart the ultimate realisation of our people's demands and aspirations."

However, they noted "the positive course charted by President de Klerk and his Government'.

Prisoners who had been engaged in the "struggle against apartheid" were political prisoners and should be seen as such, the statement said.

They also demanded the withdrawal from townships of "the soldiers of the South African Defence Force, katskonnabels and racist police."

Further demands were that immediate attention be given to the living conditions in prisons and that the prisoners be allowed to consult the leaders of their political organisations and with their legal representatives.

White male political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison are to embark on a water-only hunger strike today in solidarity with the 343 hunger strikers on Robben Island, Sapa reports.

A family member who visited the prison yesterday said Damian de Lange, Ian Robertson, Eric Pelser, Steve Marais and Karl Niehaus were to begin the strike at 6 am. It is not known if Soviet spy Dieter Gerhardt will join the protest.
Island hunger strikers spell out demands — and menus

Staff Reporter

Robben Island prisoners, who yesterday released a statement demanding their release, also made a demand for improved living conditions at the maximum prison.

With "their patience stretched to the limit", about 300 prisoners had "collectively resolved that we should resort to our last weapon in our arsenal of peaceful methods — the hunger strike", they said.

Along with their decision not to eat anything, the inmates issued a demand for a "non-racial diet" of improved quality.

"This island prison (is) right up the centre of a rich fishing zone where private fishing vessels harvest rich catches," the prisoners said. They demanded fresh fish as part of their diet.

For breakfast, the approximately 300 prisoners — who embarked on their hunger strike on Monday — demanded porridge (oats, sorghum meal or mealie pap), bacon and eggs (sometimes boiled), peanut butter, jam (a variety), yellow margarine, sausage, toast, and a sufficient supply of flour and cooking oil for baking fat-cakes.

For lunch, prisoners requested meat, soup, rice, fresh vegetables (a variety), dumplings, samp with beans or peas, and cheese.

For supper — which should be served with cold water — meat, rice, fresh fish, rich sauce, gravy, potatoes, boerekos, spinach and beetroot should be on the menu — possibly followed by a variety of fresh fruit, and jelly and custard.

Alternatively, the prisoners could do the cooking themselves, and they demanded that food ingredients be made available to them.

On the medical front, the prisoners' demands included specialist treatment, sunglasses for inmates suffering from eye ailments, and that seriously ill inmates be released.

Patients undergoing tonsil operations should get an appropriate diet such as ice-cream, the hunger strikers said.

They demanded that the lives of visitors to the prison be insured, that they be provided with fresh water at all times during their visit and that a tuckshop be set up for visitors.

The 16-page letter of demands ended with a call that inmates' clothing should be appropriate for the prevailing weather.
Marchers hand in petition at Parliament

City demands sanction, police say
Robben Island to remain unspoilt

Political Staff

THE government has reiterated that Robben Island will be conserved and will not be turned into a tourist resort.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, said yesterday that through the years a number of people had dreamt of Robben Island as the main tourist attraction in South Africa.

He said at the handing over of two new ferry boats at Robben Island that proposals for the development of the island included visions of a millionaire's paradise.

"I do not challenge the feasibility of such visions. What I do, however, challenge is the question whether this jewel could be sacrificed to the mere whims of those seeking enrichment."

"I declare myself very strongly in favour of conserving and protecting this island's heritage. This is also the official government view."

The government was, however, aware of the needs of interest groups and tourists to visit the Island.

An ad hoc ministerial committee was appointed in 1983 to look into the matter. It recommended greater access to the island, which has been implemented.
Years on Death Row
innocent to after
sweet freedom for
Saved from the Gallows

CITY PRESS, Hurand 1999
RELATIVES of eight Bophuthatswana prisoners — all leaders of the banned People’s Progressive Party — sentenced to jail for their role in the abortive 1988 coup — fear for their lives because they are all in poor health.

The eight, who have been on hunger strike since February 20, were this week seen by a doctor.

When sentencing them on August 11 last year, Judge EAT Smith said he took into consideration that their health was poor and that they were receiving medical treatment.

The prisoners are Amos Mataboge, 37, Hunter Moreuthle, 42, Abraham Morake, 40, Lawrence Mahila, 41, and Reuben Molefe, 42, serving seven years each, and Solomon Bopalamo, 61, Shadrack Motsi-

Head of Bopana Dr Allan Koober said the only information made available to his agency was a Prisons Department statement that seven prisoners who had been on hunger strike since February 21, had been seen by a doctor on Tuesday and Wednesday. He was satisfied with their condition.

The report further states that their reason for embarking on the hunger strike was being investigated.

Meanwhile, a spokes-

He added that he was to have a meeting with the prison authorities concerning the matter and that if a compromise was not reached, he would take up the matter with the Supreme Court in order to restore the prisoners’ rights while dealing with their leave to appeal.
700 expected to join in countrywide

By CONNIE MOLUSI

The week-long Robben Island hunger strike has spread to major mainland prisons holding political prisoners.

And by today an estimated 700 political prisoners are expected to have joined in the hunger strike.

By Friday eight white male ANC members serving terms at the Pretoria Central Prison had joined in the strike. They were expected to be joined by the two white female political prisoners, also at the Central Prison.

A prison spokesman confirmed that the two women and eight men had embarked on a hunger strike at the Central Prison.

Mave Democratic Movement (MDM) sources yesterday told City Press that: 

- Woman political prisoners at Krugersdorp have joined in the strike, and
- Tomorrow political prisoners at Lichtenburg are also expected to join in, including the 14 ANC awaiting-trials of the famous Ye南非 trials, sitting in Cape Town.

The political prisoners are demanding the immediate release. By late yesterday Lawyers for Human Rights were consulting the 343 Robben Island inmates over the hunger strike.

In a move to defuse the crisis, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has appointed the Cape's acting Judge President, Judge de Kock, to deal with the complaints of prisoners relating to the circumstances of their incarceration and privileges.

Coetsee said he made the appointment despite the existence of the 'proven departmental channels' for dealing with complaints.

Judge de Kock indicated that he would attend to the matter as soon as possible.

Yesterday, a motorcade was expected to leave Cape Town for the Bloubergstrand, the nearest mainland point to Robben Island, where a 'flashlight point' would be mounted by MDM volunteers in a night vigil as a sign of solidarity.

It was hoped the island inmates would have a glimpse of the flashes.

Prison spokesman Col Dane Immelman has however refuted reports that women prisoners at Kroonstad had joined in the strike.

Of 343 prisoners on hunger strike at Robben Island, 305 are ANC members, 26 PAC and 11 others.

To Page 2
POLITICAL prisoners on hunger strike on Robben Island have taken the lead in trying to bring about unity between the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC).

More than 300 prisoners embarked on a hunger strike on Monday demanding their immediate unconditional release.

According to sources everything possible was being done to ensure unity among members of the different political organisations on the Island.

The prisoners have formed a committee consisting of representatives of the PAC, ANC and Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) to discuss their grievances.

Unity among the three organisations is viewed by leading political figures as being "most important" at this stage.

According to lawyers 22 prisoners were exempted from the hunger strike for being medically unfit and over the age of 55.

The 19 kitchen staff are also exempted and are on a slow accepting only one meal a day.

The prisoners are drinking one litre of water and one litre of sugar water.

It is believed that of the 943 political prisoners, 205 are members of the ANC, 29 are members of the PAC and 11 are members of BCM.

ANC, PAC men join in prison protest for their freedom

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Critical

Mr. Desai, a member of the PAC and the first exile to return to South Africa, said "the time has come for unity."

"We are facing critical problems and our country is in a critical situation." Mr. Desai said he supported the unity shown by the prisoners on Robben Island.

He said a vigil called in Bonteheuwel in support of the hunger strikers this week, where the PAC and ANC shared a platform, was the first of its kind.

"However," he added, "the PAC was invited to the vigil and told that it was to be an 'interfaith service' in solidarity with the hunger strikers, but it turned out to be an ANC meeting."

On accepting the invitation the day before the event, Mr. Desai said he was told he would be a speaker, however, minutes before he was due to speak he was told he could not speak as there would only be one PAC speaker.

He added the PAC supporters were not allowed to raise their flags in the hall "I am most upset with what has happened because they were not quite honest when they invited us," Mr. Desai said, adding that the plight of "our prisoners were exploited in this fashion."
Protesters march through Cape Town in support of the hunger strike. About 80 were later arrested.

**Prison hunger strike spreads**

A HUNGER strike which was started on Monday by more than 200 security prisoners on Robben Island has spread to prisoners throughout South Africa.

White male prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison and five women at Kroonstad joined the strike on Friday morning.

And security prisoners and awaiting-trial prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison are expected to start their hunger strike tomorrow. The strikers drink two litres of water a day, one of 'sugar' water.

According to Mr. Norman Yengem, who was released from Robben Island last month after serving a nine-year sentence, the prisoners planned the hunger strike a year ago because of deteriorating conditions on the island.

They cited food, medical care, study, venis, letters, warders' conduct, magazines, newspapers, recreation and welfare as areas of contention.

However, they are now demanding their release in terms of statements made by President Mr F W de Klerk.

The hunger strikers on Robben Island are ANC, PAG and BCM members. A committee, on which all three organisations are represented, has been set up on the island.

According to lawyers there are 302 prisoners on hunger strike on Robben Island.

Twenty-two have been exempted for medical reasons and 15 kitchen staff members are on a go slow, accepting only one meal a day.

In a memorandum released this week from Robben Island, the prisoners said:

"We know that this (hunger strike) weapon is more harmful to us than it is to those who are responsible for our plight. We are not blind to its fatal consequences."

"Nevertheless, what other avenue do we have besides this peaceful action?"

The prisoners have vowed to continue their hunger strike until all political prisoners are released.

By AYESHA ISMAIL
Death Row comic is seen as a test for F W

By JEREMY BROOKS
London

Uptonon 14 and the controversial "common purpose" doctrine under which they were sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman. "Many may not have been at the scene of the murder or taken part in the actual killing, but were still on trial because they showed common purpose with those directly responsible for his (the policeman's) death," says a picture caption.

The judge concluded the stone throwers were aware he would be killed and were therefore equally responsible. Among them were an elderly couple in their 60s.

Cross pictures, in dark sombre colours, the day-to-day life of the men awaiting the hangman's noose.

Wake-up alarms, showers, exercise time, the food and emotional meetings with parents on either side of a plate-glass window are all documented. The pictures have largely been drawn from descriptions by the Black Sash in their Death Factory report on Pretoria Central Prison.

There are drawings of prisoners being weighed and having their neck and body measurements taken.

"At the last moment some prisoners fight back. In 1991 teargas was used to calm down four condemned men who resisted."

"But most go quietly, calling out to those still in the pot (the condemned cell)."

"A low murmuring song of the other prisoners accompanies the condemned hymn likes Abide With Me and We Are Marching To Heaven."

Accuracy

Amnesty campaigns director Dan Jones said his organisation was strict about factual and historical accuracy.

"We take extreme care in the dialogue we use, and whenever possible use the original language," he said.

"Amnesty, by tradition, imposes strict limitations on its publications to avoid them being labelled propaganda."

Printing of the "comic" had to be suddenly halted on Friday, February 3, the day that President de Klerk made his famous speech in Cape Town.

The presses were halted for last-minute additions when the moratorium on executions was announced.
ANC talks may hit snag on 450 men still held in prison

BY DIRESA ONDEREDEN and DUG BRITISH

The fate of more than 450 ANC supporters still in South African prisons will be the main issue in the first face-to-face meeting between the ANC and the government.

The talks, which are expected to last for several days, will be held at an undisclosed location.

However, some ANC leaders are skeptical about the government's commitment to release the prisoners.

ANC sources have said that the freedom of political prisoners and the end of the state of emergency are the main issues to be discussed.

The ANC is expected to demand the immediate release of all political prisoners and the end of the state of emergency.

The government, on the other hand, is said to be willing to negotiate on these issues but only if the ANC agrees to disband the movement.

It is unclear whether the ANC will accept these conditions.

The ANC has been active in South Africa for decades, and its members have been arrested and imprisoned multiple times.

The organization is considered illegal under the current government.

The ANC has a long history of fighting for political freedom and has been a major player in South African politics.

The talks between the ANC and the government are expected to be closely watched by both South Africans and international observers.

P.T.O.
Prisoner snag feared

Dr. M. Molana said that President Mandela should be removed from the court system. He said it was not justifiable to have him in prison. The ANC's internal organization was being run by the police. The ANC is the most organized of the political parties in South Africa. It is expected that the ANC's internal organization will be modelled on the M-Plan drawn up by Mr. Mandela in 1953 when he was the Transvaal president of the movement.

The M-Plan provides for the setting-up of a grassroots organization consisting of street committees led by cell stewards, zones consisting of seven or eight streets, wards made up of four zones, with a prime steward in charge, and branches consisting of two or three zones.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday where he received the freedom of the city, Mr. Mandela paid tribute to the role Zambia played in the ANC in its three decades of exile.

Thousands of well-wishers lined the 10 km route from Namibian president, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda's official residence to the 30 000-seat stadium for the rally. Mr. Mandela addressed the crowd at the Safariland. He was joined by other ANC leaders in speeches that emphasized the importance of unity. Mr. Mandela told the crowd of about 10,000 people: "What greater sacrifice is there than the shedding of blood for other people? We in South Africa will not forget your sacrifices."

Mr. Mandela called for an end to regional conflicts in Angola and Mozambique, where right-wing rebels are fighting to overthrow their governments. "There are reckless elements bent on destroying the governments instead of pooling resources to develop social, economic and political structures," he said.

Mr. Mandela will arrive in Zimbabwe today where he will address an election rally staged by President Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwe's 4 million voters will go to the polls on March 28 and 29.

While Mr. Mandela and Mr. Mugabe address the crowd at the Rufaro Stadium, other ANC leaders will be in talks with a high-level group of SA businessmen less than two kilometres away.

The business delegation, led by P. G. Bison's Christo Nel, will include the head of JCI, Murray Hofmeyr, JCI's group economist, Dr. Ronnie Botha, and a senior executive of the Development Bank, Dr. Johan van Zyl.

On leaving Harare, Mr. Mandela will visit ANC facilities in Tanzania for six days before flying to Stockholm to see Mr. Tambo.
Big boost for hunger strikers

POLITICAL trialists will today join the nationwide hunger strike that has spread to prisons across the country in a bid to push Government into releasing all political prisoners.

The 14 accused in the Yengem trial in Cape Town, currently the biggest political trial in the country, will stop eating food this morning.

Trialist Chris Giffard said the four on bail planned to fast publicly.

Sowetan Reporter

in the St George's Cathedral crypt, to highlight the strike.

This is believed to be the first time that trialists have gone on a hunger strike to demand the release and the cessation of their trial and adds momentum to the snowballing strike that began on Robben Island last week.

The Government has appointed Mr Justice M R de Kock to deal with the complaints of the hunger strikers.

More than 340 political prisoners on the island are demanding that President FW de Klerk extend his amnesty to "all incarcerated people who have engaged themselves in various ways in the struggle against apartheid".

They decided on the hunger strike because it was the "only avenue" open to them.

The prisoners are calling for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees in line with De Klerk's statement on February 2.

They said, "It is a disciplined manner of telling our people and the world that, here in the bowels of the beast, we shall not succumb."

The strike has spread to other prisons, including Pretoria Central. Political prisoners and trialists held at Pithlo Moor will join the strike today.

The strike has unified political prisoners across the spectrum including ANC, PAC and the Black Consciousness movement.

It has also drawn support outside the prisons and pickets were held outside Parliament every day last week, culminating in a march on Friday.

The thrust of the campaign is that the political prisoners do not want to be used as bargaining chips at the negotiating table, but ought to be freed in line with one of the preconditions, set down in the Harare Declaration.
Drama as hunger striker collapses

Staff Reporters

ONE of the 302 Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike has collapsed and been transferred to Somerset Hospital.

At the strike yesterday entered its eighth day, one of the lawyers for the strike committee, Mr. Willie Hofmeyr, said that prisoner Abraham Magagula collapsed on Friday.

Prison authorities had refused to transfer him to a mainland hospital and kept him in the prison sick bay, Mr. Hofmeyr asserted, but a district surgeon on Saturday referred him to Somerset Hospital.

Mr. Hofmeyr said that on Saturday the hunger strikers had appointed a team of lawyers, including himself, to make representations to President F. W. de Klerk. The others were Mr. Dullah Omar, Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, SC, Mr. Cathy Batchwell, Mr. Yusuf Mohammed, Mr. Fous Langa, Mr. Ernst Mosebenzi and Mr. Allie Adams.

Mr. Hofmeyr said the team, which was to assemble in Cape Town last night, wanted to go out to the island to meet the strike committee, but prison authorities had so far refused permission.

A prisons spokesman last night said it was "not the policy of the SA Prisons Services to comment on administrative arrangements of this nature through the media." On the matter of Magagula's treatment, he said the prison services were "unsatisfied that the said prisoner did receive the necessary attention by trained medical staff.

"The district surgeon examined the prisoner over the weekend and he was under constant observation until he was again seen by the doctor today, who referred him to the Somerset Hospital." Meanwhile: 17 mothers of the hunger strikers crouched themselves to the gates of Parliament yesterday and were arrested on charges of taking part in an illegal gathering.

They first gathered at St. George's Cathedral and spoke of their support for their children.

At lunch-time they chanted themselves to gates at three entrances to the Houses of Parliament.

Police saw through the chains and they were led to a police van. A large crowd gathered around the van and enthusiastic supporters took the outstretched hands of the arrested protesters and shouted their support.

Mrs. Andrina Forbes, mother of Ashley Forbes, said she was "very worried and getting desperate" about her son.

"But I am very proud of his courage, fortitude and endurance and won't give up until he is released. We are doing our bit for our children," she said before her arrest yesterday.

The so-called "Yengen trialists" (Mr. Tony Yengeni and 13 others currently on trial for terrorism) who are being held in Pollsmoor Prison, yesterday also resolved to join the hunger strike.

Bophuthatswana prison authorities yesterday said that seven prisoners who had been on a hunger strike at Roosrand Prison since February 21 were still fit.

They began the strike to protest against hard-labour duties, reduced study periods and lack of study materials.
Meeting with FW urged

HUNGER-striking prisoners on Robben Island have asked their lawyers to arrange a meeting between them and President FW. de Klerk, two Cabinet Ministers and the Commissioner of Prisons to discuss their political demands.

Lawyers were hopeful the meeting between the more than 300 hunger-strikers and de Klerk, the Minister of Justice Mr. Kobie Coetzee and Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning would take place soon.

Tuesday, 11/14/90
Mums chained to Parliament fence

MOTHERS of seven Robben Island prisoners - currently on a hunger strike - chained themselves to the fences of Parliament yesterday.

Four of the 12 women chained themselves to the fence at the entrance to Government Avenue while others were chained to the main entrance to Tuynhuys at Stalplein.

Mother of prisoner Ashley Forbes, Mrs Amanda Forbes, said the parents of the hunger strikers, now in the eighth day of their strike, were "becoming desperate" to draw State President FW de Klerk's attention to their plight.

"We will campaign for the release of our children until we are noticed and they are released," she said.

Mrs Patricia Jacobs said it was not fair of De Klerk to release certain prisoners as "soldiers had to follow orders and if De Klerk had made peace with the ANC, soldiers of its military wing should be released as well."

Soweto Correspondent
Cape hunger striker taken to hospital

By Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — One of the 300 Robben Island prisoners on hunger strike has collapsed and been transferred to Cape Town's Somerset Hospital.

As the strike entered its eighth day yesterday, Mr. Willie Hofmeyr, a lawyer for the strike committee, said Abraham Magagula collapsed on Friday.

Prison authorities had refused to transfer him to a mainland hospital and kept him in the prison sick bay. Mr. Hofmeyr claimed, but a district surgeon yesterday referred him to Somerset Hospital.

Mr. Hofmeyr said that on Saturday the hunger strikers had appointed a team of lawyers, including himself, to make representations to Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

Mothers of the Robben Island prisoners chained themselves to the fences of Parliament yesterday. Four of the 12 women chained themselves to the fence at the entrance to Government Avenue and others were chained to the main entrance to Tuynhuys at Stellenbosch.

Mrs. Andrina Forbes, mother of prisoner Ashley Forbes, said the hunger strikers' parents were becoming desperate to draw President de Klerk's attention to their plight.
Letter of law important — judge

CAPE TOWN — The provisions of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were drastic and made serious inroads into the normal rights and privileges of every citizen, Mr Justice R J Goldstone, said in his commission of inquiry report into the death of Mr Clayton Sithole in detention in John Vorster Square in January this year.

"It is of utmost importance therefore that the letter and spirit of the regulations should be adhered to by those responsible for the well-being of such detainees," Mr Justice Goldstone, who conducted a one-man commission of inquiry, said he had been asked by the Minister of Law and Order and the police to consider the application of the regulations applying to Section 29 detainees "insofar as they were of practical effect in respect of the deceased."

As a result of this a number of matters had been debated before the commission by counsel representing the various parties.

These included whether detainees should be allowed to keep their shoelaces and belts, whether to withhold them would not amount to degrading treatment in conflict with the regulations, and the inexperience of the two constables, aged 19 and 20, who had been guarding Mr Sithole — Sapa.
Spy joins hunger strike

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

DIETMAR Gerhard, the former naval commander who is serving a life sentence for spying for the KGB, has joined the nationwide hunger strike by political prisoners.

Mr Kieran de Lange, the brother of hunger striker Damien de Lange, yesterday confirmed that Gerhard had joined the strike, but could not say whether Gerhard's wife Ruth had done so too.

Meanwhile lawyers for the strikers and De Lange, yesterday said that all the prisoners were in good spirits.

The white political prisoners at Pretoria Central joined the nationwide hunger strike by political prisoners and锦标赛 on Friday.

A spokesman for the Prisons service said yesterday he could not comment.

'Sapa reports that Susan Westcott and Marion Sparg, the two female Umkhonto we Sizwe members serving time in Pretoria Central Prison, have been on hunger strike for nearly a week.'
Strikers' lawyers sit at Robben ferry

By PETER DENNEN

A delegation of lawyers, appointed by the Robben Island hunger strikers' committee to make representations on their behalf to the State President, sat at the ferry yesterday morning until they got permission to go to the island.

A lunchtime service at St George's Cathedral — originally planned as a thanksgiving service for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela — turned out to be a tearful event.

The cathedral was filled with the family and friends of hunger-striking prisoners, people on trial and people awaiting trial.

Yengeni trialists Ms Gertrude Fester, Ms Zoraya Abbas and Ms Colleen Lombard, who started fasting on Monday and are out on bail, were also among the congregation.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said he supported the hunger strikers' call for their release.

Ms Fester reported that 12 of the 14 Yengeni trialists had started a hunger strike from Monday and that the five of them on bail would stay in St George's Cathedral Hall.

Polsmoor.

She said Mr FW de Klerk had not met the Harare Declaration negotiators pre-conditions that all political prisoners must be released and all political trials and executions stopped.

"Three Polsmoor prisoners who are awaiting trial, Mr Mickey Gila, Mr Mdodika Daki and Ms Mary Mangatshu, have also joined the strike," she said.

The Robben Island prisoner who collapsed on Thursday and was eventually taken to Somerset Hospital, Mr Abram Maphungu, had both his legs amputated and was moved to the bed, a doctor who asked not to be identified said yesterday.

The National Medical and Dental Council issued a statement yesterday supporting the demands of the hunger strikers.

The council offered to arrange for "doctors from our own ranks" to attend to them.

SAPA reports that Umkhontu we Sizwe members Susan Westcott and Marco Spang have been on hunger strike for nearly a week.
The National Union of Metalworkers demanded that political prisoners continue to be paid while in incarceration. This demand and others were justified by the necessity to uphold the rights and livelihoods of workers in the industry.
UK govt urged to intervene in support of SA's hunger strikers

Business Day
Hunger strike to be freed soon, Island prisoners
Police halt solidarity march in city centre

By Marguerite Moodie

About 500 people gathered at St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg on Friday to express solidarity with political prisoners on hunger strike in several prisons around the country.

An impromptu march by about 50 people through the city streets after the meeting was halted by police near the Johannesburg station.

The group dispersed after police issued a warning.

A spokesman for the Hunger Strike Support Committee, which organised the gathering at St Mary's, said that although more than 340 political prisoners on Robben Island had suspended their hunger strike on Thursday, the committee would continue to put pressure on the Government until the prisoners' demands had been met.

The demands are the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the cessation of all political trials.

**CONDITIONS**

The spokesman said a memorandum setting out these and other demands would be handed to Minister of Justice Mr Robie Coetsee today.

The committee, which comprises 30 organisations including the United Democratic Front, the Five Freedoms Forum and the Black Sash, is also demanding the lifting of the state of emergency and the scrapping of the Internal Security Act.

The memorandum said the Government had to meet the conditions set out in the Harare Declaration before negotiations could take place.

Mr Stan Nkosi, a former Robben Island prisoner, told the gathering that prisoners had decided on a hunger strike as "it was the only avenue open to them."

Political prisoners on Robben Island suspended their hunger strike after lawyers for the prisoners met Mr Coetsee on Wednesday.

The Hunger Strike Support Committee spokesman told the Star that prisoners at Pollsmoor, Westville, Johannesburg, and Pretoria Central prisons would end their hunger strike after meeting with their lawyers.
Police halt solidarity march in city centre

By Marguerite Mood

About 500 people gathered in St. Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg on Friday to express solidarity with political prisoners still on hunger strike in several prisons around the country.

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Now! Release the political prisoners!
Climate for negotiations!
Continue on the road towards a

Island.
Striking prisoners on Robben
Solidarity with the hunger
Concern for and
express our
especially like to
we would
must now follow.
political prisoners
The release of all

NELSON MANDELA
OF ANC LEADER
WE CELEBRATE
RELEASE

SAARL-IT-14-03-1980 252
From ZOLA NTUTU
PORT ELIZABETH. — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Benson Fihla of Port Elizabeth, has been elected as the first national president of the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners.

Fihla said the association had been formed after Eastern Cape prisoners had complained to a delegation of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) recently that they were neglected.

Some prisoners had experienced difficulty in readjusting to normal family life after they had been released from prison.

Fihla said a delegation to the Paris indaba last November had been instrumental in the association being founded.

The delegation, consisting of Mr Henry Fazzie, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, Mr Stone Sizani, Mr Mkhuleki Jack and the Rev Beyers Naude had met the ANC separately during the meeting in France.

ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, at the time said the issue of political prisoners was "very important", according to Fihla.

Although formed by the ANC, the association was open to all former political prisoners.

He said the association was also "paying attention to comrades on Death Row and in exile".

Other office-bearers of the new association are Mr Peter Mogano, Johannesburg (vice-president); Mr AL Lengesi, Western Cape (secretary general); Mr H Sithole, Natal (assistant secretary); and Mr H Tembeni, Border (treasurer).

The finance committee comprises Ms Joyce Mashamba, Transvaal; Mr Prince Madikiyela, Transkei; Mr J Kati, Western Cape; Mr M Sulelo, Eastern Cape; Mr Sabelo Ngobelo, Natal; Mr C Tinto, Western Cape; and Mr J Tingana, Border. — PEN
A CUNY blackboard room

Breastthorugh

Soxh 8/3 - 14/3 1970
Strikers' lawyers meet Coetsee

Staff Reporter

THREE legal representatives of the hunger strikers on Robben Island met with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday. According to a statement issued by the team of legal representatives, they were Mr Dallah Omar, Mr James Yekiso and Mr Willie Seriti.

"The meeting lasted for an hour and the discussions were cordial and useful. All the legal representatives will be going to Robben Island today to report to their clients and to take further instructions," the statement said.

Meanwhile, three more hunger strikers who collapsed were taken to Somerset Hospital. A senior source at the hospital, who declined to be named, confirmed this last night, but could not provide their names.

Sapa reports that two political prisoners at Durban's Westville Prison have gone on hunger strike in support of Robben Island hunger strikers, demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners and an end to the state of emergency.

The regional secretary of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Ms Linda Zuma, said yesterday Westville prisoners Lulamile Xate and Vukani Welcome Mhlongo, the only two political prisoners in the Durban area, had embarked on the solidarity strike on February 28.
Strikers to hear of meeting with Coetsee

BY DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

LAWYERS representing the Robben Island hunger strikers are to report back to their clients today after meeting the Minister of Justice, Mr Koos Coetsee.

In a statement the lawyers said a delegation — Mr Dullah Omar, Mr James Yekuza and Mr Willie Seriti — met Mr Coetsee for an hour in Cape Town yesterday afternoon.

Discussions had been cordial and useful.

The legal representatives will be going to Robben Island today to report to their clients and to take further instructions,” the statement said.

High-school pupils in the northern areas were to hold a protest meeting in support of the 300 hunger strikers and University of Cape Town students were to hold a lunchtime rally in the Jameson Hall before marching to the Westbrooke official home of President De Klerk to hand over a petition calling for the release of the strikers.

“A PLOY”

The Western Cape Traders Association, said in a statement that the release of a few prominent political prisoners did not satisfy the aspirations of the general oppressed masses and all political prisoners should be freed immediately.

The association said it viewed the release of “a few prominent political prisoners as a ploy by the government to impress the international community so it could lift sanctions.”

The statement, by chairman Mr. Sharief Hassan, called on Mr De Klerk to release all political prisoners, including those on the hunger strike.
Who are the people in apartheid's jails?
The infamous Robben Island in the middle of Cape Town's Table Bay and several other prisons throughout the country hold hundreds of people sentenced for their opposition to apartheid rule. Their releases, however, have been placed high on the agenda in the unbanning of the ANC making it a major demand before entering into negotiations with the South African government.

Monitoring groups estimate that there are about 3,000 prisoners in South Africa who, according to "international conventions", are regarded as political prisoners. They range from teenage girls to grandparents; from people in jail because they wore an ANC tattoo to those sentenced for high treason.

Because of South Africa's secretive prison laws, they would have remained mere statistics but for the extensive research done by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (Idaf).

Idaf's research and listing of South African political prisoners were made available to SOUTH this week. The following is Idaf's most up-to-date listing (in year categories from 1977, name, age, charge and sentence):

1977
Zakrile Mdlotho, 51, terrorism, serving life
Matthews Meyiwa, 52, terrorism, life
John Victor Nene, 52, terrorism, life
Ndoda Nkbu, 42, terrorism, life
Vusumzi Magubane, 24, terrorism, 15 yrs
Chapana Ntshibila, 42, terrorism, 15 yrs
Josef Nqabu, 35, terrorism, 15 yrs
(All charged with membership of the ANC, recruiting for military and political training and attempting to overthrow the government)

This page sponsored by the SAMWU, SARHU, POTWA and NEHAWU
1981

Mabuti Bonkal, 21, man, 12 years (Attack on police in Orange, 27 July 1980. One policeman died and another's house was damaged)

Dale Moletsane, 25, man, 12 years (Attentat on ANC person, 10 December 1980)

Mabuthle Molokwane, 8, man, 12 years (Attentat on ANC conference, 18 November 1980)

1982

Mabuthle Molokwane, 8, man, 12 years (Attentat on police, 16 November 1980)

1983

Rhebeke Mabola, 24, woman, 7 years (Undermining military training outside the country)

1984

Tumelo Mabolo, 23, woman, 14 years (Gun attack on police in Soweto, 20 September 1984)

1985

1986

Makaziwe Morale, 24, woman, 10 years (Subversive activity as an ANC member in Lenasia and attempting to undermine military training)

Thabisile Mabaso, 8, man, 14 years (Inciting a mob in the Kromenvlei area, 1985)

1987

1988

1989

1990

Bhekizile Nqokela, 26, woman, 20 years (Participation in ANC's armed struggle, planting a bomb in the Cape Town Supreme Court)

Khadele Lemuseke, 22, woman, 13 years (Undermining military training with the ANC and rerecruiting other people to attack police stations and magistrates court, possession of arms and explosives)

Ncinitshili Ludoli, 28, woman, 12 years (Accomplice in the abduction and killing of an ANC member in Pretoria)

Nazelani Maqela, 25, man, 18 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun and bombings in Soweto)

Sipho Madzwi, 28, man, 19 years (Attempts to murder ANC members, received military training abroad, sabotage, attempted arm attack on a police station)

1988

Sipho Ndlovu, 26, woman, 9 years (Undermining military training abroad, inciting a riot and possessing an arm)

1989

Vukile Tshilekwa, 41, woman, 7 years (Attempt to murder ANC member, 13 years)

1990

Unidentified, 23, woman, 3 years (Undermining military training abroad, sabotage, possession of a firearm)

Kwezi Mabasa, 23, woman, 4 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun and bombings in Soweto)

1991

Kgotho Sezibulo, 25, woman, 10 years (Undermining military training outside the country)

1992

Mphatwe Mabola, 23, woman, 12 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun)

1993

Ntsimulo Ntloko, 24, woman, 6 years (Attending a meeting of the ANC in Lenasia and attempting to undermine military training)

1994

Ntsimulo Ntloko, 24, woman, 6 years (Attending a meeting of the ANC in Lenasia and attempting to undermine military training)

1995

1996

Bonani Mabola, 32, woman, 9 years (Undermining military training, possessing an arm)

1997

Tumelo Mabolo, 23, woman, 14 years (Undermining military training, attacking police station and magistrates court, possession of arms and explosives)

1998

Ncinitshili Ludoli, 28, woman, 12 years (Accomplice in the abduction and killing of an ANC member in Pretoria)

Nazelani Maqela, 25, man, 18 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun and bombings in Soweto)

Sipho Madzwi, 28, man, 19 years (Attempts to murder ANC members, received military training abroad, sabotage, attempted arm attack on a police station)

1999

Thabang Hloko, 28, woman, 19 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun and bombings in Soweto)

2000

Tshiamo Toku, 21, murder, 14 years (Matinge Ntloko, 21, murder, 12 years)

Mabuti Bonkal, 21, man, 12 years (Attack on police in Orange, 27 July 1980. One policeman died and another's house was damaged)

Dale Moletsane, 25, man, 12 years (Attentat on ANC person, 10 December 1980)

Mabuthle Molokwane, 8, man, 12 years (Attentat on ANC conference, 18 November 1980)

Mabuthle Molokwane, 8, man, 12 years (Attentat on police, 16 November 1980)

Tyson Sibale, 20, woman, 15 years (Gonela Ntloko, 20, woman, 15 years)

Mkhize Mpholwe, 25, woman, 13 years (Discovery of an arm cache near the Swaziland border, convicted of undergroung military training for the ANC)

Venla Ngwena, 21, woman, 12 years (Two captives in the railway train run November 1977, action of a railway policeman, training with the ANC, possession of arms)

Mark Shikuni, 38, man, 12 years (John Gqunta, 30, man, 11 years)

Johnson Nthuli, 33, man, 11 years (Two captives in the railway train run November 1977, action of a railway policeman, training with the ANC, possession of arms)

2001

Tutu Masetle, 25, man, 13 years (Mandla Mabola, 22, woman, 12 years)

Mandla Mabola, 22, woman, 12 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun and bombings in Soweto)

John Seleke, 24, woman, 14 years (Aiding and abetting, using a gun and bombings in Soweto)

2002

Alphonse Moheda, 24, woman, 15 years (Undermining military training abroad, inciting a riot and possessing an arm)

Alphonse Moheda, 24, woman, 15 years (Undermining military training abroad, inciting a riot and possessing an arm)

Carly Reisner, 23, woman, 3 years (Undermining military training, attacking police station and magistrates court, possession of arms and explosives)

Ncinitshili Ludoli, 28, woman, 12 years (Accomplice in the abduction and killing of an ANC member in Pretoria)

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002
Joseph Tsawane, 29, murderer, 12 years 
Dumisani Mkhize, 15, murderer, 12 years 
(Near 29/07/1985 of security police sergeant killed)
Unnamed man, public violence, 4 years 
(Murder)
Michael Ngunu, 19, public violence, 5 years 
Mzimelwa Zawo, 19, public violence, 5 years 
John Mzanga, 22, public violence, 3 years 
(Both charged with assault, both on trial)
Thuto Mamelane, 35, attempted murder, 4 years 
(Charge betweenишанис and vagrancy in Crossroads)
Patrick Mguguta, 23, murderer, death 
(From a group of youths)
Dickson Mdumuzo, 26, murder, death 
(Killing of a community council in Brackenfell)
Edmund Sipho Moloko, 28, attempted murder, 10 years 
(Unarmed: alleged incitement to commit murder, public violence, 5 years 
Malumeka Eastern Cape)
Phyllis Fante, attempted murder, 15 years 
Ariele Tshabalala, 20, attempted murder, 10 years 
Powo Likileke, 20, attempted murder, 8 years 
Melyo Matlosa, 20, attempted murder, 8 years 
Zolile Klaas, 17, attempted murder, 8 years 
Phumzile Matlosa, 17, attempted murder, 8 years 
Unnamed youth, 16, attempted murder, 6 years 
(Attack on a vigilante's wife said to be a police informer, in Zonede)
Graham Sibanda, 17, public violence, 4 years 
Sizakhele, 17, public violence, 4 years 
(Attempted in 1985, KwaNge)
Herbert Bhaya, 19, attempted murder, 5 years 
Sibusiso Maseko, 22, murder, 5 years 
(Attempted in 1985, Soweto)
Khalibe Mambambo, 33, 10 years 
Mark Mambambo, 27, 10 years 
(Unarmed: alleged incitement to commit public violence in Transkei)
Malvolio Yeni, 36, 3 years 
(Charge of public violence under police's strike)
Robenobidele, 23, murder, serious assault 
(Confession of armed gang)
Shosholoza Mntshwa, 30, assault, 5 years 
(Attempted in 1990, Soweto)
Zolani Nqosa, 22, police violence, 1 year 
(Near 29/07/1985 of security police sergeant killed)
Bavelile Mabente, 10, police violence, 16 years 
(Violent public violence in Crossroads)
Dumisani Dlubu, 20, murder, 12 years 
(Killing of suspected informer in Langa, September 1985)
Murumzanga Spark, 28, treason, assault, 25 years 
(ANC: murder and attempted murder, inciting public violence and assaulting police station)
Michael Frezzi, 22, attempted murder, 8 years 
Johannes Brakkei, 19, public violence, 7 years 
Donald Phepe, 23, 4 years 
(During the police violence in Crossroads)
Zandile Ntshwana, 22, public violence, 20 years 
(Six people were shot dead)
Sidwell Mphando, 18, murder, public violence, 16 years 
(Near 29/07/1985 of security police sergeant killed)
(Livingstone council, Kempton at Umlazi)
Lulakhu Xato, 23, 4 years 
(Taking to trial the death of a Ramalilian and others)
Paul Sethulo, 22, murder, public violence, 20 years 
(Killing of community council, Kempton at Umhlanga)
Kuzwayo Mntsha, 23, 4 years 
(Refusing to commit armed gang)
(Marched on to the scene of violence)
Dumisani, 22, murder, public violence, 17 years 
(Killing of suspected police informer)
(Violent public violence in Crossroads)
Unnamed youth, 17, murder, public violence, 10 years 
(Incident involved armed attack on teacher's house in Westmead)
1987
Abraham Zaye, 23, murder, culpable homicide 
(Killing of a woman and her two grandchildren during an armed attack on her house) 
Benjamin de Brits, 25, public violence of ANC, 3 years (Letters ANC attached to his body)
(Africa, public violence, 3 years)
(Near 29/07/1985 of security police sergeant killed)
Sihlukhotla Phasha, 21, public violence, 5 years 
(Assaulted in 1985, Waverley)
Godfrey Africa, public violence of ANC, 12 years 
(Loss of 30 years) 
Unnamed youth, public violence, 2 years 
(Assaulted in 1985, Langa)
Mthunzi Bongusa, public violence, 6 years 
(Assaulted in 1985, Langa) 
Arnold Mntshu, 18, public violence, 2 years 
(Assaulted in 1985, Cape Town) 
Lionel Moshomo, 14, public violence, 4 years 
(Both charged with assault, both on trial)
Eng Board officers) 
(Near 29/07/1985 of security police sergeant killed)
(Russian invasion, 5 years)
(Active during unrest)
Revolving security police sergeant killed)
Unnamed man, public violence, 4 years 
(Murder)
John Mzanga, 22, public violence, 3 years 
(Both charged with assault, both on trial)
Thuto Mamelane, 35, attempted murder, 4 years 
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Zolile Klaas, 17, attempted murder, 8 years 
Phumzile Matlosa, 17, attempted murder, 8 years 
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Herbert Bhaya, 19, attempted murder, 5 years 
Sibusiso Maseko, 22, murder, 5 years 
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Khalibe Mambambo, 33, 10 years 
Mark Mambambo, 27, 10 years 
(Unarmed: alleged incitement to commit public violence in Transkei)
Malvolio Yeni, 36, 3 years 
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Robenobidele, 23, murder, serious assault 
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Zolani Nqosa, 22, police violence, 1 year 
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Dumisani Dlubu, 20, murder, 12 years 
(Killing of suspected informer in Langa, September 1985)
Murumzanga Spark, 28, treason, assault, 25 years 
(ANC: murder and attempted murder, inciting public violence and assaulting police station)
Michael Frezzi, 22, attempted murder, 8 years 
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Donald Phepe, 23, 4 years 
(During the police violence in Crossroads)
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Mthunzi Bongusa, public violence, 6 years 
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Arnold Mntshu, 18, public violence, 2 years 
(Assaulted in 1985, Cape Town) 
Lionel Moshomo, 14, public violence, 4 years 
(Both charged with assault, both on trial)
Eng Board officers) 
(Near 29/07/1985 of security police sergeant killed)
(Russian invasion, 5 years)
(Active during unrest)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

1. The Minister of Trade and Industry issues a licence for the importation of goods under the provisions of the Trade and Industry Act, 1985, to a person who has made an application for such a licence. The application must be accompanied by a fee of $100.

2. The licence is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

3. The licence holder must import the goods within 90 days of the date of issue.

4. The licence holder must comply with all regulations and procedures set forth in the Trade and Industry Act, 1985.

5. The licence holder must retain all records and documents relating to the importation of goods for a period of five years from the date of issue.

6. The Minister of Trade and Industry may refuse to issue a licence or may cancel a licence if the licence holder fails to comply with any of the provisions of the Trade and Industry Act, 1985.

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENG.

1. The Minister of Mineral and Engineering issues a licence for the exportation of goods under the provisions of the Mineral and Engineering Act, 1986, to a person who has made an application for such a licence. The application must be accompanied by a fee of $200.

2. The licence is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

3. The licence holder must export the goods within 90 days of the date of issue.

4. The licence holder must comply with all regulations and procedures set forth in the Mineral and Engineering Act, 1986.

5. The licence holder must retain all records and documents relating to the exportation of goods for a period of five years from the date of issue.

6. The Minister of Mineral and Engineering may refuse to issue a licence or may cancel a licence if the licence holder fails to comply with any of the provisions of the Mineral and Engineering Act, 1986.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
CAPE TOWN — The Robben Island hunger strike was called off after almost two weeks yesterday when the 360 striking prisoners consulted their lawyers who had met Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on Wednesday afternoon.

Bulelani Ngcuka, a spokesman for the 11-strong legal team which was in consultation with the strikers for most of yesterday, confirmed that the strike had been suspended as a result of the meeting with Coetsee.

It is understood that the prisoners were told their demands for release and an end to the state of emergency were being addressed at Cabinet level. But, Ngcuka said no undertaking had been made by Coetsee to release the 350 political prisoners.

He declined to comment on the details of the meeting and whether Coetsee had given an indication of when the state of emergency would be ended. He did concede, though, that the talks had been “cordial, useful and fruitful”.

Ngcuka said the lawyers, including Cape Town advocate Dallah Omar and Transvaal human rights lawyers Arthur Chaskalson and Cathy Satchwell, met the 10-man hunger strike committee yesterday and reported on the meeting with Coetsee.

After meeting all hunger-strikers later, the committee decided to suspend the strike which started on February 25, when prisoners demanded their immediate release and an end to the state of emergency.

During the strike, seven prisoners collapsed, Ngcuka said. Five were admitted to the Somerset Hospital in Cape Town and two were said to be very weak.

Coetsee’s office declined to comment yesterday on the discussions.
Hunger strike is off

THE more than 300 political prisoners on Robben Island who have been on hunger strike since February 26 have suspended their strike, lawyers for the prisoners said in Cape Town yesterday.

Lawyers said the prisoners were satisfied their demands were receiving attention at Cabinet level and they had therefore decided to suspend their strike.

This was said at an impromptu Press conference.

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Hunger strike ends

From page 1

in the Table Bay docks after a visit to the prisoners.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, who acted as spokesman for the 11 lawyers, said a legal team met the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coenese, on Wednesday.

He said the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and that the lawyers met the hunger strikers' committee on Robben Island yesterday to take instructions.

The strike entered its 11th day yesterday and four prisoners have been admitted to Somerset Hospital for treatment.

Chaskalson said the prisoners were satisfied that their demands— which include their own release and the release of all other political prisoners — were receiving serious attention.

The lawyers said that at this stage the prisoners were not going through with a previous demand for a meeting with State President PW de Klerk.

The four prisoners who are being treated at Somerset Hospital are:

Abraham Magagula,

Thaba Ramaditse,

Chris Mofekeng and Conrad Lekumbe. Sapa.
Prisoners on the run

SEVERAL prisoners - including two rightwingers charged with murder who were due to appear in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday - escaped from a prisoner truck before they arrived at the court building.

A Wawtersrand police spokesman said the escape took place at 9.30am while the prisoner truck was at the corner of Commissioner and Eloff streets, Johannesburg.

A metal panel on the truck was forced open, allowing the men to flee, the spokesman said.

Police identified the escapees as C.E. Lottering and W. Goosen, former AWB members who were to be tried for murder.

The other escapees - facing a variety of charges ranging from murder and attempted murder to robbery and illegal possession of firearms - were Freddy Sithole, Clifford Ntuli, Maxwell Radebe, Laphone Sibanda and Andries Mabeta. - Sapa.
end Strike

professors is

Rodden is

professors met us. After their arrival at the Cape town branch of the law faculty, they were met by a delegation of students who had

attended a protest rally held at the University of Cape Town earlier in the week. The delegation carried a petition demanding better living conditions for the students. The professors were

unwilling to meet with the students, and the meeting was marked by a tense atmosphere. The students expressed their dissatisfaction with the conditions of the professors and

protested their lack of support for the student movement. The situation escalated, and the students occupied the faculty buildings in a bid to force the professors to negotiate with them.

The students were eventually forced to withdraw after negotiations between the university authorities and the students resulted in some concessions. The strike was
defined as a victory for the students, who had managed to raise awareness about the poor living conditions of the students and the lack of support for the student movement. The professors were left with the task of addressing the concerns raised by the students.
AT THE GATES of the President's residence in Westport, about 500 students marched from campus to Westport.
Two arrested, policeman hurt in city protest

By SHARON SCOUR

Two people were arrested and a policeman was injured during violent clashes between police and protesters outside St George's Cathedral.

A policeman with minor head injuries was taken to hospital and discharged, said police spokesman Captain Albie Luitjens.

Tealers burned and searching followed yesterday's pitched battle between about 30 people, including human rights lawyer Mr Elias Mossa and 14 other lawyers from the National Association of Democratic Lawyers.

They gathered on the pavement in Wale Street at 3pm, demanding the release of Robben Island prisoner on hunger strike.

Police arrived and gave the protesters a two-minute warning to disperse. They dispersed but trouble arose when protesters attacked the police video cameraman.

Police trying to drag people away were also attacked by placard waving protesters, one of whom was trying to drag a man to a van, was knocked in the groin by a woman.

Calm prevailed for about 15 minutes before shouting and abuse broke out again.

To shouts of "Viva Umkhonto we Sivu" from the crowd, the police tried to throw 60-year-old Mrs Mama Zibanges to the van. With help she wriggled free and a woman was arrested when she tried to intervene.

A policeman's glasses were ripped from his face.

Commenting, the police Mr Mossa said: "Their reaction was extremely provocative and the crowd related to this provocation - a peaceful protest nearly turned into a very ugly scene," he said.

The 392 hunger strikers have suspended their 11-day strike after meeting with their legal representatives yesterday.

Yesterday, a group of lawyers, including Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, Mr Dalibor Omur and Mr Willie Hofmeyr, briefed policemen on a meeting that had been held with the Minister of Justice Mr Bobo Coetzee on Wednesday night.

Mr Chaskalson said the prisoners resolved to end the strike after being "assured" that their demands, which included conditions under which they were being held and the release of all political prisoners, were receiving Mr Coetzee's attention.

Lawyers said that six prisoners, four believed to be in a serious condition, had been admitted to hospital.

The condition of four admitted to Somerset Hospital - Mhando Nkabinde, Christian Madzikana, Gwede Lokahle and Abrahams Magwaza - has been described as "serious" by lawyers.

Two other prisoners were admitted yesterday afternoon.

Release political prisoners - UCT

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN

MEETING the demands of those who had engaged in a widespread hunger strike would help create a climate for negotiations and allow all South Africans, including political prisoners, to play a role in establishing a lasting peace.

This was the message delivered to President De Klerk at his residence yesterday in a memorandum from University of Cape Town students, staff and academics.

The document was given to a Colonel Le Roux at Wale Str yesterday. A three-person delegation representing the university.

Police allowed the delegation to proceed after stopping a group of about 500 students at UCT's main campus after a lunchtime meeting. However, police ordered the marchers to turn around and reach the Wale Street side of the Wale Drive were stopped by police.

A Captain Dower told them that the procession turned back and a delegation proceeded with the memorandum.

As the large body of students turned back, the delegation, pursued by the Press and flanked by police, walked to Wale Street.

Facing the six students over a gate, Colonel Le Roux took the memorandum and undertook to hand it to Mr De Klerk.

The document, which has been endorsed by a broad cross-section of organisations at UCT, called on the President to release political prisoners who had been on hunger strike...
JOHANNESBURG — Several prisoners — including two right-wingers charged with murder, and bombing former columnist Jani Allan's flat — escaped from a prisoner truck yesterday.

Police said the prisoners escaped by forcing a metal panel before the truck arrived at the Rand Supreme Court where they were due to appear.

Police identified two of the escapees as former AWB members Mr Cornelius Lottering and Mr Fanie Goosen.

The two were detained in December last year with three others in connection with unsolved bombings and other violent incidents.

Police also seized arms and explosives.

They appeared in February on eight charges including murder, malicious damage to property, robbery, and the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

It is alleged that the two placed a bomb outside former Sunday Times columnist Miss Jani Allan's Sandhurst flat.

They are also accused of killing a black taxi driver, and robbing a bottle store.

The other escapees — facing a variety of charges ranging from murder and attempted murder to robbery and illegal possession of firearms — were Mr Freddy Sithole, Mr Clifford Ntuli, Mr Maxwel Redbe, Mr Lafmore Sibanda, and Mr Andries Ma-beta.

All the men could be regarded as dangerous, police said — Sapa.
Hanged in shame?

Clayton Sithole may have hanged himself out of remorse, while in police custody on January 30, after accusing Winnie Mandela and her daughter Zinzi of serious criminal conduct. That's according to the one-man Goldstone Commission which investigated Sithole's death.

In a report tabled in parliament this week, the judge said the allegations against the Mandelas were untested and could not be made public in the interests of fairness and justice.

He found that one or more of three reasons probably caused Sithole to kill himself:

☐ His having implicated Winnie and Zinzi (who was his lover and mother of his child),
☐ Anger at "certain people from Orlando West" who gave false information about him to the police, and
☐ His impression that he would be detained for a long time.

Sithole was arrested in Soweto on January 26 and found in possession of arms and ammunition. He admitted to police that he had been involved in various armed attacks in Soweto and described himself as "a soldier of the armed struggle."

It was stated in evidence that allegations against Winnie Mandela, "whether true or false," were not infrequently made to the police by Internal Security Act detainees.

Justice Goldstone found that there was no doubt Sithole caused his own death by hanging in a shower room at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.
Prisoners suspend hunger strike

CAPE TOWN — Political prisoners on Robben Island, have, suspended their hunger strike, lawyers for the prisoners said in Cape Town yesterday.

A group of 11 lawyers, speaking at an impromptu press conference in the Cape Town,ocks after a visit to the prisoners, said the prisoners were satisfied that their demands, which include their own release and the release of all other political prisoners, were receiving attention at Cabinet level and they had therefore decided to suspend their strike.

Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, who acted as spokesman, said: ‘A legal team had met the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobe, Coetzee, on Wednesday.

CORDIAL
He said the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and that the lawyers met the hunger strikers’ committee on Robben Island, yesterday to take instructions.

The strike had entered its 11th day yesterday and four prisoners were admitted to Somerset Hospital for treatment.

It was reported yesterday from Mbabane, Swaziland, that members of the Broederstroom cell of the ANC, who were imprisoned in Pretoria after being found guilty of charges of terrorism, are on hunger strike.

They are Susan Westcott, Dianan v. Lange and Ian Robertson. — Sapa-The Star’s Africa News Service.
Assault claims denied

PRETORIA — A letter smuggled out of Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison claiming that political prisoners had been subjected to assaults since the release of ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was devoid of all truth, the SA Prisons Service said yesterday.

It was reacting to a letter received by the Alexandra Youth Congress last week and released to the media on Thursday.

The letter was signed by seven people who had been convicted of sedition in 1987 following disturbances in 1986 in Alexandra.

The Prisons Service said, "Sufficient channels exist through which requests or complaints can be brought to the attention of the prison authorities. "A high premium is placed on the correct handling of all prisoners by trained personnel and allegations of prisoners being harassed are devoid of all truth." — Sap"
28 prisoners still on hunger strike

PRETORIA.—A total of 28 prisoners in a number of prisons across the country were still on hunger strike, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said yesterday.

All prisoners on Robben Island had resumed eating, he said. The hunger strike lasted 11 days and was called off after talks between legal representatives of the prisoners and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee.

More than 500 people gathered at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg yesterday for a meeting in support of hunger-striking political prisoners.

In Durban, a large number of students and staff at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday staged a placard demonstration outside the C.R. Swart police headquarters.
Prisoners continue strike in some jails

Twenty-eight prisoners in a number of prisons in South Africa were still on hunger strike, a Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday. He told SABC radio news that all prisoners on Robben Island had resumed eating.

The hunger strike on the island lasted almost two weeks. It was called off after talks between the legal representatives of the prisoners and Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee this week.

A letter smuggled out of Diepkloof Prison claiming that political prisoners had been subjected to assaults since the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela was devoid of all truth, the Prisons Service said.

"It was reacting to a letter received by the Alexandra Youth Congress and released to the media. The letter was signed by seven people who had been convicted of sedition in 1987. Sapa"
Prisoners may be freed soon

A SIGNIFICANT number of political prisoners are to be freed from Robben Island soon, according to Mr Dullah Omar, Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers and vice-president of the United Democratic Front, said on Monday. The general understanding, in the "democratic movement" was that the government "has no other alternative but to release a significant number of political prisoners and to end all political trials."
Coetsee on ‘release’ of islanders

Political Staff

A NUMBER of Robben Island prisoners may qualify for release in due course, Minister of Justice Mr Kobe Coetsee said last night.

"On the issues of releases, the assurance is given that such releases will be in accordance with normal procedures applicable to prisoners in general, meaning that they may qualify for parole or remission of sentence," he said.

His statement last night was issued after civil rights lawyer and the vice-chairman of the UDF in the Western Cape, Mr Dullah Omar, said a significant number of political prisoners would be freed soon from Robben Island.

Mr Omar said the general understanding in the democratic movement was that the government had no other alternative but to release a significant number of political prisoners and to end all political trials.

Conditions of imprisonment

Mr Coetsee made no reference to Mr Omar’s statement, nor did he give any indication of how many security prisoners would be released. The three-paragraph statement released by his office merely said: "There has been speculation in various quarters on issues relating to the prisoners on Robben Island."

Mr Coetsee confirmed that he had received a report from the acting Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice M R de Kock, dealing primarily with the conditions of imprisonment on Robben Island.

"This is being studied and will be dealt with by the department. Where justified, the department will adjust conditions and privileges," he said.

Mr Coetsee added that in accordance with normal procedures, a number of Robben Island prisoners "may qualify for release in due course."

Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Detainees’ Support Committee would not be satisfied with anything less than the release of the 3 000 political prisoners as a first step by the government towards creating a climate conducive to negotiation.

Addressing about 100 people attending the 9th anniversary of the committee in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said the same applied to any supporter of the Harare Declaration.

Islanders may be freed "in due course"

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A number of Robben Island political prisoners may be released "in due course", Justice Minister Mr Koos Coetsee confirmed last night.

He also announced that prison conditions and privileges at Robben Island would be improved "where justified."

He was reacting to human rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar's statement yesterday that a "significant number" would be released soon.

Mr Omar, who represents the prisoners, said the Government's agreement to release political prisoners was the reason they had called off their hunger strike last week.

More than 300 prisoners ended the strike after their lawyers had briefed them on a meeting with Mr Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee said in a statement last night that he had received a report by Mr Justice De Kock — who he had commissioned to report on prison conditions on Robben Island.

"This report is being studied and will be dealt with by the department in the course of and in pursuit of good administration."

"On the issue of releases the assurance is given that such releases will be in accordance with normal procedures applicable to prisoners in general, meaning that they may qualify either for parole or for remission of sentence."

"In terms thereof a number of prisoners may qualify in due course."
Prisoners: new moves

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has made an important concession to the African National Congress's demand that all political prisoners be released before negotiations begin.

This was the interpretation placed today on Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee's announcement last night that some political prisoners on Robben Island might be released.

These prisoners are being held for "ordinary" crimes such as sabotage, arson and murder — though committed with a political motive.

Until now, the Government has only been prepared to release people held for no other reason than their political beliefs — for pursuing the aims of formerly banned organisations.

The release of all political prisoners, including those guilty of violent crimes, is one of the main ANC conditions.

Mr Coetsee made the announcement of forthcoming releases last night in reaction to a statement by civil rights lawyers Mr Dullah Omar yesterday that the Government was about to make an important concession by releasing prisoners.

Mr Coetsee also announced that prison conditions of Robben Island could be improved.
Black prison warders in ‘racism’ sit-in

By Craig Kotze

Hundreds of black warders at Diepkloof Prison, south-west of Johannesburg, staged a sit-in yesterday to protest against alleged race discrimination, lack of representation in higher ranks, and other grievances. According to representatives of the striking warders — who call themselves the "interim committee" — close to 400 of all ranks began their action at 6.30 am.

They said the sit-in was being staged at the barracks, not in the prison itself, and the guarding of prisoners was not affected.

Branding present channels for complaints as "useless", the warders are now demanding to see the Commissioner of Prisons and Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee to discuss grievances.

A Prisons Department spokesman confirmed that the officer commanding Diepkloof Prison had received a petition from "certain members of the Prison Service", and complaints would be dealt with, according to regulations.

"It should be pointed out that this does not imply the suspension of our disciplinary measures for contravention of the applicable regulations," he added.

He refused to confirm or deny that the sit-in was taking place.

Demands, made in a petition to the commanding officer of Diepkloof Prison, include:

- Parity in medical aid between blacks and whites in the service.
- Black dependants are presently not covered by the existing scheme.
- An immediate R650 across-the-board salary adjustment to keep pace with the economic situation.
- Promotion based on merit and not, as alleged, on race and "favouritism".
- That married black women warders be exempted from night-shift work, like their white counterparts.
- The opening of all prison facilities to all races, including swimming pools and recreational facilities.
- An "immediate end to racism and discrimination.
- Posts and administrative duties at prison headquarters should be proportionally shared, "because, at present, whites make all the decisions".

Popcrus demands 100pc pay rise

CAPE TOWN — The Police and Prisoners Civil Rights Union (Popcrus) yesterday demanded a 100 percent pay increase for policemen and prison warders, and rejected the 10 percent pay rise for civil servants announced recently.

The union intends to launch a campaign this month for a living wage.

It was concerned the low pay rise would mean an increase in the number of policemen leaving the force.

"We believe that to stop the tide of resignations, members should receive a 100 percent increase."

"The more members resign, the greater the workload on those who remain behind and the poorer the service to the public."

Most police and warders worked up to 40 hours overtime every month without extra pay.

Disciplinary charges against three East London police constables for attending a meeting of the Duncan Village Civic Association have been withdrawn, Popcrus said yesterday.

A union spokesman said the three, whose names he gave as Constables Roh, Jacobs and Janette, were members of Popcrus.

The union said it was the constables' right to do what they wanted when they were off duty. — Sapa.
Strike threat

Political prisoners on Robben Island are prepared to resume their hunger strike, which they suspended last Thursday, if the government refuses to release them according to two prisoners who have just been released.

ANC members Mr. Sipho Madoda and Mr. Mkwela Imenelele were released yesterday, but they are not the first of the political prisoners which Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee said would qualify for freedom soon. Madoda was due to be freed on Monday on completion of a 12-year sentence for terrorism.

At a press conference yesterday, Madoda said the hunger strikers wanted a prompt response from the government.

"We had gone 11 days without food. This thing may have to be resumed if the government does not take measures to see that all political prisoners are released. If nothing is done, I think the hunger strike will be resumed..."

They said they were told at 9pm on Monday they would be freed today. Sapa.
Black prison warders stage sit-in

JOHannesburg — Hundreds of black warders at Diepkloof Prison south of here staged a mass sit-in yesterday in protest against alleged race discrimination, lack of representation in higher ranks and other grievances.

According to representatives of the striking warders, close to 400 black warders of all ranks started the action at 6.30am.

The sit-in was being staged at the barracks and not in the prison itself and the guarding of prisoners was not affected, they said.

Branding the present channels for complaints as “useless”, the disaffected warders are now demanding an audience with the Commissioner of Prisons and with Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee to discuss the alleged grievances.

No comment was immediately forthcoming from the Prisons Department.

In the city, meanwhile, the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union yesterday demanded a 100% pay increase for policemen and prison warders and rejected the 10% pay rise for civil servants announced recently.

And the union also said that disciplinary charges against three East London police constables for attending a meeting of the Duncan Village Civic Association had been withdrawn — Sapa.
 MORE than 400 prison warders staged a mass sit-in at the Diepkloof Prison in Soweto yesterday.

According to a reliable source, the sit-in was in protest against alleged race discrimination in the prison services. Sources who refused to be named for fear of victimisation, said there was lack of representation for the black staff in the service in higher ranks.
Cops want pay rise

The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union yesterday demanded a 100 percent pay increase for policemen and prison warders, and rejected the 10 percent pay rise for civil servants announced recently.

The union said in a statement that it intended to launch a campaign later this month for a living wage.

It was concerned that the low pay rise would mean an increase in the number of policemen leaving the force, which already stood at 20 a day.

"We believe that to stop the tide of resignations, members should receive a 100 percent increase," the statement read.

Charges

Most police and warders worked up to 40 hours overtime every month without extra pay, the Union said.

* The organisation also said that disciplinary charges against three East London police constables for attending a meeting of the Duncan Village Civic Association had been withdrawn.

A union spokesman said the three, whose names he gave as Constables Koj, Jacobs and Jantje, were members of Popolu. - Sapa.
he said was based at Vlakplaas. He accept- ed “because I was given to understand it was my duty”.

Nofemela also reiterated that he had been trained to kill while at Vlakplaas. Cross-examination continues today.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Warning after protest by warders at Diepkloof</th>
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<tr>
<td>THE SA Prisons Service confirmed yesterday a petition had been handed to the commanding officer of the Johannesburg Prison Command.</td>
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<td>The prisons spokesman was responding to earlier reports that hundreds of black warders had staged a sit-in at Diepkloof Prison to protest against alleged racial discrimination.</td>
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<td>In a statement, the spokesman said the petition would be dealt with responsibly in terms of the Prisons Act and regulations.</td>
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<td>“It should, however, be pointed out that this does not imply the suspension of any disciplinary measures for the contraven- tion of applicable regulations,” the state- ment concluded — Sapa.</td>
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Municipal election candidate loses a
WARDERS at prisons throughout the Western Cape are set to defy an instruction from the SA Prisons Services which requires them to play rugby within the fold of Danie Craven's South African Rugby Board (Sarb).

After the launch of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) under rebel policeman lieutenant Gregory Rockman last year, warders are increasingly challenging the authorities on a wide range of issues.

At a meeting held at Westlake last week, the Prisons Services Rugby Club was revived in defiance of prisons service policy which acknowledges the Sarb as the only recognised rugby controlling body in the country.

Most of the members of the new club have been playing rugby under the non-racial banner of the South African Rugby Union (Saru) after a Prisons Services club, affiliated to Tygerberg, was forced to disband a few years ago under pressure from prison authorities.

**Pressure applied**

According to a spokesperson for the new club, an application for membership to Tygerberg will be lodged soon — with three teams being entered in the various leagues.

Last year prison authorities denied warders' allegations that pressure was being applied on them to play rugby under the Sarb.

Warders claimed that they were forced to sign documents that they would not be entitled to claim compensation or sick-leave if injured in matches outside of recognised clubs.

The latest move to revive the prisons service club is an apparent response to the unbanning of the African National Congress and a challenge to the authorities to prove that the reform initiatives introduced by FW de Klerk are sincere.

"The community has called on us to spell out where we are placed within the struggle for freedom and justice in the country," a spokesperson for the club said.
Prison Strikers Targeted

Solidarity action of countrywide Rockman Warns

Immediate Remediation

Mustison Moffee and Spa
Striking prison warders dispersed with teargas

JOHANNESBURG. — Striking prison warders at Diepkloof Prison here were dispersed with teargas yesterday after being suspended from duty, a warder said. At least one of the warders is believed to have been arrested, according to Johannesburg news reports.

The suspension of more than 200 warders followed protest action against working conditions at the prison. Warders claim that black prison staff are accommodated in cells. Late yesterday the Commissioner of Prisons confirmed the suspensions.

The warders were suspended after lengthy discussions between their commanding officer and striking staff, he said, and the accommodation problem was “receiving the necessary attention.”

According to Pocern, the unofficial police and prison warders’ union launched by rebel policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, repeated petitions calling for an improvement of the black warders’ lot had not been addressed by authorities.

Warders claimed that single warders were accommodated in an old block of cells at Diepkloof, that married black female warders were compelled — unlike their white counterparts — to do night duty and that sports facilities were closed to blacks.

Among the conditions of suspension are that warders have to report weekly to the Dobsonville police station and no salaries are to be paid them. A Johannesburg newspaper, New Nation, quoted an unnamed warder as saying that white warders frequently assaulted black prisoners at the complex.

Prison services rejected the allegation that prisoners were assaulted “merely because they are black.” — Sapa
Warner strike may spread to other prisons

By CONNIE MOLLUS

The South African Prison Service faces a situation where the Warner Strike, originally targeting Warner prison, may be spreading to other prisons. The strike was called in protest against the alleged mistreatment of prisoners and the mediocrity of the prison system. It started on 14 January and quickly spread to several other prisons, reflecting the growing dissatisfaction among prisoners.

Prisoners at Warner, along with those in other affected prisons, are demanding better living conditions, improved healthcare, and the removal of corrupt officials. The strike has been supported by a majority of prison staff, who have joined the prisoners in solidarity.

The prison administration has been under pressure to address the prisoners' demands, and negotiations are ongoing. The strike is seen as a significant challenge to the stability of the prison service in South Africa.
Prisons to probe warders' demands

Sunday Times Reporter

AN internal investigation has been launched into demands by striking warders at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison. This follows the suspension of 262 warders at Diepkloof, 14 at Pollsmoor and the dismissal of three probationary warders, a Prisons spokesman said.

Warders went on strike on Friday to protest against working conditions. They were later dispersed from outside the prison gates by police using teargas.

Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union leader Gregory Rockman warned that prison strikes would flare across the country if the demands were not met this weekend.

Popcru is demanding a 100 percent increase in warders' wages, medical aid for warders' families, an increase in housing subsidies, improvements in living conditions and recognition of the union. Repeated petitions calling for an improvement of the black warder's lot had been sent to the authorities but to no avail, the union said.
Rockman warns of prison revolt

STRIKES by prison warders could spread countrywide if their demands are not met, rebel policeman Lt Gregory Rockman warned this week.

His statement followed the suspension of 262 prison warders at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison and 14 at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town after they protested against working conditions.

The striking warders were dispersed with teargas and at least one warden arrested at Diepkloof on Friday morning.

Lt Rockman, leader of the Police and Prisoners Civil Rights Union (Popercu), said prison warders would not comply with their conditions of suspension and SAP members of Popercu would also join the protest action.

Speaking at a press conference, Lt Rockman said a letter had been sent to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok and Minister of Justice Mr Kebie Costape calling for the immediate reinstatement of suspended warders.

"If a settlement has not been reached by the weekend, the government must accept the consequences," warned Lt Rockman.

Gangsters

Popercu plans to launch a campaign for improved wages and working conditions for police and prison staff.

According to Popercu, repeated petitions for an improvement in the lot of black warders have been sent to the authorities, to no avail.

It is demanding a 100 percent increase in warders wages, medical aid for the families of black warders, an increase in housing subsidies, and recognition of the union.

A staff sergeant at Diepkloof warned grimly: "We are guarding gangsters who have been terrorising the population. Every prisoner is a potential escapee. When the warders go on strike, the community is in danger."

Suspended cop resigns

A POLICE sergeant suspended without pay since November last year after taking part in a demonstration with rebel policeman Lt Gregory Rockman, has resigned.

Sgt George Johnson, attached to the Bishop Lavis Police College, said on Friday he handed in his resignation this week after 17 years as an "honest cop."

The sergeant, who acted as bodyguard for Lt Rockman after the lieutenant made his widely publicised claims of riot squad brutality, said he had no other job lined up.

"I don't feel that I want to be in the force any more. After the way the police brushed aside our grievances over discrimination in the force and other matters," he said.
Prisons union warns of nationwide action

The Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcrus) has warned of nationwide action by its members if the Prisons Service does not address its grievances by today.

The union has also called for the immediate reinstatement of all prison warders dismissed during strike action last week.

At least one warden was arrested and four dismissed during strike action outside the Johannesburg Prison on Friday. More than 200 warders have been suspended.

The striking warders are demanding an R850 across-the-board increase. Black staff are also demanding that racism and discrimination at all levels be eradicated — Staff Reporter
THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

33

The Minister of Justice is responsible for the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order in the country. This includes the operation of the court system, the provision of legal services, and the enforcement of laws.

The Minister of Justice is a Cabinet level position in the government and is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Department of Justice and Attorney General. The Minister is also responsible for ensuring that the laws of the country are properly enforced and that the administration of justice is fair and impartial.

The Minister of Justice is typically a member of the country's political leadership and is appointed by the head of government. The role of the Minister of Justice is to advise the government on matters related to the administration of justice and to ensure that the country's laws are properly enforced.

The Minister of Justice is also responsible for ensuring that the country's prisons and correctional facilities are well maintained and that the rights of inmates are protected.

In recent years, the role of the Minister of Justice has become increasingly important as the country has faced challenges related to corruption, crime, and human rights.

The Minister of Justice typically works closely with other government officials, such as the Attorney General, to ensure that the laws of the country are properly enforced and that justice is served.

The Minister of Justice is also responsible for ensuring that the country's legal system is up to date and that new laws are properly implemented.

The role of the Minister of Justice is one of the most important in the government, and the person holding this position is typically a respected leader in the country.
174 warders suspended from duty

At least three striking probationary prison warders have been fired and 174 full-time warders have been suspended from duty at Diepkloof Prison, near Johannesburg, an SA Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday.

He said that apart from those at Diepkloof, no other Prison Service members were on strike. Diepkloof staff stopped work about a week ago over pay and conditions of service.

The spokesman said there had been ample opportunity for personnel to raise grievances with prison services management, and the Prisons Act and regulations provided for an effective procedure for such grievances to be "responsibly dealt with".

"Comprehensive steps have already been initiated to identify predmaments and grievances."

The spokesman said an investigation under the leadership of top officers was already working on a "macro-plan" to deal with all problems in an imaginative and responsible manner.
At least three striking probationary prison warders have been fired and 174 full-time warders have been suspended from duty at Diepkloof Prison, near Johannesburg, the SA Prisons Service told Sapa in a telephone interview yesterday.

SAPS said apart from stoppages at the Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof) no other members of the SA Prison Service are presently on strike. Diepkloof staff stopped work about a week ago over pay and conditions of service.

"On March 19 the commanding officer of the Johannesburg Prison Command served notices of suspension on 174 members in terms of Section 15 of the Prisons Act," the SAPS spokesman said, adding: "A further three probationary warders have also been served with notices for the termination of their services."

There was ample opportunity for personnel to raise grievances with management of SAPS and the Prisons Act and regulations provide for an effective procedure for such grievances to be responsibly dealt with," he added.

"Comprehensive steps have already been instituted to identify predicaments and grievances within the SA Prisons Service. "Given the financial and other realities, these matters will be investigated and addressed systematically in the short, medium and long term." - Sapa.
### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### TOTAL 1993

- 105

#### OTHERS

- 1

#### UNINSCRIBED

- 1

#### SENTINCEL

- 1

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSITION PORTION

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#### Note:
- According to the latest constitution of 1992, the position of the President of the Republic of South Africa is filled by an election of the Parliament. The actual candidate is selected by the National Assembly. The position is held by the President of the Republic, who is elected by the Parliament for a term of five years. The President is responsible for the administration of the executive branch of the government.

#### References:

#### Additional Information:
- The position of the President is a constitutional position and is not subject to popular election.
- The President is the head of state and the head of government.
- The President is elected by the Parliament and is the leader of the executive branch of the government.

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#### Footnotes:
Azapo members freed

By JOE MDHLELA

TWO Azapo members are among the six political prisoners who were released from Robben Island on Monday.

They are Mr. Sello Motele, a Vatsal branch official, and Thembekile Madela of Uitenhage.

Other prisoners released are Ronnie Mathana of Pretoria, Lucky Twala of Soweto, Christopher Diyiya of Nyanga East and John Ganye of Soweto.

They are members of the ANC.

Motele (25) served five years on the island after being convicted of charges relating to subversion.

Madela (34) served a term since 1978 when he was convicted of terrorism.

Release

Motele, commenting on his release, said there was nothing to be excited about as scores of political prisoners are still not released.

The decision to release political prisoners is being accelerated by the Government of Mr. F.W. de Klerk in order to meet ANC preconditions for negotiations.

The move has seen a host of ANC and PAC leaders, including Walter Sisulu, Andrew Mlangeni (ANC) and Jeff Masekela (PAC) being released.
Bid to avenge 'prison murder'

A FORMER convict has written a letter to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva requesting it to intervene in the alleged murder of a prisoner at Sonderwater Prison in 1982.

Mr. Andrew Matlatsi of Ndimande Street in KwaThema claims he was present when a fellow prisoner, Mr Jacob Bernard Masango, was attacked by four prison warders who throttled him and pulled him by his private parts until he died.

The Attorney-General, to whom the case was referred, subsequently declined to prosecute.

Matlatsi, who was sentenced to seven years for robbery in 1980, said in an interview this week that the way the case was handled got him hot under the collar. He said immediately he was released from prison in 1986, he decided to pursue the matter with the ultimate aim of "seeing justice being done".

He said he wrote several letters to, among others, the then State President P W Botha, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and National Population Development and the incumbent head of State Mr. FW de Klerk.

"I went through a lot of red tape to see that justice was done, but all my efforts were in vain. I can promise you that I will not rest until the culprits are brought to book," he said.

Matlatsi said in reply to his letter, the Department of Justice said the inquest magistrate found that the cause of Masango's death was not brought by any act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person".
Rockman warns of nationwide strike

68 Popcrucu members held at Pollsmoor

CAPE TOWN — Police arrested 68 Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcrucu) members who held a sit-in strike and planned demonstration at Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town yesterday.

Major Jan Calitz of the police liaison department confirmed the arrests in terms of the emergency regulations and the Prisons Act.

Sit-in

The 68 were later brought before a Wynberg magistrate and warned to appear again on May 7.

Earlier in the day, Popcrucu had informed the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice that its 5,000 members would start a sit-in from yesterday, which could be the forerunner to a national strike, suspended police Lieutenant Gregory Rockman said.

Addressing a press conference in Athlone, Cape Town, yesterday, he said a nationwide sit-in was being held and that he had received information that 29 Popcrucu members (police and prisons employees) had been suspended after a sit-in at Duncan Village in East London.

Lieutenant Rockman, the national president of Popcrucu, said the sit-in would continue until the relevant authorities had agreed to reinstate all suspended Popcrucu members.

He said the authorities had to negotiate with Popcrucu regarding all grievances in the prisons and police departments, and that the union also demanded that the authorities refrain from provoking or using any form of violence against sit-in members.

Lieutenant Rockman said that in the light of all the channels they had tried to utilise to air their grievances, Popcrucu members had no option but to call for a national sit-in "to show the Government the seriousness of our complaints and our disillusionment."

"Popcrucu calls upon its members nationally to join the sit-in. Members in the police, traffic and prisons (departments) are requested to stage sit-ins at their command's offices."

"We want to warn authorities that suspensions do not scare us off and that we will continue until we reach a settlement meeting the demands of Popcrucu."

Disparities

Later yesterday, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee announced that disparities where the dependants of Prison Service employees did not enjoy the full benefit of the service's medical aid scheme would be rectified as from April 1.

The cost of the implementation would be about R14 million a year.

The Cabinet had approved the move in principle on Monday, and Mr Coetsee added that the improvement would be "taken into consideration in the preparations for the budget."
TURMOIL IN SAP, PRISONS

Pollsmoor disrupted by warders' sit-in

MONTHS of simmering discontent over conditions, racial discrimination and the suspension of hundreds of prisoner warders, this week exploded into a major crisis for the authorities.

And on Wednesday after a dramatic day of sit-ins by at least 100 warders in various parts of the country, Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) president, Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, warned that "more action" was being planned.

In Cape Town, 68 Pollsmoor prison warders began their day at 6.30am on Wednesday with a sit-in at the jail which led to their suspension and appearance in the Wynberg Magistrates Court.

They were not formally charged and were released on warning on condition that they report to the police to process their arrests and charges. The hearing was postponed to May 7.

After their appearance, the warders, in full uniform, toyed on the Wynberg station platform where they were greeted enthusiastically by passengers on the platform.

And in East London, police turned up for duty on Sharpeville Day this week to be confronted by an unusual problem — their own colleagues on strike.

A police spokesman later confirmed that 31 policemen from the East London area and another seven in nearby King William's Town had been suspended.

Rebels with a cause — See page 7.
Sit-in protest by policemen and warders

By MARUS-BOSCH and MONICA GRAAFF

POLICEMEN and prison warders — all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Pop-Cru) — yesterday staged sit-ins at a number of police stations and prisons across the country.

The government took swift and stern action — including dismissing 39 Eastern Cape policemen — in a bid to halt union action. Protests which could be confirmed yesterday were at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town and Duncan Village police station and Fort Glamorgan in East London.

Police also arrested 68 prison warders at Pollsmoor after a sit-in and placard demonstration, police liaison officer Major Jan Calitz confirmed.

Pop-Cru president Lieutenant Gregory Rockman said the sit-in was called to demand the reinstatement of all Pop-Cru's suspended members in the police and prison services and to call on the government to negotiate with the union on grievances in the police and prison services.

Lieutenant Rockman said the union's 6,000 members would stage a sit-in as a forerunner to a national strike — the first industrial action in the police force since 1917.

Last night the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, said policemen in King William's Town and East London were "summarily dismissed" because he had reason to believe they had gone on strike or plotted to go on strike.

General Van Der Merwe warned that any member of the police who went on strike or planned to go on strike would be dismissed immediately.

"Police were there to protect and serve the community, and it was totally unacceptable that this vitally important task should be jeopardised by strikes," he said.

The 68 warders arrested at Pollsmoor appeared briefly in Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon and were released on their own recognisances and warned to appear in court again on May 7.

Yesterday Justice Minister Mr Koos Coetsee announced that disparities where the dependants of Prison Service employees did not enjoy the full benefit of the service's medical aid scheme would be rectified from April 1.

The cost of implementing this would be about R14 million a year.

The cabinet approved the move in principle on Monday and a firm decision had been taken after consultation with the Minister of Finance, Mr Barnard du Plessis, Mr Coetsee said.
Rebels with a cause

VITAL state sectors, the SAP and the Prisons Service, are experiencing an unprecedented revolt among their black members over grievances.

This week's national sit-in by policemen and warders brings to a head an accumulating discontent over conditions and racial discrimination.

The mounting growth of rebel union, the Police and Prisoners Civil Rights Union (Popcoru), considered "illegal" by the state, can be ascribed to its effective articulation of these grievances.

Its membership has shot up from 200 at its launch to almost 5,000, claims Popcoru's president, retired cop Lieutenant-Gregory Rockman.

Popcoru has met with vigorous opposition since its launch last year. According to Rockman, marches, petitions and demonstrations to police and prison authorities have fallen on deaf ears.

"What has happened is this," he explained. "Two of our police members were arrested on charges of calling for a strike. The strike was called off. A march got cancelled and arrests were made. This is what we are talking about.

Warders' grievances about bad working conditions, lack of treatment of prisoners and uncertainty about their jobs.

Popcorn has the largest union of the country.

Popcoru's first national conference last Saturday adopted a resolution calling for an end to violence and branch militancy in the state.

It affects 22 police stations and prisons throughout the country.

Members have been asked to return to work.

A police force loved and respected by the majority of South Africans.

This is the vision of the fledgling rebel trade union in the SAP and the so-called "SA Prisons Service" which is spearheading a growing revolt among black staff at these two vital state sectors over service conditions.

It seems, however, that the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcoru) will not stop until the political ethics of the SAP and prisons is changed.

Rehana Rossouw reports:

FLASHBACK: Lieutenant Rockman and Popcoru members with lawyer, Mr. Essa Moosa after appearing in the Mitchells Plain magistrate court last year.

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They are also demanding recognition, a 100 percent increase in their identify predicaments and grievances within the Service.

A police force that cares

A UNION for rebel cops and prison warders is preparing its members for a new South Africa where brutality and racial discrimination in the police force will be a "bad dream of the past".

The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popru) is firmly rooted in the struggle for liberation in South Africa, says its president, rebel cop Lieutenant Gregory Rockman.

"In Popru's constitution we've not only committed ourselves to working for better conditions for our members, but also to campaigning for the recognition of human rights for all South Africans," Rockman said.

"At present the police force couldn't care less about human rights, and that is why there are so many reports of police brutality."

'S3 - 28/3/90

The union adopted the Freedom Charter at its launch and has a working relationship with organisations in the Mass Democratic Movement.

"We are busy discussing the need for a Police Charter which we will draw up in consultation with the community. This will guide us in our role in the new South Africa," Rockman said.

"We would also like to consult the national executive committee of the ANC and the UDF for guidelines on a future police and prisons service."

"We want the police to be respected by the people of South Africa, to be seen as their friends and not their enemies," Rockman said.

"There won't be biased law enforcement in a future South Africa, the police force will protect every citizen irrespective of colour."
Island men freed early

TWELVE prisoners were released from Robben Island this week, most of them three months earlier than expected.

They are: Sello Neville Motlhabe, 28; Lungisani Kunene, 34; Thabani Zulu, 23; Sibusiso Majola, 23; Mlungisi Magubane, 22; Sibusiso Xaba, 22; Christopher Sidlavya, 31; Dledlewaline Ganya, 53; Sello Motse, 25, Lucky Twalo, 28; Nkwenkwe Madela, 33 and Wilfred Sipho Mabena, 29.
Policemen get the axe after going on strike

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Thirty-nine policemen have been dismissed after striking in King William's Town and East London yesterday. The dismissals were announced by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe.

In a warning believed to be aimed at members of or sympathisers with the Popcru (Police and Prisoners Civil Rights Union), General Van der Merwe said any policeman who went on strike or planned to strike would be dismissed immediately.

Housing benefits

All those dismissed yesterday have lost housing and medical aid benefits, as well as any other benefits.

"Twenty-four coloured and 15 black members of the SAP were summarily dismissed because I had reasonable grounds to believe that they went on strike or gathered to strike in King William's Town and East London," said General Van der Merwe.

"They were dismissed in terms of Article 17(B) of the Police Act and the reasons will be provided to each one in writing."

It is illegal for any member of the security forces to strike. "I would like to emphasise that any member of the SAP who strikes or plans to strike will be summarily dismissed. The SAP is there to protect the community and it can never be tolerated that this essential service can be paralysed by strikes," General Van der Merwe said.

His action follows soon after the Prisons Service suspended almost 200 of its members who went on strike at Diepkloof Prison near Johannesburg recently.

Pollsmoor

Sixty-eight Popcru members who held a sit-in and placard demonstration at Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town were arrested yesterday. Police spokesman Major Jan Calitz confirmed the arrests in terms of the emergency regulations and Prisons Act.

They appeared before a Wynberg magistrate and warned to appear again on May 7.
**Hunger strike claim**

SIX alleged members of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, currently on trial in Klerksdorp for terrorism, have embarked on a hunger strike.

However, the Prisons Department has denied the hunger strike is taking place.

Their lawyer, Mosa Mavundla, said the men began fasting on March 12 in an attempt to force the Government to release them following President FW de Klerk's announcement that political prisoners would be freed.
Rockman calls for sit-ins at prisons across the country

POLICE and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) president and suspended policeman Lt Gregory Rockman yesterday announced the start of a nationwide protest to back the union’s demands for the lifting of members’ suspensions.

At a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday morning, Rockman said Popcru's 50 000 members would begin a sit-in at prisons around the country. He said the action was a prelude to a national strike.

He said 305 Popcru members had been suspended, including 29 yesterday.

Outside Pölsmoor Prison in Cape Town, where 14 warders were suspended last week, 68 Popcru protesters were arrested by police yesterday in terms of the emergency regulations and the Prisons Act.

SA Prison Services spokesman Brig Erica van Zyl said yesterday that Popcru was not a recognised union and the SAP was under no obligation to negotiate with it on wages, conditions of service, or any other matter relating to prison services.

Rockman said Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee’s announcement of a R14m pay-out to equalise disparities among the dependants of Prison Service employees, some of whom do not receive full medical aid benefits, was a victory for Popcru.

Meanwhile, the dispute at Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg continued yesterday. Three warders were dismissed and 174 suspended last week, after a protest against working conditions.

Prison CO Brig M C Louw said yesterday the authorities were prepared to reinstate any suspended staff member who returned. Some had already gone back.

Louw said steps had already been taken to investigate grievances, which would be addressed within financial constraints.

However, Rockman said there was a deadlock at Diepkloof as the authorities were unwilling to discuss the basic grievance of unequal working conditions.
SIXTY-EIGHT striking Pollsmoor Prison warders have been suspended

The strike involves members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popuru), of which Lieutenant Gregory Rockman is president. Lt Rockman was yesterday dismissed from the police.

The Pollsmoor strike went into its second day yesterday with prison warders, sometimes accompanied by policemen, staging sit-ins at prisons and police stations countrywide.

This was confirmed by a Prisons Service spokesman, who said "personnel at certain prisons did not perform their normal duties".

Lt Rockman said "sit-ins" were held in the grounds of prisons at Worcester, Brandvlei, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Fort Beaufort, Stutterheim, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, George, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay, Ladysmith, Cape, and Pollsmoor and at police stations and prisons in Queenstown and King William’s Town.

He said policemen at Duncan Village police station, East London, and Glamorgan also held sit-ins.

A Pretoria police liaison officer said last night that the sit-ins could not be confirmed.

Pollsmoor warders protested on the prison parade ground from 7am to 3.45pm with white warders looking on, said Lt Rockman.

He said the strike would continue until Popera had been recognised as a legal union, all suspended warders had been reinstated and a "full settlement to the problems has been reached".

The chairman of Popera in Queenstown and King William’s Town, Mr Peter Swarts, said 29 warders at the Queenstown prison and 13 warders at the Fort Beaufort prison staged sit-ins yesterday.

"The dismissed police and prison warders in King William’s Town and prison warders in Queenstown will, however, continue with their sit-in protests until such time that we receive positive reactions to our demands," he said — Sapa
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Death in the balance

FW’s moratorium defers the crucial decision on judicial executions

For Shucks Sefinyeto and the Pretoria Central Prison Death Row prisoners he works to save, the euphoria surrounding President FW de Klerk’s moratorium on executions has faded. “They want to know what next,” says Sefinyeto, execution monitor for Lawyers for Human Rights. “I have to tell them I don’t know when a decision will be made.”

Which way will SA move? By doing away with the death sentence, SA would join the likes of Australia, France and the Netherlands, all of which abolished it in the past decade. If it keeps administering death, SA will remain right up there with Iran, Iraq, China and Nigeria, capital punishment’s prime supporters.

In the Harare Declaration, the ANC demanded the release of all political prisoners. If the State again sends ANC members to the gallows, negotiations will fall apart.

The issue is crucial. If talks are to begin, executions must continue to be halted. And if one price of political reconciliation is the end of capital punishment, it’s worth it — even apart from other arguments against the death penalty.

“We can’t afford the death penalty if it’ll be a stumbling block,” says Heather Regenass, branch director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

There appeared to be a moratorium last year because no executions took place from mid-July until September, when De Klerk gave his inaugural address and commuted seven death sentences. But he proved he was no abolitionist when, just over a week later, he signed his first warrants and two men were put to death on September 29.

One was Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, an ANC member convicted of necrofagia by a female schoolteacher, a suspected police informer, in the eastern Cape in 1985. While he went to the gallows, his two co-accused each had their sentences commuted to 25 years in prison.

Boesman’s case highlights two of the stickiest points raised by capital punishment: the execution of “political prisoners” and the seemingly arbitrary nature of the penalty.

Just who can be considered a political prisoner is “up for debate,” says Dennis Davis, a UCT law professor and national director of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty. He points out that, in the US, killing a police officer is viewed as especially heinous and often prosecuted more harshly than other murders. But in SA, killing a cop is not always viewed as a crime, at least in some political circles.

Regenass says about 25% of Death Row inmates are political prisoners, based on the assumption that they considered themselves members of a legitimate army “following instructions.” Some supporters of that line of thinking believe ANC guerrillas should be accorded prisoner-of-war status.

The State has been reluctant to put the “political” tag on any prisoner until De Klerk’s greatest campaign, the Prison Service regarded inmates as either criminal or security. Only recently has the term “political” become more common in government usage.

Re-assessment of the “common purpose” doctrine could free some, including the lone woman on Death Row, Evalina de Bruin. She and her husband are among the Uprising’s prime movers, but neither was present at the 1985 murder of a municipal policeman.

Abolitionists acknowledge that abolishing sickly grandmothers who did no more than throw stones is a lot easier than drumming up support for prisoners who set bombs that robbery and housebreaking or attempted housebreaking with intent to commit an offence. Murder, however, is the crime in about 90% of executions.

De Klerk said leave to appeal should be automatic, the death sentence should be optional and limited to extreme cases and the judiciary should be given discretion when imposing sentences. But in the six weeks after his speech, 12 more condemned men joined the 302 already on Death Row.

“There is a great deal of confusion over what De Klerk recommended,” Davis says. “The speech was very vague.”

Parliament is expected to implement FW’s reform proposals as an interim measure until a full commission of inquiry into capital punishment (the first since 1947) can do its work. Meanwhile, the moratorium could be lifted — but that puts MPs in the awkward position of putting the hangman back in business at a time when negotiations remain tentative. The moratorium, therefore, may remain indefinitely.

Reagan Jacobus, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the abolition society, believes that parliament won’t get around to new legislation before next year. That gives abolitionists hope that they can use the time to compile statistics that prove “society can do without the death penalty.”

SA is responsible for 90% of all executions in Western nations. In 1988 alone, it executed 117 prisoners. It took the US a decade to kill that number.

SA has always had the death penalty and employed it with vigour. Torture and mutilation of prisoners before killing them was not unknown, though it was common practice in most of the world at one time. Public hangings were abolished in the Cape in 1869, but the gallows remain the State’s method of execution, despite the move in the US to more chemical methods, such as lethal injection.

Now all executions are carried out at Pretoria Central, where seven can hang at once.

“Life is taken cheaply,” Jacobus says. “It’s part of government day-to-day thinking.”

Between 1911 (when statistics were first kept) and 1988, there were 4 278 executions, nearly half taking place in the last 20 years. The record was 1987, with 164, nearly one every other day. The number fell to 53 last year. The last man to go to the gallows was Solomon Nqobeni, on November 14, for murder during an armed robbery.

Why the downturn? Violent crime has not waned. In 1988, there were 10 631 murders, up more than 7% from 1986.

Facing the hangman

SA Sentenced Executed

| Year | To death | To death | Commuted
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Source: Dept of Justice

killed civilians. At the negotiating table, government will undoubtedly speak up for whites terrified of Nelson Mandela’s call for a continuation of the armed struggle. Doubt the ANC will counter that members in exile should be able to return without fear of being prosecuted for acts of violence.

Even the ANC, strongly in favour of abolition for its cadres, is divided on the issue for the “common criminal.”

For instance, is Bernard Strydom, self-proclaimed Wit Wolf who gunned down eight blacks in 1988, a political prisoner? Some right-wing supporters say, most certainly. After all, he was only doing his part for the volk’s struggle, says his wife.

Until De Klerk’s February 2 address, death was compulsory for convicted murderers over the age of 18, unless extenuating circumstances — such as belief in witchcraft — could be proved. Political involvement could not mitigate a sentence. The death penalty is discretionary for rape, kidnapping, child-stealing, terrorism, robbery, attempted

FINANCIAL MAIL MARCH 23 1980
Abolitionists chalk up the decline in executions to external pressure, including intervention by Pope John Paul in the well-publicised Sharpeville Six case, as well as internally from human rights organisations and lawyers’ groups. They point to polls, such as the most recent by the National Institute for Crime Prevention, which show that support for abolition is growing in all quarters, especially among blacks, coloureds and Asians.

The institute’s January survey of of Reef blacks and whites shows that 38% favour abolition, 42% favour retention and 20% don’t know. Whites still don’t favour abolition in large numbers. A 1975 Rapport poll showed that only 7% of Afrikaans-speaking whites and 22% of English-speakers favoured abolition. The institute’s study shows 9% of Afrikaans-speaking whites and 26% of English-speakers in the pro-abolition camp.

Traditionally, supporters of capital punishment cite its value as a deterrent and tool of retribution. An eye-for-an-eye carries tremendous weight in a country founded on strong Calvinistic beliefs.

Abolitionists cite four main reasons: lack of proof of a deterrent effect, fallibility of justice and irreversibility of the deed, the element of chance, and the barbaric nature of any murder, even if State-sanctioned.

To back up the deterrence argument, abolitionists point to Florida, one of 13 US states which executes prisoners. Florida’s high rate of execution has not kept it from also having one of the highest rates of violent crime, including murder.

For fallibility and irreversibility, they also point to the US, where a study showed that since 1900, 343 people were wrongly convicted of capital crimes, 25 were executed.

Menzi Thafeni spent 770 days on Pretoria’s Death Row before having his conviction for a necklace killing overturned on appeal last year. “I will never, ever be the same person,” he says. “The smell of death is all around you. That smell I won’t forget. It is as if I am still waiting for death.”

Some judges are more likely to find extenuating circumstances than others, which adds an element of chance. One two-year study found that three judges heard 15% of capital cases in the Cape, but imposed 51% of the death sentences.

“Why should a man’s life depend upon the chance of which judge he appears before?” asks one abolitionist ex-judge.

As 97% of the executed are black and all the judges white, the racial factor cannot be ignored. Since all trials take place in English or Afrikaans, black defendants are not prosecuted in their home language, though they have the services of interpreters.

The pro deo system — where the State pays attorneys about R200 a day to represent indigents — also has its critics.

SA’s execution policy is not unusual in Africa, where only Namibia has outlawed the death penalty. Transkei has imposed a moratorium on executions and has asked abolitionists to provide information on alternatives to capital punishment.

Life imprisonment, perhaps on Robben Island, has been put forward. So has the more liberal use of 25- or 30-year sentences, with parole determined by a board of criminologists and psychologists. But it all takes money — it already costs more than R16m a day to keep the prisons running.

But is the execution of a tiny segment of the population — probably poor, illiterate and poorly defended, though not necessarily innocent — the only course? A country can either degrade the sanctity of life by sponsoring executions — in turn ratcheting up the level of violence — or it can stop the killing in the hope of aiding the prospect of peace.

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PRISON OVERCROWDING

The average rate of over-population in South African prisons on December 31, 1989 was 26.26 percent, the Minister of Justice Kobus Coetsee said in Parliament. Coetsee said that 84,341 prisoners could be accommodated in South Africa's prisons while the daily average prison population was 131,3 - 131,9.
LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — Twelve political prisoners have been released from Robben Island this week — six on Monday and six on Wednesday.

The releases follow a hunger strike on Robben Island, which was called off after a meeting between the strikers’ legal representatives and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee about two weeks ago.

It was rumoured at the time of the meeting that the two parties had come to some agreement regarding the release of prisoners from Robben Island and this was why the strikers agreed to call off their strike.

The prisoners were demanding their immediate release and an end to the state of emergency.

Sapa reports that five of the six freed on Wednesday were in the same trial in 1987 and were sentenced to three years each for refusing to testify in a terror trial in Maritzburg.

Those released on Wednesday were Lungisane Kunene, 34, Thabane Zuli, 23, Subusico Majola, 23, Mlungise Magubane, 23, and Sibusiso Xaba, 22, all ANC members. The sixth was PAC member Sello Mothabakwa, 28, of Kimberley, sentenced in 1983 to seven years for terrorism.

On Monday six prisoners due to be freed in June were released. One was Diedlewline Ganywa, 53, of Soweto, said to be a PAC member sentenced to 11 years in 1979 for terrorism in Bethal.

Christopher Sidlayiya, 31, of Cape Town, sentenced to seven years in 1983 in the Oscar Mpeha trial, was set free, as were Sello Motse, 25, of Sharpeville, sentenced to four years in 1986 for subversion, Lucky Twallo, 28, of Soweto, sentenced to five years in 1985 for terrorism, Nkwenkwe Madela, 33, of Uitenhage, sentenced to 12 years in 1978 for sabotage and Wilfred Mabena, 29, sentenced in 1985 for terrorism.
tion was 106,496. He said that on December 31, 1988 the average rate of over-population was 31.02 percent.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE
JAMES MANGE, 34, an African National Congress and Umkhonto we Sizwe member, was detained under the Internal Security Act nearly 12 years ago, convicted of treason and sentenced to death on November 16, 1979. His sentence was later commuted to one of life imprisonment.

Mange, who grew up in Soweto, left the country during the Soweto uprising in 1976. He received military training in Angola and the Soviet Union before returning to Natal where he and other ANC members trained people in guerrilla warfare.

After being captured, Mange, who was the leader of the group, was allegedly tortured by security police and held in solitary confinement. His trial, held in Pietermaritzburg, was the first treason trial in the country since the 1960s, and Mange was the first political trialist who had not been convicted of murder to be sentenced to death. During the court proceedings they dismissed their lawyers and demanded to be treated as prisoners of war. He was also sentenced to a year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

After an international campaign, Mange's sentence was commuted by the state president to one of 20 years imprisonment.

He is now a keen musician and poet and a practicing Rastafarian. He has a 15-year-old son, Prone.
City escapees 'caught with their pants down'

TWO maximum security prisoners, who escaped after trying to cut a detective's throat with a razor blade earlier this week, were "literally caught with their pants down" when they were recaptured at a home in Mitchells Plain yesterday morning, police said last night.

One was getting into the bath and the other was on the toilet, when detectives stormed the house to arrest them.

Farouk Abrahams, 28, and Iqbal Mohamed, 23, are now back in Pollsmoor Prison where they are serving 22 years for armed robbery, housebreaking and theft.

They escaped in a police car after overpowering two detectives who were driving them to Pollsmoor on Thursday. At the Tokai Road offramp from the Blue Route the two managed to slash a detective's face and neck and steal the other's firearm.
Cop kept Mandela letters a secret

By DOMINIC JONES

Books of Nelson Mandela's early letters written on Robben Island have reappeared 19 years after they were seized and thought lost. Over the weekend, the Sunday Times reported that 79 handwritten letters contained in two worn, hard-covered exercise books had been returned.

Donald Card

"Dangerous move. The letters are the only security blotes they would probably have been destroyed," Mr Card said. One day in 1971, he left the forces for a short time. He found a parcel in his special post box. Inside were the two books of letters written by Mr Mandela.

"I didn't know what to do with them," Mr Card said. Through the years, Mr Card kept the letters closely guarded secret. Not even his wife was told. "They were quite dangerous to have. But if I had been caught, I would have handed them over."

Even though he could make a lot of money by selling the letters, Mr Card is determined to return them to the ANC. The letters were written to Winnie a week before Nelson was released. They were said to have something her husband should have. Then I wrote to him a week after his release, but I couldn't say what it was that I had.

My children think I'm mad just handing these things over. My son even said 'Give them to me, dad, and I'll go over to Sotheby's in London and nobody will know where they come from because it's a public auction.' But I said 'No, I couldn't be involved in a thing like that. I've never had part in crime in my life.'

News that the letters had re-emerged was greeted with excitement by close Mandela family friend, Professor Fatima Meer.

Historical

"You can tell Mr Card from me that he did a good thing," she said.

A letter written to Professor Meer in March 1971 marked the beginning of an idea that was ultimately to lead to Mr Mandela's suggestion that the white has biography be published in terms of the biography, she said.

Mr Mandela had told her he had kept copies of all the letters he sent from prison.

"They were a record of what he had written," said Professor Meer. They were handed to a couple of people who were lost in the post.

The letters gave a rare glimpse into the life of the man who was once the most famous prisoner in the world.

Moving

They vividly document Mr Mandela's anguish at the hearing of his son's death in a car crash and his wife Winnie's third detention in 1989.

"I have read the letters over three occasions and was moved by the warmth, sincerity and humanity expressed," said Professor Meer.

There is no authority and nothing to indicate that he was militant. Even the letters to his children after Winnie was detained contain no bitterness," she said.

"I've always held it in high esteem that Mr Mandela was given details about the re-emergence of his lost prison letters on Friday. Whether Professor Meer took the initiative or sought it, the letters were handed over in a brief ceremony."

It is likely that Mr Card, who testified against Mr Mandela in the famous Rivonia treason trial, will give the books back to his former foe next Saturday. Mr Mandela is expected to visit East London to address an ANC rally on that day.
A warder was murdered and two others were injured when 27 prisoners broke out of Krugersdorp Prison yesterday, the Prisons Service said.

A police manhunt was launched and 18 of the prisoners were arrested.

Police were last night still conducting a large search operation in the area for the remaining nine prisoners.

The prisoners are still wearing prison uniforms. They are extremely dangerous and the public should not confront them, said a Prisons spokesman.

The spokesman said the prisoners had escaped after overpowering three warders at 3 pm. One warder had been killed and another stabbed with sharp instruments and seriously wounded.

The third had not been seriously hurt.

The name of the 'dead' warder has not been released as his relatives have not been informed of his death.
More Robben Island prisoners released

CAPE TOWN — Four more Robben Island prisoners, including a member of the hunger-strike committee, were released on Friday, bringing the total number freed last week to 16. Another prisoner could be released today.

The only criterion which appears to have been applied so far is that terms of imprisonment were due to end this year.

Those released on Friday were all convicted of terrorism and were due out in four months’ time. They were ANC members Norman Macanda, Cyril Ntibeni and Thembi Mkhosi Blessing Ngobese and PAC member David Tharasimbi.

Macanda and Ntibeni were convicted in the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1987 and each was sentenced to three years’ imprisonment.

Ngobese was sent to jail for two years after being convicted in Durban, and Tharasimbi had almost completed a 12-year term.
Prisoners escape in South Africa.

The prisoners at the main prison in South Africa made their escape by using a huge explosion at the guardhouse and the prisoners then making their way to the town. The security of the prison was completely breached and the prisoners were able to reach the town in the early morning hours.

As soon as the authorities were notified of the escape, a massive search was launched to locate the prisoners. The guards were also shot, and the police were searching for the prisoners in the surrounding areas.

The escape was described as a major security breach and the authorities are now investigating how the prisoners were able to make their way out of the prison.

Source: South African Police Service
Prisons Service denies report

4 more warders on strike — union

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Four more prison warders went on strike yesterday following the suspension and dismissal of more than 600 warders and policemen in a national protest last week, according to Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) spokesman Mr John Jansen.

He said four warders from Pollsmoor Prison had started a protest action, and that they were determined to fight for their rights and the rights of fellow striking warders who were suspended last week.

However, a South African Prisons Service spokesman last night told The Star that no more warders were on strike.

While Popcru estimates that 675 warders have been suspended, the South African Prisons Service puts the figure squarely at 664 at 11 different prisons throughout the country.

Thirty-nine policemen have been fired for taking part.

Conflicting versions of the impact of the strike were yesterday given by the organisations involved.

Double shifts

Mr Jansen said female warders at Pollsmoor Prison had been forced to work double shifts since last Wednesday as the strike and suspension of 86 warders exacerbated an already critical manpower shortage.

He said prisoners were not doing agricultural labour, but sitting inside the jail all day as there were not enough warders to watch over them.

The Prisons Service however said "Contingency plans at prisons make provision for abnormal circumstances which may arise and the situation at the prisons concerned is therefore under control ."

Among the demands made by Popcru are an end to racial discrimination against warders and prisoners, a 100 percent salary increase, recognition of the union and equal social facilities.

In a statement the Prisons Service said "There are sufficient and effective channels of communication which can be used freely by personnel to air their grievances and therefore it is not necessary to resort to undisciplined behavior ."

According to Mr Jansen, prisons affected are Pollsmoor, Brandwyl, Worcester, Mosselbay, George, Oudtshoorn, Ladysmith (Cape), East London, Port Beaufort, Stutterheim, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Diepklip and Duncan Village Police Station, East London.
Strike under control, says police chief

Coetsee denies 568 warders were fired

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has denied that 568 prison warders were dismissed or suspended because of their membership of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru).

Mr Coetsee told Parliament yesterday that the action had been taken against the warders because they had gone on strike. He said "after long and positive involvement with personnel who were not performing their normal duty, several members were suspended and a few probationary warders were dismissed".

"In the meantime several members have negotiated with the commanding officer concerned and have been reinstated in their posts."

He said the position on March 28, 1990 was that 564 members had been suspended and four dismissed.

Meanwhile the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General WH Willems, has stated that contingency plans at prisons provide for abnormal circumstances and that the situation at the 11 prisons which were involved in the strike was under control.

Mr Coetsee was replying to questions from Mr William Meyer, MP for Robertson, who also asked him if he intended recognising Popcru.

Process of negotiation

Mr Coetsee said the rights and responsibilities of trade unions were governed by the Labour Relations Act which was not applicable to the prisons service.

The Public Service Act stipulated that members of the services were excluded from the process of negotiation and giving advice by means of staff associations and trade unions at the Joint Advisory Council and Central Bargaining Council of the Public Service.

The Prisons Act made no provision for the rights and privileges of trade unions.

He said that SA Prisons Services were part of the essential services.

There was a communication channel for complaints and grievances to be channelled to the highest level.

All members were aware of it and it had always been the policy of the prisons service to deal actively with all complaints and grievances.

"As a matter of fact, service conditions have recently been improved in respect of medical benefits for black members," he said, referring to a recent decision that dependents of prison staff would join the prisons medical scheme on April 1.
Prison action: 'No union link'

THE suspension of 50% prison warders and the dismissal of four was not carried out because of their connection with the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

"No members were suspended or dismissed on account of their connection with a trade union," he said in reply to a question tabled in the House of Representatives by Mr Willie Meyer (I.P., Robertson).

"After long and positive involvement with personnel who were not performing their normal duty, several members were suspended and a few probationary warders dismissed.

"In the meantime, several members have negotiated with the commanding officers concerned and have been reinstated in their posts."

Asked whether he intended recognizing Popcru, Mr Coetsee said various laws excluded prison service personnel from trade union membership and the Prisons Act made no provision for the rights and privileges of trade unions.
600 fired in jails strike

MORE than 600 prison warders and 39 policemen have been dismissed, and more than 500 warders suspended in a week-long strike, president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, dismissed policeman Gregory Rockman, has claimed.

He said 86 warders were suspended at Pollsmoor; 262 at Diepkloof (Johannesburg); 131 at Fort Glamorgan (East London); nine at Mossel Bay; two each at George; Oudtshoorn and Ladysmith (Cape); 39 at Grahamstown; 13 at Port Beaufort; 12 at Stutterheim; 39 at King William's Town and 29 at Queenstown.

Police have confirmed that 34 policemen in Duncan Village, East London, have been dismissed.

Popcru vice-president W/O John Jaanssen said the strike would continue until the authorities recognised the union.

Jaanssen warned the government yesterday to immediately reinstate all dismissed and suspended members.

The strikers "immediate demands" should be met before any negotiations to resolve grievances could start.

Prisons Services spokesman Lieutenant General WH Willemse confirmed that warders from various prisons had recently participated in "illegal strikes".

He said after talks with the prison authorities, some striking members had decided to resume their duties.

However, a total of 564 members at 11 different prisons had "an uncompromising attitude" and were still on strike.

This led Prisons Services with no option but to suspend the members concerned in accordance with Section 15 of the Prisons Act (1959), pending the outcome of further investigations.

"Members of the prisons service provide an essential security service to the community which cannot be interrupted or scaled down," a Prisons Services statement said.
Cape men sentenced to jail for public violence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Six Cape Youth Congress members who damaged shacks and a car during fighting at KTC Squatter camp were yesterday each sentenced to an effective 2½ years' jail.

The six who appeared in the Wynberg Regional Court were Mzwandi Xesha, Vusumzi Futhana, Paulos Mokoena, Simon Seneli, Theminkosi Mbanjwa and Ntshelole Khambi.

ABSCONDED

Another accused, Elliot Mtwa, who absconded, was convicted in ab-sentia and a minor was acquitted.

The men pleaded not guilty to a charge of public violence.

Evidence was that the men destroyed property belonging to Masincedane Committee members Mr Gladstone Niamo, Mr Lucas Nunu, Mr James Gwulclcte, Miss Gertrude Nokila and Mr Madikane on January 28 1988.

The damaged property included shacks, crockery and the windscreen of Mr Niamo's car.

Yesterday Magistrate Mr F Knox sentenced the men to five years' imprisonment of which 2½ were suspended for five years.

The accused were originally charged with murdering two Masincedane Committee members, Mr Storemont Madubane and Mr Detekile Squaba, who was stoned and stabbed to death by a mob on January 28 1988 in KTC. However, the murder charges were dropped because of lack of evidence.

Mr S Lea appeared for the State. Mr David Kawalsky instructed by Mr E Mohammed of E Moosa and Associates appeared for the men.
TEN people were released from Robben Island in the past week, bringing to 34 the number of prisoners freed since the state president's February 2 speech to the nation.

On Friday, two Cape Town prisoners who were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in August 1987, were released — five months early.

Mr Cyril Moyisi Ntabeni, 33, of Khayelitsha and Mr Norman Sithoko Macanda, 32, of Langa were sentenced on charges of assisting ANC cadres.

They were released with Mr David Tharasimbi of Soweto and Mr Thembinkosi Ngobesi.

On Wednesday, six prisoners, due to be released in November and December, were freed.

Mr Boyise Bokale, 36, and Mr Thomas Mngadi, 39, had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for treason following the Silverton bank siege in 1979.

They were released with Mr Mohalo Pelusa, 37, Mr Mzimkulu Khame, 27, Mr Mzi Nkosi, 33, and Mr Donovan Saayman, 22, of Oudtshoorn.
Six more freed off the Island

SIX political prisoners, including two jailed for their part in the Silverton bank siege, were released from Robben Island yesterday - about a week after 12 others were freed from the prison.

They are Boysie Bohale, 36, of Johannesburg; Mohale Pilusa, 37, of Pretoria; Makhulu Khame, 29, of Port Elizabeth; Muzu Nkos, 33, of Johannesburg, Thomas Mugadz, 30, of Johannesburg, and Donovan Saayman, 22, of Oudsthoorn.

All except Nkos - who was due to be freed in December - were due for release in November.

Black Consciousness Movement member Pilusa - the only non-ANC member in the group - was serving a 12-year sentence for sabotage.

Bohale and Mugadz, who were involved in the Silverton siege, were found guilty of high treason and sentenced to prison for 10 years.

Khame served six years for terrorism, Nkos was jailed for six years after being convicted of possessing ammunition and Saayman served four years for sabotage.

The six declared: "Our release is just window-dressing to ease pressure from the international community and our people, particularly our brothers and sisters and the youth who rallied for our release." - Sapa
Coetsee gives hope for further prisoner releases

CAPE TOWN — An increasing number of prisoners could qualify for release in due course, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday after the release of six more Robben Island prisoners.

He was approached for comment on government’s policy towards the release of security prisoners in the wake of the latest releases.

Coetsee said: “On the issue of releases, the assurance is given that such releases will be in accordance with normal procedures applicable to prisoners in general, meaning that they may qualify either for parole or for remission of sentence.”

An increasing number of prisoners might qualify for release, he said.

The release of political prisoners is one of the key items on the agenda for the April 11 meeting in Cape Town between government and the ANC.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the six Robben Island prisoners released yesterday included two ANC members who were involved in the Silverton bank siege in 1980.

Thomas Mgadi and Boyce Bohale were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on high treason charges for their part in the siege.

The six men released yesterday were only due to be released in November and December this year.

In a statement, the six former prisoners said their releases were “just window-dressing to ease pressure from the international community”.

Police and prison union demonstration broken up

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police broke up a lunch-hour placard demonstration by the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) at the Grand Parade yesterday and arrested 12 demonstrators.

The demonstrators were demanding the reinstatement of 880 suspended members. Police confirmed that 11 men and one woman had been arrested and later released on R100 bail.

Former police lieutenant and Popcru executive president Gregory Rockman, who was at the scene, criticised the police for their “hard-handed action” and said Popcru members were showing their disillusionment with the current state of affairs in the police and prisons departments. He said their peaceful protest had been met by “brutal reaction” from the police.

Rockman, sporting a Viva Mandela T-shirt, said he had had 13 years' experience in the police and he believed police were acting "outside their powers when they break up peaceful demonstrations with such brutal force”.

He said a big Popcru march would be held on Saturday from Greenmarket Square to Tuynhuys to hand a list of grievances to government.

He said city council and magisterial approval would be sought.

"But if they deny us permission we will march in any case and I will be there to lead them."

He said the sit-in strikes at prisons would continue.
TEN people were released from Robben Island in the past week, bringing to 34 the number of prisoners freed since the state president's February 2 speech to South Africa.

On Friday, two Cape Town prisoners who were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in August 1987, were released — five months early.

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They were released with Mr David Tharasimbi of Soweto and Mr Thembinkosi Ngobeni.

On Wednesday, six prisoners, due to be released in November and December, were freed.

Mr Boyise Bokale, 36, and Mr Thomas Mngadi, 39, had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for treason following the Silverton bank siege in 1979.

They were released with Mr Mphalo Pelusa, 37, Mr Mzimkulu Khame, 27, Mr Muzi Nkosi, 33, and Mr Donovan Saayman, 22, of Oudtshoorn.
Police arrest 12 in city Popcru demonstration

POLICE broke up a lunch-hour placard demonstration by the Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) at the Grand Parade yesterday and arrested 12 demonstrators.

About 60 demonstrators were demanding the reinstatement of their 680 suspended members.

Police confirmed that 11 men and one woman had been arrested and later released on R100 bail.

Former police lieutenant Mr Gregory Rockman, who was at the scene, criticised the police for their "hard-handed action".

He said a big Popcru march would be held on Saturday from Greenmarket Square to Tuynhuys to hand a list of grievances to the government. — Sapa and Staff Reporter
Warders are the ones with the SACP flag.

By THANDEKA GQUEBULE

HOW does one tell the difference between the warders and the prisoners at Johannesburg Prison?

The warders are the one's with African National Congress and SA Communist Party flags in their cells. The Weekly Mail visited the prison this week and talked to a number of warders in their living quarters.

A day in the life of a prison warden does not differ much from that of the prisoners he guards, according to the warders.

They live in cells the same as those of prisoners. The only striking difference is the "Welcome Home Mandela" posters and African National Congress and SA Communist Party flags on the walls of the warders' cells.

These days, when the singing begins in the cells, the white warders have difficulty telling whether it is the black warders or the prisoners doing the singing.

The warden's living area has a dirty grey cement floor. There is no tiling or carpeting. Old beds like those used by prisoners are lined up against the walls and prison blankets lie around.

The rooms are the same drab mustard colour of all cells in this prison and warders say the lighting is poor. There are no curtains on the windows.

A warden's day starts at 6.00am, when they have to rise to prepare for a 6.40am drill.

White and black warders, like the prisoners they guard, parade separately. They are counted like prisoners and then dispatched to various posts all over the prison.

Black warders claim they are more likely than white warders to get a posting in B- or D-section, the most dangerous areas which house long term prisoners who often try to escape.

They claim their white counterparts are most likely to be found in the offices, libraries and administration.
Search is on for 7 prison escapees

WEST Rand police have released five photographs of the seven prisoners still at large following the escape by a group of 27 from the Krugersdorp Prison on Sunday.

A prison warden and two other people were injured during the escape. Twenty of the prisoners have been arrested and police are appealing to the public to help in the re-arrest of the seven.

Three of the prisoners - Victor Mbatha (18), Innocent Nhlapo (21) and Andrew Mbatha (19) - are said to be extremely dangerous and Lieutenant Henrietta Bester of the West Rand police has warned the public not to try to apprehend them but to notify the nearest police station.

Robbery
The three were all serving sentences for armed robbery and were awaiting trial for murder, Bester said.

The two others are Themba Radebe (20), who was serving a sentence for car theft, and Lucky Shiburi (21), who was jailed for house-breaking.

The Prisons Department is still trying to establish the identities of two others.

People with information about the missing prisoners could telephone Captain Alec Dick at 665-3300, extension 264, during working hours and at 665-3305 after hours.
We'll tell all, say Warders

Revolution about jail conditions

Prisoners men inundate

By Gave Davis and Thanda

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Robben Island warders ease crisis

EXTRA warders are said to have been ferried from Robben Island to Cape Town’s Pollsmoor Prison in a bid by the Prisons Service to cope with a staffing crisis sparked by continuing protest action by members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru).

Striking Pollsmoor employees this week claimed warders in the female “coloured” section of the prison were having to work double shifts and that male and female coloured prisoners were having to remain in their cells because of a lack of personnel to oversee work-parties.

They also claimed that prisoners were encouraging other warders to join the strike and said one prisoner had been sentenced to solitary confinement for shouting “Viva Popcru!”

“The prisoners are behind-us but because they are behind bars it’s difficult for them to show it,” said Popcru national president Gregory Rockman, the legend “Rock them, Rockman”, the men and women stood for about 15 minutes before police moved in and started arresting them, without warning.

Bystanders heckled policemen as they bundled the demonstrators into a van, which soon resounded with cries of “Viva Popcru!” and voices singing “Forward we shall march.”

On Monday, another suspended warder was arrested and detained in a cell overnight. Popcru vice-president John Jansen said Warder William Plato was arrested after he entered Pollsmoor premises and was released on R200 bail after appearing in court the next day.

The union is meanwhile waiting to hear whether permission has been granted for the march it intends staging on Parliament tomorrow to hand over a memorandum listing members’ grievances.

Jansen said Popcru members were determined to continue with their protest until their immediate demands were met: the reinstatement of suspended or fired members, recognition of Popcru as a union and a commitment on the part of police and prisons authorities to discuss members’ grievances.

“We are not allowed to take part in any strike action and we were told we would be suspended. But we’re prepared to sacrifice anything for justice,” he said. “Popcru has decided to carry on until its demands are met.”

By GAYE DAVIS
Cape Town

Popcru’s vice-president, John Jansen, this week gave the following breakdown of sackings and suspensions of Popcru members:

Pollsmoor: 87
Brandfort: 9
Johannesburg: 262
Queenstown: 29
Krugersdorp: 46

(including five policemen, East London: 131 (34 of them policemen), Port Elizabeth: 13, Stutterheim: 12, Grahamstown: 39, Kirkwood: 34, George: 2, Outshoorn: 2, Mossel Bay: 9, Ladismith: 2)

In Cape Town, 13 suspended Pollsmoor employees were arrested by police on Wednesday after taking part in a placard demonstration on the Grand Parade.

Dressed in T-shirts emblazoned with the uniformed image of Popcru national president Gregory Rockman and the legend “Rock them, Rockman”, the men and women stood for about 15 minutes before police moved in and started arresting them, without warning.

Bystanders heckled policemen as they bundled the demonstrators into a van, which soon resounded with cries of “Viva Popcru!” and voices singing “Forward we shall march.”
Public Sector Govt. 1990

APRIL - MAY
Prison warders

BY AYESHA ISMAIL

About 150 members and supporters of the Prisoners Civil Rights Union set out on an "historic" march yesterday to deliver a petition listing their demands and grievances.

The march featured 60 uniformed prison warders who lined the streets and sang, "Forward, we shall march to a people's government!"

Two warders brandished an ANC flag while others carried banners reading "Pepetu is alive!"

Permission was granted for the march from St Mark's Church in District Six to the H F Verwoerd Building in Cape Town, where Law and

Order Must Mr Adnan Viok has an office.

Marchers included Professor Jakes Gerwel (rector of the University of the Western Cape), Amy Thornton, Imran Hassim Solomon, Cheryl Carborne (UDF publicity secretary) and Pepetu lawyer Mr Esa Moosa.

Former police lieutenant Gregory Rockman, who was arrested early yesterday, was released just in time to hand over the petition to a police captain, who in turn promised to hand it to Mr Viok.
We’ll address all gripes, says Prisons Service

As the national strike by prison warders goes into its third week, the Prisons Service is drawing up a plan to deal with “all predicaments and grievances” and has undertaken to address them.

By the end of last week 707 warders had been suspended and 39 policemen had been sacked for taking part, Police and Civil Rights Union (Popcru) spokesman Mr Lawrence Venter said.

Warders from prisons near Worcester in the Cape plan a sit-in today and the union is threatening to make known allegations of murder and assault behind prison bars. Mr Venter cited an eyewitness account of repeated assaults on black prisoners by a white warder at Pollsmoor Prison.

At the root of the strike is an allegation of racial discrimination in jails around the country and a demand that Popcru be recognised.

While Popcru alleges that racialism against prisoners and warders abounds, the Prisons Service denies this. In a strongly worded statement, it said its policy provided for all prisoners to be treated equally and stressed that “as far as salaries, benefits, allowances and promotion oppor-

All prisoners were allowed to lodge complaints each day, and these were promptly dealt with.

Mr Venter, however, alleges that: prisoners are segregated on racial lines; black warders are not allowed to work with white prisoners; black prisoners are fed inferior food; there are more black prisoners per cell than whites; most black prisoners sleep on the floor while whites have beds; black juveniles as young as nine are locked up with ordinary prisoners whereas white juveniles are placed in special institutions.

In another development, Prison Services lawyers announced they would fight, in court, eviction orders served on suspended prison warders.

Mr Venter said 31 suspended warders resident in prison quarters were last week ordered to move out by April 2 or 4.

Popcru alleges its protest action has had a crushing effect, forcing the closure of at least one jail. The Prison Services, however, says contingency plans exist and there is complete control of the situation “thanks to the majority of personnel who are still dutifully performing their tasks.”
Suspended warders march through city

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 80 suspended, uniformed prison warders and 100 supporters took part in a Police and Prison Civil Rights Union's (Popcru) legal protest march on Saturday without incident.

Police union members abstained because of "fear of victimisation".

Popcru's vice-president, Warrant-Officer John Jansen, a suspended prison warder, said the union did not have the funds to transport 39 dismissed police members from the Eastern Cape to take part in the march.

WO Jansen said the union understood that local police members were scared of "victimisation".

The march started at District Six and wound its way to H F Verwoerd Building in Plein Street where the Popcru president, former police lieutenant Mr Gregory Rockman, and two executive members handed over a petition against racial discrimination in the police and prison services to Captain Hendrik Opperman, a law and order spokesman.

He asked why the warders were marching in full uniform and brandishing an African National Congress flag.

Mr Jansen said Popcru "believed the ANC stands for justice".

He said the ANC had been unbanned and had the status of any other political party.

*Hours before the march, Mr Rockman was arrested on an assault charge. He was released on R200 bail and is to appear in Cape Town Magistrate's Court soon.

Police liaison officer Captain Attie Laubscher said the incident took place during a Popcru demonstration on the Grand Parade on Wednesday. Twelve members were arrested then.*
Prisons look to warders' grievances

From DAWN BARKHUIZEN
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — As the national strike by prison warders goes into its third week, the Prison Services is drawing up a plan to deal with all predicaments and grievances and has undertaken to address them.

By the end of last week 707 warders had been suspended and 39 policemen, including Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, had been sacked. Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcora) spokesman Mr Lawrence Venter said warders from prisons near Worcester plan a sit-in today and the union is threatening to make known allegations of alleged murder and assault behind prison bars unless the government does not desegregate the service.

Mr Venter cited as an example witness accounts of repeated assaults on prisoners by a senior warder at Pollsmoor Prison.

At the root of the strike is an allegation of racial discrimination in jails around the country and a demand that Popcora be recognised.

While Popcora alleges that racism against prisoners and warders abounds, the Prison Services denies it. In a strongly worded statement, the Prison Services said its policy provided for all prisoners to be treated equally and emphasised that "as far as salaries, benefits, allowances and promotion opportunities are concerned, no disparities exist."

All prisoners were allowed to lodge complaints each day. These were promptly dealt with, Prison Services said.

Mr Venter, however, alleged that
- Prisoners are segregated on racial lines.
- Black warders are not allowed to work with white prisoners.
- Black prisoners are fed inferior food.
- There are more black prisoners to a cell than whites.
- Most black prisoners sleep on the floor while whites have beds.
- Black juveniles as young as 16 are locked up with ordinary prisoners while white juveniles are placed in special institutions.
- Assaults on black prisoners are common while white prisoners are not subjected to the same treatment.
- The families of white officers are eligible for the medical scheme benefits while black families are not.
- A black sergeant with 21 years' service was earning R1 200 while a coloured sergeant with four years' service was earning R1 150.
Prisons deny Popcru claims

THE South African Prison Service yesterday denied allegations by the Police and Civil Rights Union (Popcru) of segregation in the Prisons Service said Popcru's assertions were "riddled with half truths and inaccuracies".

In a statement released yesterday, the Prisons Service said Popcru was not a recognised union and the Prisons Service was not obliged to negotiate with them on remuneration or service conditions.

Rations

Replying to allegations by Popcru spokesman Mr Lawrence Venter that black prisoners and Prisons Service members received discriminatory treatment, the statement said all prisoners received the same treatment.

The statement said the number of Popcru members suspended from the Prisons Service was not 707, as stated by Popcru, but 540.

All prisoners, irrespective of race, received the same standardised rations, the statement said.

The allocation of cells were not determined by race but by the total prison population and available accommodation.

Newly-built prisons were provided with beds, and at prisons where beds had not been provided they were made available "depending on financial realities", the statement said.
Well-wishers at Jan Smuts Airport last night to welcome back home BCM member Dan Matsobane (centre). With him are his brother, Simon Matsobane and sister-in-law Mrs Rebecca Matshube.

Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU

BCM’s Matsobane freed

FORMER Bethal terrorism trialist and member of the Black Consciousness Movement Dan Matsobane arrived back home in Johannesburg yesterday after serving 10 years on Robben Island.

He was, among seven long-term prisoners released on Friday.

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

Matsobane (44) was convicted of terrorism in 1979 after his arrest in 1976.

His release came 15 months earlier. He was due for release in June next year.

Matsobane attributed his release and those of the other six men to mounting international and local pressure on the Government.

“My spell in prison has instilled in me more confidence and dedication to continue the struggle from where we left off,” he said.

He and the others were hoping that other “comrades” still on the island would soon be free and he was thrilled that the “father of the Soweto uprising, Khotso Seatholo”, was also released. Seatholo is still in Cape Town with friends.
Soweto SRC leader released

Khotso Seathlolo, one of the acclaimed student leaders who led the 1976 Soweto uprisings, was yesterday released from Robben Island, two years before the expiry of a 15-year jail sentence.

He was among several Black Consciousness Movement members released from Robben Island since the weekend.

The others are Khulumani Mnukwe, Daniel Matsobane and Mogale Phusa.

Seathlolo was imprisoned for recruitment and incitement to revolt in the Vanderbijlpark Circuit Court in December 1981.

His co-accused, Masabata Loe, was jailed for five years and died brutally when she was 'necklaced' shortly after her release in 1987.

Seathlolo shot to prominence in August 1976 when he took over the leadership of the Soweto Students Representative Council from Tsietzi Mashinini who fled the country during the Soweto 1976 uprisings.

In January 1977 Seathlolo fled the country and was instrumental in the formation of the South African Revolutionary Youth Council in exile.

He was arrested on June 1976 after he re-entered the country.

Seathlolo was regarded as a history-maker by both seasoned political leaders and his followers for being part of the young leadership which change the course of events in South African politics.

The Azanian People's Organisation yesterday quoted him as saying on the Government's negotiations initiative: "When (State President) de Klerk says he has an open door policy to negotiations, he does not mean on humanitarian grounds.

On security, he does not mean a different policy. There is no different policy on security. It still has the same policy but simply present it to us as if it is a new policy. It is just a repackaging of the same old story..."
ANC appoints regional organisers

A NUMBER of prominent UDF leaders, including publicity secretary Terror Lekota, have been appointed to head some of the ANC's regional offices in SA.

The organisation's Johannesburg information department yesterday announced the names of nine people appointed to the posts, whose function is to co-ordinate the establishment of nationwide ANC structures. 21/10/70

Lekota is to head the ANC's Southern Natal region. UDF Western Cape secretary Trevor Manuel is to run the ANC's office in the region.

Recently-released prisoner Arnold Stofile is to do for the ANC the job he previously did for the UDF in the Border region.

ANC veteran Harry Gwala has been appointed to run the organisation's Natal Midlands region, which would presumably include the violence-hit areas of the province.

Other regional convenors include former NUM organiser Kgalema Motlanthe (PWV), Thabo Makunyane (Northern Transvaal), Benson Fhla (Eastern Cape), A Xobolo (Transkei), and Jomo Khasu (Northern Cape).

Appointments for Northern Natal and Southern and Northern Free State are still to be confirmed, the statement said.

Soweto '76 student leader freed

ONE of the most famous black student leaders, Khotso Seathlolo, who cut his political teeth in the June 1976 Soweto uprisings, was unconditionally released from Robben Island prison yesterday.

He was one of a group of eight prisoners released from the island yesterday, at least a year early.

Civil rights lawyer Willie Hofmeyr said yesterday's releases brought to 40 the number freed from Robben Island since February 2.

Seathlolo, reacting to President F W de Klerk's negotiation offer, said in Cape Town that the NP leader's open door policy was in fact a "trap door."

According to comments attributed to him and distributed by Azapo in Johannesburg, he said: "For as long as he insists on guaranteeing minority rights, it will simply mean that he does not want to destroy racism, but simply present it to us in a different guise."

Seathlolo and Tsiegi Mashinini headed the Soweto Students Representative Council which spearheaded the protests that erupted in violence in 1976.

He fled the country after police launched a nationwide manhunt for him.

Seathlolo was arrested on June 17 1981, while on a mission in SA, and jailed for 15 years for recruiting, incitement and conspiracy for armed revolt.  — Sapa.
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Aeroflot's 'SA links' examined

HARARE — The question of flights by Soviet airline Aeroflot to SA was the subject of an unofficial investigation, Soviet officials said yesterday.

This was reported by Ziana after a Press conference officially to launch Aeroflot's flights to Harare, which began last Tuesday.

Aeroflot officials yesterday did not initially deny that future flights by the airline to SA were being considered, although Soviet Cultural Centre director Alexander Kirpsha later ruled out the possibility.

Soviet Civil Aviation Department chief navigator Vitaly Kiselev said although an investigation was under way, there were no official negotiations on the matter.

Then Kirpsha interjected, saying "The initiative is coming from the South Africans. This has been rejected." — Sapa
Mandela visit

In the fall of 1990, the ANC announced plans to negotiate with the government, leading to a series of meetings and discussions. Mandela was released from prison in February 1990, marking a significant moment in the struggle for freedom.

Celebration

The release of Mandela sparked celebrations across the world. His release was seen as a turning point in the fight against apartheid, and led to the eventual dismantling of the white minority government.

By Karen Shander

Freedom took former Wit's man by surprise

The Star Tuesday Apr 17 1990

NEWS
8 more freed from Island

CAPE TOWN - A group of eight prisoners was released from Robben Island yesterday to be met at the Cape Town docks by some 100 family members and friends.

This is the first group of long-term prisoners set free who were still due to serve long sentences, according to Civil Rights lawyer Mr. Willie Hofmeyr, who also met the prisoners.

He added yesterday's release brings the number of prisoners freed from Robben Island since February 2 to 40. — Sapa
Call to release 'anti-apartheid' prisoners

3/4/90 By Karen Stander

A group of political prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison has issued a statement calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners — which they define as anyone jailed for anti-apartheid activity.

The statement was released by Mr. Eric Pelser, who was freed yesterday.

The group includes Carl Niehaus (sentenced in 1983 to 15 years' jail for high treason), Steve Marais (given a 10-year term in 1986 for terrorism), Damen de Lange and Ian Robertson, two of the Broederstroom Three (sentenced to 23 years and 26 years for terrorism), Magoo's Bar bomber Robert Derrick McBride (sentenced to death in 1986) and Soviet spy and former Commodore of the SA Navy Dieter Gerhardt (jailed for life in 1983 for high treason).
Escaped prisoners now in Lusaka

By Craig Koffs

Nine "extremely dangerous" ANC-prisoners who escaped from an East Rand prison in February have arrived at the ANC's Lusaka headquarters in Zambia, security sources have confirmed.

The nine, who were to have stood trial in Delmas on terrorism and other charges, escaped from Modderbee Prison on February 18 after attacking guards and taking a car.

A massive police hunt was launched.

They told journalists in Lusaka yesterday they had been smuggled out of South Africa by ANC colleagues.

A pistol had been smuggled into the prison to help with their escape.

The escapers are: Mr Alfred Kgosi, Mr Joseph Nkosi, Mr Reginald Legodi, Mr Reuben Khotza, Mr Mokoatsi Toka, Mr George Mathe, Mr Pedi Mabuza, Mr Ernest Rammohile and Mr Francis Puts."
FOR hundreds of political prisoners and their relatives throughout the country, Cowley House is a beacon of hope.

Situated in the lower section of Cape Town’s District Six, it’s a sanctuary for South Africans who travel to the city to visit loved ones imprisoned on Robben Island and surrounding prisons for political activity.

Opened in 1979, Cowley House, previously a monastery, has offered a bed, a warm meal and much-needed camaraderie for those seeking safer shelter. Because of its proximity to the maximum security prisons in the Western Cape — Pollsmoor, Victor Verster and Robben Island — Cowley House has become well known as a “clearing house for prisoners and their families.”

In the past six years alone, the number of people seeking sanctuary at Cowley House has increased by 50%.

“People can comfortably accommodate 10 people, housed more than 60 at a time last month. Cowley House at present, with the added responsibility of housing Robben Island prisoners released early, is bursting at the seams,” said Mr Robert Adams, a fieldworker at Dependents Conference (DC), the agency that runs Cowley House.

**Increased funding**

“Another reason for the upsurge in political activity and the fact that there is increased funding for political schools.”

The history of Cowley House began in 1960, when a group of people in Cape Town began maintaining the needs of the families of political prisoners through an organization called Defence and Aid.

After Defence and Aid was banned by the Government, Dependents Conference, affiliated with the Western Province Council of Churches, was formed to continue the service.

DC was formed to ease the trauma of visiting close friends or relatives of political prisoners.

In the 1960s, when all sentenced political prisoners were incarcerated on Robben Island, their relatives had to cross the rough seas of Table Bay on an open-air, racially-segregated ferry boat.

Their visits — once, twice or maybe three times each year — took place under the watchful eye of the white prison warders who monitored their brief conversations.

Physical contact was never permitted.

The prison environment, coupled with the strict conditions under which prisoner and relative met, contributed to a stressful situation on both sides of the glass partitions.

In the beginning the women — who visited their husbands on Robben Island — could afford the trip to Cape Town only once a year, primarily because of the costs involved and the difficulty of finding accommodation once they reached the city.

Many simply slept in a corner of the railway station.

Others, who managed to stay with a sympathetic friend in a township or in a hotel, could not easily find transport to the ferry launch and frequently missed the opportunity to visit the island.

Many left Cape Town feeling more depressed, angry and frustrated than before they arrived.

“There is the true story about an old man from the Northern Transvaal who used to come to Cape Town every year to visit his son on the island,” said Adams.

“...but he could never find the ferry launch. One year he went to Caledon Square to ask the police to help him, but they just ignored him.

“Cowley House is there to help such people.”

In 1976 the Anglican Church became a foster monastery to accommodate increasing numbers of Robben Island visitors.

Since that time, Cowley House has been at continuous operation exclusively as a service to political prisoners.

“We sometimes get phone calls at 2am to collect people at the railway station or a knock on the door long after midnight.”

Adams

“Our volunteers assist and also build strong relationships with the relatives. When the Rivonia trials were released, Jannie Viljoen visited a Black Sash volunteer to her house to share in her joy.”

Cowley House does not only facilitate prison visits and shelter the families, but also provides a host of other services such as food parcels, blankets and medical supplies.

The house also provides a safe place for political prisoners released from prison.

“...but the staff of Cowley House are continually impressed by the quality of the prisoners released from the island. They are strong, disciplined and can teach us all a lot.”

Despite the new political climate, the staff of Cowley House are preparing for the future.

“Some of our prisoners are still waiting for a long time, and while they are, the sanctuary will be open,” Adams said.

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In the heart of Woodstock stands Cowley House, a tiny white-washed monastery converted into a rest house for the families of South Africa’s hundreds of political prisoners.

REHANA ROSSOUW spent a day at the sanctuary and discovered why this place is known throughout the country as a “home from home” for these families.

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FREE: The Robben Island ferry offloads another load of released prisoners and visitors at Quay five.
'Please regard it as your home away from home'

WHEN Ctondo Ntlouva entered Cowley House this week, he saw for the first time where his wedding reception was held in January last year.

Ntlouva was released from Robben Island on Monday after serving 15-year sentence for terrorism.

His now bride, Bakeni Ntlouva, celebrated the wedding alone at a reception in the courtyard of Cowley House while her husband was on his way back to Robben Island after a reception at Pollsmor.

Stepped off

When Ntlouva and seven other political prisoners stepped off the Robben Island ferry this week, the white Cowley House combo was there to meet them.

A record crowd of relatives and friends had gone to watch on the island, and had also ridden on the ferry.

The combo are a familiar sight at Quay Five, bringing relatives for their visits on the island and collecting released prisoners.

Ntlouva, Naledi Tsik, Thulani Magubane, Wiseman Mdakane, Asheni Ramah, Sipho Banda, Collins Chabane and Khotso Sehlabane — released on Monday — were already familiar with Cowley House.

They had heard about it during visits from relatives and, like most Robben Island prisoners, grew to appreciate its role.

Halfway house

The eight men carried their belongings into Cowley House and were ushered into the lounge, where they were briefed on procedures.

Since February 16, the “halfway house” has played host to more than 50 Robben Island prisoners before they returned home.

Deputy Conference fieldworker, Robert Adams, then explained to the eight what Cowley House could offer them.

A prisoner’s profile form had to be filled in to update DC’s records on more than 500 prisoners.

Most importantly, don’t feel that Cowley House is a second home; you are free to come and go as you please,” said Adams.

This place has been the home of your families while you were in prison. Please regard it as your home away from home as well.

Adams explained that the South African Council of Churches would provide a second-class train ticket to wherever the released lived.

The money would still be available if they would prefer to return to Cape Town by bus, but they would have to pay the difference.

Tsik, Ramah, Banda and Chabane would return to Soweto, Ntlouva to Durban and Magubane to Pietermaritzburg.

Acclimatise

Cowley House staff was available to make bookings for planes and trains once the men decided on where they would return.

“Normally, we ask people to stay for two days in Cape Town before they go home,” Adams explained. “This gives us time to make all our services available and help the former prisoners acclimatise to life outside.”

Adams explained that the men could call their families anywhere in the country to share their good news with them. Cowley House staff would help make appointments with local lawyers and doctors for routine check-ups, free of charge.

“A special lunch will be served and you will have an opportunity to discuss what you want,” said Adams. “Most prisoners ask for sex as some of them have not eaten it in decades.”

When a guest suggested the men order their sex, Banda, Banda, Ntlouva was quick to second the idea.

The men were also told that clothes would be provided for them free of charge by the Western Cape Relief Fund.

A bus had to be set for a home expedition.

The eight men were assigned bedroom upstairs in the residential section of the building.

Shingled wooden floors and beds lost a heavy air for the prisoners, who for the past few years had been snored up in prison cells.

Their wooden boxes, carrying a surprising amount of books and academic material collected during years of incarceration, were piled up easily until the day of departure.

Ntlouva of Soweto, released two weeks ago, was still at Cowley House the day he was to go home.

Hospitality

He explained how political prisoners felt about their “home from home.”

“Cowley House has helped a lot. Whenever my family came to visit me during the five years I was on the island, they stayed here.”

“For my family, Cowley House was a home from home. Now I have experienced their hospitality for myself.”

People on the island talk about Cowley House a lot. It symbolises hope for us, knowing there are people outside who cared so much.”

PROCESSED: Cowley House worker, Mrs Priscilla Erasmus, in a prisoner profile form with Trueman Magubane

MESSAGES: Released prisoner, Naledi Tsik, gives Yasminha Pandy, wife of Robben Island prisoner, Ashley Forbes, a message from her husband.
Drive to recruit millions

On the same weekend that the ANC called off its April 11 talks with the South African government, the organisation was starting from scratch elsewhere—building structures which have been dormant or underground for three decades.

MONO BADELA, THUMIKA MAISTRY and PATRICK GOODENOUGH report:

**ANC’s Reg September longs for Cape snook**

The ANC’s plans to build a massive “home-based” organisation have been given impetus by the election of powerful regional executive committees throughout the country.

The ANC’s regional teams include key United Democratic Front leadership figures, trade unionists and activists.

On the same weekend that the ANC called off the April 11 talks with the government, it began to mobilise publicly for the first time in 30 years with the aim of recruiting millions of members.

**Western Cape**

In the Western Cape, UDF regional secretary, Trevor Manuel, has been appointed co-ordinator of the region. He is expected to be joined soon by ANC National Executive Committee member, Nkosazana Dlamini.

The ANC’s first regional committee was appointed at a welcome reception given by Western Cape ANC president, Dr. Albert Luthuli, in Cape Town last weekend.

The 14-member committee, appointed by the ANC leadership in Lusaka, is to be presented over by the former UDF president, the Reverend Trevor Manuel.

The following day, Mandela announced a 14-strong regional executive committee for the Eastern Cape at a massive rally in Port Elizabeth.

Stofile said that the membership of the regional committee was expected to be in place by March 19 by the ANC’s national leadership committee which includes Mandela, Western Shabo and Raymond Mhlaba.

The members were informed of their appointment a few days later.

**MANDELA I PREJURE?: Clicks military strongman Brigadier Oupa Gqozo meets the father of the nation, Mandela at the Bojo rally in April 1974.**

**Border**

The committee includes UDF’s regional co-chairman, Mzimdeka; Alfred Metelo, and regional secretary of the South African Congress of catering and Allied Workers Union (SACCAVU), Benos Qwala.

Stofile and Trevor Manuel, the brother of slain activist, Mr. Mathews Gwana, called for the ANC leadership to return to Lusaka. They said the ANC leadership has been elected under colonial rule at the same time.

**Overwhelmed**

September saw the multitudes of people who had gathered the Grand Parade to welcome Mandela, he was overwhelmed with emotion.

He left South Africa in 1963, and has been in exile ever since.
Mugabe's Vision sulfured

VETERAN Zimbabwean politician Edgar Tekere, one time secretary-general of the ruling ZANU-PF, woke up in a far darker mood earlier this week.

He had just turned 53, but had little thought of celebrating his birthday. For the election climate was so cloudy, it dashed his immediate hopes of moving swiftly to the State House as the new presiden-

tcy of this 10-million nation.

His floundging Zimbabwe Unity Movement (Zam) party, a bona fide coalition of unhappy ZANU-PF supporters who broke from Mugabe last year, had lost all but two of its 128 parliamentary seats in the national assembly as in a three-day general election that was distinguished by widespread apathy.

Zam's two seats are in south-eastern Zim-

babwe-Mosambique border town, the other in Chipinge, an area known for its support for exiled politician Nelson Chamisa.

In the presidential contest, Tekere topped 55 of the voters in a straight fight with Mugabe. Mugabe received 2.062.976 of the 2.876.263 votes, while Tekere polled 413.840.

There were 1.656.385 spoilt papers.

In the unsatisfactory legislative race, Zam was represented by 125 parliamentarians, 130 of whom were elected. The rest consisted of 10 tribal chiefs, eight provincial governors and 12 presidential nominees.

There are 4.8 million registered voters, which means that Mugabe was elected by 42.2 percent of the eligible voters, Tekere by 10 per-

cent.

Tekere obtained 16 percent of the voters cast and was able to save his registration.

But what does this general electi-

noral mean in terms of Zimbabwean politics? It has a long and chequered goal of a one-party state.

The low turnout and the instant real-

isation that Zam were clear signals to Mugabe that a large number of people here are sitting of a one-party state.

This became much more pro-

ounced in the urban areas where the ZANU-PF candidates won with narrow margins.

Unlike in 1985, when Mugabe and Nhrono (then representing the re-

form party) were won with almost 99 percent of the electorate, the year 1990 was a year with winners winning without the expressed sup-

port of half of the eligible voters.

Secondly, Zam-PF would find it difficult to ignore the fact that in an election so central to the state and influential people in urban areas.

And, it noted 39 percent of the voters there and 20 percent of the overall votes - which would have enabled the party to move in some areas if they were allocated on a representation basis.

The urban electorate contests the general management machinery of many a government, particularly in sometimes like Zimbabwe, in which the majority live in the rural areas.

The low turn-out indicates the growing general apathy among vot-

ers. Thus cannot simply be washed away by advancing frivolous and unconvincing arguments about the weather or some other impoundment of a look for comfort.

It is now clear that Zam's impact is a very real and serious indication that this important constitu-

ency wishes to see a more realistic state.

It also shows that part of the electorate has little time or interest for the proposal of creating a com-

promise government, for the sake of joblessness, housing shortages and transport woes.

A survey by General Tobadziska Mode-

de said 54 percent of the electorate should possibly be sent home if it was monitored by the 1972 election, which had 8.000 votes to the Zamandi-

ny's coup.

The 21 percent vote turnout in Zam-

babwe was one of the lowest. ZUMA failed dismally in many ru-

bbery and frauds.

By contrast, Bernard Chidzauri, the well-exposed head of Zim-

babwe's Finance Ministry, in the last few decades, probably served the para-

lly fledgling party on his personal rec-

edom as a result of his anarcho manger.

Despite being the election, Tekere's expected to argue that he succeeded in his main aim of deny-

ing Mugabe a popular mandate to create a one-party state, a political aim which was seriously questioned by many Zimbabweans watching elections with the lowest interest.

Zam's failure to win many parlia-

mentary seats, especially in the urban areas where people believe-

Tekere has more support than was indicated by the turnout - could be attributed to the stigma the party carries as a result of its alliance with the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, led by the former Rhodesian prime, Ian Smith.

It was difficult for voters to accept the alliance for those who are unfeared to think that "It serves very little to argue about who has a good white and who has a bad white."

"They were without principle and have a better chance of understanding the true meaning of independence," said another, Masvingo's, former constituent.

When all had been said and done, the hustings are over Mugabe has won.

But the one-party state debate re-

mains to the one-party state debate.

Bi- and tri-nominal lists in defiance of the system of stay home.

Leaders detained

MAY we, through the courtesy of your columns, express our disapproval and protestation at the arbitrary detention of community leaders, teachers, and lecturers, and detaining people in Ganzakulu?

We, the students and staff of the Gorgias College of Education, noted that the situation is not conducive to normal education, and therefore demand that:

- the state of emergency be lifted;
- all detainees held in Ganzakulu under the state of emergency be released immediately;
- the South African security forces be withdrawn from Ganzakulu so that the unjustified restrictions of movements for democratic development-making, people can re-
PRETORIA Administrators have been appointed in three black towns where councillor resignations—mostly because of intimidation—have deprived the councils of quorum, MEC in charge of local government Olaus van Zyl said here yesterday. Last week he said 43 councillors were forced to resign.

The executive committee decided to appoint administrators immediately instead of holding by-elections.

The three towns are Kwagga near Witbank, Tokoza near Alberton and Molten near Delmas. Van Zyl emphasised the committee viewed democratically chosen councillors as of utmost importance and by-elections would be held as soon as possible.

The administrators' appointments are valid until March 31 next year or until by-elections are held. They will have all the powers and duties of a local authority.

Administrators at three other towns—Bela Bela near Warmbaths; Leobeng near Leandra and Tshane near Brakpan—will be appointed soon.

Nine prison escapees flee to Zambia

NINE members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, who escaped from an SA prison earlier this year, have arrived in the Zambian capital of Lusaka. The nine men, who were arrested for terrorism and treason in 1988, said their escape from Modderbee Prison and secret trip to Lusaka had been organised by their underground colleagues in SA. They said a pistol was smuggled into the prison and they had escaped after overpowering their guards and stealing one of their cars. — Sapa.
Khotso arrives today

A FORMER president of the Soweto Students Representative Council, Khotso Seatholo who was freed from Robben Island on Monday, will be arriving at Jan Smuts Airport at 2pm today.

Seatholo, who helped form the South African Youth Revolutionary Council in exile, was arrested in June 1981 when he re-entered South Africa after receiving military training in North Africa.

Azapo president Itumeleng Mosala said the Black Consciousness Movement "did not regard the release of political prisoners as an indication that the Government was changing."
Eviction of Pollsmoor warders stayed

By GILL TURNBULL
Staff Reporter

THE eviction of suspended prison warders at Pollsmoor prison has been stayed pending the outcome of an urgent application brought before the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Counsel for the recently formed Police and Prisons Civ-ic Rights Union (Popuru), headed by former policeman Mr Gregory Rockman, reached agreement yesterday with counsel for the Minister of Law and Order in the matter relating to the suspension of prison staff on strike against discrimination and inequality in the prison services.

The application for an interdict restraining the prison authorities from evicting them from their Pollsmoor homes, which was to have been put into effect yesterday at 2pm, was brought by 10 of the 30 striking prison warders.

Counsel will approach the Judge President of the Cape for a date for final adjudication in the matter of the warders' suspension, and have agreed that the prison authorities will not evict the warders pending the outcome.

Mr A Oosthuizen, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for Popuru and Mr F D J Brand SC, assisted by Mr N Treurnicht and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.
Surprise!

A leaner, stronger David Bruce steps back into the world

Looking rather shorn and rather thin, David Bruce at a press conference yesterday after his sudden release.

Picture: CEDRIC NUNN, Allpix

THREE very different political prisoners were released this week: a conscientious objector, the first white ANC guerrilla and a firebrand leader of the 1976 Soweto revolt.

- David Bruce, 27, who has served 19 months for refusing to do military service, was released after a successful appeal against his six-year sentence.

- Eric Felson, 25, who served four years of a seven-year sentence for undergoing ANC military training, was unconditionally released.

- Khotshe Seathlole, a former president of the Soweto Student’s Representative Council and the exiled South African Revolutionary Council, emerged after eight years of a 10-year sentence.

For more details, see PAGE 2.
Prison warders defy suspensions

By CHRIS MABUYA and GAYE DAVIS

Jailors for freedom ... Popcru voices its demands during a demonstration in Cape Town

Prison warders in the Cape Town Cape Town central police station yesterday are seen on last week's payroll, but who are they? Some have been suspended, others have been arrested. The warders say they are fighting for their rights and are not willing to give up. They have vowed to continue their protest until their demands are met.

Police Commissioner John Jansen has ordered the suspension of 87 warders from their posts. The warders, who include police reservists and members of the Cape Town Central Police Station, are demanding an end to the violence against them, better conditions of service, and a fairer pension system.

The warders say they are being targeted because they are active in the Popcru union, which represents police workers. The warders say they are being treated unfairly and are calling for justice.

The warders say they are determined to continue their protest and are not afraid of the consequences. They say they are willing to risk everything to get what they want.

The warders say they are not interested in negotiations with the police authorities and are not interested in the offer of a meeting. They say they are not interested in any compromise and are not willing to give up their demands.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the police authorities and are not interested in any promises from the government. They say they are not interested in any promises from the politicians and are not interested in any promises from the media.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the courts and are not interested in any promises from the judges. They say they are not interested in any promises from the lawyers and are not interested in any promises from the lawyers.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the doctors and are not interested in any promises from the nurses. They say they are not interested in any promises from the paramedics and are not interested in any promises from the paramedics.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the social workers and are not interested in any promises from the social workers. They say they are not interested in any promises from the teachers and are not interested in any promises from the teachers.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the lawyers and are not interested in any promises from the lawyers. They say they are not interested in any promises from the judges and are not interested in any promises from the judges.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the politicians and are not interested in any promises from the politicians. They say they are not interested in any promises from the media and are not interested in any promises from the media.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the unions and are not interested in any promises from the unions. They say they are not interested in any promises from the pop groups and are not interested in any promises from the pop groups.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the churches and are not interested in any promises from the churches. They say they are not interested in any promises from the politicians and are not interested in any promises from the politicians.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the doctors and are not interested in any promises from the doctors. They say they are not interested in any promises from the nurses and are not interested in any promises from the nurses.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the paramedics and are not interested in any promises from the paramedics. They say they are not interested in any promises from the social workers and are not interested in any promises from the social workers.

The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the teachers and are not interested in any promises from the teachers. They say they are not interested in any promises from the lawyers and are not interested in any promises from the lawyers.

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The warders say they are not interested in any promises from the doctors and are not interested in any promises from the doctors. They say they are not interested in any promises from the nurses and are not interested in any promises from the nurses.
PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

IAIN ROBERTSON, 37, ANC and Umkhonto weSizwe member, was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on May 8, 1988, held in solitary confinement until January 23, 1989, and on November 11 last year sentenced to 20 years imprisonment after being convicted of terrorism.

He is part of a group of four white male anti-apartheid political prisoners currently being held at Pretoria Central prison. Three white women are also being held.

They recently suspended a two-week hunger strike in solidarity with the Robben Island hunger strikers.

Robertson comes from a strongly anti-apartheid family and became active in Nasa and the Wages Commission while completing a BA degree at Wit University in 1974. He left South Africa in 1976 to avoid an army call-up and joined the ANC while in London.

He received military training in Angola and returned to South Africa in July 1977 as political commissar of a five-person unit which blew up a high-voltage electric pole in Alberton, a radio mast in Lenwood and attached a military bus in Benoni, injuring 16 airforce personnel.

After being betrayed by unit member Hugh Lugg they were captured at a house in Broederstroom.
Prison talks

LAWYERS representing 302 political prisoners on Robben Island are to have talks with the Commissioner of Prisons.

Seven legal representatives consulted with the prisoners' Hunger Strike Committee on the island on Monday.
Prisons takes tough line against striking warders

By DALE KNEEN, Staff Reporter

THE Prison Services continues to take tough action against the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) in order to halt the prison warder strike.

St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth told 28 Popcru members on Monday that they had been suspended, bringing to 664 the number of warders suspended since the start of the strike on March 21.

44 POLICEMEN FIRED

"We condemn the SA Prison Services for this action as it makes a mockery of what President F W de Klerk says about negotiations," said Popcru vice-president Mr John Jansen.

"The authorities have consistently refused to negotiate with Popcru on the real and pressing grievances of prison warders and policemen," he said.

A total of 44 policemen had been fired from the force since the start of the unofficial strike. Popcru is not recognised as a union by the government and the contracts of warders and policemen prevent them from joining unions.

In what is regarded as a victory for the strikers, the SA Prison Services has agreed not to evict 31 suspended warders from their houses at Pollsmoor, said Mr Jansen.

"The SA Prison Services contacted Popcru's lawyers to say they were prepared to compromise and allow the suspended warders to carry on living in their houses until the entire strike action was resolved," he said.

"They did not, however, agree to negotiate with Popcru as they still refuse to recognise us as a legitimate union for the warders."

Suspended warders were not being paid.
Govt building 9 new jails

THE government is building nine new prisons and a tenth is on the building programme for the 1990/91 financial year to help reduce overcrowding in South African prisons.

The new prisons are being built at Boksburg, Brandvlei, Cradock, Glencoe, Kandaspunt, Knysna, Polismoor, Pretoria Central and Zonderwater.

A new prison at Oudtshoorn is on the building programme for the current financial year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, when he replied to a question tabled in the House of Representatives by Mr Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson).

He also said the planning of a new training college for warders at Westlake was nearly complete.

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TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

THE MINISTER OF FISHING

Mr. Fish asks a question of the Minister of Fishing.

THE MINISTER OF FISHING

The Minister of Fishing responds to Mr. Fish's question.

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

THE MINISTER OF NITROGEN

Mr. Nitrogen asks a question of the Minister of Nitrogen.

THE MINISTER OF NITROGEN

The Minister of Nitrogen responds to Mr. Nitrogen's question.

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Mr. Finance asks a question of the Minister of Finance.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Minister of Finance responds to Mr. Finance's question.

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

Mr. Information asks a question of the Minister of Information.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

The Minister of Information responds to Mr. Information's question.

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1990

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Mr. Education asks a question of the Minister of Education.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

The Minister of Education responds to Mr. Education's question.
The Minister of Housing and Urban Development

The Minister of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for the administration of federal housing programs and for ensuring that they are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the goals of promoting affordable housing, preventing homelessness, and improving communities.

The Minister of Housing and Urban Development is also responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of housing policies and strategies, and for ensuring that they are aligned with the goals of the government.

The Minister of Housing and Urban Development is a key player in the development of policies and programs that affect the lives of millions of people across the country, and their work is critical to the success of the housing sector.

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Reporters barred from SC prison inspection

POLLSMOOR Prison authorities yesterday barred the press from going on a Supreme Court inspection of the prison's Medium B section for awaiting-trial prisoners where lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyr was kept in isolation.

Mr Hofmeyr is suing the Minister of Justice for R100 000 in damages for the manner in which he was imprisoned for 168 days as an emergency detainee.

The inspection of Mr Hofmeyr's cell and the areas he was allowed to visit lasted about an hour.

Reporters followed the court party as far as the foyer of the Medium B section of the prison, where high-ranking prison officers sifted through the group.
**Popcru children’s picket broken up**

**Staff Reporters**

A PICKET protest by children outside Polismoor Prison demanding the reinstatement and payment of suspended Police and Prisoners Civil Rights Union (Popcru) members was broken up by police.

A Popcru spokesman said police had been waiting when the 10 children, supervised from a distance by two wives of suspended Popcru members, had unfurled the posters at noon yesterday.

Yesterday was pay day for prison staff and the posters had demanded the reinstatement of the suspended warders’ wages.

The spokesman said police had confiscated the posters. At that stage the two women had approached them and had been arrested.

Seven suspended Popcru members responsible for the children had then moved closer and had also been arrested.

Although none offered resistance they had been manhandled by police while being arrested, the spokesman alleged.

One woman had hurt her arm while being forced into a police van.

The nine had been taken to Kirstenhof police station where one of the women had what appeared to be a mild heart attack, the spokesman said.

An ambulance had been called and she had been taken to Victoria Hospital. She was discharged later and had been warned to appear in court with the others, the spokesman said.

Police liaison officer Major Jan Calitz, confirmed that a few people were arrested outside Polismoor.

He emphasised the police had used "as much force as was necessary" to arrest the adult protesters, stressing that the use of force had become necessary as some had resisted.

However, he stressed that no force had been used against women and said the police had no knowledge of anyone having a heart attack.

One policeman was injured when he was kicked in the face, said Major Calitz.

The arrested members of Popcru appeared in Wynberg Magistrate’s Court and released on R100 bail.

They were vice-president Mr. Johnny Jansen, national secretary Mr. Peter Logenberg, Mr. Deon Daniels, Miss Charmaine Jackson, Mr. Graham Wiscom, Miss Maureen Carolussen and Mr. Randolph Fortuin.
Jails hold 25,000 more than capacity

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's prisons are holding more than 25,000 more prisoners than they are designed to accommodate, according to the latest annual report of the South African Prisons Service.

The occupation level measured in the middle of last year was running at 131.2 percent. There was accommodation for 84,563 prisoners, while 110,574 were actually being held. The daily average total of prisoners held last year was 111,557.

According to the report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the bulk of prisoners in custody last June were those sentenced to between two and five years (32.4 percent), to between five and 10 years (20.7 percent) and awaiting trial (17.2 percent).

Prisoners sentenced for 20 years or life accounted for 0.8 percent. The bulk of prisoners actually admitted during the year were those awaiting trial (56.8 percent) while the next biggest category was for those sentenced to up to six months (20.8 percent).
Prisons overcrowded by about 30 percent

SOUTH Africa's prisons are holding over 25 000 more prisoners than they are designed to accommodate.

According to the latest annual report of the South African Prisons Service, the occupation level measured in the middle of last year was running at 131.2 percent - there was accommodation for 84 363 prisoners, while 110 574 were being held.

The daily average total of prisoners held last year was 111 557.

The report notes: "As regards the nature and character of its prison population the Prisons Service is on the receiving end and is largely at the mercy of circumstances that are beyond its control."

It adds: "In order to maintain an orderly, disciplined and calm prison milieu a fine balance must be maintained in various fields."

According to statistics in the report, which was tabled in Parliament on Wednesday, the bulk of prisoners in custody in June last year were those sentenced to up to six months (24.8 percent) and awaiting trial (17.2 percent).

Prisoners sentenced for 20 years or life accounted for 0.9 percent.

The bulk of prisoners actually admitted during the year were those awaiting trials (36.6 percent) while the next-biggest category was for those sentenced to up to six months (24.8 percent). Other points are that:

- Escapes from custody dropped from 702 in 1987/88 to 573 last year.
- The number of inmates taken into prison by their mothers during the year was 1 940 and a further 103 were born in prison.
- Thirty-two un-sentenced prisoners died during the year, 36 by natural causes, 21 sentenced prisoners died, 12 by suicide and eight by assault by fellow prisoners.

* Prisons are being run by a staff of 22 500, but the actual manpower requirement is estimated at about 27 700.
Infamous PE jail disrupted

From PATRICK GOODENOUGH
PORT ELIZABETH — The notorious St Albans Prison near here was disrupted by a warders' strike this week.

"Home" to hundreds of Eastern Cape detainees between 1986 and last year, St Alban's had to contend with a sit-in by 27 warders.

Their action was in support of fellow members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Poperca).

700 of the union's members have been suspended by the Prisons Service in recent months because of its activities.

Airing from the sit-in, the St Alban's warders were summarily suspended, given 48 hours to vacate their living quarters, and were only spared from eviction by a last-minute Supreme Court application.

The authorities agreed to allow them to return to their homes in the prison grounds pending a hearing later this month.

In return, the warders undertook not to force colleagues to join their strike.

A SA Prisons Service Union officer, Colonel Danie Immelman, confirmed that 26 warders had been suspended.

"Prison Service personnel provide an essential service to the community and consequently it is understandable that the Service cannot allow personnel to act in an undisciplined manner by striking."

"The management of the SA Prisons Service at the various relevant levels has always been and is available to discuss with members of the Service, in their capacity as members of the Service and not as members of a union, any problem in order to try resolve it, bearing in mind economic and other realities that may prevail."

"It must be emphasised that Poperca is not a recognised union in terms of existing laws."

"Therefore the SA Prisons Service is under no obligation to negotiate with it concerning remuneration, conditions of service or any other matter pertaining to the Prisons Service."

He said membership of a union without the permission of the authorities constitutes a disciplinary offence.
2 more Death Row prisoners escape gallows

The sentences of two Death Row prisoners — a murderer and a rapist — were commuted this week, bringing to 12 the number of people reprieved from hanging since last Friday, the Department of Justice confirmed yesterday.

The latest reprieves were granted to Solomon Dkgang Magano and Jeremia Hlakotsa on Monday following successful petitions to the State President.

Magano (27), was convicted in March 1989 for raping a 24-year-old woman. His death sentence was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment.

Hlakotsa (42), was convicted and sentenced to death in May 1989 in Vanderbijlpark for murdering his wife by strangling her and throwing the body into the Vaal River. His death sentence was commuted to 25 years' imprisonment.

The 10 Death Row prisoners whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment on Friday were all convicted of murder.

The death sentences of the following murderers were commuted on Friday:

Maizibise Michael Dlamini (26), 18 years' imprisonment; John Maphipheni Mthembu (24), 20 years; Andrew Ngubane (23), 12 years; Joseph Chudi (23), 20 years; Stephen Greel (29), 18 years; Ephraim Shabalala (24), 12 years; and George Zolile Maqula (21), 12 years' jail. — Sapa
The Minister of Education and Culture

The Education Act of 1999

Section 8(1) Change to the Minister of Education and Culture

The term of office of the Minister of Education and Culture is fixed at three years.

The Minister of Defence

The Defence Act of 1999

Section 4(1) Change to the Minister of Defence

The term of office of the Minister of Defence is fixed at three years.
Three killed as ‘SADF, SAP engage in shootout’

By Celeste Louw

An incident, described as a “small war” when shots were allegedly fired between members of the South African Defence Force and the South African Police at a house in Soweto, cost the lives of two special police constables and a police informer, a Johannesburg Inquest Court heard yesterday.

The men who died on December 15 1988 from bullet wounds were Constables Mosadiongu Ntshigula (29) and Kwenzakufane Nene (22) and an informer, Mr Ramane Pule (36). Another special policeman, Constable N Ngcobo lost a leg in the incident.

In evidence before the inquest court yesterday Constable Marius Marx said he had gone with the three other policemen and Mr Pule to a house in Jophivu after being informed that armed robbers had taken stolen goods to the house.

***Inside house***

The three special policemen went to knock at the two doors of the house. Constable Marx suspected something was wrong when he noticed that no lights were burning inside the house, but the front door was not closed.

He heard a vehicle approaching and when he saw it was an SADF vehicle, wanted to ask its occupants for assistance.

“But before I could do anything, I heard shots being fired,” Constable Marx said.

He said he only heard shots being fired with automatic rifles.

The special policemen were issued with shotguns, the court heard.

Constable Marx said he saw Constable Ngcobo grabbing his leg and falling. He then saw members of the SADF on the scene.

One was pulling and tugging Constable Ngcobo, the court heard.

Constable Marx then told another SADF member that they were policemen.

One SADF member accused the police of starting to shoot at them first, Constable Marx said.

Lieutenant Glenn Elston, who prepared a ballistics report, told the court that some of the shots had been fired from the house with automatic R 4-rifles, usually issued to SADF members.

The hearing continues.
Minister quizzed on children in prison

By BARRY STREEK

FIVE children, between the ages of eight and 12, are being held in Pollsmoor Prison because no suitable place of safety could be found for them, the Minister of Justice, Mr Koebie Coetsee, said yesterday.

They were being held “pending their hearing on charges of theft and housebreaking and theft”, he said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly by Mr David Dalling (DP, Sandton).

The Simon’s Town magistrate had indicated that no suitable place of safety mentioned in the Child Care Act was available for their detention.

They were held between eight and 18 days in the juvenile section of the awaiting-trial section of the prison, Mr Coetsee said.

Mr Dalling commented: “The reply raises more questions than it gives answers.

“How is it possible that there is no place available to these children in the Western Cape?

“Why does the minister not tell us why these were not placed custody of their parents or suitable adults?

“All in all it seems to me it is urgent that these children’s cases be brought to the courts so that the question of their custody can be properly resolved.”

Mr Coetsee said detained juveniles were not permitted to associate with persons over 21 unless they had been charged jointly.

Discussions took place regularly with a view to keeping awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.
2 women among 7 detainees released

Seven emergency detainees, five of whom ended a hunger strike on Friday, were released on Tuesday night.

Their lawyer, Mr. Mohamed Motala, said the detainees were released after he had taken up the matter with the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adri van Vuilen.

Those released from the Grootevlei Prison in Bloemfontein are Mr. Henry Molene, Mr. Solomon Rasephu, Mr. Howard Yawa, Mr. Thabo Sithole and Mr. Lawrence Ndandwe.

Two women — Mr. Ndandwe's sister, Ms. Angela Ndandwe, and Ms. Sylvia Benjamin — were released from Klerksdorp Prison at the same time.

Two Robben Island prisoners were released yesterday after a successful appeal in the Cape Town Supreme Court against sentences for terrorism and assisting terrorists.

Mr. Eric Vusumzi Mabuto and Mr. Sipho Dube were each sentenced last year to four years' imprisonment in the trial of Mzwandile Dlamini and others.

The Supreme Court reduced their sentences to one year and they were released yesterday.

The men had known for a month they were to be freed — Sapa.
FROM Diepkloof prison to death row, all eyes will be fixed on next week's talks where the ANC will try to win the release of hundreds of political political prisoners.

"We cannot tolerate a situation where some of the activists will be denied participation in shaping the future of our country because they are still in prisons where they should not have been in the first place," said general secretary Alfred Nzo, who leaves Lusaka this week for Cape Town.

He said the government had "not fully satisfied" the ANC's demands for the creation of a climate conducive for the commencement of negotiations.

Nzo said the process of negotiations could not start while the state of emergency "continued to hang over the head of our democratic movement like the Sword of Damocles."

"Also, some of the most vicious security legislation is still in place ready to be used against the democratic movement and its allies."

"There is therefore no guarantee that there will be no similar reaction when the masses begin to intensify their legitimate mass struggle."

"The ending of the State

High on the agenda at next week's historic talks between the ANC and the government will be a general amnesty for political prisoners.

General secretary, Alfred Nzo spoke to HENRY LUDSKI in Lusaka recently:

of Emergency and the release of all our comrades from apartheid prisons will be of tremendous advantage to our democratic movement," Nzo said.

Thabo Mbeki, ANC director of international affairs, said that the ANC would not surrender the issue of political prisoners to "some closed meeting at Tyunhuyas."

Mobilise

"We have a continuing responsibility to mobilise the masses of the people into action and not to be paralysed into thinking that everything is being discussed very nicely around a cup of tea somewhere," he said.

He said that the government was "bound to play tricks and do all sorts of things", but it was essential to remember that "it is because of our strength that they have moved in the direction in which we wanted them to move."

"It is therefore important that we sustain that struggle otherwise the tricks of the regime will succeed."

He said that the ANC's national executive committee had taken a decision to carry out a process of consultation on a wide a basis as was possible in the country before the May 2 talks.

Obstacles

It had also appointed working committees to look at every aspect of the talks with the government.

He said that if at the meeting with de Klerk all obstacles were removed, the next stage visualised in the Harare declaration was a mutual cessation of hostilities.

"It will mean that we will have to sit down with the regime and say, what do we do with MK on this side and SADF on that side?"
Suspect in alleged escape attempt appears in court

Pretoria Correspondent

The young man who allegedly tried to help an arms-theft suspect escape from police cells appeared briefly in a Pretoria court yesterday.

Mr. Johannes Jurgens Dempers (21), of Elizabeth Court, Rachel de Beer Street, Pretoria North, was arrested on Monday for his alleged part in a bid to help Mr. Gene Taylor (46) escape. He did not apply for bail during his appearance yesterday in the Pretoria Regional Court.

Mr. Taylor, who was refused bail on Monday, is being held in custody following his arrest in connection with an arms raid on SA Air Force headquarters in Pretoria.

No charges were put yester-

day to Mr. Dempers, the manager of a pawn shop, who is appearing in connection with charges of theft, fraud, forgery and uttering and aiding an escape.

He is being held in custody.

The case was postponed to May 7. The postponement is for further investigation.
CAPE TOWN — Justice Munsie Kobe Coetsee yesterday announced R56.5m worth of improvements in remuneration packages for lower ranked officials of the Prisons and Justice Departments.

Coetsee said R11.14m would be made available from April 1 for additional allowances for Justice Department officials.

Speaking in the debate on his budget, he said that magistrates, prosecutors, clerks of the court, interpreters and various clerical categories would receive increases.

An additional sum would be made available on July 1 for further adjustments.

He announced that a new structure for clerks of the court would come into effect on July 1.

In terms of the new provisions, emphasis would be placed on recognition of legal qualifications, which would enable them to play a more important role in the legal process.

Service allowances for prison officials up to the rank of colonel would be increased from April 1 at a cost of R32m a year.

A salary structure adjustment for "disciplined personnel" would come into effect on July 1.

Black personnel would in future enjoy the full benefits of the Prison Service entitlement at home.

This improvement would cost about R13.8m a year, Coetsee said.

Government tabled a Bill in Parliament yesterday relaxing Latin requirements for people seeking to practise as advocates.

The Admission of Advocates Amendment Bill stipulates that in future anyone seeking to practise as an advocate will have to have passed Latin at matriculation level or through a special course recognised by any university in SA.

Coetsee announced, too, that the possibility of establishing a register of people whose behaviour could pose a threat to women and children was being investigated.

He would ask the recently appointed commission of inquiry into the handling of psychopathes and other violent criminals to conduct the investigation.

While the need for a register had been established, certain problems — legal, practical and administrative — presented themselves.

Such a register would contain the names and particulars of people who, through their "deviant behaviour", constituted a threat to children, women and possibly others.

This information would be made available to "appropriate interested parties".

The inquiry is to be headed by Mr Justice Booyzen from Natal. He will be assisted by T Zabow of Cape Town and Prof F F W van Oosten.

Coetsee said if necessary the commission would draw up draft legislation.
R56,9m for prisons and justice pay hikes

JUSTICE Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday announced improvements totalling R56,9m in remuneration packages for the lower ranks of prisons and justice department officials.

Mr Coetsee said R11,14m would be made available from April 1 for additional allowances for justice department officials.

Speaking in the debate on his budget, Mr Coetsee said magistrates, prosecutors, clerks of the court, interpreters and people in various clerical categories would receive increases.

An additional sum would be made available on July 1 for further adjustments.

He said service allowances for prison officials up to the rank of colonel would be increased from April 1 at a cost of R32m a year.

A salary structure adjustment for "disciplinary personnel" would come into effect on July 1.

Black personnel would in future enjoy the full benefits of the Prison Services Medical Scheme, which was expected to cost R13,8m a year.
APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS ( ) w/ Mail 27/4 - 3/5/90
The Human Rights Commission has recorded a total of 396 people currently being held in detention in South Africa. These include 320 people being held under the Emergency regulations, 48 under the Internal Security Act and 28 in the "independent homelands".
The breakdown by region of those held under the Emergency regulations is as follows: Free State (142); Western Transvaal (77); Northern Transvaal (69); Natal (18); Eastern Cape (eight) and Western Cape (one).
The HRC has recorded 43 section 29 detention from January 1 to April 25 and the latest official figure for those held under section 31 is five. Twenty-five people are being held in Bophuthatswana and three in the Ciskei.

RESIGNATIONS OF BLACK TOWN COUNCILLORS
A total of 60 out of 692 black town councillors resigned "because of unrest over the last few months" Transvaal MEC in charge of local government On- laus van Zyl said this week. He added that "about 8,5 percent" of black coun- ciliars had been affected and that seven of the 82 local authorities were not functioning.

SUSPENSION OF PRISONWARDS
A total of 44 prison warders were suspended from their job between March 27 and April 24 1990, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in parliament.

FUNDING ACT REPORTING
The Wilgepruit Fellowship Centre was the only organisation that had been declared a "reporting organisation" in terms of the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in parliament.

CHILDREN IN POLLSMOOR PRISON
Five children aged between the ages of eight and 12 were held as awaiting trial prisoners in Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town for between eight and 18 days earlier this month, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in parliament. He said the children aged eight, nine, 10, 11 and 12 had been held pending a hearing on charges of theft and housebreaking. He said they had been held in the juvenile section of the awaiting trial wing.

VACANCIES AT WHITE SCHOOL HOSTELS
There was a total of 24 834 vacant places in hostels at schools falling under
Race bars to vanish from SA’s jail cells

CAPE TOWN — Racial segregation of prisoners will be abolished under an amendment to the Prisons Act to be tabled by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobe Coetsee.

Replying to debate on the Extended Public Committee on Prisons yesterday, he said commanding officers would, with consideration to the maintenance of an orderly prison community, discipline and security measures, be able to decide on the grouping of prisoners according to the need of every prison under their command.

Security

Security and orderliness would be the only considerations.

The amended Act had already been presented to the Cabinet and would be dealt with this session.

Mr Cecil Herandien (DHP, Macassar) pleaded with Mr Coetsee earlier in the debate to stop separation of prisoners on the basis of race.

"A rapist is a rapist is a rapist, and the same applies to murderers and drug dealers." — Sapa.
Housing for coloured warders 'disgraceful'

By BARRY STREEK

OLD-STYLE evil apartheid still existed in the prisons department in housing, sports facilities, holiday accommodation and promotions. Democratic Party justice spokesman Mr David Dalling said yesterday.

He said the housing conditions for coloured warders at Pollsmoor Prison were disgraceful.

Labour Party justice spokesman Mr Willie Meyer said racial discrimination continued in the Prisons Service and called for a commission of inquiry to be appointed to investigate the disparity in medical benefits that had already been removed and that had cost R13 million.

Mr Coetsee also said it was not correct to say that the representations by black and coloured warders had not received attention.

He was not happy with the housing situation at Pollsmoor or at Westlake and was on record as saying that conditions there were indefensible.

Mr Coetsee added that all promotions within the Prisons Service were based on merit and there were black and coloured officers with whites serving under them.

Mr Meyer said racial discrimination was the root of many of the problems in the Prisons Service and, Popcru (Police and Prisons Officers Civil Rights Union) had been established because of this
Prison apartheid to be abolished

Political Staff
JUSTICE MINISTER Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday announced the imminent end of prison apartheid.

He told Parliament he would introduce legislation this session and that in future there would be separation in prisons only if this was necessary to maintain law and order and security.

He was replying during the debate on his budget vote to Mr Cecil Herandien, Democratic Reform Party MP for Macassar, who had said earlier that a white thief and a coloured thief were both thieves and should not be imprisoned separately on the grounds of race.

Mr Coetsee said the same argument had been made last year and since then he and the prison authorities had given the matter their attention.

'I am going to introduce legislation this session to provide for the repeal of the compulsory separation of races,' said Mr Coetsee.

"Commanding officers will in future decide on the separation of prisoners on the grounds of maintaining an orderly prison population and on the basis of security considerations at all places under their control."

"Security and orderliness will be the only criteria, as is the case worldwide."

Examples of the sort of separation he had in mind were men from women, prison gangs from non-gangs and youths from hardened criminals.
R50m 'overspent' on education

Political Staff

Unauthorized expenditure of R50.9 million by the House of Representatives in the 1987-8 financial year should be approved; but shortcomings and deficiencies in administration should be addressed, the House's Committee on Public Accounts said yesterday.

The committee, whose report was tabled in Parliament, said it had established that R50.6 million overspending by the Department of Education and Culture was unauthorized but it recommended that this be authorised by the House of Representatives.

It said it was not possible to prevent the expenditure on education and noted that funds to finance unauthorized expenditure were available at the end of March 1989.

The committee also said urgent consideration should be given to revising the formula for the education budget in order to make it possible to address backlogs, the provision of transport, the establishment and running of hostels and the replacement of existing inadequate school buildings.

The Administration should also take a more serious view of infractions that came to light during the current financial year.
DURING THEIR STRIKE AND PROTEST, PRISONERS CALL FOR THE UNION AT A RECENT MEETING.

STRIKE CALLED OFF: MEMBERS OF THE POLICE UNION
What would Japhta have said?

JAPHTA MASEMOLA must have turned in his coffin when a belief he and I cherished while inmates in Robben Island prison came under fire throughout his funeral in Atteridgeville last Saturday.

On the island, Bra Jeff and I were great buddies — initially because we both came from the Pretoria township of Atteridgeville. We might have owed allegiance to opposing political camps, but we agreed on a number of principles — common among inmates.

We held the view in prison that there came a time in the struggle for the downtrodden to negotiate with the enemy, and that compromise in the process was a tactic rather than a sign of weakness.

Robben Island prison was a university of revolutionary theory. Inmates in the charter camp employed Marxist and Leninist tools of analysis. Marxist theory was detected by Africamists, who saw it as a foreign ideology. Despite this, Masemola the bookworm made his own investigations. He and I found it was Lenin's perception that reforms from the oppressor were vital in furthering the objectives of the struggle. You could take one step back in order to take two steps forwards. Reforms were not an end in themselves, but a means to an end.

At Saturday's funeral, I was among nearly 5,000 mourners in Atteridgeville's Super Stadium. The Pan African Congress internal wing had earlier made a ruling forbidding flags and banners of political organisations other than the PAC's.

However, there was one violation of that rule. I had a red and yellow banner with a picture of Vladimir Lenin long ago pinned on the lapel. On that day the banner coincided with the funeral of an old buddy.

I took a seat metre from the podium on which PAC president, Zeph Mothopeng, and the organisation's internal vice president, Mlami Mkwetwa, were sitting with their wives.

It was from this podium I was later to hear the two lambasting the African National Congress for the very views Masemola and I shared in prison — negotiations with the oppressor.

One would have thought Mothopeng and Mkwetwa's views were going to make me feel unwelcome at the funeral. But I had been with Mothopeng in prison throughout my seven-year sentence, after all, and we had coped with our political differences.

Male and female PAC marshals had taken turns in forming the four-hour guard of honour next to Masemola's coffin, which was draped with the organisation's flag. Right hand raised and a miniature PAC flag in the left hand, they stood in rows of three on opposite sides of the elevated coffin. The open palm signified the organisation's five-point political programme.

Cultural performances, including those by Amampendo, Carlos Djesje, Malube Arts, the Saint Bernard and Martyr Anglican church choirs, and Ingaapole Madungane's poetry, were interspersed with shouts of "One settler one bullet", "Afrika zwe lethu" (Africa is our land) and the freedom song, "Vadindela kugabe" (Show the way, Mugabe).

Paying tribute to the "Blood tiger of the Azanian revolution" (a reference to Masemola), Madungane shouted "Rae Africa, ree. On your marks — get set — ready — go. Run Africa, run!"

Next came the anti-negotiations sledgehammer. "Negotiations are not liberation," said PAC branch representative Gaddafi Mdunso. National Council of Trade Unions representative Cunningham Ncekana attacked what he called the "arrogance of the ANC" for this week's meeting with the "oppressor without consulting with other sections of the liberation movement".

Praising Masemola for signing the "Galaxy of African heroes, Sophukwe, Tito, and Biko". Ncekana said Masemola, however, had recognised that conflicts with oppressors do end up at the negotiation table. In an apparent reference to the ANC, he said: "The sell-out is the air." He said Nactu was not opposed to negotiations, but it was not yet time for them. But Mkwetwa made no bones about his organisation's stand on negotiations. He said: "We won't negotiate until the question of our land, one-man-one-vote in a unitary state and a constituent assembly are on the agenda." In conclusion, he shouted: "Rade kahe nani?" (Tell when?)

"Mothopeng amid cheers of "Nhlanhla Mothopeng" (Mothopeng the lion). "We are going to attain our freedom even if it is by force. We'll revive the struggle of 1980, which was executed by us alone," said Mothopeng amid shouts of "Lwazi letha". He continued: "We don't announce to the enemy what we would do. The enemy can see from our actions."

The highlight of the occasion was the rendition of musical pieces by about 200 PAC ex-prisoners together with the St Bernard the Martyr choir. Under the baton of Michael Ranho, and joined by the crowd, they sang: "Tell the love of Sophukwe... give a thought to Africa."
President de Klerk said in a statement last night that he and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson between shop stewards and the MEC in charge of hospital services, Mr Fanie Ferreira.

But Mr Ellis said workers' efforts to make hospitals unworkable were unacceptable.

Hopes for agreement on issue of prisoners and exiles

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - Hopes are high that some agreement on the release of political prisoners and return of exiles will emerge today from the all-important talks here between the African National Congress and the South African Government.

Government sources close to the talks do not expect a complete breakthrough today on all the obstacles to negotiation which are under discussion.

However, they think there could be a definite indication on how to solve the problem of releasing political prisoners and identifying which exiles may return.

They say it is possible some form of joint consultative process will be agreed on to determine who should be released and who allowed home.

Whether or not some form of commitment by the ANC on the issue of armed struggle emerges seems to depend on the last day of talks today.

The Government sources said the ANC had accepted that the armed struggle was inextricably connected to other obstacles, such as the lifting of the state of emergency and the prisoners and refugees problem, and "that one can't be addressed without the other".

Yesterday's second day of talks got down to the hard issues, but both sides reported progress.

They said yesterday's session, dealing with differences on the question of obstacles to negotiation, had been "hard and practical"; one where the "nuts and bolts" had been discussed.

President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, in a brief joint statement, "expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved thus far".

Government and ANC sources have indicated that the two sides have rapidly broken the ice and are beginning to move towards common ground.

Mr Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's head of internal affairs, said yesterday all the delegates had realised at their first meeting that movement forward was "not only necessary but also possible".

He told the Cape Town Press Club that within minutes of meeting, both sides had realised "there was no one there who had horns".

Govt foists the bill for ANC talks team

The likely hotel costs have not been divulged. The hotel charges R225 for a single room for a night, but special rates are available for group bookings.

Transport costs will also be high — Mercedes Benz cars and minibuses are among the vehicles used to ferry the delegates to and from the talks at Groote Schuur in Newlands, and a police helicopter escorts the motorcade.

2 injured as locomotives collide

Two commuters were injured when two locomotive units collided with a stationary passenger train at Kempton Park Station during peak hour today.

An ambulance spokesman said a man and a woman were slightly injured but were not taken to hospital.

Police said the locomotive of a train, carrying passengers to Johannesburg, cut out.

Two units despatched to tow the train away ran into trouble when the brakes seized, sending the units crashing into a coach of a stationary train. Two compartments were smashed.

A railways spokesman said an alternative line was open for other trains.
No work for Popcru members

Staff Reporter
MEMBERS of the unofficial Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) have been dismissed and cannot go back to work, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order.

Members of the union were dismissed recently for stopping work.

Yesterday Brigadier Leon Mellet described Mr Gregory Rockman's call this week for policemen to go back to work on Tuesday as "total nonsense."

"As far as the SA Police are concerned, those members who were dismissed had an opportunity to appeal to the minister within a specific time which has now elapsed," he said.

"Only one of them appealed. His appeal is still being considered for the rest, their dismissal is already in effect, and they cannot come back."

Popcru vice-president Warrant Officer John Jansen said yesterday that his organisation had called on all its members to go back to work on Tuesday, May 8.

"The police situation is under discussion," he said. "We are busy negotiating about the warders' suspensions."
Robben Island Killing

A ROBBEN ISLAND prisoner has been stabbed to death by a fellow prisoner, the Prisons Department announced yesterday. Anton Brockman, 20, was serving a three-year sentence for housebreaking and theft before he died. Police are investigating.
Indemnity Bill goes through

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk is expected to sign the Indemnity Bill to make it law today after it was passed by Parliament in a lengthy joint sitting yesterday.

All the parties except the Conservative Party supported the Bill, which is vital to allow members of previously banned organisations to take part in constitutional discussions with the Government and not run the risk of prosecution.

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said the CP was simplistic and was trying to give the impression that the law would benefit only the ANC. But it could be applied in far right violence against the Government and black people, in black-on-black violence, and in the violence in Natal.

In the face of bitter CP attacks, Mr Coetsee said indemnity was not something the Government had thought up on the spur of the moment.

Apart from CP members, MPs praised President de Klerk for the steps he had taken to normalise South African politics.

Chris de Jager MP (CP Bethal) said the Bill gave indemnity to those who attacked the State. In the past indemnity had been given to people who protected the State.

Supporting the Bill, Mr F C McKenzie, Labour Party member for Boetbommel, said the steps taken by President de Klerk "made us proud to be South Africans".

The nominated member of the House of Delegates, Mr Fareek Cusim, said the essential issue underlying the Bill was peace and the resolution of the country's problems through negotiations.

The Bill was an attempt to walk through the dark gates of ignorance, racism and hatred, he said.

Mr Dave Dalling, the Democratic Party spokesman on justice, said "The overwhelming majority of South Africans desperately want to see an end to the state of conflict which has afflicted our country. Nearly all of us, black and white, want to see an end to the economic quarantine which has stunted our development."

He said it was never easy to release people who might have been convicted of offences involving injury or loss of lives.

"But we must not lose sight of the fact that agents of the State have, for some three years, in terms of the state of emergency regulations, been granted indemnity in respect of all actions taken by them in trying to quell unrest. In the course of these actions, many black people have died."

Mr Kobie Coetsee said indemnity Bill not thought up on the spur of the moment.

the country for a short period to get involved in removing stumbling blocks to negotiation, he said.

Indemnity would be extended to people "who, in the process of conflict and in the pursuance of a cause, may have committed some or other offence."

Payments

In deserving cases, ex-gratia payments from the State Revenue Account could be made to people that had suffered damage, but as a result of the indemnity law had lost their civil remedies, Mr Coetsee said.

The aims of temporary immunity from prosecution was primarily to assist people across the whole political spectrum to enter
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In the face of bitter CP attacks, Mr Coetsee said indemnity was not something the Government had thought up on the spur of the moment.

Laws allowing for indemnity had been passed in 1961 and 1977. In 1957 provision was made for members of the SADF to be immune from civil or criminal proceedings, in certain circumstances.

Indemnity or temporary immunity could be extended to people sentenced for crimes and now in jail — it could apply to people currently awaiting trial, exiles who could face charges on their return, and people currently under investigation.

The aim of temporary immunity from prosecution was primarily to assist people across the whole political spectrum to enter the country for a short period to get involved in removing stumbling blocks to negotiation, he said.

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“But we must not lose sight of the fact that agents of the State have, for some three years, in terms of the state of emergency regulations, been granted indemnity in respect of all actions taken by them in trying to quell unrest. In the course of these actions, many black people have died.”
Govt is siding with terrorists in new Bill – CP

By introducing the Indemnity Bill, the Government had irrevocably sided with terrorists against the security forces who had been pursuing these people day and night, and against its own people, Afrikaners, who had been victims of hand grenade, limpet mine and bomb explosions, Mr Fanie Jacobs (CP Losberg) said in Parliament yesterday.

He said in debate on the Indemnity Bill that the measure took from mothers and children who had lost husbands and fathers the basic right to claim compensation from people who were at least prima facie criminals.

The Bill had serious and even baffling legal and political implications.

Acceptance of the Bill meant that murder, if it was political murder committed by the ANC, would no longer be a crime.

It meant that high treason committed by the ANC would no longer be illegal, though high treason committed by the PAC would remain a crime.

Discretion in deciding who would be given immunity was in the hands of one person only — the State President. The Bill was so sweeping it would not have been accepted by any Western state or parliament.

The ex-gratia payment to victims of terrorism mentioned by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee was in no way comparable to the right to sue for damages.

Compensation would come from the taxpayers' pocket, so victims would be contributing to their own compensation. — Sapa.
Prison attacks ‘over amnesty’

PRETORIA. — Prison gang jealousy over possible amnesty for political prisoners has led to at least two political prisoners in Pretoria Central maximum-security prison being stabbed, the SA Prisons Service confirmed yesterday.

Police are investigating the April 26 incident, which Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) yesterday said was largely due to the expectation of amnesty for political prisoners.

Delmas treason trialist Tunte Masego and Death Row prisoner Nelson Bos were stabbed last Thursday by members of the “28” prison gang, relatives of the assaulted men told Sapa yesterday.

The prisoners responsible for the conflict were separated from fellow inmates and no other incidents have since been reported, the Prisons Service said in a statement.

The statement added that it placed emphasis on the maintenance of order in its prisons and that “every complaint of alleged assault or harassment, no matter how petty, is regarded in a very serious light.”

Responding to a statement to the reported conflict on Death Row, LHR said it had been aware for some time of growing tensions in Pretoria Central — predominately between various prison gangs and so-called political prisoners.

It added that recently to the expectation of a possible amnesty for political prisoners, which had led to resentment from some gang members.

“We also believe that much of the tension is a result of insecurity by condemned prisoners as to their future, a natural result of the present moratorium (on the death penalty) combined with months and years already spent awaiting possible notices of executions,” said LHR.

Before the recent outbreaks of violence, the human rights organisation had been in contact with the prison authorities on the issue.

They had been assured the matter was being investigated and every possible measure was being taken to ensure they were not repeated.

A temporary solution could be found in the separation of political prisoners and the isolation of those particular gang members causing the problem.

“This we believe is temporary, as we look forward to a system of justice which aims to rehabilitate prisoners rather than punish and brutalise, thus causing the problems we are faced with today,” the statement said.

Death Row prisoners in Pretoria Central Prison have been allowed to receive a summary of the main points of the recently tabled Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which drastically revises aspects of the death penalty, LHR said in another statement yesterday.

The Bill, among other things, allows for an automatic right to appeal against the imposition of a death sentence where, previously, capital punishment had been compulsory under some circumstances — Sapa.
THE Prisons Department has denied claims by prisoners at Molderbee Prison near Benoni that they have gone on a hunger strike.

In a statement the department described as "far-fetched" claims that many prisoners had been killed as a result of assaults by right wing warders.

"Assaults on prisoners are not tolerated and every complaint of an alleged assault is regarded in a very serious light."

Any complaint registered in this regard is investigated departmentally and, where substantiated, handed over to the police," the statement said.

It said prisoners were supplied with sleeping mats and enough blankets.

"Although no catering for individual preferences is provided, prisoners receive three balanced meals daily, prepared well under strict supervision. Everything possible is done to ensure tasteful preparation," the department said.

A spokesman said the prison service was satisfied that people entrusted to it's care were treated humanely and in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

In a letter to Sowetan prisoners claimed they had gone on a "passive resistance campaign" in protest against ill-treatment by right wing warders and poor living conditions.

The anonymous letter detailed allegations of assaults by right wing prison warders which had "too many of us being killed."

The prisoners complained about inadequate bedding and said they slept "under dirty blankets on grass mats."

Cells were unhealthy, unhygienic, food poor and prison officials did nothing to have complaints investigated.
THE Mass Democratic Movement and the Venda Council for National Unity will set up a joint committee to define political prisoners held in the territory.

This was announced in a statement issued after a meeting between the MDM and the Council in Thohoyandou this week.

The statement said the committee would also look at ways of ensuring the speedy lifting of the state of emergency imposed in Venda when Col. Gabriel Ramushwana took over the government in a coup last month.

Tuesday’s meeting followed a similar one held between the council and the ANC in Louisa on Sunday, at which both parties agreed to further meetings.

**Structures**

When Ramushwana took over, youths supporting ANC ground structures in the area rejected him, alleging he was a Pretoria man brought in to save the crumbling regime.

An ANC supporter who was appointed to the new Cabinet, Headman Thwetwhe, Makumbe, had to resign after members of the Tabungaulu Youth Congress told him the council was “an oppressive machinery of the white state”.

The two meetings have raised doubts about consultation between the top ANC and MDM leadership and the grassroots structures.

Many youths still reject Ramushwana and oppose to the state of emergency and the ban on trade unions as examples of oppression.
Prison warders appear in court

TWELVE prison warders and three women who were arrested in the aborted Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popory) march last week appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

William Shalong, 46, Alexandra; Mavis Dlamini, 49, Soweto; Alfred Mojela, Kempton Park; Gladys Xabamiga, 27, Joubert Park; Tezamile Tam, 32, Pimville; Thokozani Madondo, 33, Protea; North; Michael Mlangeni, 30; Rockville; Mondzi Gungubele, 33, Phomolong; Samule Maseko, 28, Evaton; Freddie Janjie, 22, Sebokeng; Glory Ramphozi, 24, Sebokeng; Petrus Molekots, 28, Johannesburg; and Thina Mlambo, 24, Evaton; appeared before Mr Be P'Luys.

A bail of R1000 each was fixed. The case resumes on June 7.
Warders in embassy sit-in

Staff Reporter

FIVE Pollsmoor Prison warders occupied the German embassy in Queen Victoria Street yesterday, demanding that Mr Nelson Mandela lead a delegation from the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) to meet the government.

The five, all Popcru members, entered the building at 2.30pm and said they would not leave until their demands had been met.

All of them have been suspended.

They have demanded:

- That a delegation, led by Mr Mandela, be allowed to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, to discuss Popcru grievances.
- The immediate and unconditional reinstatement of all dismissed and suspended members of Popcru.
- That all departmental charges and criminal charges against union members be dropped.
- That President F W de Klerk will be visiting Bonn as part of his European tour in the next few days.
- Brigadier Leon Mellet, liaison officer to the Minister of Law and Order, said last night that no member of the police force had been dismissed for belonging to Popcru.
The Minister of Trade and Industry

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Minister of Trade and Industry is pleased to announce that the following applications have been received:

1. Application referred PAF23
2. Application referred PAF25
3. Application referred PAF26

The applications are under consideration and will be referred to the appropriate authorities for further action.

Yours faithfully,

The Minister of Trade and Industry
Questions

1. What are the main objectives of the Housing Corporation?
2. How does the Corporation ensure fair and affordable housing for all?
3. What measures are in place to prevent housing scams and fraud?
4. How does the Corporation address the issue of inadequate housing in rural areas?
5. What is the role of the Corporation in promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly housing solutions?
Suspended warders start Day 3 of sit-in

By DON HOLIDAY
Staff Reporter

AS the sit-in at the West German consulate by five suspended prison warders entered its third day today, there was little sign of an early solution.

The five, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcro), said they would remain in the consulate until they and other suspended warders had been unconditionally reinstated and all criminal charges against them relating to the union’s activities had been dropped.

A senior member of the African National Congress, Mr Trevor Manuel, visited them yesterday, but none of the group would disclose the outcome of the meeting.

They said they were aware they were inconvenienting consulate staff and hoped they would be able to leave the building soon.

They are staying in the public waiting room of the consulate in a block of flats in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town.

Food is brought to them by their families and friends. A television set has also been brought in.

They are using toilets and shower facilities which are part of the consulate but to get to these they have to pass through a foyer which is South African territory.

However, a consulate spokesman said no police had visited the floor since the sit-in began.

West German diplomatic headquarters in Bonn had been told of the situation, but no decision on a course of action had been taken.
Rockman leads anti-FW protests

From GUY BERGER
LONDON. — The president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcruc), Mr Gregory Rockman is at the centre of British protests this week against the visit of state president FW de Klerk.

Rockman emerged from Heathrow on Wednesday, angry at having been detained and questioned by British immigration authorities.

He immediately contacted Popcruc officials there for an update on the situation.

He told SOUTH "What has happened at the embassy sit-in is a direct result of the government's reluctance to negotiate with Popcruc and to meet our very simple demand for an immediate and unconditional reinstatement of all dismissed members."

"It has proved to us that the government is not serious about negotiating with us or negotiating at all."

"Therefore our members felt it was necessary to stage this action."

He emphasised that the sit-in would continue until the union's demands were met.

He went straight into meetings with South African exiles from the ANC, Sato, the International Defence and Aid Fund, and the war resisters group, Congress of South African War Resisters.

Rockman meets British groups on Friday before addressing a major protest rally at the Trade Union Council headquarters in the evening.

Complain

He and fellow Popcruc executive member Randall Fortuin, a serving prison warden, are lined up for a wide range of interviews — effectively setting the media agenda just before state president FW de Klerk's visit.

They have talks scheduled with David Evans, leader of Britain's 23,700-member Prison Officers Association, as well as with Alan Eastwood, the head of the British police's staff federation.

They are even expected to be officially received by top Metropolitan police officers responsible for community and race relations in London.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement meanwhile is gearing to picket the hotel hosting De Klerk and has charted a strategy to take demonstration to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's country residence where talks are expected to take place on Saturday.

Patrick Gooding reports from Port Elizabeth that four more warders at Port Elizabeth's St Albans Prison have been summoned while protesting against the alleged refusal by authorities to reinstate fellow members of Popcruc.

The new suspension followed unsuccessful attempts by 24 Popcruc warders, who themselves had earlier been suspended, to return to work at St Albans in accordance with the union's decision to end national strike action.

Welkom tense after mineworkers killed

From MONO BADELA
JOHANNESBURG. — The Orange Free State town of Welkom is sitting on a powder keg, following the killing of two white miners at the President Steyn gold mine on Wednesday.

Tension has been mounting in the town since the killing last month of two members of the National Union of Mineworkers by bands of rightwingers which sparked off a black consumer boycott.

NUM spokesperson, Mr Jerry Matlaqawadi, expressed fear that rightwing elements would use the killing of the white miners as an excuse to launch further attacks on the black community.

Wednesday's killing took place after a protest by about 3,000 miners against the dismissal of a colleague.

Rightwing elements are thought to be responsible for the shooting of a man and the disappearance of three youth leaders in the Boling townships near Delmas in the Transvaal this week.

UDF sources here claimed a resident of Boling was shot dead on Tuesday by a man wearing an Afrikaans Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) uniform.

A lawyer acting for several township organizations said three executive members of the Boling Youth Congress, which is spearheading a consumer boycott in the area, were reported missing on Sunday.

Tension in the Boling township was running high, the lawyer said.

Lutheran church minister, the Reverend Frank Muller, said several incidents of arson, looting and stoning had occurred since last weekend and that an armed AWB supporter entered the township and was attacked by youths.

"The man fired and wounded one," he said.

In a separate incident, two youths were shot dead by police in Kroonstad's Mankeng township in what has been described as a second "Trojan Horse" ploy.

The police claimed that about 1,000 people surrounded a truck and threw stones and a petrol bomb at it.

Meanwhile, the open mobilisation of the rightwing was condemned by anti-apartheid bodies this week.

ANC national executive committee member, Mr Steve Tshwete, described the AWB's display of "firepower" last weekend as a "disturbing phenomenon."

"Their target is the ANC. This is an army being trained to attack our people."

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Rev Frank Chikane, called on the government to act against the AWB.
PRISONERS hurt 216 warders

PRISONERS injured 216 warders last year, 30 of them seriously, but no member of the Prisons Service was killed by prisoners during 1989, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. He said 30 warders were seriously injured at various prisons and a further 186 members of the Prisons Service received medical treatment and consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults by prisoners.

Prisoners were daily given the opportunity to lodge any complaints or requests, Mr Coetsee added.
Back to work ... Prison warders, members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union surround Dr Allan Boesak on leaving the German Embassy in Cape Town this week following a sit-in to protest against their suspension. Over 600 warders were suspended for disobeying orders. The sit-in was abandoned after assurances that the warders would be reinstated. Picture: BENNY GOOL, Afrikaans
Popcru sit-in at embassy goes on

FIVE members of the Police and Postal Civil Rights Union (Popcru) still occupied the German Embassy late yesterday in a sit-in which started about 2.30pm on Tuesday.

They have demanded a delegation led by Nelson Mandela be allowed to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, to discuss Popcru grievances.

They have also demanded that more than 800 members of Popcru, suspended in March for allegedly taking industrial action, be immediately and unconditionally reinstated.

In an interview at the consulate, warrant officer Peter Loggenberg accused the Government of having reneged on an undertaking to Mandela on May 2 to allow all 859 suspended and dismissed Popcru members to return to work unconditionally. - Sapa
LONDON — President F W de Klerk had lost control of the police force who remained "as brutal as ever", former police officer Mr Gregory Rockman said in a BBC radio interview here yesterday.

He was speaking on the eve of Mr de Klerk's visit to Britain and in the wake of this week's "Trojan horse" killing of two people by police in Mookeng.

He said there was no sign that Mr De Klerk's recent call for policemen to stay out of politics was being heeded. "It shows that Mr De Klerk is out of control of his police and they are still going on as brutally as ever before with their racism."

The sit-in at the West German consulate by five Popera members is under discussion by the joint government-ANC committee and a decision will be released on Monday, one of them said yesterday.

Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg said the regional ANC representative, Mr Trevor Manuel, had contacted him to tell him this after an initial meeting with them on Wednesday.
Chance for suspended warders to get jobs back

By MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent and DON HOLIDAY, Staff Reporter

ABOUT 400 suspended prison warders — including the five who have occupied the West German consulate in Cape Town in protest — have been given until the end of the month to get their jobs back.

This follows talks in Johannesburg between a group of warders and Minister of Justice Mr Kohe Coetsee, his deputy Mr Dames Schutte and senior Prisons Service officers.

Mr Coetsee's delegation also exchanged views with a group of warders who had previously refused to do duty.

Resolved immediately

Yesterday lawyers met the five warders involved in a sit-in at the West German consulate to prepare a response to the Prisons Department's stand on their reinstatement, a consulate spokesman said.

Mr Coetsee decided that warders who reported to their commanding officers by not later than May 30 and applied for the lifting of their suspension would be permitted to resume their duties immediately, "subject to the Prisons Act, regulations and the disciplinary code".

A Prisons Service spokesman said some issues raised in yesterday's meeting were resolved immediately, while others were to be considered by Mr Coetsee and the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General W Willemsen.

Essential service

He also said Mr Coetsee had pointed out that the Prisons Service was an essential security service.

"It does not leave room for unions which wish to resolve grievances by means of strikes and undisciplined actions.

"There are specific channels for this purpose and it was confirmed that the Commissioner, Lieutenant-General Willemsen, will maintain and keep these channels open"
Popcru says offer from prisons is not enough

A new offer from the Prisons Service falls short of the demands of the Popcru five 'holed up in the West German consulat, reports
GAYE DAVIS from Cape Town

FIVE suspended prison warders, who have been occupying the West German consulate in Cape Town since Tuesday, were last night considering a fresh offer from the SA Prisons Service for suspended employees to return to work before May 30.

The five, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, are considering the offer whereby members who return by May 30 and apply to prison commanding officers for their suspensions to be lifted, would be allowed to immediately resume their duties.

However, their remuneration would be subject to provisions of the Prisons Act, prison regulations and disciplinary codes, a Prisons Service statement said.

The offer falls far short of meeting the demands of Popcru as spelled out by its five members occupying the consulate.

Holed up holding out ... Popcru warders Peter Loggenberg, Willie Jacobs, Andrina Rhode, Lawrence Venter and Nathan Ramalalane sit-in at the West German embassy in Cape Town

They are demanding, among other things, that criminal charges against Popcru members arising out of their participation in recent nationwide strike action be withdrawn.

The group's spokesperson, Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg, told the Weekly Mail last night that they saw "no reason" for leaving the consulate. He described the Prisons' Service offer as "vague" and said lengthy consultation was necessary before any decision was taken.

The Prisons Service offer came after a visit yesterday by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, deputy justice minister Duane Schutte and the commissioner of prisons, Lieutenant-General WH Willemse and the regional commissioner of prisons, Major General AJ van Zyl, to the Johannesburg Prison.

Coetsee addressed prison employees, expressing his appreciation for the discipline they had shown and their devotion to duty under difficult circumstances, the statement said.

Minister Coetsee and his group also met with "a small group" of warders who had "previously refused to render essential services".

He told them that because they formed part of the country's security services there was "no room for associations which wanted to solve grievances through strikes and undisciplined actions".

Channels existed for such matters and the Commissioner of Prisons would maintain such channels, the minister said.

The statement continued. "Flowing from these discussions, the minister decided that those who have not yet resumed duties - namely, about 400 suspended members countrywide - would be dealt with as follows."

"(Prison Service) Members who report to their commanding officers no later than May 30 and apply for the lifting of their suspensions, will be allowed to immediately resume their duties, subject to the Prisons Act, Prison regulations and disciplinary code applying to all actions by such members."

Meanwhile, Popcru president Gregory Rockman, who has been informed of the sit-in, is scheduled to address a major rally at the British Trade Union Council's London headquarters today.
Popcru wants 'clarity'

THE five Police and Prisoners Civil Rights Union (Popcru) members who took up residence in the West German consulate in Cape Town on Tuesday will spend the weekend there unless yesterday's Justice Department statement is "clarified".

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said after meeting a group of Popcru warders and senior Prisons Services officers in Johannesburg that the 400 suspended prison warders had until the end of the month to report back for duty.

Mr Peter Loggenberg, the senior officer of the five sit-in members, said Popcru was also awaiting a response from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, on the position of police members of Popcru who face disciplinary action.
The five suspended warders holed up in the West German consulate are all smiles after a 30-minute meeting with World Alliance of Reformed Churches leader Dr Allan Boesak. They are, from left, Lawrence Venter, Peter Loggenberg, Nathan Ramalalaine, Willie Jacobs and, shaking hands with Dr Boesak, Andrina Rhoode.

'Sit-in 5' ask Boesak to help

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE 19/7/80
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE five suspended Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popru) members holed up in the West German consulate since Wednesday have asked Dr Allan Boesak to arrange talks between their union and the Departments of Justice and Law and Order.

The meeting should take place either tomorrow or Monday, they told the World Alliance of Reformed Churches president yesterday.

Dr Boesak, who was accompanied by lawyer Mr Essa Moosa, said they had agreed to contact Minister of Justice, Mr Robie Coetsee to try and set up a meeting.

He said the group would not leave the embassy unless they got assurances from the departments that there would be discussions to address their grievances.

The suspended five are sergeants Nathan Ramalalaine, Willie Jacobs, Andrina Rhoode, Lawrence Venter and Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg.

Dr Boesak said that, contrary to Press reports about the reinstatement of 460 suspended pris-
Sit-in 5 get Govt promises

FIVE black prison guards yesterday ended a six-day sit-in protest at the West German Embassy in Cape Town after receiving assurances from the South African Government that their suspensions would be lifted.

The five also received pledges that some 400 additional black prison guards and policemen would be reinstated in their old jobs. The 400 were suspended or fired for taking part in an illegal strike in March to protest discriminatory treatment.

Anti-apartheid activist the Rev Dr Allán Boesak acted as an intermediary between the five protesters and Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok.

Tour

The protesters chose the West German Embassy because State President FW de Klerk was visiting that country yesterday as part of his current nine-nation European tour.

"It was not our intention to embarrass the State President on his visit to Germany," said Warrant Officer Piet Loggenberg, one of the five protesters. "We simply saw the occupation of the embassy as a means to highlight our grievances," said Sape-AP.

Tour
WARDERS OUT: Dr Allan Boesak with the five suspended Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union members who ended their six-day sit-in at the West German consulate yesterday. The five, from left, Sergeants Willie Jacobs, Lawrence Venter, Andrina Rhode, Nathan Ramailane and Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg said all suspended or dismissed prison warders would be reinstated before May 30.

Boesak meets Coetsee after Popcru sit-in

Staff Reporter

UNITED Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak is to meet Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee today to discuss the grievances of suspended prison warders and policemen, says Police and Prisons Services Civil Rights Union (Popcru) vice-president, Warrant Officer John Jansen.

He said a Popcru delegation, to be led by African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, would probably meet Mr Coetsee and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, later as a result of today's meeting.

Warrant Officer Jansen said the union's national executive would meet soon to determine a date on which suspended members would return to work.
Deal of warders ends sit-in

By BRONWYN DAVIDS

Five suspended Pollsmoor Prison warders ended their six-day sit-in at the West German embassy yesterday.

Spokesman for the protestors, Warrant Officer Peter Loggenberg said that “all the suspended or dismissed prison warders” would be reinstated before May 30.

He said the reinstatement did not include 43 dismissed policemen, including rebel policeman lieutenant Gregory Rockman.

The warders and policemen affected are members of the Police and Prison Services Civil Rights Union (Pop eru).

A Prisons Services spokesman said yesterday that warders who report to their commanding officers before May 30 to apply for the lifting of their suspensions, will be permitted to resume their duties immediately, subject to the application of the Prisons Act, Regulations and the disciplinary code.

W/O Loggenberg said “An agreement was negotiated that was sufficient for us to leave the embassy, to let things return to normal. We negotiated through the consulate, as there was no direct contact with government.”

“T hey raised our grievances with Foreign Affairs, who in turn contacted the departments of Justice and Law and Order.”

“We will still negotiate the dropping of all departmental and criminal charges against Pop eru members.”

“We are glad that we have been able to resolve the matter through negotiation. And we hope that all outstanding issues will be resolved in the same spirit of cooperation.”

He said arrangements had been made to meet Mr. A. N. Van Zyl, Justice, and at an urgent practice.

Lawyer Pop eru JEROME JONAS who were members of the Cape Town Bar Council, said the late Mr. B. A. Jonas’ case can be reinstated.

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said the 43 policemen who were discharged from the police force for their part in an “illegal strike” would not be “reinstated at all” unless they lodged an appeal before May 31.

“They had a period to appeal which lapsed on April 21. The minister received a fax from a legal representa tive on April 19 on behalf of unnamed policemen. The minister consulted a legal team to see if he could not extend the period in which they could appeal till the end of the month, which he has done.”

“The minister will consider each and every individual case on merit, taking into account other factors,” said Brigadier Mellet.

Warrant Officer Loggenberg said they have had not had word from Mr. Nelson Mandela, whom they had demanded should lead a Pop eru delegation to see the government.

He said “We would like to emphasize that it was not our intention to embarrass the state president on his visit to Germany, but our cause was just one. And we saw the embassy as a means of highlighting our grievances.”
ends sit-in

Wardens deal on

ends sit-in

D.B. Brownlow
Prisoner 253
A political prisoner on Robben Island has been flown to Groote Schuur Hospital for emergency treatment. Prisoner A Xaba is thought to be suffering from a haemorrhage on the brain, a doctor said.
Warders strike: More than half reinstated

CAPE TOWN. — Of the 648 prison warders who were suspended from duty after disobeying orders and ignoring ordinary discipline, 362 have been reinstated to date, a spokesman for the South African Prisons Service said.

The Prisons Service emphasized that the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcrus) — of which the warders are members — was not a recognized union in terms of existing laws.

"Sufficient and effective channels of communication exist, which can be used freely by personnel to make complaints or submit requests or to take up any matter with management," the Prison Service said in a statement yesterday.

RESUME DUTIES

The Commissioner of Prisons would maintain and keep these channels open.

The Prisons Service added all suspended members who reported to their commanding officers not later than May 30 and applied for the lifting of their suspension would be permitted to resume their duties immediately — "subject to the application of the Prisons Act, regulations and the disciplinary code on all actions of such members". — Sapa.
CAPE TOWN — Of the 646 prison warders who were suspended from duty after disobeying orders and ignoring ordinary discipline, 362 had been reinstated, a spokesman for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday.

The Prisons Service emphasised that the Police and Prisons Civil, Rights Union (Popcru) of which the warders are members — was not a recognised union in terms of existing laws.

"Sufficient and effective channels of communication exist."

It added that all suspended members who reported to their commanding officers not later than May 30 and applied for the lifting of their suspension would be permitted to resume their duties immediately — "subject to the application of the Prisons Act, regulations and the disciplinary code."

The warders went on strike country-wide about 10 weeks ago, protesting against discrimination — Sapa.
Lawyers expect some 300 prisoners free within days.

Island doors may swing open soon.

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

PRISON doors on Robben Island are expected to swing open, releasing 300 political prisoners within days, lawyers believe.

The agreement reached by the joint government-African National Congress working committee, established in terms of the Groote Schuur accord, includes a broad definition of political prisoners and has raised hopes of an early release.

Previously, the government held that people guilty of acts of violence should be excluded from the terms of any amnesty. It appears the ANC has succeeded in arguing that it include people guilty of politically motivated crimes of violence.

Lawyers representing Robben Islanders said this week they had been inundated by calls from prisoners' families. While no date has been set, expectations are that some releases may take place next week.

Among the 300 political prisoners remaining in Robben Island's maximum security prison are men who played key roles in the ANC's internal high-command machinery. They were jailed after treason and terrorism trials in the 1970s and 1980s. Among themare Black Consciousness Movement and Pan Africanist Congress leaders. Some Robben Islanders are known as the 'new boys,' such as Ashley Forbes, a commander of the ANC in the Western Cape who was convicted for terrorism last year. Others have spent most of their adult lives behind bars.

Anthony Xaba, 68, was tried in the 1977 Pretoria/ Pretoria terrorism trial. He had completed a 10-year jail term only two years before he was sentenced to life imprisonment. So far he has spent 27 years in jail.

In April he was rushed to hospital for an emergency operation after blood vessels burst in his brain. He was readmitted to hospital last week with a high temperature and a heavy cold. Xaba's wife, Regina, and their children live in exile.

To PAGE 2
Island doors may open soon

One of Xaba’s fellow accused, John Nene, was 19 years old when he was first sent to Robben Island to serve a 10-year-jail sentence. After his release he lived under a house-arrest order until his sentencing in the terrorism trial. He is now 46.

Among their co-accused on the Island are Matthews Meyya, 76, who was sentenced to life and is studying for a BA degree; Joseph Nduli, 50, who received a 18-year sentence, and Z Mdalose.

Cleophas Ndlovu and V Magubane were sentenced to 15 years and were released last month.

Other Island prisoners include:

- Mosima Sexwale, 37, a member of Umkhonto weSizwe, received training in Mozambique and the Soviet Union. Fourteen years ago he was tried, with 11 others, on charges of conspiracy and terrorism. He was sentenced in 1978 to 18 years’ jail after being found guilty of throwing a hand-grenade into a police vehicle.

- Sexwale is secretary of the General Recreation Committee on Robben Island. He is studying for a B Comm degree. One of his co-accused, Naledi Tsiki, who was serving 14 years, was released early last month.

- James Mange, 44, was sentenced to death in the 1979 Pietermaritzburg treason trial. His 11 co-accused were sentenced to a total of 184 years in jail. It was the first treason trial to be heard in South Africa since 1961 and the convictions were the first for high treason outside of war-time.

- Mange was 24 years old at the time. He and the other accused stood in a specially constructed shatter-proof glass dock, where they held placards proclaiming “Apartheid is High Treason” and “Never on Our Knees”.

- Mange’s death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on November 16 1979. A Rastafarian, he is a talented musician and artist. His four-year-old son, Prince, lives with his mother in kwaxuma, near Johannesburgh.

- Mzukisi Madlavi, 38, is a BCM member who was sentenced to 18 years for sabotage in June 1978. Mzukisi is studying for a master’s degree in administration.

- Johannes Shabangu, Bobby Tsoiobe and David Mishi are the Sasol II bombers.

- All three left South Africa for training in the wake of the 1976 Soweto revolt. They were found guilty of high treason on August 19 1981 and sentenced to death, the court finding them responsible for attacks on Booyson’s police station, the Sasol II plant at Secunda, the West Rand Administration Board offices and a section of the Soweto railway line.

- The three lived under the shadow of the gallows for almost two years before their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment in June 1983.

- Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, 52, an ANC leader, was abducted from Swaziland to stand trial on treason charges with Mandla Maseko and Simon Dladla. Ebrahim, who has previously served 15 years on the Island, was sentenced to 20 years.

- Maseko, 38, who is completing a law degree through Unisa, was sentenced to 23 years and Dladla, 42, to 12 years.

- Lizo Bright Nkungwana, 30, a former Western Cape MK commander, was jailed for life in 1987 for terrorism. Six of his 12 fellow accused were also convicted of terrorism, the others for harbouring alleged terrorists.

- Ahmad Cassim, a PAC member, was found guilty on several counts of terrorism and sentenced in October 1988.
Hunger strikers

THE conditions of seven Potchefstroom detnees held at the Grootvlei Prison in Bloemfontein were deteriorating as they entered their 10th day of a hunger strike, one of their attorneys, Mr Satish Roopa, said on Wednesday.

One of the prisoners, UDF organiser for the western Transvaal, Mr Zachana Molekane, had been spewing blood since last Friday, "after he had contracted a cold prior to his detention, Roopa said.

The report was incorrect. "We do not comment on emergency detainees. However, no detainees are in serious ill-health," a UDF spokesman said.

They were detained on May 7 in Potchefstroom under emergency legislation - SM
New Bill tables end to prison apartheid

COMPULSORY prison apartheid is to be scrapped in terms of a new Bill which has been tabled in Parliament.

The Prisons Amendment Bill will delete the provision for compulsory segregation of prisoners on grounds of race or colour.

The Department of Justice said in a memorandum attached to the Bill that the amended Prisons Act would, however, regulate "the management of prisoners on the basis of orderliness, security, discipline, rehabilitation, etc."

"In practice, juvenile prisoners can, for example, be separated from hardened criminals and persons can be separated to prevent gang-forming to eliminate conflict potential."
Gerhardt

Mrs Ruth Gerhardt imprisoned for 10 years for high treason in 1983 was released yesterday and is on her way to Switzerland.

A prison warder for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee had confirmed Gerhardt had been released yesterday.

Supa Sowden 25/6/87
'Don't waste time in jail'

By NKOPANE MAKOBA

Young prisoners should make use of the time they spend in prison and get educated so they can take their rightful place when they are re-integrated into society.

This was the message from Dr Ophelia Jatta, a black American lawyer, when addressing 600 juveniles at Leeuwkop Prison near Johannesburg last week.

Jatta, also an international economist and political analyst, had been invited to address the youths on the role of education by prison officials.

**Literacy**

The US economist, Ms Brenda Robinson of Friends of Baragwanath, and Soweto students have designed a literacy programme specifically aimed at prisoners.

She told the youths that their future was in their hands. It was either they got their education while in prison, so that they became better when released, or they just sat and did nothing.

"It's disappointing that many of you do not take advantage of the education programmes offered by the prison. I encourage each one of you to take this opportunity because the education is free," she said.

Jatta, who has a string of degrees (Bachelor of Business, Master of Economics and a doctorate in Law) and is now based in South Africa, recounted to the youths her tough upbringing in the United States.

She said it was important that South African blacks took advantage of the changing political situation. They should not be like black Americans who, when equal opportunities opened up in that country, were not qualified.

"Although there is no longer any apartheid in America, blacks are still poor because they did not go to school. I am here to warn blacks that they will end up in the same situation and not be in charge of their people if they are not qualified," she said.

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Dr Ophelia Jatta, speaking to juvenile prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison about the importance of education.

Pic: GEORGE MASHININI
### New Bill seeks to scrap apartheid in prisons

CAPE TOWN — Compulsory prison apartheid is to be scrapped in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill which has been tabled in Parliament.

The Department of Justice said in a memorandum attached to the Bill that the amended Prisons Act would, however, regulate "the management of prisoners on the basis of orderliness, security, discipline, rehabilitation, etcetera."

In practice, juvenile prisoners can, for example, be separated from hardened criminals and persons can be segregated to prevent gang-forming to eliminate conflict potential.

It also rules that "in every prison men and women prisoners shall be detained in separate parts."

In addition, it enables prison authorities to separate prisoners and detain them separately when they are of the opinion that it is necessary for the treatment, training, rehabilitation, or welfare of a specific prisoner or prisoners.

The Bill also incorporates a new provison to give the Commissioner of Prisons the power to summarily dismiss any member of the Prisons Service who goes on strike. (R.S.R.)

Another provision scrapes the concept of "criminal colonies" for past-law offenders.

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Political prisoners: definition needed
By Shehnaaz Bulbulu

If common ground were reached between the Government and human rights organisations in terms of the definition of political prisoners, then 8 000 prisoners currently jailed, could be set free.

Geoff Budlender, of the Human Rights Commission, told a Johannesburg press conference yesterday that common ground needed to be urgently reached for an acceptable definition of a political prisoner.

In the South African context the definition according to the HRC was a person who was in prison as a direct result of opposition to apartheid.

Not admitted

The Government had previously not admitted to holding political prisoners.

Instead it had admitted to imprisoning people for "crimes against the security of the State", he said.

Political prisoners, according to the HRC, could be classified as people who took part in peaceful opposition to apartheid, spontaneous attacks on property or individuals perceived as symbols of oppression, recruiting people for military training, and/or the harbouring of such combatants and activities which constituted acts of war.
Army objector acquitted

Conscientious objector Gary Rathbone was yesterday acquitted on a charge of refusing to do camps in the SADF, "because no reasonable court could safely convict him on the poor evidence placed before the court," the magistrate found.

Mr Rathbone, guitarist for The Spectres rock band, faced a maximum sentence of 18 months' jail for refusing to render further service in the SADF.

He pleaded not guilty, saying he was not obliged to attend camps as he had already served a period of almost four years in the Permanent Force.

The court found that Warrant Officer John Flattery of the Military Police gave the impression that his evidence was unreliable. He told the court that Mr Rathbone was still liable to render 660 days service, but that after revision his file indicated that 420 days were outstanding.

During cross-examination, the warrant officer conceded it was possible Mr Rathbone had no further liability towards the SADF if the concessions made by the State President to reduce the term of national service was taken into account.

He later said it could not be taken into account because the concessions were made only after Mr Rathbone refused to report for a camp.

Magistrate H Verhoef said there should be a clear basis for prosecution. "Reliable evidence of what a person's liability is should be placed before the court," he said.
NATIONAL

Youth tells court of police ‘brutality’

From PATRICK GOODENOUGH
PORT ELIZABETH — A 16-year-old witness to an alleged death in detention in Humansdorp police cells has accused two policemen allegedly involved — between Prinsloo and Hlatwayo — of threatening to kill him.

In papers before the Supreme Court the youth said he saw several policemen brutally assault a prisoner whom he believed died in his cell shortly afterwards.

Several days later two of the constables allegedly involved — between Prinsloo and Hlatwayo — threatened to kill him because he named them as witnesses to the assault when detectives questioned him on the incident.

Minister of Law and Order and Eastern Cape Provincial Commissioner of Police have given the boy’s father an undertaking to do everything possible to prevent Prinsloo and Hlatwayo from assaulting him.

Antoninus for the father insisted on the undertaking being made an order of the Supreme Court.

According to papers the boy said he was arrested on Monday evening, on the night of May 14 by Prinsloo and a Detec-
tive de Pedro, one of whom told him: “We know you killed ‘Namib’.”

He was put into the back of a police van until other men. At the charges office a policeman sprouted in the back of the van, the youth claimed he was assaulted.

In the charge office he was ordered to sit on the floor behind the counter.

He said a man, whose first name he later learnt to be Andile, was hanging on the floor. He watched as Prinsloo, Hlatwayo, a Warrant Offi-
cer Jacobse and another — who had escaped from prison — assaulted Andile by striking him with a ruler and broom.

Then Prinsloo, Hlatwayo, Nolontu and a Constable Burge started to fight where Andile was being held.

They beat a few words. Andile said he was related to a Rasta named Andile. Andile then went to sleep. "They had a few words. Andile told him he was related to a Rasta named Andile. Andile then went to sleep. Other policemen brought him into the cell, and the boy slept.

In the early morning two policemen shouted at the prisoners to get up. The theory behind the beatings in the cells was to warn him that he had been arrested. In his body was very cold.

The two policemen stopped the body and loaded prisoners to remove it.

Public violence

Later the boy was taken by De Pedro to the Humansdorp detective branch office where a Detective Moyer said him of a man who could have encountered the police men who had assaulted Andile the night before.

"De Pedro then told me to meet him at the ANC condominium, the attended stadium near Pretoria last weekend when ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela addressed a crowd of 60 000 people.

Molteno residents resist local govt

EAST LONDON — Residents of the small town of Molteno near Nurses are resist-
ing the re-imposition of local government by the Cape Province Administration (CPA).

According to the chairman of the Molteno Council, Mr Mpho Ntshole, residents from both the Sontsi and Mapungubwe high and community associations will be required to pay the new tariffs of the CPA.

Ntsable said CPA representatives in the Eastern Cape, Mr S. Zondo, were met in a meeting earlier this month that residents were not consulted.

The organization of a meeting was not possible because the CPA’s tariff increase was not effective immediately.

According to Ntsable, residents were not given the time to study the new tariffs and study the feasibility of the CPA’s local government system.

In response to a request for the police to be present at the meeting, the organization did not respond to the request.

The president of the Humansdorp Council said there were no plans to hold a meeting with the council or the organization of the meeting.

In a statement, the organization said the police were not present at the meeting.

The arrest of the youth and the dispersal of the protest at the Humansdorp police station on 15 August 1990 are the subject of an ongoing court case.

In response to a request for the police to be present at the meeting, the organization said there were no plans to hold a meeting with the council or the organization of the meeting.
About 1 400 awaiting political trials

Many still in prison

MANY political trials are still pending at a time when the African National Congress is calling for them to end as a precondition for the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg to launch the Commission's Special Report on Political Imprisonment in South Africa, Mr Geoff Budlender said close to 200,

Many political trials pending

- From Page 1

political trials, involving about 1 400 people, were in progress in the country.

"Until its recent talks with the ANC at Groote Schuur, the Government did not admit to holding political prisoners. Instead it admitted to imprisoning people for 'crimes against the security of the state',' he said.

"On March 31, the official figure released in Parliament for these 'security' prisoners was 347.

"Using the same definition, the Human Rights Commission estimates that there are still between 2 500 and 3 000 political prisoners still in prison.

"At the end of December 1989, there were 255 political trials underway or set down for commencement," said Budlender.

The commission's report publishes 1 522 names of political prisoners.

Political prisoners, in the South African context, were defined as "any person who is in prison as a direct result of his opposition to the system of apartheid".

People to be included in the definition were classified in these categories:
- Peaceful opposition through public or semi-public activities: offenders involved in politicising and consciousness-raising activities.
- People who committed spontaneous attacks on property or individuals perceived as symbols of repression
- People who recruited others for military training.
SACC wants army dodgers back

White male conscripts who left South Africa to avoid military service will be included in the South African Council of Churches (SACC) programme for repatriation of exiles, the Rev Frank Chikane said yesterday.

SACC general secretary Mr Chikane told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that in order to handle the “mammoth task” of preparing the return of exiles, their legal status had to be clarified to ensure they were not harassed or arrested.

The costs involved were enormous, because they would have to be provided with shelter and education.

Giving a report-back on conferences involving the SACC and political groupings, he said that before exiles returned, there had to be a general amnesty.

Various task forces dealing with specific issues in the repatriation process included reception, protection, counselling, health, welfare, housing, transport, education, employment and reconstruction.

"There is an urgent need for the Government to remove Land Act laws from the statute book and make land available to be used by the returnees," Mr Chikane said.

The task force was established earlier this year by the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.
PUBLIC SECTOR GOUT - PRISONS

1990

June - Dec.
Over 300 held, 10 on food strike

By PHILIPPA GARSON

MORE than 300 people are now in detention and at least 10 are on hunger strike, according to human rights organisations.

Detainees Aid Centre representative Audrey Coleman said hundreds of people were still in prison without having been charged. At least 40 detainees are being held under Section 29 of the Emergency Regulations.

Most detainees were executive members of youth and community organisations and people working for advice centres or trade unions, said Coleman, adding that their detention was unwarranted and outdated in the current climate of reform.

Five members of the Thembisa Youth Congress, who were detained on April 11, have been on a hunger strike for a week. Four — being held at Modderbee Prison — sent a letter saying they were being held in a "freezing cold room" and were "repeatedly assaulted by an official who says we are kaffirs and should be treated like pigs".

The four are Sam Giceta, Philemon Nzimande, Kennedy Nkwana and Godfrey Qwabe. The fifth TYC member, Dennis Masuku, has been held in solitary confinement in Pretoria Central Prison since he held a hunger strike in May. He has been on another hunger strike for a week. Five detainees at Grootvlei Prison — Moses Duma, Ignatius Dipico, Rider Sebidi, Zacharia Molekane and Willie Maphosa — have been on hunger strike since May 14.
Hunger Strike

After hours, a large group of South Africans gathered outside the Union Buildings to protest against the legislation. The protestors sat on the ground and chanted slogans. They held signs and posters, demanding the release of political prisoners.

Prisoner of Conscience

The protesters' hunger strike had lasted for several days, and they were determined to continue until their demands were met.

Banished Books and Films

The authorities seized and banned all books and films critical of the government. The protesters claimed that this was a violation of their right to free speech and expression.

Informal Repression

The police conducted raids on the protesters' homes and offices, confiscating any materials deemed to be inciting violence or rebellion.

Apartheid Barometer

Despite the government's efforts to suppress the protests, the movement continued to grow. The protesters' determination and the international support they received helped to keep the issue in the public eye.

WEEKLY MAIL, June 10, 1990
Held ANC official Thomas is freed

By FRANZ KRUGER

DETAINED African National Congress official Glen Thomas was released this week with the sense he had been held to give advice about ANC policy to lower-ranking policemen. Thomas, a field worker for the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC) and a member of the Border executive of the ANC, was detained on May 11 and was held in Port Elizabeth under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He was the first ANC official to be detained since the organisation was unbanned in February, and the ANC condemned it for not being "in the spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute." After his release on Wednesday night, Thomas confirmed he had been detained after a meeting between ANC national organiser Steve Tshwete and regional ANC and United Democratic Front executives in King William's Town.

Three others had been detained with him as they left the meeting, but two of them were almost immediately released. The other, Robert Nogumla, is believed to be still in detention. Thomas said his treatment had been "gentlemanly"; there had been no assaults, but conditions in detention had been very bad. There had been inadequate space for exercise, the food was bad and a shortage of clothing sent by his family weeks ago had only been given to him on the day of his release.

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
PUBLIC MEETING

ANC & a New South Africa
Ahmed Kathrada Informer of the ANC
Bernato Park High School
Jail Berea
Wednesday June 6 1990
30 pm.
Family appeals against inquest ‘done on paper’

By CARMEL RICKARD,

Durban

THE body of a suspect found hanging in a police cell showed unexplained bruising and the inquest magistrate should have ordered a full inquiry, said relatives of the dead man, Douglas Xulu.

Xulu died in December 1988 after twice being arrested in connection with firearm theft.

His body was found hanging by a jersey from the bars of his cell in Westville Prison.

The magistrate declared not to hear oral evidence on his death. Instead, on the basis of affidavits by police and a doctor, he ruled there was “no specific anatomical cause of death — consistent with hanging.”

Through Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), the family requested that the inquest be re-opened and that oral evidence be heard. However, the attorney general declined to do so.

Now the family has taken the matter to the Supreme Court, asking for a ruling on whether the findings of the magistrate should be set aside and the matter re-opened.

Xulu’s girlfriend, Angie Mkhize, arrested when he was, said he was badly assaulted by police.

Hours before he was found dead, she said she saw him crying in pain and heard police shouting at him.

After Mkhize was told Xulu died, she was taken to the mortuary where she saw two large cuts on his head.

In her application for the matter to be re-opened, Mkhize says the doctor who performed the post mortem was not asked to explain several features discovered in his investigation.

Mkhize refers to other findings — that there was bruising of the brain, left temple area, with the trachea and lungs both congested and the heart and pericardium showing bruising.

Mkhize believes these injuries were inflicted by police. However, because the magistrate decided not to allow oral evidence in the case, the role of the police and the origins of the bruising could not be canvassed, and LHR decided to take up the matter.

This week Collins was informed by the state attorney’s office they will not contest the case.
The Human Rights Commission's estimate that there are between 2,500 and 3,000 political prisoners in this country is based on its own definition of a political prisoner, a spokeswoman for the organisation said yesterday.

She was clarifying a report in Sowetan on Wednesday May 30 that gave the impression that the organisation was using the Government's definition.

The Commission says that in the South African context a political prisoner "is any person who is in prison as a direct result of his or her opposition to the system of apartheid." It says that "the opposition may take many forms, from peaceful protest to participating in political unrest, to opting for armed struggle."
Warders back at work:
Court plea withdrawn

Supreme Court Reporter

TWELVE prison warders suspended after allegedly taking part in a placard demonstration with suspended police lieutenant Mr. Gregory Rockman, are back at work.

Yesterday an application in the Cape Town Supreme Court by the 12 against their suspension brought against the Minister of Justice and the prisons authorities, was withdrawn.

The 12 are members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru).

The 11 warders suspended on November 13 last year are Mr. Gerrit Opperman, Mr. Daniel Faas, Mr. Donovan Michaels, Mr. Gerhardus Jacobs, Mr. Lester Witbooi, Mr. Stephen Mackenzie, Mr. Nicolaas Witbooi, Mr. Ferdinand April, Mr. Denzel Peters, Mr. Heinrich Esterhuizen and Mr. Ian Rossouw.

The 12th warder, Mr. John Jansen, was suspended on November 17 last year after he allegedly refused to accept transfer to another section of the prison.

Instructing attorney Mr. B. Wagley, of Essa Moosa and Associates, said the application had "become purely academic" because the warders had been reinstated.
Death Row’s mental torture

A Uitenhage man, whose sentence and conviction for a necklace murder have been set aside, has called on organisations to continue fighting for the abolition of the death penalty.

Mr Thozamile Mooi (29) was released from Pretoria Central Prison last week after spending two years and two months on Death Row.

His sentence and conviction have been set aside by the Appeal Court but a one-year sentence for public violence has been suspended for five years.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Mooi said he could not believe he has been released.

He described Death Row as "mental torture".

Although a moratorium on the death penalty had been declared, "comrades were still trapped there"; he said.

Appeal

He was told by prison warders that his appeal had been successful and said a hurried good-bye to fellow prisoners before leaving prison.

Mooi, who was unemployed at the time of his arrest, said he still needed time to adjust before deciding on future plans.

He said after political prisoners on Death Row had embarked on a hunger strike in February, prison conditions improved and inmates were now allowed to play soccer and visit one another in their cells.

Political prisoners on Death Row were hopeful they would be released soon.

United Democratic Front vice chairman in Pretoria, Mr Moss Chikane, called on the Government to release all political prisoners as an act of good faith.

He said negotiations affected all South Africans and prisoners should be freed to contribute to a new South Africa.
PRISOMER OF CONSCIENCE

MARION SPARG, 33, ANC and MK member, is being held in Pretoria Central Prison. She was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in March 1986, held in solitary confinement for five months and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for treason in November 1986.


In 1981, she helped petrol bomb the offices of the Progressive Federal Party’s offices in protest against the party’s participation in Republic Day celebrations.

Sparg left the country to join the ANC where she worked in the ANC’s department of information and publicity and received military training before returning to South Africa as an underground operative, carrying out attacks on police stations in East London and Johannesburg.
HUNGER STRIKE

TWENTY detainees are on a hunger strike at Witbank. The strike began on May 26, immediately after their detention. According to their lawyer they have been promised they will be charged soon.

The detainees who were on hunger strike at Grootvlei Prison, in the Free State, the East Rand's Modderbee Prison and Pretoria Central Prison were released last week.
Detainee cannot forget the horror

AMOS MASONDO was in Diepsloot Prison for most of the five-year State of Emergency, spending his days waiting for the regulations to be lifted.

Masondo, secretary of the Wits region of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, was released from Emergency detention last year. He was detained in June 1986, a few days after the imposition of the national State of Emergency — and only a few months after being released from detention under the partial Emergency (enforced in July 1985).

Yet this man with the spontaneous smile says: "I can't be bitter. But I can't forget, either." He can't forget the expectations — "others were being released; I may be released too" or that after every year, "they are not going to renew the regulations" — and the disappointment when he was not released. The mental horror of not knowing his fate was worse than any physical torture, he said.

He talks of the méches he witnessed during the Emergency. He saw young and old jailed for virtually no reason.

But even the outside world was a prison for Masondo during the Emergency. The first time he was released, in March 1986, he constantly looked over his shoulder, fearing re-arrest.

Masondo was lucky he could resume his place in the unions — not all detainees have their jobs waiting for them when they are released. But then he was restricted, another Emergency weapon.
Popcru march case postponed

The case against 15 members of the Police and Prisons Service Civil Rights Union who allegedly took part in an illegal march to John Vorster Square was postponed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday to June 14.
48 walk to freedom

Sunday Times Reporter

FORTY-EIGHT political prisoners were released yesterday following the amnesty announced by President F W de Klerk in Parliament on Thursday. Fortyeight prisoners were freed from Robben Island, among whom were Wayne Malgas, David Fortuin, Jeremy Veary and Ashraf Karriem.

The four were sentenced with Ashley Forbes in December 1988 in the Cape Supreme Court to various jail terms on terrorism and related charges. In a joint statement issued yesterday, they said their release should not be seen as a gesture of goodwill by the State President.
of state of Venda with regard to the ANC and Black trade unions. I respect the hon member have the
question put on the Question Paper.

Foreign companies, re-established after withdrawal

*4 Mr P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism to tell us:

(1) Whether any foreign companies who withdrew from South Africa for political reasons during the past five years have re-established themselves in South Africa since 2 February 1990, if so, how many,

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the companies concerned, if so, why not, if not, or what are their names?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Corrections.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

(1) and (2) It is not possible to furnish the desired information as no specific register is kept of the investments, disinvestments or re-investments of foreign companies in South Africa. If a foreign company itself establishes a place of business in South Africa, it is required in terms of section 322 of the Companies Act, 1973 to register as a foreign company. However, the practice generally followed is that a company doing business in South Africa, forms a South African company as an own subsidiary company or in cooperation with others. In those cases it is virtually impossible to determine the relationship between the South African company and the foreign company as no distinction is made between incorporated companies which are locally or foreign owned. Disclosure of the beneficial shareholders of such companies is also not a requirement in terms of the Act.

Foreign companies registered in South Africa and locally incorporated companies which are under foreign control, are also not necessarily deregistered when they cease their business activities. The relevant company is normally used for other purposes, such as a share transfer office, or the shell which remains after the sale of the business assets is sold for conducting another type of business.

Prisons of neighbouring states: SA citizens detained

*5 Mr P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs to tell us:

(1) Whether any South African citizens are at present (a) lawfully and (b) unlawfully detained in prisons of neighbouring states of the Republic of South Africa, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which neighbouring states,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

It will for understandable reasons not be in the interest of the persons concerned to publish this information, but the Department of Foreign Affairs will be pleased to furnish available information to the hon member on a confidential basis. I can, however, assure the hon member that the South African Government at all times takes all conceivable steps to look after the interests of those concerned.

ANC representatives' expenses paid from State funds

*6 Adv J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Constitutional Development to tell us:

Whether State funds were applied to pay for the (a) hotel expenses and (b) protection of the ANC representatives who stayed at Sonjerek West before and during the Groote Schuur talks between the ANC and the Government, if so, (i) what amount was spent in each case and (ii) from the funds of which State Department?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) and (ii) R116 159.78 was paid from the funds of the Constitutional Development Department for accommodation and meals for ANC representatives and staff.

(b) (i) and (ii) The Constitutional Development Service was not responsible for protection. I wish to refer the hon member to Question No 455 for written reply.

Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, were these funds originally budgeted for?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the mandate of the Constitutional Development Service is to arrange and organise conferences there is a general point under that vote which makes provision for accommodation and subsistence expenses of persons attending specific conferences and discussions.

Dr W J NYMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it correct — if I heard correctly — that he said that the South African Government did not take responsibility for the protection of the ANC members? [Interjections]

If I heard correctly, who was responsible for protection at their place of residence and elsewhere?

The MINISTER: The hon member did not hear correctly, Mr Speaker, but I should like to be of assistance to him. In his question, Question 455 to which I referred, is a question put to the hon the Minister of Law and Order the South Africa Police, which falls under him, was responsible for protection.

Adv C D DE JAGER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us an indication as to whether in the course of these negotiations which the Government engages, it is his Department's intention to pay the hotel accommodation of anyone who is invited by them to hold discussions with them on a new constitution? [Interjections]

The MINISTER: I do not have exact numbers here, but the delegation consisted of 11 members. [Interjections]

Adv J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have you been an indication as to whether in the course of these negotiations which the Government engages, it is his Department's intention to pay the hotel accommodation of anyone who is invited by them to hold discussions with them on a new constitution? [Interjections]

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the matter of the payment of accommodation expenses of persons attending discussions, depends on each case. In general, persons attending discussions or conferences must pay their own expenses. In this case, as was already the reply to a previous question, the security organisation concerned and the Constitutional Development Service held the conviction that the task of protection which was an extremely sensitive issue in this particular case, would, be best served if the Government, through the Constitutional Development Service, took responsibility for the accommodation of these people. [Interjections]

Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, has he now confirmed that this accommodation was paid for out of money budgeted for the effect that I would now like to inquire of the hon the Minister what percentage of the funds budgeted for conferences the cost of this accommodation comprises?

The MINISTER: I thank the hon member for the compliment in his belief that I carry so many figures in my head, but I do not carry them in my head. [Interjections]

West German Embassy: prisons service officers

*7 Adv C D DE JAGER asked the Minister of Justice to tell us:

(1) Whether the Government recently, after consultations with five suspended non-white prisons service officers who were occupying a post at the West German Embassy in Cape Town, indicated that these five, as well as approximately 400 other suspended and dismissed non-white prisons service officers, would be reinstated in service as so far,

(2) whether the officers concerned have been reinstated in service, if so, (a) on what grounds and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) The Government did not negotiate with the five suspended members of the Prison Service who occupied a portion of the West German Embassy.

On 17 May 1990 I visited the Johannesburg Prison. This visit was arranged and planned during the previous week and had as an object a conversation with the warders. Amongst this large group of warders who met was also a large number of warders who had previously been suspended but had since then resumed their duties unconditionally. After the visit I released a statement to the effect that the suspended members in the remainder of the country could apply for the lifting of their
THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Order
(1) In the "Enforcement of the Control of the Chinese Conversation Act, 1992" (Act 332), the words "enforcement of the control of the Chinese conversation" mean the enforcement of the control of the people's conversations with the aim of preventing the spread of the Chinese conversation. The enforcement of the control of the people's conversations is subject to the authority of the Minister of the Interior.

(2) The enforcement of the control of the people's conversations is subject to the authority of the Minister of the Interior. The enforcement of the control of the people's conversations is subject to the authority of the Minister of the Interior.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Order
(1) The "Enforcement of the Chinese Conversation Act, 1992" (Act 332) applies to the enforcement of the control of the people's conversations. The enforcement of the control of the people's conversations is subject to the authority of the Minister of the Interior.

(2) The enforcement of the control of the people's conversations is subject to the authority of the Minister of the Interior.
The Minister of Justice

Section 50 of the Evidence Act 1956

(1) The presenting of the evidence of the accused

(2) The examining of the evidence of the prosecution

(3) The cross-examination of the evidence of the prosecution

(4) The re-examining of the evidence of the prosecution

(5) The final argument of the prosecution

(6) The judgment of the court

(7) The order of the court

The evidence of the accused will be presented first, followed by the examination of the evidence of the prosecution, then the cross-examination, re-examination, final argument, and finally the judgment and order of the court.

The Minister of Justice

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(7) The order of the court

The evidence of the accused will be presented first, followed by the examination of the evidence of the prosecution, then the cross-examination, re-examination, final argument, and finally the judgment and order of the court.
The Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Robert Howard, presented a bill for the recovery of unpaid rental arrears.

The bill, introduced in the House of Commons in 1974, proposes to modify existing laws to allow landlords to recover unpaid rent from tenants more efficiently.

The bill is designed to address the growing problem of unpaid rent, which is a significant burden for landlords.

The Minister highlighted the need for the bill, stating that the current system is too cumbersome and ineffective in ensuring that landlords are compensated for their losses.

The bill also includes provisions to improve the dispute resolution process, making it easier for tenants to understand their rights and obligations.

The Minister assured the House that the bill will be carefully scrutinized and will be brought back to the House for further discussion and approval.

The bill is expected to be debated in the House of Commons in the coming weeks, and the Minister is confident that it will receive the support of the majority of Members of Parliament.
Ministers deny Popcru wards' reinstatement

Political Staff

No indication had been given to the five members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), who occupied the West German embassy in the city, that they would be reinstated, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, also denied that the government had negotiated with the five.

Mr. Vlok was questioned in Parliament by Dr. Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) and Mr. Coetsee by Mr. Chris de Jager (CP Bethal) about the embassy sit-in.
Prisoners are whipped, says Coetsee

BY BARRY STRIEK
Political Staff

SERVING prisoners could be given sentences of whipping and last year 120 prisoners received corporal punishment, 28 of whom were aged between 30 and 39, the Minister of Justice, Mr Koble Coetsee, said yesterday.

During the first four months of this year, 17 prisoners, five of whom were aged between 30 and 39, received whipping sentences, he said in reply to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Lester Fuchs (DP, Hillbrow).

A magistrate could try a prisoner for any alleged contravention of, or failure to comply with, the Prisons Act.

"A prisoner who is sentenced to corporal punishment is examined by a medical officer beforehand and the corporal punishment proceeds only after the prisoner has been certified medically fit by the medical officer."

"The medical officer supervises the infliction of corporal punishment and he must stop the proceedings if he is of the opinion that prisoner's health could be adversely affected." Mr Coetsee also said in reply to another question by Mr Fuchs that dietary punishment was permitted and applied in South African prisons. "Before a prisoner is subject to solitary confinement with dietary punishment, he is examined by a medical officer," he said.
The AWB plans to hold a march in Welkom to protest against the detention of a suspect over the Melrose House bombing blast in Pretoria. It will also protest against the release of 48 political prisoners.

Permission for the march has been sought but has not yet been granted.

The protest is against the detention of Mr Jan Meyer, a close friend of AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche.
Leeuwkop prisoners end hunger strike

By Mzikayise Edom

FIVE prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison who have been on a hunger strike since June 4, started eating on Tuesday, the Prisons Department confirmed yesterday.

The Vereeniging branch of the Detainees Support Committee said the prisoners went on a hunger strike in support for their demand for among other things, their immediate release.

The men are serving jail terms ranging from four to 12 years.

They are: Jacob Motaung, Patrick Modibeit, Josa Moleloung, Petros Mokoena and Samuel Rasigotle.

They were all found guilty and convicted on charges of public violence and intimidation.

Spokeswoman for the Prisons Department, Captain W van Bergen, confirmed that the men were on hunger strike. "They started eating on Tuesday," she said.
A beacon of hope that shines for the newly-freed islanders

First taste of freedom ... A meal at Cowley House for the 28 prisoners released from Robben island this week

Tears are very much a part of the Cowley House story, but so too are the smiles.

It wasn't always so, however. When the South African government first started incarcerating its political opponents on the island in the early Sixties, there were no releases — and no refuge offering the prisoners' families. But a warm meal and means of transport

"People used to come to Cape Town and sleep in the railway station," Cowley House co-ordinator Nobs Wessels recalls. "With little money, bewildered in a strange city, some — and most of them were women — would walk the 5km to Quay Five at Cape Town docks. Sometimes they missed the ferry and thus also their only chance in many months of seeing their men.

In 1974, a fieldworker with the Dependents' Conference — an apartheid organisation dedicated to easing the plight of families whose breadwinner is jailed — started inviting families to his home.

But as the number of political prisoners grew, David Vui ran out of space as did the friends whom he'd roped in to help.

Then, in 1978, the founder of the Dependents' Conference — the late Morry Henderson — acquired Cowley House from the Anglican Church. The former inhabitants of the 90-year-old building, monks of the order of St John the Evangelist, were returning to England.

Since then, Cowley House has come to mean much more than a bed, a meal and a ride to the ferry. Says Wessels: "It is a place for the families to come together, to share the traumas and the difficulties as well as food and shelter."

And for newly-released prisoners adjusting to the shock of the new, it is a place where they can take stock of themselves or simply be, like the who just wanted to sit and watch the moon. Locked up for the night every day at 4pm, he hadn't seen its face in 14 years.

During the past decade others have used Cowley House too: relatives of political prisoners, parents desperate to detain children, wives and husbands pleading on behalf of condemned spouses. The list is endless.

When African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu was married in 1986, the islanders were among the first to be notified. So was the newly-released Sisulu. It was a happy day for all.
Irene in 1987, she held her reception at Cowley House. 'Mrways, of course, was unable to attend. After his release in October 1989 he first set eyes on the place his wife had come to regard as a home from home. This time his wife was absent; she had died the year before.

Although often perceived as closer to the African National Congress than its ideological foe, the Pan Africanist Congress, Cowley House has striven for a political stance Nade Wessels prefers to call “all-embracing” rather than non-aligned. Among those who’ve spent their first night of freedom under its roof are ANC, PAC and Black Consciousness Movement members.

To complement counselling sessions for families, a special programme to help newly-released prisoners rebuild their lives is under way, according to Cowley House committee member Tom Winslow.

He describes the institution as “a beacon of hope.”

But while recent releases have kindled that beacon, they have also seen Cowley House’s resources stretched beyond the limit.

“Our budget is completely blown,” Winslow said. Projected at about R150 000 for the year — excluding church-funded salaries — only R66 000 had so far been raised.

“It cost R2 500 just to hire combis to transport the 28 who were released at the weekend. The telephone bill is going to be enormous, but how can you not let someone just freed from prison phone his family with the news?”

“We can forget about our budget,” Winslow said.

Recent releases were also making fundraising doubly difficult.

“People think it’s all over, when really it’s just starting.”

“Although 78 prisoners have been released since February, there are still 281 prisoners on Robben Island — and thousands more in prisons across the country.”

The low profile Cowley House has carefully maintained over the years — to protect those who use it and prevent the service it offers from being “disrupted”, as Nade Wessels so delicately put it — has further hindered fundraising.

Said Winslow: “There is still much work to be done at Cowley House. But we need help to do it.”

Like other Cowley House workers, they are underpaid and overworked.

“But it’s all worth it,” said Nade Wessel. “Despite all the suffering, the people we get to deal with are just wonderful.”

If you would like to make a donation to Cowley House, the address is 126 Chapel Street, Woodstock, Cape Town. Cowley House is legally entitled to collect funds under the auspices of the Church of the Province of South Africa.
There are at present about 3,000 political prisoners in the country. Although since February 20 people have been released -- with a further 48 to be freed in terms of State President FW de Klerk's promises of June 7 -- the releases are offset by new convictions, according to the BRC.

Detention without trial continues under the ISA and as of June 5 44 people were still being held in terms of the Act.

Detentions will also continue in Natal, where the State of Emergency remains in force.
SADF, Prisons to get pay hikes

THE Defence Force and Prisons Services personnel can expect hefty pay hikes comparable with those announced this week for the police, government sources said yesterday.

Police personnel from the rank of constable to colonel will receive increases ranging from 4% to 79% on July 1, but spokesmen for the Defence Force and Prisons could not say when their increases would come on line.

Equivalent ranks structures are expected to benefit from the improved packages.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday “We already know that salary adjustments are in the pipeline over and above the 10% received in April.”

He declined to give further details.

However, a government source said that the improved salary structures worked out by police were expected to be transferred to the Defence Force.

The Prisons Services have already confirmed that parity with the basic remuneration structure of the police force is coming.
Prisons Service neglect alleged after inmate found with TB

By Carina le Grange

A political prisoner was sent to hospital with tuberculosis recently, a few days after being released from Modder B prison in Benoni.

Richard Sekonya (26), who lived in Senqukhumla at the time of his arrest four years ago, was taken by his father last Wednesday to a general practitioner who cannot be named for professional reasons.

The doctors say.

The doctor, who is a member of Namda (National Medical and Dental Association), told The Star Mr Sekonya told her he had repeatedly asked warders at Modder B to take him to a doctor since he started coughing at Easter.

"I could see he was all the moment he walked in. He was thin and pale - any layman would have thought him ill. He never saw a doctor despite his repeated requests. He was only given small white tablets by the warders," she said.

She said she immediately sent him for X-rays and pulmonary TB was confirmed.

The doctor said she learnt that at one stage he had been in a cell with 40 others, all of whom may be in danger of contracting TB.

"I feel very angry that he had this experience. It makes me wonder what type of medical service they provide to people in prison," she said.

The spokesman for Namda, Dr Fazel Randela, said "We are told every prisoner is seen by doctors. We are led to believe this by the district surgeon. This proves not to be true. What about the 40 other prisoners?"

Prisons Service says:

It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to furnish details with regard to the medical treatment of individuals.

However, the service wishes to state categorically that the medical treatment of all people entrusted to its care is of a very high standard.

All prisoners have access to medical care on a daily basis.

Where necessary, district surgeons refer prisoners to other medical practitioners, specialists or public hospitals for further consultation or treatment.

Policy

Prescribed treatment is strictly carried out.

Contrary to the allegations that the person in question (Mr Sekonya) never saw a doctor, it can be mentioned that he consulted various doctors on numerous occasions - 25 times in all.

(The Prison Services did not say whether this was after or before Easter.)

Policy provides that in a case where a person has been positively diagnosed, for example, as a tuberculosis sufferer, precautionary measures are taken to prevent the spread of the disease.
Prisons Bill provides for new daily parole system

THE Prisons Amendment Bill established a daily parole system in terms of which prisoners could go out and work during the day and return to prison at night in a transition period during the final stages of their sentence, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Dane Schutte, said.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Prisons Amendment Bill, he said prisoners who used this system to work for their private employer during the day would, however, not be able to use the prison as a hotel with free accommodation.

If they earned an income, they could be required to recompense the State for their accommodation.

The Bill further provided for an increase in fines for crimes under the Prisons Act so as to make them more effective in relation to the value of the rand.

Prisons Service members were also being given the assurance their case would be properly heard before they were dismissed, and, when they had been, they could make representations to the minister within 30 days if they felt the grounds for dismissal were unfair, he said.

Mr W J Meyer (LP Robertson) said there had to be a reason why a Prisons Service member suddenly decided to go on strike.

The Bill scrapped compulsory separation of prisoners on the basis of race, although male and female prisoners would still be separated, as was the practice all over the world, and juveniles would be separated from hardened prisoners, and gangs from others.

The Labour Party supported the Bill — Sapa.
For rent: desirable prison cell

PARLIAMENT — Prisoners would have to pay rent to the State if they earned an income, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Danie Schutte, told Parliament last night during the second reading of Prisons Amendment Bill.

In terms of the Bill, in a transition period during the final stages of their sentence prisoners would be able to work "outside" and return to their cells at night, Mr Schutte said.

He said prisoners who worked for private employers could, if they earned an income, be required to pay the State for their accommodation.

Prisons Service members were also being given the assurance that their cases would be properly heard before they were dismissed.

The Bill scrapped the compulsory separation of prisoners on the basis of race, although male and female prisoners would still be separated, and juveniles could be separated from hardened prisoners. — Sapa
'No negotiations until all prisoners are free'

FAMILIES of political prisoners appealed to the United Nations delegation visiting South Africa this week to take back a message that proper negotiations would not succeed until every political prisoner was released.

In an open letter to the delegation, the families said they welcomed the moves to negotiations.

"This is what our people fought for, for so many years. However, we do not believe true negotiations can begin until all our children, husbands, wives, brothers and sisters are outside their jails.

"They, too, wish to take part in this new process, they, too, wish to be part of a new South Africa.

"It is impossible for them to do this while they are still in prison," the letter read.

They said true reconciliation in South Africa could only take place with forgiveness.

"If we are to move forward together, we must be able to do so without retribution and without fear.

"We have faith in those who represent us on this committee and believe the results will be positive."
Mandela and Mbeki differ over number of prisoners

NEW YORK - Differences between ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and other leading members of his organisation on the number of political prisoners whose release the ANC is negotiating with President F W de Klerk’s government, emerged in New York this week.

At a Press conference at the end of his European tour in The Hague, Holland last week, Mandela said the ANC was negotiating the release of “almost 1 000 political prisoners,” with the SA government.

In terms of the conflicting definitions of “political prisoners,” he added, the SA government was currently negotiating on a figure of 577 people.

Mandela said he did not foresee any major problems to be overcome on this difference during negotiations in this regard with the SA government.

At a Press conference in New York on Tuesday, the ANC’s Director of Media Service, said in response to a question on Mandela’s figure: “That is not so.”

Earlier at the conference, leading American anti-apartheid activists and politicians, particularly Randall Robinson, leader of the Transafrika group which has been prominent in the establishment in the United States of sanctions legislation, referred repeatedly to more than 3 000 political prisoners being held, as one of the reasons sanctions should be maintained.

Apparent discrepancy

Asked to clarify the discrepancy, Sisulu explained the ANC’s figure of 3 000 plus was “also taking into account some of the detainees in South Africa and also some of those convicted in terms of the common criminal code.”

Interrupted and asked specifically if Mandela’s figure of almost 1 000 political prisoners at issue was correct, he said “That is not so.”

The issue of agreeing on the number of prisoners that may be defined as “political” and unconditionally released, is one of the major avenues of ongoing discussions between the Government and the ANC, in terms of the May 2 Groote Schuur Minute agreement on achieving elimination of obstacles to full-scale negotiations on a new non-racial constitution for South Africa.

Sources in New York this week indicated there was no controversy in the apparent discrepancy over figures, as American anti-apartheid campaigners might, understandably, not be fully up to date on the latest state of play in negotiations between the ANC and the Government.

This appeared to be confirmed at the press conference by Sisulu’s response, in which he made it clear he was well aware of Mandela’s statements in The Hague, but phrased his reply so that he did not contradict Robinson, whose support within the US political spectrum for the ANC’s cause is ‘highly valued.’ - Sapa
Tembisa Youth Congress activist Thabiso Richard Radebe was arrested by the security police on June 18 while recovering in Tembisa hospital from an attack by an unknown group of persons armed with knives and pangas.

It was the second time Radebe had been attacked. In the first attack on April 27, 1990, he was shot in the stomach by an unknown group of persons.

Radebe’s family and legal representatives do not know at present why he is being detained and what the reasons for his detention are. They are also worried that his medical condition may deteriorate while in custody.

Radebe is 25 years old and was studying at Soshicet before his arrest.
Cape jail, like a small, isolated town

POLISHMOUTH Prison opened its cell doors to the Cape Times last week to reveal life on the inside. DANIEL SIMON reports.

POLISHMOUTH Prison is like a small jail set in the middle of a world apart from the outside world — a world that was designed to keep people away from the rest of society. In this prison, there is no contact with the outside world, and the guards and inmates live in a self-sufficient community.

The prison is run by a warden who is a former police officer. He is responsible for the daily operations of the prison and ensuring that all inmates are treated fairly and safely. He also oversees the education and training programs available to inmates, which include literacy, job training, and other vocational skills.

Inmates are housed in cells that are designed to provide privacy and security. They are provided with basic necessities such as food, clothing, and medical care. The prison has a medical facility on-site, and inmates are treated by a team of medical professionals.

The prison also has a variety of recreational activities available to inmates, such as sports and music. These activities help to keep the inmates mentally and physically active and provide a sense of normalcy in their daily lives.

Despite the challenges of living in a prison environment, many inmates find a sense of community and support among their fellow inmates. They also have opportunities to learn and grow, both personally and professionally.

The goal of the prison system is to rehabilitate inmates and prepare them for re-entry into society. However, it is not always successful in achieving this goal, and many inmates return to crime after being released.

In conclusion, the prison is a unique and isolated place where life is stripped down to its bare essentials. It is a world apart from the rest of society, and the inmates are forced to exist in a self-contained community. Despite the challenges, there are moments of humanity and compassion among the inmates and guards, and the hope of a better future remains a possibility for many.

DANIEL SIMON
Cape Times

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DANIEL SIMON
Cape Times
The minimum-security prison plan at Polismoor prison has been called a "model" by the Prison Service and is designed to accommodate the needs of prisoners. However, some have criticized the plan, saying it does not go far enough in addressing the issues faced by prisoners.

The prison service has defended the plan, saying it provides a safe and secure environment for prisoners. However, some have raised concerns about the use of isolation cells and the potential for mental health issues to go unnoticed.

The plan includes a range of features, including separate accommodation for prisoners with special needs, a dedicated gym, and a range of educational and vocational opportunities. However, some have argued that these measures are not enough to address the needs of prisoners.
PRISON BUSKERS... Groups of juvenile prisoners will get together and sing songs when they are not busy with other activities such as attending the prison's school, or tidying their communal cells.

ESCAPEES These three prisoners are serving a 35-day sentence for escaping from Pollsmoor Prison recently. The three stumbled into a police patrol shortly after escaping from the prison grounds. Here the prisoners enjoy a game of cards together in their shared cell.
Convicts cost SA R1.6m a day

TAXPAYERS are spending R1.683m a day to keep an average of 115,000 people in jail, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said at the weekend.

And with SA’s prisons having space for only 88,000, the overcrowding rate was 33%, it said.

"Nicro, a private welfare organisation whose responsibility is the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders, said 83% of its clients were illiterate, semi-literate or unskilled.

"The vast amount of Nicro clients are arrested and convicted for crimes of economic origin. It is a well-researched fact that unemployment creates conditions in which people are most at risk in terms of the criminal law."

"It is also a well-documented fact that the youth who are not attending school are in the highest risk category in terms of conflict with the law," Nicro said.

The SA Prisons Service's latest annual report shows a daily average prison population of 111,597 prisoners for 1998/99. The breakdown is 79,036 blacks, 27,133 coloureds, 4,948 whites and 7,382 Asians.

The 1998/99 figure is 24,019 higher than the 87,578 average for 1997/98 and 76 higher than the 1996/97 average of 111,451.

The Prisons Service said the lower daily average prison population during 1991/92 could be attributed largely to the greater number of releases subsequent to the amnesty granted on 31 May 1991.

"Another contributing factor was that there were fewer admissions of unsentenced prisoners during the year under review," it said.

Nicro said that in an increasingly violent society people paid enormous amounts to create a feeling of security.

"According to experts, securing a family, house, car and possessions properly could cost an initial R42,000, plus R1,494 a year thereafter, excluding comprehensive insurance, medical aid and pension payments."

"More than 50% of white households in SA now have guns, and firearms are seen by experts as an integral part of a security system," Nicro said.

Wits University Project for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelman told a Nicro AGM last week prison rehabilitation was lacking or at best ineffective. He said according to Nicro estimates, 72% of prisoners had been in jail before, compared with 11% in the Netherlands.
**Disease scare at ‘Sun City’ jail**

By SOPHIE TEMBA

A SECTION of Johannesburg Prison has been placed under quarantine after one inmate had been diagnosed as having meningitis – a highly contagious disease.

The liaison office of the South African Prison Service confirmed that one case of meningitis had been diagnosed at the prison commonly known as “Sun City”.

They said the matter was brought to the attention of the district surgeon and measures had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Visits to awaiting-trial prisoners were cancelled from Tuesday

A medical doctor said meningitis brought on many complications. The disease could lead to an abscess forming in the brain.

He said the patient would have to be monitored and transferred to hospital. The rest of the inmates should be closely watched and the prison authorities would have to make sure steps were taken to protect them.

Prisoners have the right to demand the help of independent doctors.

If steps were not taken to protect the inmates, it could be very dangerous, he said.

This is the second case of meningitis in Johannesburg Prison.

In 1988 hundreds of trials had to be postponed when 796 prisoners in the Medium A section were placed under quarantine after an inmate contracted the disease.

This week, hundreds of people who arrived to visit friends and relatives were turned away from the prison without explanation.

Smuts Mokoena said he went to the prison on three different days to visit his son, only to be kept waiting outside from morning until visiting time was over.

He said no explanation was given to the waiting crowds and most of them were angered by the authorities’ refusal to tell them what the problem was.
Two hurt in Death Row battle

By ELIAS MALULEKE

Two political prisoners were injured in the Death Row cells at Pretoria Maximum Prison recently after a fierce knife battle with members of the "26" prison gang.

A group of common-law prisoners from the "26" gang, attacked political prisoners in the showers.

Later in the day they stormed the death cells in another attack which was repulsed.

In the same week, gang members attacked a third political prisoner.

The knife battles on Death Row occurred on Thursday last week but only became known this week when the Lawyers for Human Rights Monitoring Group visited the prison.

Prison gang jealousy over possible amnesty for political prisoners is believed to have led to the conflict.

Relatives of the assaulted men - Delmas treason trialist Tinlin Masango and Death Row prisoner Nelson Bos - confirmed the two were stabbed by gang members.

A Prison Service statement said a high premium was placed on maintaining an orderly society in prisons.

"Every complaint of an alleged assault or harassment, no matter how petty, is regarded in a very serious light.

"It is confirmed that an incident took place on April 26 in which two prisoners were slightly injured. Besides the necessary medical treatment which was given, a depart-
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"Every complaint of an alleged assault or harassment, no matter how petty, is regarded in a very serious light.

"It is confirmed that an incident took place on April 26 in which two prisoners were slightly injured. Besides the necessary medical treatment which was given, a departmental inquiry into the alleged assault was conducted and it was handed over to the South African Police for investigation."

According to sources the violence is the culmination of rising tension between political and common crime prisoners since President FW de Klerk suspended hangings in his February 2 speech.

Prison co-ordinator Tom Manthatha told City Press the fight was fierce and it was fortunate no one was killed.

In a statement LHR said it had been aware for some time of tension between prison gangs and so-called political prisoners.

"We believe much of the tension is a result of the insecurity of the future of condemned prisoners. This is a natural result of the present moratorium combined with months and years already spent awaiting possible notices of execution."
ANC stands on prison

Talks won't resume,

Until Nelson returns
Scores of babies are behind bars

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

There were 177 babies in South African prisons, according to the latest count, carried out in May this year.

Although Shirley Gunn is being held in a police cell at present, it has been suggested she be moved to Pollsmoor Prison where there are better facilities for herself where she could be reunited with her son, Haroon.

If the transfer takes place she will fall under prisons policy which holds that female prisoners be admitted with their infants where the babies are wholly or partially dependent on breastfeeding.

Further, prisons believe in "accommodating them at State expense for as long as it is considered to be physically or psychologically essential," a spokesman for Prison Service said yesterday.

Policy

"This also applies to babies born while their mothers are in prison.

"Regardless of their age infants can remain with their mothers for as long as it is considered essential for medical, psychological and nutritional reasons.

"It is however the policy to place small children of prisoners in family or foster care as soon as possible."

According to the spokesman, all babies and children were given a full physical examination by a physician shortly after admission and as often as necessary thereafter, with each consultation and all treatment being recorded.

"Prison nurses routinely record the children's weight and are in daily contact with the younger children, helping the mothers with their care."

Medical problems are referred to the prison doctor or dentist, the spokesman said.

Complex

Mrs Barbara Harker, acting national director of Nicro, (the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) said this was an "incredibly emotive" and complex issue.

Any decision depended on the length of the mother's sentence and the welfare of the child, but that generally in Western countries removing the baby from the mother could be considered a "cruel and unusual punishment."
Caught in legal tug-of-war

By REHANA ROSSOUW

THIS is 16-month-old Haron Gunn Sallie — the toddler at the centre of a legal tug-of-war between his family and the security police who want to separate him from his mother

This week as lawyers argued over who will get to keep him, the cheerful boy played quietly in the corridor outside the Cape Town children’s court. Social workers removed him from his mother last week, without her consent. Both Gunn and the child were described as "traumatised" by their separation.

His mother, Shirley Gunn, detained on June 25 under Section 26 of the Internal Security Act, has pleaded for permission to have regular contact visits with her child.

In a letter handed to the Cape Town Supreme Court, Gunn, who is a qualified social worker, spoke about the harmful effects of a child’s separation from his mother.

The child’s grandmother, Mrs Audrey Gunn, brought an application for him to be returned to his mother, but this has been opposed by security police.

**Solitary confinement**

Haron was held with his mother until July 6 before being taken to Tenterden, a place of safety in Witsenburg — a short distance from the police station, where Gunn is being held in solitary confinement.

Gunn, a former trade unionist with the now defunct Clothing Workers Union (Clowu) was detained in the Karoo after having been on the run for about three years.

The decision on Haron’s fate was referred to the Children’s Court on Wednesday.

He was brought to the court hearing by a child care worker from Tenterden and was allowed to remain with his grandmother and aunt, Mrs Jennifer Geeman, when the court adjourned for two hours.
Ceasefire 'trade-off'

From MONO BADELA
Johannesburg. — Indications were strong this week that the ANC will announce the cessation of hostilities as a trade-off for a general amnesty and indemnity for all political prisoners and exiles.
ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela is expected to meet President FW de Klerk soon after his return to the country next Wednesday.
Sources close to the ANC here said Mandela is expected to announce the cessation of hostilities soon after the talks with De Klerk and a meeting of the ANC's NEC.
It is expected that De Klerk would make a simultaneous announcement about the release of political prisoners.
Sources said within the ANC there was an acceptance of the government's difficulty to release and indemnify members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the movement's armed wing, while a state of war existed.

They emphasised, however, that the ANC would retain its capacity to wage armed struggle against the regime.

Internal leader of the ANC, Walter Sisulu, said at a press conference here on Monday the "cessation of fire" would be announced as soon as political prisoners were released.

He stressed, however, that "obstacles" such as the Natal violence, would have to be removed before meaningful talks with the government could continue.

It is believed that the Joint Working Group, established by the ANC and the government after the Groote Schuur meeting in May, had ironed out most of the remaining problems regarding political prisoners and exiles.

Positive

Representatives in the group are to report to the respective parties next week.

The "positive results" emanating from the Working Group's discussions are expected to "smooth" the Mandela/De Klerk talks.

Meanwhile, ANC sources said the next round of talks between ANC and government delegations would be held during the latter part of August.

Publicity chief Pallo Jordan said Mandela would be required to rest and consult the movements structures before the next round of talks could commence.

*Mandela's red Mercedes Benz, built by NUMSA workers with unpaid overtime, will be presented to him at a rally at the Sisa Dukase Stadium at Mdantsane near East London. The car is worth R250 000.

Rightwing backlash to revolt in rural areas

THE rural uprisings in several parts of the Cape have taken a new turn as conservative local authorities and businesses take reprisals.

In Vryburg the municipality has threatened to cut supplies of water and electricity to break a rent boycott.

In the North-Eastern Cape town of Burgersdorp blacks, who have embarked on a consumer boycott, are being refused petrol by local service stations.

*Nelson Mandela

Cessation of hostilities

Full Reports — Page 2
By DANIEL SIMON

THREE Pollsmoor prisoners are on a hunger strike in protest at having to eat “shotgun pork” and “shotgun chicken” in particular — and “bad food” in general.

The prisoners are also protesting against the new prison chief, who has allegedly taken away the rights of many prisoners since taking office.

Commenting on the strike, former emergency detainee and practising lawyer Mr Willie Hofmeyer said prison meals were “awful”.

He said the term “shotgun” had been coined by prisoners as all meat dishes were shredded before being served.

According to Mr Hofmeyer, breakfast consisted of a bowl of porridge with a tablespoon of sugar and a cup of “undrinkable tea”.

“At lunchtime, prisoners get eight slices of bread, two tablespoons of margarine and a teaspoon of jam with a cup of soup or cold-drink.

“Supper consisted of millet rice, boiled vegetables and soya beans, supplemented at times by shotgun pork or chicken,” Mr Hofmeyer said.

The Prisons Service yesterday confirmed that three prisoners had refused to take meals served to them since yesterday morning.

“Prisoners do not have to resort to undisciplined behaviour to have their complaints or requests attended to,” Prison Services said.
Fire in forgery probe office

By Craig Kottel

A fire has damaged desks and unimportant papers in the John Vorster Square office where police are investigating a R700 000 find of forged banknotes in Johannesburg, a spokesman said.

Detectives have opened an arson docket, but it is not known if the fire was deliberately set to destroy evidence in the case.

Sixteen people have so far been arrested in connection with the case and police have questioned a prominent lawyer.

The lawyer was not arrested but may be charged later, police said.

The John Vorster Square fire broke out on Monday night at the third-floor offices of the Fraud Squad.

Two detectives extinguished the blaze.

A completed docket and two notes scribbled on paper were destroyed.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said police were not prepared to speculate on the cause of the fire, but said an arson docket was opened to enable as thorough a probe as possible to take place.

Investigations into the forgery case were continuing.

As these were of an extremely sensitive nature, no further details were yet available, Captain Opperman said.
Prison authorities deny bad food claim

PRISON heads sample all prison food before it is served to the prisoners, the Prisons Services said in a statement yesterday.

The prison authorities were reacting to allegations that prison food was “awful” as fourth Polismonian inmate joined a hunger strike protest yesterday.

Responding to claims that all meat dishes were shredded before being served, the statement said that “although mince was served from time to time”, allegations that “meat was shredded and the tea is undrinkable are untrue”.

“Prison food, although it does not cater for individual preferences, is provided according to an approved diet scale, drawn up in consultation with dieticians from the Department of National Health and corresponding to international nutritional standards,” the Prisons Services said. They added that meals were prepared “tastefully”.
Robben Island relations 'cordial'

Relationships between ANC and PAC prisoners on Robben Island were "cordial" although the two organisations would not meet because of ideological differences, released PAC prisoner Mr Jan Shoba said in Cape Town yesterday.

Shoba, together with three other Pan Africanist Congress members, was released from Robben Island on Monday after being imprisoned since December 13, 1985 on charges of belonging to a banned organisation.

He was also jailed for possessing arms of war and supplying weapons to others.

Press conference

Asked at a Press conference yesterday whether the four released men, Mr Elly July, Mr Michael Gqamana, Shoba and Mr Mandleh Keyre, would take up arms again, PAC executive for the Western Cape Mr Barney Desai said the question was "very provocative."

"We won't indicate what we will do, but we are not an invading army, we are a people's army," Shoba told journalists. "Sapa"
Prisoners reject food

The South African Prisons Service has confirmed that four prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison are on a hunger strike.

The prisoners are refusing any meals served by the prison and claim the prison food is generally poor.

A prison spokesman said the food was provided according to an approved diet scale drawn up in consultation with health authorities and did not cater for individual preferences.

The prisoners began the hunger strike on Monday.
SEVEN political prisoners held at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town embarked on a hunger strike on Wednesday after prison authorities failed to respond to their demand for greater privileges.

They are, among other things, demanding more visits, contact visits, sporting activities and that handcuffs be removed while being transported.

Six of them are former Robben Island prisoners transferred to Pollsmoor a year ago.

According to the Human Rights Commission, four other prisoners went on hunger strike on Monday, demanding an improvement in prison conditions and better quality food.
Inflation rate slips as credit demand takes a nosedive

By Sven Lünsche

Economic figures released yesterday confirm that inflation is slowing down more rapidly than previously estimated.

The inflation rate itself fell to 13.6 percent in June from 13.9 percent in May — well below the 15 percent level at which it had settled for almost a year.

More importantly, credit demand, which has been fuelled by price increases over the past few years, is declining significantly.

Statistics released by the Reserve Bank show that the broad money supply measure, M3, increased by a provisionally estimated 17.66 percent in June to R153.44 billion.

This compares with rises of 19.12 percent in May and 21.57 percent in April.

At the beginning of the year M3 was rising to 24 percent, and economists were sceptical whether the increases could be brought down to the targeted levels of 11 to 15 percent set by the Reserve Bank.

This now looks a certainty. On a seasonally adjusted basis, M3 in June rose by 13.63 percent on the actual money supply figure of the fourth quarter, which is used as the basis for the Bank's target range.

Econometrix analyst Dr Azar Jammun says the low monthly rise in M3 of 9.93 percent is a strong indication that credit demand is slowing down significantly.

This is also reflected in the fall of the narrow M1 money supply to 15.27 percent in May from 19.97 percent in April, which is a more direct indication of credit expansion and bank lending,” Dr Jammun says.

M1 includes notes and coins in circulation, as well as changes in demand and short-term deposits, but excludes long-term deposits, which are often subject to re-intermediation.

Dr Jammun, however, warns against putting too much emphasis on the recent sharp monthly declines in M3 because the falls have been exaggerated by technical factors.

The inflation rate in June, however, reflects the previous slowdown in credit demand.

Central Statistical Services reported yesterday that the year-on-year increase in the consumer price index (CPI) had fallen to 13.6 percent in June, from 13.9 percent in May.

On a monthly basis, price rises eased to 0.7 percent between May and June.

The inflation rate for food items declined from 13.6 percent in May to 13.3 percent in June, with only a minimal 0.6 percent rise recorded on a monthly basis.

Again, however, Dr Jammun sounds a note of caution. “From a purely statistical point of view we have reached the end of the downturn in inflation.

“However, if monthly price increases can be limited to levels of 0.5 to 0.6 percent we will probably see further real declines in inflation,” Dr Jammun says.

The Reserve Bank figures show that total claims on the public sector increased from R523 million in April to R2.07 billion in May, reflecting recent moves by the bank to soak up excess liquidity in the money market.
**Popcru warder claims assault by AWB member**

By HENRY LUDSKI

A YOUNG Pollsmoor Prison warder was this week allegedly choked and punched by an officer claiming to be a member of the rightwing Afrikaner Weerstands beweging (AWB).

Sergeant Graham Wicomb, who had to be treated by a doctor, has since had a charge of assault against his superior at the Kirstenhof Police Station. This was confirmed on Wednesday by Western Cape police spokesperson, Lieutenant Denise Brand.

Wicomb alleged the incident took place shortly after the officer summoned him to his office in connection with an "incident" at their early morning staff meeting.

He claimed the officer, who said he was an AWB member, became abusive and made derogatory remarks.

Wicomb, a member of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), returned to work recently after being suspended for more than two months for striking in protest against discrimination and poor working conditions in the Prisons Service.
Rights after hunger strike

SEVEN political prisoners held at Pollsmoor Prison who embarked on a hunger strike last week have won their demands for improved conditions.

The seven, T Mazok, O Dube, A Takhala, G Dyams, S Niles, Z Noko and P Mazibuka suspended their hunger strike on Friday.

They will now longer be chained when they leave the prison grounds and will be allowed to wear civilian clothes outside, a lawyer for the group said.

They will also be allowed to keep their monthly allowances and can go to the sports grounds on weekends to play volleyball and soccer.

The Prisons Services has agreed to their demand to buy a radio and cassettes and replace the doctor presently attending to them.

In a memorandum to the head of the prison, the seven said they were prepared to pursue the matter to its logical conclusion and were prepared to endure the repercussions of their action.
By Brendan Templeton

The municipal strike in boycott-hit Vereeniging would not be resolved until 400 arrested workers were released, spokesman for the Municipal Labour Workers Union (MSFWU) Phillip Masa said yesterday.

The workers were arrested on Tuesday for "constituting a danger to traffic", and were each granted R50 bail, which would "take some time" for the union to raise, Mr Masa said.

Until then, the strike which started on Tuesday when about 1000 workers downed tools demanding a R600 minimum wage, would not be resolved.

Boycott link

The strike was directly linked to the boycott in Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark which was aimed at pressuring the municipalities to broaden democratic rights, he said.

Although the 400 workers were simply walking together and not marching, their right to free movement was restricted by the arrests, he said.

Municipal authorities had to overcome their "paranoia which leads them to ban marches instinctively" — they were "shooting at everything that moves", he added.
Release all political prisoners — they believe in peace

All political prisoners should be released, says BRIAN CURRIN, the national director of Lawyers for Human Rights

Individuals should seek amnesty and they will be assessed by a tribunal which will decide on their commitment to peace

Nelson Mandela ... Every political prisoner must be released

for years, the frantic mothers whose young teenage sons ran off without a word to join the liberation army, the many young lives lost on the borders and in the townships, the thousands of political detainees held in solitary confinement and mercilessly tortured, those who were beaten to death while in detention, the innocent women and children who were murdered or killed by police during armed conflict and sometimes by anti-political and anti-police activities.

How many perpetrators of these atrocities have been judged or sentenced to death? We can rest assured that as long as we have a white government, any killing, murder, or crime committed by the system and those who have stoically fought to maintain it, never will be repressed.

Undoubtedly, the attitude of a post-apartheid democratically elected government towards the "criminals" will depend upon what the present government does with its political prisoners. At this stage the vast majority of leaders are being incredibly conciliatory but their patience is surely not inexhaustible.

A refusal by the government to release all political prisoners would be pointless and counter-productive, as it would inevitably delay negotiations and create fertile conditions for future unrest.

Post-apartheid political trials and executions could be the tragic consequence of an inability by this government to seize the moment.

There are many precedents in South Africa's history for the release of prisoners who have committed violent crimes in the furturement of political disturbances. After the Anglo-Boer War, for example, punishments imposed on rebels were scaled down and some were released immediately. Also, none of the African rebel leaders who rose up in armed protest against South Africa's participation in World War II were treated with a similar leniency.

As is presently the case, the Amnesty Act is a direct result of opposition to apartheid which should be extended to include those who are in prison as a direct result of their support to the system of apartheid.

Provision should also be made for political prisoners who have committed offences against the state, for the system and who have not yet been arrested.

Since the intention of granting amnesty is to promote reconciliation and enable people of different political persuasions to work together, adequate steps have to be taken to ensure that those released or indemnified against prosecution do not engage in further disruptive activities.

A general blanket amnesty declaration should be discarded.

Instead, all those who in their own view have committed "political crimes" will be given a chance to rejoin the community by submitting an application. The government will then decide whether those proceedings should be continued.

The government will also be able to consider the case of those who have committed other crimes, whether violent or political, and then decide whether they should be re-integrated into the community.

This approach should result in a more effective and fair way of dealing with the problem of political prisoners.

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DETENTIONS

There are 165 people in detention, according to the latest Human Rights Commission report. Of these, 164 are being held under the Internal Security Act. The remaining 81 are being held in Bophuthatswana under Emergency Regulations. The HRC has recorded 135 detentions under section 29 of the Internal Security Act since January this year. However, only 102 people are now being held under this section. The figure for Bophuthatswana Emergency detainees is "conservative" according to the HRC.

CRACKDOWN ON "COMMUNISTS"

According to press reports at least 40 Umkhonto we Sizwe and South African Communist Party members have been detained over the past two weeks in connection with an alleged attempt to set up underground structures should talks between the government and the African National Congress break down. Police have only confirmed the detention of eight people, however, including ANC National Executive Committee member "Mac" Maharaj.

There is a warrant of arrest out for Ronnie Kasrils, NEC member and ex-head of military intelligence.

HUNGER STRIKES

The hunger strike which began last week Monday at Pollsmoor Prison was suspended three days later. The HRC is not certain whether the demands of the prisoners - concerning conditions - were met or not.

INTERNECINE VIOLENCE

Fighting between Inkatha members and ANC/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions activists in Sebokeng early this week left at least 30 people dead, including a policeman. Unconfirmed reports put the death toll of Inkatha members at six.

Cosatu has accused Inkatha of spreading the war in Natal to other parts of the country, and has accused police of complicity in the fighting which broke out after an Inkatha rally on Sunday. According to the unions police were warned of the possibility of violence but stood back when fighting broke out.

Both police and Inkatha have denied the accusations.

Similar clashes between activists and allegedly Inkatha-linked vigilantes have broken out in Ermelo. Twelve activists are in hospital in the wake of vigilante attacks. Several houses and shops have been gutted and about eight youths have been arrested.

Two people were shot dead in the town of Breyton, near Ermelo. The deaths come on the wake of police action, following a disturbance created by rumours that Ermelo vigilantes were hiding in the township.

STATE OF REPRESSION

In - -" - 27/7 - 29/1/90

IN Swaythlimba, near Balfour, police this week shot at -toy-toting youths returning from the funeral of a councillor. Three of the victims, all school pupils, are in the Natalpurt hospital in critical condition.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

SATHYANDRANATH "Mac" Maharaj, top ANC executive member, and on the SACP's central committee, was arrested when police swooped on a house in Mayfair on Wednesday night. He is being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He is the most senior ANC member to be detained since the organisation's unbanning and there are fears that his detention could seriously threaten the second round of talks between the government and the ANC.

Maharaj, 56, who came home last month, spent 12 years on Robben Island and 13 years in exile. Maharaj was first detained in 1964 and tortured for several months. The same year he was convicted of sabotage and subversion (in what became known as the mini-Rivonia trial) along with four others, including Umkhonto we Sizwe commander-in-chief Wilton Mkwayi.

He completed a B Admin, an MBA and two years of a BSC degree, while on the Island. He was immediately served with a five-year banning order after his release in December 1976.

He left the country seven months later and became a senior official in the ANC's political department. He was elected to the NEC in 1985. He has kept a low profile for the past three years, due to illness.
Focusing on the status of psychopathy

The appointment this month of a commission of inquiry into the status of psychopathy and the handling of psychopaths is a clear sign that attitudes towards government are changing at last.

The prevailing view is that you can make them more psychopaths," says SAS Strauss, head of the Department of Criminal Law at the University of South Africa, "but you cannot change them. There is hard evidence to support this."

Currently South Africa adopts a medical model approach, which views psychopathy as an illness for which there is a cure. In terms of the Mental Health Act of 1973, psychopathy is a certifiable medical illness.

According to the Act, psychopathy is a "persistent disorder or disability which has existed as the patient from an age prior to that of 18 years and which results in abnormal aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct towards the person of the patient."

The recognized characteristics of the classic psychopath are:

- Confrontation of and clash with the laws and norms of society at an early age — before 18 years.
- Absence of remorse or conscience for anti-social, irresponsible behavior.
- Insensitivity to the distress of others and of suicide to avert it.
- Impulsive behavior.
- Dependence on illegal substances or alcohol.
- Prison hospitalization for treatment of psychopathy.
- The treatment programme is based on the Zonderwater and Brandwyn prisons to administer treatment for psychopathy.
- Psychopath can be treated and are prison treatment programmes for psychopaths studied.
- William van der Merwe, the "screwdriver murderer," was sentenced to death in 1971 on five counts of rape and four counts of robbery.
- The patient was 30 years of age in 1971 and was admitted to the treatment programme for psychopathy, Zonderwater prison.
- After his release in January last year he violently raped two young women in Cape Town, killing one of the.

SCREWDRIVER MURDERER William van der Merwe, jailed for rape, certified a psychopath, treated in prison and released promptly raped again, this time killing one of his victims. The Department of Justice has decided to take a look at the prison treatment programme, reports.

The screwdriver murderer William van der Merwe, jailed for rape, certified a psychopath, treated in prison and released promptly raped again, this time killing one of his victims. The Department of Justice has decided to take a look at the prison treatment programme.

Vacuum managed to kill him before escape was possible.

The screwdriver murder case is often mentioned by those who favor the adoption of a medical model approach to handling the so-called "chronic psychopath." They argue that psychopaths should be treated like any other patient within the normal prison system, with voluntary psychological programmes.

"The criminal model is cheaper and achieves the aims and purposes of the criminal justice system," says Unisa's Professor J H van Roonen.

"Rather than label the offender a psychopath, we should look at what he did and examine his general behavior — what is the cause? If the court finds that he is a dangerous repeat criminal, then the court must determine an appropriate sentence.

Van Roonen says the "shell psychopathy" is based on at least four erroneous assumptions:
- It is a universally accepted diagnostic term.
- It is a normal illness.
- It is susceptible to medical treatment.
- In an is possible to control whether the psychopath has been treated well enough to be released into society.

Experience locally and abroad, however, indicates that these assumptions are incorrect.

Most American and European nations that have had the treatment of psychopaths were closed down before the Zonderwater and Brandwyn programmes began because they were unsuccessful and expensive. Prisoners with psychiatric disorders were integrated into the normal prison environment. They were not diagnosed or labelled.

The problems in handling psychopaths in prison are being tackled.

Just Minister Kobie Coetsee recognized the problem in parliament in April 1978:

"We are not satisfied with our experience with Van der Merwe and others. We need a parole board to have a second opinion on the veracity of a prisoner's rehabilitation."

The correctional inclusion of psychopaths is a certifiable mental illness under the handling of psychopathic and evil offenders."

Will Booyen has been elected chairman of the commission and Dr T Zobon and Professor E F van Ingen have been elected members.

Zoë is a psychiatrist at Valkenberg, with much experience in dealing with psychological and legal cases.Booyen is involved with the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICO).

The desirability of establishing a register on which the names and particulars of persons who pose a threat to public order, safety and members of the public are recorded for the information of interested persons.

The efficient administration and management of the correctional services are a matter of concern to the commission. Its most important mission is to ensure that the prison system is run in a way that is effective and efficient.

Illustration: COSTAS KALAVRITIS

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**Behavioural therapy main part of treatment**

The Zonderwater programme was initiated in 1976 and developed into a residential programme in 1979, the brainchild of Janie Rees, an ex-patologist and then commissioner of police.

Sanctions provided by the South African Prison Service reveal that at present 217 prisoners are receiving treatment at Zonderwater. Eleven coloured prisoners are being treated at Zonderwater. A total of 914 certified psychopaths have been released, and 21 have been re-arrested for crimes committed after their release.

These statistics are not encouraging particularly:

- They are very selective in whom they admit to the programme.
- They only admit people they believe will be cured. The rate of success ought to be so much better than that for the general prison population.

Behavioural therapy is the main treatment for psychopaths.

- They are indeed treated as they are treated in the Zonderwater programme.
- The Department of Justice has decided to take a look at the prison treatment programme.
- The screwdriver murderer William van der Merwe, jailed for rape, was released promptly raped again, this time killing one of his victims.
- The Department of Justice has decided to take a look at the prison treatment programme.

The screwdriver murderer William van der Merwe, jailed for rape, was released promptly raped again, this time killing one of his victims. The Department of Justice has decided to take a look at the prison treatment programme.
Return our land, say people of District Six

The response was avid. Community groups, under the banner of the Hands Off District Six Committee, accused DPSA of paternalism, denouncing the company's assertions that it was not contending with magnified corporate largesse—claims based on the 19A and the promise of future compensation to the borough. Many of the Hands Off District Six Committee members, in trouble for some time, were among the strongest voices heard. The hands-off campaign was in full swing, with the demand that the government make all plans to stop the process of developing the area.

A stand-off ensued. The DPSA asked its agents to leave the borough, and the Hands Off District Six Committee, hardened by successive days of struggle, were not likely to be silenced.

In 1976, the government re-named the area as Zonnebloem—never caught it. After three years, the President's Council recommended it be given back to the hands of the people. The hands-off campaign was in full swing, with the demand that the government make all plans to stop the process of developing the area.
Talks a ‘chance to stop the pain’

POLITICAL prisoners on Death Row at Pretoria's Central Prison, pinning their hopes on a general amnesty, will anxiously watch next week’s talks between the government and the ANC.

A joint ANC-government working group has agreed on a definition of what constitutes a “political offence”—opening the way for a rapid start to the release of political prisoners and the return of political exiles, both demanded by the ANC before negotiations proper could begin.

Endorsement of the working group's proposal is likely to be little more than a formality next Monday.

But there is a fear that some political prisoners will not qualify for release and this week Paula McBride, wife of a convicted death row cadre, argued that her husband qualifies for the same amnesty.

“Any opportunity we now have is to stop creating more pain. If we can do this, we must,” she said. (See page 7)

The two days of talks between the government and the ANC are part of a pre-negotiation process to iron out obstacles to a negotiated end to apartheid.

Pretoria sources indicate that the working group will also recommend to Monday’s meeting that the two delegations agree to an indemnity cut-off date—possibly as close as six weeks away—after which releases and the return of exiles will begin in earnest.

— See Page 7 & 19
Deal on prisoners to affect thousands

SOUTH AFRICA AUGUST 2-8 1990

South News

It was not enough. Information about 2000 ANC leaders and their families were provided, but the government did not react. The leaders were not to be captured without a battle.

ANC members are prepared to fight for their freedom. No negotiations are possible. No one is allowed to come to the negotiations.

The government has used force to suppress the ANC. The government has used force to suppress the ANC.

The conflict is now open. The government is preparing for a war.

The government has used force to suppress the ANC. The government has used force to suppress the ANC.

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The government has used force to suppress the ANC. The government has used force to suppress the ANC.
Wife of Death: How prisoner Robert McBride speaks out

Please release my husband

WITH agreement looming between the ANC/government joint working committee on prisoners and exiles, speculation has been mounting that some political prisoners will not be released. One such prisoner is Robert McBride, sentenced to death in 1987 after placing a bomb near a hotel in Durban. But, argues his wife, PAULA MCBRIDE, her husband qualifies for amnesty in terms of the ANC’s commitment to reconciliation:

"The Nationalist government has entered into negotiations with the same hand that built the apartheid state and has seen fit to destroy the very state it has built."

It is a measure of this government's seriousness that it has not only been discussing the terms of a possible release, but has also been offering to release those who stood against them.

It is suggested here that the release of those who stood against the state is a powerful demonstration of the government's willingness to change and to move forward into a new era of democratic governance.

It is also a measure of the success of the movement that it has been able to negotiate such a release, which is a testament to the strength and determination of those who stood against the state.

It is hoped that this release will be a signal to others who have stood against the state that their efforts were not in vain and that there is hope for a better future.

The government's goodwill is a cause for celebration and a call to action for all those who stood against the state. It is a reminder that change is possible and that the struggle is not over.

The release of Robert McBride is a significant step towards the achievement of this goal and a testament to the power of non-violent resistance.

The government's willingness to release Robert McBride is a powerful demonstration of its commitment to reconciliation and to the principles of justice and equality. It is a welcome step towards a more just and equitable society.

The release of Robert McBride is a victory for all those who stood against the state and a call to action for all those who believe in the principles of justice and equality.

The government's goodwill is a cause for celebration and a call to action for all those who stood against the state. It is a reminder that change is possible and that the struggle is not over.

The release of Robert McBride is a significant step towards the achievement of this goal and a testament to the power of non-violent resistance.
HRC investigates death of man in police custody

MATTHEW CURTIN

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) yesterday reported police were investigating the death of a man in police custody on July 23 in Thebepe police station after the victim spent a night in a Ventersdorp police cell on charges of drunkenness.

The HRC report said Andrew Metaboga was allegedly beaten to death by police while returning home from church with his girlfriend and younger sister.

Metaboga had stopped to urinate when a police vehicle drew up and a white policeman told him it was illegal to urinate in a public area. They were 2km away from the city area. The policeman began punching Metaboga and threw him into the police vehicle.

His girlfriend visited him later in prison. She found him "vomiting blood, swollen underneath the ears and his trouser pockets turned inside out"; the report said.

In an affidavit she said a policeman who had been beating her boyfriend down ordered two prisoners to push him to his cell in a wheelbarrow.

The HRC report said Metaboga, the sole breadwinner for his family, died the next day in hospital. A white constable had been suspended.

A police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday confirmed Metaboga had died in police custody. A murder docket had been opened and a constable had been suspended.
Popcru warders acquitted

Sixty-eight prison warders, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), were yesterday acquitted in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on charges of attending an illegal gathering after a placard demonstration at Pollsmoor Prison in support of the reinstatement of suspended colleagues.

None of the warders acquitted in absentia yesterday were asked to plead and had been released on their own recognisances.

The magistrate was Sir F. D. Tomlinson. Mr. van der Beugel was the prosecutor and the warders were represented by Mr. C. Peters.
Sharing the cold stone jug

As apartheid comes to an end in the wider society it is also ending in prisons. It means more than racially mixed cells, of course, but that prospect is worrying many. Will there be trouble? How will it be handled?

At the end of May, Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee confirmed that Namibian prisons would be integrated in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill — passed on June 18. Rumours in prisons have it that this will be implemented on October 15 to coincide with the scrapping of separate amenities. Some remarkable but unpublicised changes are, however, already occurring.

Our prisons are among the most security-conscious and overcrowded in the world, but ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela and Jacob Zuma, have been allowed consultations with inmates. Lawyers have addressed large gatherings in prisons. There has been a relaxation of censorship and the internment of prisoners of different grades.

Rapid growth of the recently formed Police & Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcrus), which primarily organises black policemen and warders, has also lifted the veil on prison conditions.

This is a consequence of political reform: a key to the success of the negotiation process is the release of political prisoners. Meanwhile, the lack of penal reform is unleashing cyclical waves of unrehabilitated criminals into society already grappling with one of the fastest growing crime rates in the world.

Police figures show that public violence is up 131% on 1988 figures. Murder has increased by 10,52% — our murder rate is one of the world’s worst — and robberies by 18%. The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) reports that 38.2% of its clients are convicted thieves.

Our is an unforgiving, intolerant society. Not only is recidivism (repeated offending) among the highest in the world — ranging between 60%-80% and averaging 72% (compared to 11% for Holland) — but there is a serious lack of rehabilitation programmes.

Integration of prisoners will bring together some of the most racist, most political and least advantaged people. Recently released political prisoner Mosima Sexwale, who served 12 years of an 18-year sentence, notes: "There are problems in outside society and prisons are a microcosm of these, plus prison has its own psychological impact because of limited space."

Prisoners, it seems, will have fewer problems than warders when dealing with integration.

The Namibian experience is instructive. Ndaah Kamati, Namibian permanent secretary for Home Affairs in charge of prisons, says white prisoners (about 5% of those in jail) "gave no problems about wanting to be separate — it went off easily." Prison integration, he adds, was phased in and all prisoners and police cells are now fully integrated.

The key to the success of prison integration, he feels, was the "political will of the leaders." Once they decide, the prisoner has no choice. There may be problems in the first days but somehow there is also a sympathetic bond between prisoners too.

However, Kamati says they "still have problems with warders discriminating against blacks in terms of eating, transport facilities and the allocation of offices. Whites still feel they are privileged."

This is not only white warders who may need to adjust. Black warders also will not find segregated prisons easy.

A black prison warder (a Popcrus member who did not wish to be identified for fear of losing his job, in common with other warders interviewed) says: "I think we’ll have a hard time. Black warders have never been allowed to look after white prisoners. But we have no black crime and black crime is a crime."

Some warders fear that in a dispute between a white criminal and a black warder, the head of a prison will take the white’s side. Warders believe their training — a six-month course — should be extended and contain a stronger emphasis on psychology and rehabilitation.

Sexwale, an ANC official, concurs: "I don’t think the authorities can successfully integrate prisoners without independent assistance. They will need psychologists, sociologists, social workers, lawyers, priests and health workers to assist them and the prisoners."

Racial discrimination in prisons extends to the living facilities at Diepkloof, Soweto. Warders say that in black blocks "48 prisoners are being held in cells that should have 19 to a maximum 38. Whites are kept in single cells and have electric plugs to boil water. Since we began hearing rumours that they will begin mixing prisoners from October 15, the white prison warders have begun taking the wall plugs out of the white cells, because blacks will be in them."

Single cells in all modern prisons have flushing toilets and basins with hot and cold water but these are still usually reserved for whites.

A senior prison official says prisons are overcrowded because "the crime rate is rising daily. Prisoners should be kept in safe custody and trained for industry. We find prisoners in for five years, out for three months, then come back in for 15 years. The most common crime is theft."

Nicro’s Julie Osso says if a prisoner does not get a job within a month of release "inevitably he will land up back in prison."

The problem has two sides: the first is that Nicro believes that certain categories of offenders such as those convicted of drunken driving or culpable homicide should rather be sentenced to community service than jail.

Ex-prisoner Sexwale: society’s problems writ large.
The accompanying article was submitted to the SA Prisons Service for response. This is what it says:

The application of the amended section of the Act, and policy and guidelines pertaining to it, is in the process of being developed. This matter needs circumspection and cannot be enforced within a limited time.

The primary function of the SA Prisons Service is the safe custody and physical care of all prisoners. The secondary function is the provision of various programmes aimed at uplifting the prisoner. In the end it is still the individual's decision whether or not to use these opportunities to his own benefit.

"Rehabilitation" is seen by uninformed people as a promise of some or other instant cure which will change a hardened criminal into a well-adapted member of the community within the period of his imprisonment. This is not so.

Success in rehabilitation is difficult to determine. The last survey with regard to the recidivism rate of long-term prisoners released on parole indicated that over a period of 13 years more than 70% of the parolees did not revert to serious crime.

Though provision is made for prisoners to study, a prison cannot be seen as an educational institution. Prisoners are encouraged to take part in the total treatment programme aimed at preparing for a meaningful and productive life after release. A prisoner may study by correspondence. Formal studies form part of an integrated development programme which includes extensive occupational training in several technical and other fields.

Overpopulation in prisons is a worldwide problem. Prisoners also have access to spacious courtyards and ample opportunity is given for outdoor recreation. Overcrowding is not an unmanageable phenomenon. It is one of government's priorities. The Krugel committee, appointed to deal with the problem of overcrowding, operates full-time.

Policy provides for all to be treated without discrimination. They receive, irrespective of race, the same clothing and rations. The allocation of cells and beds is not determined by race. All new prisons have beds. Attempts are being made to provide more beds at other prisons.

A comprehensive new residential complex, complete with recreation and sports facilities for coloured personnel at Pollsmoor, will be erected at nearby Steenberg. The existing temporary housing facilities at Westlake are being maintained and upgraded.

The Prisons Service is satisfied that its personnel are trained to perform their duties professionally and to treat all prisoners, irrespective of race, humanely and with the necessary respect. The service will continue with thorough research and other actions to ensure that it complies as far as possible with internationally acceptable norms and standards in its prisons.
ANC man freed: Precedent may be set

By WALLY MEHELE

In what could set a precedent for many political prisoners awaiting trial, terrorism charges against a 23-year-old African National Congress member were yesterday withdrawn by a Johannesburg magistrate.

This follows a statement sent by defence lawyer to the attorney general requesting that the charges be withdrawn.

Moses Manale, of Mankweng in Potchefstroom, was accused of leaving the country in 1985 and receiving ANC military training in Angola in 1986.

The state alleged that on his return in 1988 he harboured ANC members and recruited for the ANC.

In the statement sent to the attorney general lawyer Azhar Cachalia said:

"A working group, which has been established by the government as well as the ANC, has already made recommendations on the definition of political offences."

"After he had allegedly returned to South Africa in 1988, it is common cause that he did not commit any acts of violence until his arrest."

He said consideration should be given to the charges being provisionally withdrawn until the government and the ANC have resolved these matters.
HUNGER STRIKES 3/8 - 5/8 1990

There are four prisoners who are on hunger strike in Pollsmoor prison. They started their strike on Monday July 16. Their main demand is for the improvement in prison conditions with specific reference to food.
Treasured
The babies behind bars are treasured and cosseted by the prison with medical care, a carefully planned diet including fresh fruit and vegetables and a surplus of affection.

The SA Prisons Service does not want babies in prison but, because the infants cannot be separated from their mothers, they are made as welcome and comfortable as possible.

"The ideal is to have no babies here. It's not the ideal place for a baby-to-be," said Prisons public relations director Brigadier Erica van Zyl.

"Most of the people here are mothers who have been separated from their children. Here they have children they can cuddle," she said.

"We treasure our babies. Even the Prison Service members get so attached to them — particularly those who stay for a while."

Bright-as-a-button Ida is one such "long term" baby, having spent 14 of her 16 months in "Sun City" as the prison is known.

Born in prison
One of the babies who was born in the prison, eight-month-old Petter, will have to be separated from his mother because she is serving a six-year term.

A shy, elfin-faced woman, she whispers "murder" when asked why she is there.

Babies are admitted with mothers if they are being breastfed or if there is no suitable outside prison to care for them.

"We have problems in finding foster-care for some babies," said the brigadier.

Some of the babies are born while their mothers are in prison — about one a month at Jo-
of tenderness in ugly world
Prison babies create an island
Police evict protesters at US mission

Police last night, at the request of officials, evicted three men staging a sit-in at the United States Consulate in Johannesburg.

The three former prison warders, members of the Police, Prisons and Civil Rights Union (Popcrus), occupied the consulate on Monday, demanding the reinstatement of 52 dismissed policemen and warders. They were evicted after being on the premises for 30 hours. The sit-in was the second at the consulate in three weeks.

A consulate spokesman told The Star that sit-ins were becoming a trend. "The consulate could not allow a diplomatic mission to be used as a public platform for individuals and organisations," he said.

Earlier last night, Popcrus said the three were being denied food, water and sanitation facilities. The consulate spokesman had no comment on this.
**APARTHEID BAROMETER**

**PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE**

JOHN THABO, who will be 51 years old in December, is one of the longest serving prisoners on Robben Island. Originally from Venda, he was sentenced in 1977 under the old Terrorism Act to 20 years imprisonment for belonging to the African National Congress.

Thabo is known for his high-spirited and vociferous complaints about prison conditions. Although he has a host of ailments, including arthritis, he was involved in the hunger strike earlier this year.

**DETENTION STATISTICS**

THE Human Rights Commission has recorded 143 detentions under section 29 of the Internal Security Act since January this year. There are 103 people being held under section 29, and one person under section 31.

Five people are being held in the Transkei under the Public Safety Act. And there are 20 State of Emergency detainees in Bophuthatswana.

This brings the detention figure, including statistics for the homelands, to 129.

**RELEASES**

IN the Northern Transvaal five ISA detainees were released. They are Paul Mathole, Frans Molefe, Patrick Mamabola, Aubrey Ntsane and Jacob Rapholo. On release Jacob Rapholo was arrested and charged with escaping from police custody in Dendron.

**UNBANNED PUBLICATIONS**

BLANKET bans on all ANC, London, and Inkululeko Publications, London, publications have been lifted. These include:

- *Nelson Mandela and Apartheid* by Petero Nangoli
- *Apartheid: The Real Hurdle* by Sam Ramsamy
- *Class Struggle in Africa* by Kwame Nkrumah
- *Azanian Assignment* by John Finlay
- Two publications by the Institute of Race Relations, London.

**BANNED PUBLICATIONS:**

*FEMINA*, July 1990, and *Scope*, vol 25 No 15 July 27, were banned last week in terms of notices by the Department of Home Affairs released last week.

*The Two Sisters* published by WH Allen & Co, London, and *Giggles n Gags* No 152 by Viclen Promotions were also declared undesirable last week.
No permit for mum's funeral

TWO Eastern Cape brothers serving sentences for terrorism on Robben Island were refused permission to attend their mother's funeral last Saturday.

According to their lawyer, Mr Ramesh Vassen, Lizo and Phumlani Ngqungwana had hoped to attend the funeral.

Lizo was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1987 and Phumlani to eight years in an Eastern Cape court.

"I applied for permission twice and both times their temporary release to attend the funeral was denied," Vassen said.

The brothers' mother, Mrs Nomthandazo Ngqungwana, was a nurse at Victoria Hospital in Alice.

She leaves her husband, three sons and two daughters.

A Prisons Service spokesperson said each application of a prisoner to attend the funeral of a direct family member was carefully considered and a variety of factors taken into account.

"It is the policy of the SA Prisons Service not to comment on a specific application in this regard," the spokesperson said.
Prof's murder: new arrest

A second suspect has been arrested in connection with the gruesome murder of Professor Johan Kritzinger and his wife Elizabeth. Pretoria Murder and Robbery detectives arrested the man in Melodie late yesterday. Police liaison official Sergeant Jan van Heerden said a sewing ma-
cine and a wrist watch stolen from the couple's house in Kritzinger Street, Meyerspark, was found in the man's possession.

The two men would appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court soon. The latest arrest follows the questioning of a man who was held near KwaNdebele on Wednesday.
getting ready for the big homecoming

LEY House is a hive of activity, resembling an overstuffed, overcrowded hospital. The incessant telephone is like the ambulance while the workers in the ward are like those duty-wearied doctors in an accident and emergency block.

Except for an occasional hearty laugh and the lights which seem to be the only source of light, the atmosphere is somber. The people are waiting for something.

With the imminent release of large numbers of political prisoners in terms of the Pretoria Minute, centres such as Cowley House in Cape Town are gearing up to cope with the demands that will arise from the releases.

MUSA NDWANWDE reports on the plans, anxiety and anticipation of the people waiting for that day:

WELCOME. Thabo Moko meets four of the five Robben Island political prisoners after their release over the weekend.

and Mr Tony Ventor, a Cowley House worker.

Word of freedom normally means at least a few days of rest, leaving little time for services to be prepared.

It is pretty stressful to all parties involved that people are not informed of the services in advance," says psychologist Tony Daniels.

As coordinator of a counselling service at Cowley House, Ventor feels a little bit about "the anxiety and atmosphere in which people are expected to live.

This also makes the extra work required for Cowley House, which assists former prisoners and their families.

These services include transport from the airport, hotel rooms, legal advice, medical examinations, shopping for new clothes, goodbye parties, thanksgiving celebrations.

Experience

Ironically, the press releases announced by Cowley House on other occasions but which were not given in advance, were released in the release package.

When released, the prisoners are greeted by press and media.

"We had not prepared anything for them. They turned up and pressed us and our staff were not there because there were no volunteers," Ventor recalled.

But what about after the hotel/after the hotel/after the hotel?

Walk no prisoners left in apartheid's prisons, will Cowley House take them from hotels and put them into the centre?

According to Ventor, most of the prisoners are expected to move into the centre.

The government could still go back on its word and not release everyone," he said.

That fear is not unfounded given the fragility of the negotiations which resulted in the release package.

There is also a possibility that Cowley House could house some of the prisoners. We are currently deciding whether to ask for all prisoners at once, or two or three, Ventor added.

Meanwhile, the doors of the house of the former African political prisoners' farm have been open since 1979, and it is still operating as a centre for all political prisoners as it has been in the past.

African National Congress - Belhar Launch Rally

Speakers:
1. Western Cape ANC
2. Local Branch Chair

Sunday 26 August 1990 14:10 Belhar No. 1 Secondary Behoel Hall

BLANKET COVER. Workers at Cowley House in leshevan preparations for an unprecedented influx of released prisoners.

HOMeward BOUND. Jeffrey Baartman, released last week from Robben Island, is warmly met by a worker at Cowley House.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS - BELHAR LAUNCH RALLY
Move is realistic - lawyers

THE transfer of one of the "Upington 14" - Evelma de Bruin - from Death Row in Pretoria to Upington reflected a realistic attitude on the part of the prisons authorities and the Government, Lawyers for Human Rights said in a statement yesterday.

De Bruin, one of the "Upington 14" sentenced to death last year, was moved to Upington Prison on Saturday, pending an appeal against her sentence.

The LHR welcomed the step because it "reflects a realistic attitude on the part of prison authorities and the Government as De Bruin and her co-accused will no doubt form part of a general amnesty for political prisoners outlined in the Pretoria Minute."

"This move comes after she had spent approximately 200 days as the only woman in South Africa "on" Death Row," after the execution of Sandra Smith on June 2, 1989," the statement said. - Sapa
By GAYE DAVIS Cape Town
AFTER 15 lonely months as the only woman on Death Row Evalna de Bruin, the 55-year-old accused in the Upington 14 trial, is back home — although still a prisoner.

De Bruin, one of 14 residents of Pabulelo township sentenced to death in May last year for the 1985 murder of a municipal policeman, was transferred from Pretoria Central to Upington Prison last weekend on compassionate grounds.

Her 19-year-old son Johnny told reporters yesterday he had already seen his mother and that she was in good health and happy to be nearer home and family. "But we wish that all 14 could be free," he said.

De Bruin's attorney, Sandra Liebenberg, said the decision to transfer her followed representations made to the ministry of justice by Democratic Party MP Dave Dalling.

"It is a unique decision in the sense that it is very unusual for Death Row prisoners to be transferred to another prison — especially one near their homes," Liebenberg said.

De Bruin, who is barely educated, experienced enormous stress while on Death Row and pined for her 10 children, particularly the two youngest, Tuta (14) and Mbuilelo (16).

But an application during October last year for her release on bail — on grounds of her advanced age, poor health, isolation and severe psychological strain — was unsuccessful.

Liebenberg said yesterday the other 13 criminals, who include De Bruin's common-law husband, Gideon Mpholongolwana (64) — were concerned that their appeal, scheduled for this month, had been delayed.

She believed a "voluminous court record" and changes to death penalty legislation were factors in the delay.

The amendments to the Criminal Procedures Act mean a judge is no longer compelled to impose the death penalty in the absence of extenuating circumstances, and an appeal becomes automatic.

In the case of the Upington 14 convicted under the controversial common purpose doctrine, the trial judge refused leave to appeal, but it was granted on appeal.
SATANISM is taking root in Cape Town's Mitchell's Plain with reports of students showing an interest in the "religion" in at least three high schools.

A pupil who admitted he was a Satanist was asked to leave the previous school he attended.

Now the staff of his present school are afraid he may influence pupils there.

The 14-year-old boy told SOUTHERN TIMES of his beliefs in the worship of Satan.

He according to SOUTH staff to a vacant house in Beacon Valley which was scrawled with Satanic graffiti.

He claimed he had killed about 30 cats and dogs during rituals.

Principals at the schools say they are aware of the problem but are not sure what action can be taken.

They say if pupils need counselling they will assist them.

See exclusive story — Page 8

Meanwhile analysts have warned that the conflict has the potential of becoming endemic if it is not stopped soon.

Should that be the case, South Africa could face the prospect of becoming another Lebanon with a complete breakdown of law and order.

The conflict poses a major threat to the delicate negotiation process.

The latest tension on the East Rand — Page 2

Teachers on sabotage charge — Page 5
6 AIDS-carrying ANC prisoners are moved

SIX Umkhonto we Sizwe activists, who were part of a group of seven political prisoners diagnosed as HIV-positive carriers, have been transferred to prisons closer to their homes.

The seventh member of the group is being treated at Somerset Hospital. He was admitted two weeks ago.

A hospital spokesman yesterday declined to comment on his condition and referred all questions to Pollsmoor prison.

The group is believed to have initially numbered eight, but one ANC activist died in Groot Schuur hospital last year.

The South African Council of Churches' workers identified him as Stephen Paseo. (BAI 4 APR '89.)

ANC sources said yesterday that the release of the six, who were being held at Pollsmoor prison, was on the cards.

Approached for comment, the SA Prisons Service said it was not its policy to comment on the release or possible release of prisoners.

A spokesman said it was the prerogative of the Commissioner of Prisons to decide where prisoners could be incarcerated, adding that various factors were taken into account.

ANC spokesman Mr Ahmed Kathrada said yesterday that he and the movement's deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, had visited the group in May.

"We are quite disturbed about the conditions under which they were being held. We've been trying to secure their release for a long time."

Section

He said he and fellow Rivonia treason trialists Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Andrew Mlangeni and Mr Raymond Mhlaba were held in the same section of the prison as the HIV-carriers.

"So the movement has known about their condition for a long time."

Lawyers said yesterday that they were informed on Monday that the six Pollsmoor prisoners would be moved to prisons closer to their homes.

"In the Pretoria Minute the Government set September 1 as the date by which political prisoners will be set free. I suppose that moving the six is a first step in that direction."

The SA Prisons Service confirmed that seven security prisoners had been identified as HIV-positive and transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor.

All confirmed AIDS sufferers and carriers were segregated from the rest of the prison population to prevent further contamination.

"These individuals are counselled and cared for by informed and trained personnel under the supervision of a doctor."

The SA Prisons Service said but it added that it was its policy not to furnish details about individual prisoners because the "health and medical treatment of prisoners is regarded as a private matter between the prisoner, his family and the doctor."
Aids prisoners moved

Six Umkhonto we Sizwe activists who were part of a group of seven, political prisoners diagnosed as HIV-positive carriers, have been transferred to prisons closer to their homes. The seventh member of the group is being treated at Somerset Hospital in Cape Town. The group is believed to have initially numbered eight, but one ANC activist, Stephen Pase, died in hospital last year.
Robben Island seen as 'paradise' prison

Staff Reporter

ROBBEN Island's maximum security prison boasts arguably the widest range of sophisticated recreational facilities in the country and has earned the name "Paradise Island" from some political prisoners.

The full extent of donated facilities enjoyed by the 273 maximum security prisoners emerged for the first time yesterday.

In June this year, an added bonus, some 18 special television antennae were installed to enable prisoners to watch the World Cup soccer series on the special sports channel.

Indoor facilities include a fully-equipped gymnasium (provided early last year), 16 video machines and television sets, snooker tables, dart boards, table tennis equipment and musical equipment worth R28 000.

The musical equipment, donated two years ago, consists of saxophones, trumpets, synthesizers, bongo drums, bass and lead guitars, and are used by 14 music groups who compete or play together.

Open air facilities cater for soccer, rugby, tennis, cricket, volleyball, softball, shot put and discuss.

Study facilities are available to all prisoners, many of whom have upgraded their educations from Standard 5 levels to matric and honours degrees through correspondence courses.

A lawyer who has co-ordinated the buying and ferrying to the island of hundreds of thousands of rands worth of equipment said yesterday that every "section" (of four cells each) had one or more television sets and videos.

Initially only the top category of privileged prisoners (for good behaviour) were allowed to watch videos, but after a hunger strike in February this year this had been extended to all, she said.

"Ask any political prisoner to compare Robben Island with other prisons and they'll tell you it's not called Paradise Island for nothing," she added.
Making a meal of it... The head of Polloamoor's Medium B prison kitchen, Warrant Officer Johan Loubser, prepares the midday meal while the head of catering services, Lieutenant Philip Carver, and prison head Major Hermanus Roelofse supervise. Below, a Polloamoor inmate receives his midday meal of bread, margarine, peanut butter and soup.

Finger lickin' fare for inmates
By Dave Marrs

The days of bread and water in South African prisons are over—and even Polloamoor's notorious "shotgun chicken" is part of a nutritious and balanced diet.

A media tour of the prison's catering facilities was arranged after the Cape Times published a report last month that some Polloamoor prisoners had embarked on a hunger strike, with poor food as one of the stated causes.

Former inmates complained of pulverised chicken and pork and unrecognisable vegetables, with an over-emphasis on cabbage.

The light midday meal the media saw looked something like the cliché image—five slices of brown bread with margarine and peanut butter, and soup.

However, though cabbage was undoubtedly on the main meal menu at the Medium B prison kitchen, so was a definitely edible and tasty "shotgun" chicken along with sweet pumpkin, beetroot and samp, in reasonable portions.

Polloamoor public relations officer Bruinder Erika van Zyl assured all concerned that the menu had not been improved for media consumption.

She said all 207 prisoners in the country had a strictly-controlled basic diet for prisoners and special diets for diabetics, vegetarians, pregnant women and children, while the highest privilege category could buy extra food at the tuck shop.

All complaints were recorded and acted upon immediately, she added.
On Polissooms Sossises
Dining out the Inside

White Willow

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Three Polissoorn prisoners went on strike over prison food.

Bowers-Taylor invited them to lunch at Polissoom — and bluffed with their editorial columns.

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The prisoners' diets have been unsatisfactory.
Johannesburg. — A government which failed to protect its citizens was not fit to be in power, the Rev Frank Chikane, South African Council of Churches (SACC) secretary-general said yesterday. He was speaking in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, at the funeral service of 19 victims of the violence which wracked the township recently.

Mr Chikane called on President F W de Klerk to retrain the police force and urged policemen who had witnessed collusion by colleagues to come forward.

Also speaking at the service, South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) leader Mr Peter Mokaba said the suspension of the armed struggle did not mean that people were not allowed to defend themselves.

Thousands of Kagiso residents braved icy wet weather to lay to rest relatives and friends slain in the recent violence.

Police vehicles and helicopters circled the stadium throughout the service.

Tension rose when police initially refused to let mourners enter the stadium on the grounds they did not have permission.

Emotions also ran high when Pan Africanist Congress member Mr Dan Motsoaledi stood to address the service and ANC supporters tried to storm the stage.
Govt releases 15 more political prisoners

GAVE DAVIS  Cape Town
FIFTEEN political prisoners were released from Robben Island and other South African prisons yesterday.

A crowd of about 40 sang and chanted a welcome at Table Bay docks as the Robben Island ferry Blouberg steamed in with nine released prisoners on board.

They were Mawudi John Phila, of Middelburg; Bennet Elias Nkosi, of Witts; Phumelile Pule, George Manthata, of the Northern Transvaal; Jude Francis, of Shellcross; James Maropeng, of kaNyamazane; Reeo Macozonia, of Cape Town; Michael Mbatha, of kwamashu; and Jan Afshie Thabo.

Released from other prisons were Matlebule Khumalo Tusha, of Mossel Bay (Pollaamoer); Mornwabi Mashego, of Queenstown (Victor Verster); P Matlotho (Boedernooi), P Magau (Krugerburg); and ZK Daniels (Johannesburg).

In a statement, those released from Robben Island criticised the slow pace of releases and urged the government to hasten the process.
The police, after the bodies were found, began searching for the killer. It was determined that the killer was a local farmer who had been seen arguing with the victims the night before. The farmer was arrested and is currently in custody. The community is in shock and grief over the tragic event. The investigation is ongoing, and more details will be released as they become available.
Prisoners walked to freedom

THE African National Congress says it feels a "deep-welling anger" at the way 11 political prisoners were released from Robben Island on Monday.

"The prisoners walked to the seldom-used Esplanade railway station near Cape Town after Prison Service officials did not follow the usual procedure of releases."

"While relatives and friends waited at Quay Five in the Cape Town harbour for the Island ferry to bring them there, the ferry was diverted to another point at the harbour."

According to a worker at Cowley House, which assists newly-released prisoners, they had asked to telephone to arrange to be collected but Prison Service officials allegedly refused.

"They then walked to Esplanade station where they telephoned Cowley House from a cafe nearby and asked to be collected."

A Cowley House spokesperson said it had become almost "normal procedure" to be informed of releases and send transport to Quay Five.

"On Monday, however, they were not informed of the time the prisoners would be released."

ANC regional interim committee member Trevor Manuel greeted the men at a press conference shortly after their release.

"I feel a deep—welling anger at the way our people were released today," he said.

"There were heavily—armed policemen with dogs and barbed wire at the harbour where relatives gathered to meet their loved ones."

"We are asking that the releases follow a humane fashion, that the families and organisations are informed timeously to ensure the logistics are in place so they are welcomed with the dignity they deserve."

The only Western Cape person in the group of released prisoners, Jomo Matakata, said on behalf of the group that they were informed on Friday they would be released but were not told why.

"We are very angry about that."

The other Robben Island prisoners released on Monday were: Malusi Motimela, Moses Mokone, Charles Gans, Sipho Nodawu, Jeremiah Radols, Kwanelo Matshwane, David Makoda, Ntskelelo Qaku, Patrick Mbelekane and Lassy Chiwayo.

A Prison Service spokesperson said at their arrival at the harbour, government transport was made available to transport the 11 to Cowley House as arranged.

"The released prisoners, however, refused to make use of the facility and preferred to walk to Cowley House while their luggage was transported by government transport," he said.
New bid to keep Moss out of jail

THE State President is to be petitioned to keep the Western Cape president of the South African Youth Congress (Sayco), Mr. Maxwell Moss, out of jail.

After recently losing his appeal against a three-year sentence, with 18 months suspended, for public violence, Moss faces jail within the next few days.

He said he was "definitely not" prepared to go to prison.

Moss was detained in September 1987 and held at the Victor Verster prison for a year.

After his release, he was charged on three counts of public violence. He pleaded not guilty.

On August 21, the Cape Town Supreme Court refused leave to appeal against the sentence to the Appellate Division.

According to Moss' advocate, Mr. Denzil Potgieter, two weeks after the order is granted, police are instructed to serve the order on the person sentenced.

"Political"

"An order like this might be served within the next few days," Potgieter said.

"I have been instructed to prepare a petition to the State President calling on him to exercise his powers in terms of the constitution to reprieve the sentence.

"The petition will be largely based on the agreements of the Pretoria Minute.

"Regardless of the merits of this matter, the offence falls squarely within the definition of the Minute and the government is bound not to execute sentence in this case."

Moss said he was not happy about going to prison as it was a place for genuine criminals.

"I have been detained before — it is part of the price we have to pay for being in the struggle.

"But I am definitely not going to prison this time, I am going to defy that by all means available."
SAP: 253

7 prisoners are released

SEVEN prisoners, all members of the African National Congress, were released yesterday. Most had served about two-thirds of their sentences - five having been found guilty of terrorism charges and two of public violence.

Five were released from Robben Island and two from Pollsmoor Prison.

A spokesman for the group said they were "overjoyed" at being freed, but added their release was "insignificant" in light of the fact that several thousand of their comrades were still in jail.

Those released are (with their sentence and due release date in brackets):

- Mr Moffat Mfeketo of Guguletu, Cape Town (terrorism, 2-1/2 years, 1992)
- Mr Anderson Ncwata of Langa, Cape Town (terrorism, 5 years, 1992)
- Mr Siyayile Xhayya of Langa, Cape Town (terrorism, 8 years, 1993)
- Mr Joseph Mkhululeka of Guguletu, Cape Town (terrorism, 5 years, 1993)
- Mr Minden Motso of Mapetla, Johannesburg (terrorism, 8 years, 1993)
- Mr Colin de Souza of Bonteheuwel, Cape Town (public violence, 3 years, 1991)
- Mr Ncedanu Mase of Zolani, Ashton (public violence, 9-1/2 years, 1995)

The first five mentioned were released from Robben Island and the other two from Pollsmoor.

The spokesman said: "The prison had been "a living hellhouse. No luxury.""

He demanded the release of all political prisoners.

It was "very ironic," he said, that while leading spokesmen of President FW de Klerk's government were concerned about the evils of apartheid, South African prisons were still overflowing with opponents of the system.

Yesterday's releases stemmed from the "struggle of our people." Over the years, he added, SAPA
11 ANC prisoners are set free in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN — Eleven prisoners — all members of the ANC — were released yesterday.

Most had served about two-thirds of their sentences — five having been found guilty of terrorism charges and two of public violence.

Although a Prisons Department spokesman confirmed four others had been released, no further details were available on them.

Five were released from Robben Island and two from Pollsmoor Prison.

A spokesman for the group said they were “overjoyed” at being freed, but added their release was “insignificant” in the light of the fact that “several thousand of our comrades” were still in jail.

Seven of those released are (with sentences and due release dates in brackets):

Mollot Mfeketo of Guguletu, Cape Town (terrorism, two-and-a-half years, 1982), Anderson Nchula of Langa, Cape Town (terrorism, assisting terrorism, five years, 1982), Sivyile Xhayiya of Langa, Cape Town (terrorism, eight years, 1983), Joseph Mkhathwa of Guguletu, Cape Town (terrorism, five years, 1983), Mienie Moisa of Mapetla, Johannesburg (terrorism, eight years, 1993), Colin De Souza of Bontsheuvel, Cape Town (public violence, three years, 1991) and Nceda Mashe of Zolans, Ashton (public violence, nine-and-a-half years, 1990). The first five mentioned were released from Robben Island and the other two from Pollsmoor.

The spokesman said prison had been “a living hellhouse — no luxury”.

He demanded the release of all political prisoners.

It was “very ironic” that while leading spokesmen of President F W de Klerk’s government were concerned about the evils of apartheid, SA prisons were still overflowing with opponents of the system. — Sapa.
**Battle for study rights:**

**Grahamstown** — A book on the struggle for prisoner study rights written by ex-prisoners, was launched here this week (See 10/11). The book, "Education is Our" published by Birchwood in Education (BWE), also explores the vision of an alternative education system for South Africa.

**AFRO** — The ANC's Govan Mbeki, who was the main speaker at the launch, said, "The book tells us how constraints at detention overcome efforts by the government to break them." Mbeki explained how the writers of "Education is Our" captured the experiences of the detainees from 1978 to 1990. The book did not mention any of the individuals who were responsible for writing it.

**The body where the book is expected to meet one and participate in the struggle is publication.**

The head of the ANC's education desk, John Sartak, said the launch was to "persuade the government to support educational policies."
ILL-INFORMED ANC CADRES DEMAND TO SEE LEADERS

By REHANA ROSSOUW

AN ANC National Executive Committee member and a delegation of Robben Island political prisoners this week in a bid to diffuse mounting anger at the lack of information about their releases.

Pallo Jordan, ANC head of department of information and publicity, confirmed that he met a delegation of 10 prisoners at Pollsmoor on Tuesday.

The meeting had been brought by the ISLAND OUTCRY for the meeting.

The delegation, led by senior Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, raised problems with the lack of communication between the prisoners and the ANC.

According to reliable sources, the prisoners had earlier threatened to embark on a hunger strike unless they were given clarity on their releases.

For some months now, there has been mounting dissatisfaction among ANC-supported prisoners on Robben Island about the lack of information given to them on the talks between the government and the ANC to secure their release.

Nelson Mandela

Until last week, few prisoners had seen the Pretoria Minute or understood its content.

ANC members in the Western Cape have been informed that Nelson Mandela and ANC chief of intelligence, Jacob Zuma, would visit the island to sort out the prisoners' problems.

According to a former inmate, these hopes for a meeting with the ANC had been dashed several times.

Pretoria Minute

"We were told that a Crisis Meeting was coming, then we heard that it was coming, but the vast majority was frustrated," he said.

"That had a tremendous effect on our morale."

Jordan said while there had been no "outcome" to his meeting on Tuesday, there could be a follow-up meeting.

"The prisoners raised certain questions about the Pretoria Minute with us and we were promised a follow-up meeting."

"There may be a follow-up meeting after the Crisis Meeting reports back to our committee."

Mandela's Cape crusade — Page 3

CARRIED TO FREEDOM

Bonteheuwel teenager Colin de Souza was carried shoulder-high by supporters outside Pollsmoor Prison when he was released after serving a year for public violence.

Prison with no wall — See page 7

By CHRISTINA SCOTT

DURBAN — Room 108, at the end of the ground floor corridor in St. Aidan’s Hospital in Durban, looks like any other door.

But inside two armed policemen — one in glacéodine and the other in SAP uniforms — guard ANC and SACP leader Mac Maharaj who was detained.

A quiet ‘hello’ from Mac Maharaj

On July 26 at 5:30 a.m., a nurse was able to quietly say, “Hello.”

The chart at the base of his hospital bed said that he suffered from a very severe form of cervical myelopathy.

“His bones in the neck are pressing on the nerves which give a lot of pain,” a nurse said.

Mac Maharaj, although in pain, was able to say, “Yes, it is much worse now.”

The night rain poured down outside.

Maharaj’s widow also shared the roof of the intensive care unit with the floor above, where her husband,路上, was recovering from a heart attack.

Nurse was freed from detention on Wednesday and slept without the luminous of a police guard.

Battle for study rights
FW may meet families of prisoners

THE Lawyers for Human Rights and the families of political prisoners, awaiting-trial prisoners and detainees may meet State President FW de Klerk on Monday.

A request from the LHR to meet De Klerk was receiving attention, according to an LHR statement received yesterday.

"We believe we will be granted the meeting as we know that the State President views this matter with some concern."

The LHR said their belief was strengthened because De Klerk had recently met Conservative Party members to discuss a similar problem with regard to rightwingers in detention.

"We are disturbed that September 1 has come and gone and only 26 people have been released - most of whom would have been released under normal procedures of remission."

The reason for the meeting was that according to the Pretoria Minute and the Joint Working Group report all three categories of prisoners referred to were covered by the definition of political prisoners, said the LHR.

Families from as far as Cape Town, Upington, East London and Colesberg will be coming up for the meeting and various memoranda will be given to De Klerk.

"We want to see the Government implementing the promise they made in the Pretoria Minute.

"It is simple - they hold the keys to the jail and we want to see the keys being used.

"We are no longer satisfied with gestures and promises, we need more than that," the statement said.

Sapa
A MEMORANDUM detailing grievances of families of political prisoners, trialists and detainees was presented to the office of State President Mr FW de Klerk in Pretoria yesterday.

It was delivered by an eight-member delegation representing families and relatives of detainees.

Scores of people who had travelled from various parts of the country to accompany the delegation remained outside the Union Buildings during the presentation. Media representatives were also not allowed to enter the building.

Mrs Paula McBride, of Lawyers for Human Rights, told reporters that the families wanted De Klerk to tell them when their relatives would be released.

In the memorandum, addressed to De Klerk and the ministers of Justice and of Police, the families said their understanding of the Pretoria Minute was that the release of political prisoners was due to start on September 1.

"As families of these people, we want to know when we can expect the Department of Justice to start implementing both the spirit and the letter of the Minute," they said.

"So far only 26 people have been released. During this period more people have been detained and tortured, trials continue, and political prisoners are still on Death Row.

The families also demanded to know the whereabouts of all Section 29 detainees and that they be allowed immediate access to lawyers, doctors and family members.

A statement highlighting the plight of prisoners in Bophuthatswana reads: "Under the rule of Mangope (President Lucas) detentions, torture, imprisonment and trials continue at a furious rate. Each day we hear of more people being imprisoned, tortured and physically abused."

By ALINAH DUBE
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Police seize very angry Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph in Pretoria's main street.

Mike Monetion

Police seized Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph in Pretoria's main street.

Mike Monetion
Vlok rejects plea over ‘Piet Skiet’

A REQUEST from the family of Mr. Piet ‘Skiet’ Rudolph that a doctor of their choice be allowed to examine him has been turned down by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Joseph Chole, Conservative Party MP for Pretoria West, expressed his "shock and surprise" at Vlok’s refusal.

Chole said he had spoken to Rudolph’s children, who asked him to approach Vlok again to ask him to reconsider his stand.

"In spite of the fact that Rudolph is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the request is considered reasonable and fair if the case is judged on its merits," said Chole.

Right wing organisations have demanded that the deputy leader of the Boerestaat Party be accorded the status of political prisoner.

Leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Boerestaat Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging voiced their concern on Tuesday about Rudolph’s safety.

This was because of claims about the torture of detained right wing activists by certain members of the Security Police.

Rudolph has publicly claimed responsibility for the May 1990 explosion at Melrose House in Pretoria.

SAPA
ANC to put talks ‘on hold’

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC is expected to declare a moratorium on talks with the government until the violence sweeping the country is brought to an end.

This is the response expected from an emergency ANC national executive committee meeting held over three days this week to discuss the continuing Reef violence which so far claimed about 800 lives.

It is unlikely that the ANC will reverse their August 6 decision to suspend the armed struggle.

The NEC did, however, discuss a request by members for the provision of arms so that they could defend themselves against attacks by Inkatha.

A source close to the ANC said the NEC had considered “very carefully” whether to go ahead with the peace process which had started in Cape Town in May.

During his trip to the Boand on Monday, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela hinted that the ANC would consider withdrawing from the peace process because of its dissatisfaction with Operation “Iron Fist”.

However, it has since become evident that the movement is unlikely to pull out of the talks it initiated.
Pickets for freedom

THE Eastridge ANC branch in Mitchells Plain has started a campaign for the release of political prisoners, including two of their honorary members. It has made Peter Jacobs, who is serving 14 years for terrorism and Raphael Martun, who is prohibited by bail conditions from participating in political organisations, honorary members.

The branch intends picketing at the Mitchells Plain town centre on Saturday morning to highlight their demand.

"We won't stop until the government fulfils the agreements of the Pretoria Minute," said Eastridge branch spokesperson Mrs Diane de Vries.

"We demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, the cessation of all trials and return of all exiles."
Seventh political prisoner has Aids virus

By MUSA NDWANDWE

THE African National Congress has become actively involved in a campaign against Aids after another of its members in prison was identified as being HIV-positive last week.

A seventh political prisoner at Pollsmoor has been identified as having the deadly virus, raising fears that the problem is on the increase in prisons.

The increase in the number of HIV-positive cases among prisoners and the fear that the return of exiles might add to the problem are factors which have contributed to the ANC's direct involvement in Aids awareness and prevention campaigns.

Doctors involved in consultations with the infected prisoners at Pollsmoor prison this week confirmed the latest case, but the ANC's Health Department could not be reached for comment on the matter.

Awareness

However, the movement is reported to be actively involved with concerned health workers in a campaign against Aids.

ANC Health Department representative Dr Manto Tshabalala visited the infected prisoners recently.

Progressive Primary Health Care (PPHC) Aids Forum representative in Natal, Mr Faried Abdullah, said although awareness about Aids existed in progressive organisations, no concerted effort had been made to get involved in an Aids programme until now.

Health workers have attributed this to various factors.

"Political organisations have more pressing priorities and a shortage of manpower, resulting in limited skills necessary to integrate Aids work in a constructive way," said Dr Glenjia Gray, South African Health Workers' Congress (Sahwco) spokesperson.
ON THE MARCH . . . Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph while he was still a free man

ELUSIVE Boere Firmer Piet 'Skiet' Rudolph was under close police surveillance for three months before he was nabbed, it was revealed yesterday.

And now a dozen prominent people face arrest-on-charges of helping the right-wing fanatic while he was on the run.

Police secretly laughed at allegations that they were not doing their best to catch Rudolph as he popped up here, there and everywhere.

In fact, they could have picked him up at any time within the three months. But in classic detective style they let him run so that he could expose his militant right-wing associates.

In total, 30 right-wingers were arrested during the time Rudolph was dodging the law, but it is not known precisely how many were directly linked to the fugitive.

Details of how police outsmarted South Africa's most wanted man were disclosed to the Sunday Times by a security source.

He revealed that, as a result of the lengthy surveillance of Rudolph, at least 11 people — among them prominent businessmen and academics — will soon be charged for their involvement in Piet Skiet's six months of subversive activities.

The source said special squads of security branch members and detectives had followed Rudolph's every move for the past three months.

They noted the people who harboured the right-wing fugitive and observed how he made contact with other extremists.

BAIT

"Piet Skiet was the last man in line we wanted to catch," said the source.

He was the bait that flushed out other dangerous radicals in the run.

"It was a well worked out strategy," the source said. "If we arrested Rudolph first, we would have cut off all our investigation lines leading to the other fugitives.

"We knew Piet Skiet and his strange personality. We knew he was very on publicity, which left good leads for us to track," the source said.

Of the 30 right-wingers arrested while Rudolph was on the run, most prominent are former AWB Johannesburg branch leader Leonard Veecenwal, 24, and Barry Stopforth, 23, both wanted in Namibia for killing a security guard and a police escort.

They are still being held on several other charges involving a series of bomb blasts in and around Johannesburg.

Other important arrests included two of SA's most wanted men, Faasie Gossen, 25, and Cornelis Letse, 26, both alleged members of the self-styled extrmists Order of Death. They escaped from custody in Johannesurg in March.

Twelve hours before Piet Rudolph was nabbed in a dramatic ambush in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria, on Monday, members of the investigation teams watched him leave his "safe house" in Potchefstroom.

The breakthrough in the hunt for Piet Skiet came after the police raided the home of the Boer Front party leader, Mr Robert van der Wester and other prominent right-wing extremists suspected of supplying valuable documents.

Among the documents were lists with names of people and other information that enabled police experts to piece together what the Boer Front's moves would be.

CURSED

After he was located, policemen followed him all over the country — as far south as the Cape — as he tried to escape contact with various people.

When the heavily armed police squad surrounded the car of former journalist Chris Beetge on Monday, Rudolph current but offered no resistance.

Had he wanted to, he could have kept his public threat to go down with guns blazing — two loaded revolvers were at his feet on the floor of the car.

Soon after his arrest, Rudolph asked to make a confession to a media man. According to information, he confessed in seven terrorist attacks.

A police source said there are fears that a jailbreak may be engineered to get more publicity for the right-wing cause.

Rudolph was visited in prison yesterday by his son Graham. He said afterwards that his father's mood was set for continuing his hunger strike.

MARTYR

Mr Rudolph said his father regarded himself as the modern-day version of the old Boer martyr Jopie Fourie, executed by the Smuts government.

"It was always my father's ambition to follow in the footsteps of Jopie Fourie. He is on a hunger strike and only taking liquids."

Mr Rudolph asked for a meeting with his father on behalf of the family after a disturbing newspaper claim that Major Johan Pretorius was torturing his father during interrogation.

Mr Rudolph said his father was upated to the claim that he had been tortured.

"After talking to my father I'm satisfied that he is in good health and was never maltreated by the police."
Protest letter for Bush

FAMILIES of political prisoners will be presenting a protest letter and memorandum to the US Embassy in Pretoria at 10am today.

In a statement issued yesterday, the families said their intention is to request the US Ambassador to fax through to President George Bush a letter from them, requesting his intervention on the question of releases of political prisoners.

Bush will be meeting President FW de Klerk in Washington today, at the start of De Klerk’s three day visit to the US.

The families will also submit a copy of their memorandum handed to De Klerk in Pretoria last week. - Sapa
Support Group, was intended to coincide with De Klerk's visit in the US.

"In spite of the Pretoria Minute, security prisons are still full of people and political trials are still going on around the country," said Mr Jeremy Veurey, one of the Group's coordinators.

MONO BADELA reports from Johannesburg that, the delay in the release of political prisoners is one of the hottest issues to be discussed at the launch of the ANC in the PWV region this weekend.

Several ANC branches in the area have submitted strong motions about the issue and ANC spokesperson Ms Barbara Hogan said the issue would almost certainly be included in a programme of action.

Hogan said there was "bitter anger" about the slow rate of releases as well as continued detentions.

Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said the government was "dragging its feet".
OCCUPIED: Relatives and friends of political prisoners occupy the United States Embassy this week to protest against the Government's delay in releasing political prisoners. The prisoners, who are accused of committing violence, have been held in custody for several weeks.

The release of the prisoners will be delayed until after the elections, according to government officials. The protesters have vowed to continue their campaign until the prisoners are released.

BY MUASA NDWANDE
People are upset because they expected to be released by now," he said.

Six months ago, more than 300 Robben Island prisoners ended an 11-day hunger strike after their lawyers met with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetze.

Protest action

Meanwhile, families of prisoners have embarked on mass protest action.

The campaign began with a sit-in by about 40 protesters at the United States embassy on Tuesday. Embassy staff refused to allow the protesters into the ambassador's office to deliver a memorandum.

The sit-in, organised by the Western Cape Political Prisoners and Trialists
More security prisoners have been released

Fourteen security prisoners were released from Robben Island, Pollsmoor and the Victor Verster prisons yesterday.

One of the men released from Robben Island, Mr Mawhilu John Phala, was serving a 20-year term for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition and was only due to be released in 2007.

The men were all serving sentences for various crimes including terrorism, sabotage, possession of arms and ammunition and harbouring and assisting.

Apart from Mr Phala the others released from Robben Island on Thursday, according to the Dependants Conference, are Mr Edmund Sipho Nkosi who was serving 10 years for terrorism.

Mr Phaniel Pule; Mr George Mantsho, Mr Jude Francis, six years for sabotage; Mr James Maruping, Mr Reed Macozoma, and Mr Michael Mbatha.

Mr M Khumalo was released from Pollsmoor in Retreat near Cape Town while Mr M M Magozi was released from Victor Verster in Paarl.

Welcomed

Two others were released from Krugersdorp They are Mr P Maganu and Mr A Zowa. Mr Z R Daniels was released from Johannesburg and Mr P Mallotho from Goedemoed.

They were all welcomed at Cowley House in Woodstock, Cape Town on Thursday Sapa
Joy at imminent release of Island prisoners

By MUSA NDWANDWE
and MONO BADELA

ROBBEN Island prisoners have planned a special Friday evening party to celebrate the expected release of a large number of political prisoners the next day.

"It will be the biggest party ever held on the island," said Herbert Bhoya at Cape Town's "halfway station", Cowley House, after he was released on Wednesday.

On August 6 Pretoria Minute, the first batch of political prisoners are expected to be released this weekend.

The Robben Island party is organised by the inmates', General Recreation Committee (GRC) with the help of the Western Cape Traders' Association (WCTA) and a firm of attorneys in the Western Cape.

Permission

A spokesperson for the firm, Ms Judy Moen, said permission was granted by the prison authorities for a braai to be held.

The firm has several Robben Island prisoners as its clients.

Food and drinks, supplied by the WCTA, were sent to the island on Wednesday.

The last party held on the Island was an Easter celebration in April.

"The programme for the function was prepared by the GRC and music will be provided by inmates' bands," said Moen.

"Many comrades on the island are very optimistic they will be released in the next few days," Moen added.

"Everyone is packing their belongings and getting ready," said Bhoya who was released this week after serving three years of a five years sentence for terrorism.

FROM PAGE ONE

Bhoya's co-accused, Sibusiso Masuku, was sentenced to death and is still being held at Pretoria Central Prison.

Sources close to the African National Congress said that although the first list of 125 political prisoners to be released this weekend was not available at the time of going to press, it was confirmed that a list had been drawn up in conjunction with the government.

Lawyers said prisoners earmarked for release had been notified of the government's intention.

The ANC source categorically confirmed that the process of releasing political prisoners as specified in the minute, would start on Saturday September 1.

Batches

He said the releases would be in batches and these would take place until April 30 next year.

According to Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission, about 120 political prisoners had been released since President FW de Klerk's February 2 speech.

He said the freed political prisoners constituted only a small proportion of the total number of people who had been jailed for political offences over the past five years.

Unrest

The HRC puts the total at 3 000, made up of 350 people imprisoned for "offences against the security of the State" and another 2 650 incarcerated for "unrest"-related offences.

State welfare workers have already visited some prisoners due for release from "Sun City" (Diepkloof Prison) near Johannesburg.
New SRC after road deaths

An interim SRC has been elected at the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville on the N1 between Laingsburg and Beaufort West last weekend.

Those killed when the car in which they were travelling left the road, were Pentech's SRC president, Gugulethu Hugo of Blomfontein, secretary, Royce Marsa of Soweto and treasurer Tembinkosi Sangxala of Gugulethu.

Pentech rector, Franklin Sonn said this week the students and staff were still stunned by "this tragic loss".

Their funerals will be held on Saturday in their respective home towns.

The accident happened when their car "apparently left the road and hit an embankment."

The three were flung from the car and were killed instantly.
Piet Skiet declares a right-wing ceasefire

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

Rightwinger Piet "Skiet" Rudolph yesterday made a dramatic call to his followers from his prison cell to lay down their arms. And the man dubbed "the Boere Pumpernall" while he was on the run from the police renounced his "armed struggle" against the Government.

The self-styled leader of the Orde Boerevolk is awaiting trial for the alleged theft of Defence Force weapons and is on trial for acts of sabotage.

"He also disassociated himself from any future acts of sabotage by rightwingers who refuse to lay down their arms," the two-page, handwritten statement was drafted by Rudolph yesterday and released to the media by the SAP Spokesperson in Pretoria.

Illegal

Shortly after his arrest Rudolph announced that he had embarked on a hunger strike but called it off after three days.

In his statement Rudolph stressed that he was being "treated very well." He said he had been given the opportunity to confer with the executive council of the Orde Boerevolk.

"This was done at the height of the President's offer of indemnity for those who return illegally-held arms, ammunition and explosives to the police before the end of October," Rudolph said.

The executive council decided to appoint people to explain his position to members of the organisation so as to "speed up" the return of illegal weapons.

Rudolph said the reason for his call was that he wanted to minimise the "injudicious use" of weapons.

"There is no effective command structure of the Orde Boerevolk left, because the leadership is in detention," the statement said.

"Struggle"

He had also made the call to prevent further arrests of his supporters and to enable those who are being held "myself excluded," to be released earlier.

"This call does not mean that I am now cooperating with the police or that I have abandoned the struggle for our freedom," said Rudolph.

"The struggle will continue, but by other means," he must be understood that people who withhold their weapons will no longer fall under my command and do so on their own responsibility," he said.

"The reason I abandoned my hunger strike was to enable me to help our people and the police..."
COMMENT

Don't prolong SA's diaspora

The return of approximately 40 000 South African exiles and the release of hundreds of political prisoners in terms of the Pretoria Minute have emotional implications for millions of this country's people.

The exiles find themselves, figuratively, in all four corners of the earth — driven from the land of their birth over the past 30 years by apartheid and repressive laws.

Diaspora

Evidence of this South African "diaspora" is ever-present and visible no matter where one travels in the world. So is the pain of homesickness for loved ones, for the smell of Cape Town or the bright-flowering cosmos of the Highveld.

At home, thousands of parents and relatives have lost contact with children or cousins who had left many years ago and have not been heard from since.

IN its tussle for power over the ANC, the government has lost sight of the human face of suffering in South Africa. Feeling it must at the moment are relatives of thousands of exiles the government does not want to allow back home. The government is stalling unnecessarily on providing indemnity for the first 3 000 exiles who were expected back home on Monday:

In many instances, it is not known whether some of these exiles are alive or dead.

There are children born in foreign countries who yearn for a motherland they have never seen. There are graves to be visited and old and new acquaintances to be made.

This is the human face of life in exile that the government seems not to understand or have sympathy for.

Agreement

The ANC has done enough — and more — to abide by the agreement of the Pretoria Minute governing the return of exiles.

The security arm of the government must now resolve that because of the peace process, they have lost the war. While there may be thousands of exiles they may wish to prosecute for their actions, the time for that has passed.

More shocking is the impression that the exiles are being used as pawns and their return to South Africa made subject to the whims and political stratagems of the government. Remedial

If it is remorseful and penitent about apartheid and its consequences, as claimed by Deputy Minister Leon Wessels in Stockholm recently, it should be in the forefront to remove all obstacles delaying the return of the exiles.

In fact, the cost of resettlement must be borne by a government largely responsible for the flight to foreign lands by so many of our people.

The government's cynicism reached new heights this week when it refused to grant indemnity to the first batch of 3 000 exiles the African National Congress wishes to bring home in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

In order to score points and attempt to dictate the pace of the negotiation process, the government is tying with the lives of thousands of South Africans.

Sacrificed

Political prisoners and exiles — the people who have sacrificed the most to eradicate apartheid — are now told to wait while at the same time the pain of their relatives, all with heightened expectations, is prolonged. This week many family reunions were dashed.

It is now time to repair the ravages of war and disunity. Time for exiles to return and make a contribution to building a new South Africa.

It is time this government stop tying with the lives of South African people and show their country and the world that they are seriously committed to a negotiated settlement in this country.
City councillor enjoying jail spell

By Louise Burgers
Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg city councillor Dave Verster professes to be enjoying his enforced absence from the municipal scene.

He is having a relaxing time in his temporary home — Diepkloof Prison — and is even learning to cook.

In a conversation with visitors, Mr Verster said life at Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg was an escape from the "mad world".

"It's nice to be here. The solitude is refreshing after the pace of life outside."

"I am making friends, I work in the kitchens, read, draw. We are allowed to make our own coffee.

"It's like a holiday — they do call it Sun City.

"I get plenty of exercise and the authorities are very good," said Mr Verster.

He said he had decided to grow a beard because he had run out of his type of razor-blade.

He may also write a book if he remains incarcerated until Christmas.

"I can weather this, I've weathered worse storms."

Mr Verster was jailed for 90 days for contempt of court after failing to comply with a judgment ordering him to pay a debt of R3 000.

"I decided to come to jail — it was my own choice.

"There are things that need sorting out in court and I will wait until then.

"I am quite prepared to stay here.

"I am enjoying it, it's a nice place, not like a prison at all.

"If you want to get away from Civic Street, this is as good a place as any," he said cheerfully.
Detained councillor to resign

By Celeste Lauw and Louise Burgers

Jailed Johannesburg Democratic Party councillor Dave Verster announced his resignation from the council yesterday with effect from the end of November.

A by-election in ward 42 (Regent's Park/City Deep) will probably be held early next year.

Mr Verster, who is currently in detention for 90 days in Diepkloof prison for refusing to pay a civil debt of R8,000, stood for the National Party in 1988. He crossed the floor to the DP last year.

The DP did not contest the ward in 1988 as the south of Johannesburg was traditionally NP.

Announcing his resignation, Mr Verster said he had no desire to continue fighting the NP “about their stupid court case.” He would fight them on principle.

One of the reasons for his resignation was the by-law which prevented him from skipping more than two council meetings.

“I have given my best to the city, achieved my goals for nature and urban conservation. I now wish to concentrate on my private life. “I want to settle into conservation and extra-parliamentary activities — for example, the ANC and community work,” he said in a statement to The Star.

Mr Verster appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court yesterday charged with fraud.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Verster pretended to raise funds for the NP during the 1988 municipal elections and had obtained R3,000 fraudulently.

It was also alleged that Mr Verster offered a cheque for R3,000 to councillor Sheila Camerer.

He was not asked to plead and was granted bail of R1,000 in the fraud case. The case was postponed to November 2.
Jubilant welcome for Alton

The only Capetonian released from Robben Island on Wednesday, Mr Alton Sobuwa, was mobbed when he returned to his home in Nyanga East.

Well-wishers poured out of their houses, clambering to shake the hand of the vanlamb-moved young man.

Sobuwa, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for terrorism and murder in 1983, was among 15 men released from the Island in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

Before returning to his parents' home, he wanted to greet his co-accused, trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpeha. However, Mpeha was in hospital.

Nonsense

At a press conference earlier, the 15 said they were "happy" to be released and welcomed back into their community.

They dismissed as "nonsense" reports that they had embarked on a hunger strike to protest against the lack of information from the ANC about their release.

However, they said when they heard ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was coming to the Island to brief them on their release, they were so overjoyed they "toyis-toyed the whole day."

"Comrade Mandela explained everything to us — the Pretoria Minute and the process of our release," said a spokesperson for the group, Mr Vundla Banda.

"We had no uncertainty about these issues anyway."

The other men released are: Mr Titus Hendricks (Paarl); Mr Moskwile Cukwana; Mr Jefferey Lebebe (Soweto); Mr Benet Kemana (Soweto); Mr Siphiwe Dace (Port Elizabeth); Mr Wellington Gqinenge (Port Elizabeth); Mr Johannes Boeza (Omatsho); Mr Petrus Sakopula (Inkwenkwezi); Mr Thiomelang Maspe (Bophoanahlwane); Mr Wanda Cele (Umgababa); Mr Parks Ditebe (Dewetdorp); Mr Moses Mihane (Pentrich) and Mr Motloa Buthaza (Port Elizabeth).
ANC slams government for stand on political offences

20 DECEMBER 1990

YOURS TRULY,

MRS. D. CHRISTIAN

MRS. CHRISTIAN

Administrative Offices

UCT

Madam

Re: Letter of appointment

Receipt of your letter dated 10 December 1990 is hereby acknowledged and the contents thereof

PETER DELMAR

and ALAN FINE

ANC accused President F W de Klerk of going "totally against" the Pretoria Minute by saying that legal processes already under way would not be suspended after his announcement of October 8 as the cut-off date for indemnity from prosecution for political offences.

The organisation said in a strongly worded statement that if the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle is being addressed by this working group, led by NEC member and MK Chief of Staff Chris Hani, as the statement said. The ANC claimed yesterday there were still 3,500 political prisoners, and 338 political trials were under way.
TWENTY-ONE political prisoners were yesterday released in terms of the Groote Schuur Minute drawn up in May between the Government and the African National Congress.

Fifteen of them were released from Robben Island and were met in the Cape Town harbour by weeping and jubilant crowds waving an ANC flag and singing freedom songs. A spokesman for the Prison Services in Pretoria said that the prisoners had been released from various prisons throughout the country, but declined to elaborate.

The 15 men released from Robben Island are Mr. Mzwakhe Cikozi, Mr. Bheki Haflidi, Mr. Phakamile Gxamba, Mr. Ntokozo Mabola, Mr. Matthew Mkhize, Mr. Sipho Mntuli, Mr. Siphelele Mvelo, Mr. Sipho Mzimela, Mr. Thembekile Mzimela, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msomi, Mr. Thembekile Msom
A tearful mother hugs her son, Titus Hendricks (30), who was released from Robben Island yesterday, along with 14 other Islanders. Six other political prisoners were released from other prisons around the country. Pic Associated Press

**Political prisoners freed**

The group called on all South Africans to support the peace initiative.

Reading a statement on behalf of the 15, Banda, who served seven years for treason, said they were happy to be back in the community.

“We call on all peace-loving South Africans to support the peace initiative. We also urge those who do not support the ANC to give peace a chance. We would also like to urge the Government to move fast in removing all obstacles so negotiations can begin in earnest,” the statement said.

Earlier, Hendricks of Paarl, who a relative said had served five years of a seven-year sentence for terrorism, came off the boat wearing an ANC T-shirt.

He was embraced by his weeping mother and relatives. An ANC cap was placed on his head.

Budaza, who had served three of a six-year sentence for terrorism, said he found it strange to be out of prison after so many years.

“We are not happy to leave our comrades behind. We are hoping they will be out soon,” she said.

The releases took place a day after ANC deputy president Mr. Nelson Mandela visited Robben Island to brief a delegation of 20 ANC prisoners held there about the procedures to be followed on the release of prisoners and the return of exiles.

There were shouts of “viva” as the 15 Robben Island prisoners disembarked from the boat.

**Treason**

The men, sentenced to between four and 16 years for crimes ranging from possession of a hand grenade to murder and treason, addressed a Press conference at Cowley House in Woodstock a few hours after their release.
Pretoria Minute: Pardon Refused

Owen has been done. Your claim will
be considered. In terms of the
President's Minute and on that ground alone
be granted as a political office in terms of the
By the Minister of Justice and the Attorney
General
In a letter to Moss, instructions authorising
be the duty to bring an application for his
Pardon

24th October 1990

Pretoria
Mandela action frees 32 youths

NELSON MANDELA negotiated the release of 32 people after defusing an explosive situation during an attempted march in Soweto yesterday.

Hours before flying off to India, the ANC deputy president was asked to intervene at the Elizah Stadium in Rockville where 500 SA Youth Congress protesters were attempting an illegal march on the Protea Police Station to demand the release of political prisoners.

He rushed to the scene and was confronted by police firing rubber bullets and teargas at the crowd of angry youths, who refused to disperse.

Each time the police stopped firing the youths who were demanding the release of political prisoners, re-grouped.

Illegal

The ANC leader told the officer in charge, Major Steve Olivier, that he wanted the matter settled peacefully.

Major Olivier explained to Mr Mandela that police had taken action after protesters had ignored warnings to disperse.

Police had informed the crowd that the march was illegal, he said.

Mr Mandela then borrowed a police megaphone.

He told the ANC marchers to remain disciplined and urged them not to give police "an excuse to provoke you."

He then went to the Mofoka police station, from where he telephoned Soweto Regional Police Commissioner Major-General Johann Swart to negotiate the release of those arrested.

When he arrived back at the stadium, he told the crowd those arrested would be released "after certain formalities had been completed."

A man was injured when police dispersed a crowd of 2 500 with teargas after a funeral in Phela Park squatter camp on the East Rand yesterday.

Liaison officer Colonel Frans Malherbe said police fired 20 teargas canisters into the crowd after they defied police orders to disperse.

They were heavily armed with spades, knobkerries, assegais and pangas. Gunfire was also heard from what was believed to be an AK-47 assault rifle, Colonel Malherbe said.

Rocking in the rain at Johannesburg's Ellis Park

THOUSANDS upon thousands of umbrellas held the rain at Johannesburg's Ellis Park yesterday.

Radio Metro's Bigger Birthday Concert

The high-spirited crowd rocked to songs including Cinema, Steve Hofmeyr, Yvonne Mabuse, Mango Groove, Lucky Dube, and Bicentennial. See Page.
Prisoners' families in plea to embassy

TWELVE family members of political prisoners, dissatisfied with the prolonged release of Section 29 detainees and prisoners, have expressed their grievances in a letter to the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria.

The letter has been forwarded to Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers before his meeting with State President FW de Klerk today.

Mrs Kethewe Marns, whose husband Steve Marns was released on October 10 after serving four of his seven-year sentence for terrorism, said De Klerk had convinced everyone that change in South Africa was irreversible.

"He must still convince us that change is irreversible by doing as his Government promised," she said.

She said a step in the right direction would be the removal of political prisoners from Death Row. "Political prisoners are being kept as pawns."

Although political prisoners realised the process of release would take place over a period of months, they were expected to have political prisoner status and not be treated as common criminals until their release, she said.

Another member of the delegation, Mrs Florence Williams, said there had been no comeback from the Government about the prisoners' releases.

"Nothing has happened. It worries me when a government cannot be trusted. It is time that we had a government that could be representative of the people."

Mr Mike Masango, whose brother "T有意思的 Masango has been in prison for four years, said the Government was only releasing prisoners who had already served most of their sentence.

"We have tried to make the Government aware that we want our families out of prison but they have not responded. We hoped the Dutch Embassy could get a better response," he said.

Also present at the meeting was Paula Macbride, wife of Death Row prisoner Robert Macbride.

She said, "Political prisoners remain in the jails, on Death Row and political trials still continue. Where is this all going to end?" - Sapa
De Klerk announces prisoner release and looks to new markets

THE HAGUE — The release of 72 more political prisoners had been authorised shortly before his departure for Morocco, Holland and Luxembourg on Sunday, President F.W. de Klerk said yesterday.

He told a news conference last night that the dates, procedures and release dates had been agreed upon with the government, and that it would be completed by April 89 next year.

During the press conference, he was questioned by Klaas de Jonge, former Dutch ambassador to Pretoria, about the continued existence of SA's security laws in view of his "stated" commitment to a "democratic" SA. De Klerk said the Internal Security Act was being investigated and it would be revised.

De Klerk also said yesterday, in reply to a question at an earlier press conference, that he would serve under any president, including Nelson Mandela, who was elected in terms of the new constitution.

He said if the new government was to be fully representative of all people, blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites would be represented in the executive. Blacks would probably form the majority in Parliament and would obviously be in leading positions in the executive.

Government's aim through negotiations was to find how a new constitution could be introduced.

He was not able to give a timetable, but he said: "The momentum was such that we cannot go back to where we were before. As far as the government was concerned, we will not turn back."

The ANC and government had agreed on the need for negotiations, to take a stand against violence and the need for a democratic constitution, but he did not think there could be a full alliance between them because they had major differences on economic issues.

Sanctions had not brought SA to its knees, but had slowed down the economy. Sanctions had not brought SA to its knees, but had slowed down the economy. The ANC alliance with the SA Communist Party was a stumbling block.

He had not come to Holland to discuss sanctions with the Dutch government but the fact was that they were going. He then asked about violence, De Klerk said: "I am not worried the violence will result in a situation that cannot be handled.

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The ANC and government had agreed on the need for negotiations, to take a stand against violence and the need for a democratic constitution, but he did not think there could be a full alliance between them because they had major differences on economic issues. Small but vociferous groups of anti-apartheid demonstrators, beating drums and waving banners, registered their objections to De Klerk. (Picture. Page 3.)
STATE President FW de Klerk’s reported statement in the Netherlands that he had authorised the release of another 72 political prisoners was not correct, a Ministry of Justice spokesman said in Pretoria on Tuesday.

De Klerk was, in fact, referring to the “approximate” number of political prisoners released since the Government and the ANC signed the Pretoria Minute on August 6, the spokesman said.

"The exact figure of political prisoners released since August 6 is 60, not 72," he added.

According to reports from The Hague, De Klerk, on an official visit to the Netherlands, said he had authorised "the release of another 72 political prisoners just before he left South Africa on Sunday night.

Responding to questions, he reportedly added that the Government was keeping to dates agreed with the ANC as far as the release of political prisoners was concerned, and he was determined to keep to the agreed deadlines.

The Ministry of Justice spokesman said he did not know when the next batch of political prisoners would be released but added that "there will definitely be more releases."
Prisons go non-racial and censorship eases

By GAVIN EVANS

BLACK and white political prisoners at Pretoria Central men's prison have been integrated for the first time in South Africa's history.

And the South African Prisons Service has allowed African National Congress (ANC) prisoners to receive ANC and South African Communist Party publications and literature — in marked contrast to strict censorship policies practised in the past.

For more than four years the white ANC 'insignia' can's campaign to be integrated with their black counterparts. Now, after several months of being allowed to exercise and meet, the 10 men (six blacks and four whites) are being allowed to share the same block.

ANC member Steve Marais, who was released on October 10 after serving four years of a seven-year sentence, said the last month of his term in jail had been spent with the black prisoners.

'It really made a huge difference. We were a bigger group and we were able to share different experiences which made us feel more like human beings.'

The four white male ANC prisoners are, former South African Navy Commodore; Dieter Gerhardt; and Karl Niehaus, who has served seven years of a 15-year sentence, Damien de Lange, who has served one year of a 25-year sentence, and Ian Robertson, who has served one year of a 20-year sentence.

The black prisoners are; Derrick MacBrine, who has served three years of a 12-year sentence; former Vosloorus teachers Mathida Yilakazi and Steve Mhbo, who were sentenced to 18 years for a Witbank car-bomb attack earlier this year; Umhonto weSizwe member George Mogale, who is in his first year of a 12-year sentence; Gideon Ngqannane, who was arrested after the attack on the South African Defence Force radar station in Bophuthatswana, and Stpho Mokwena, who was sentenced in February to seven years for MK activity.

'It is a priority that the two Pretoria ANC women prisoners, Marion Sparg and Susan Westcott, are integrated with the five black ANC women who are being held in Kroonstad,' Marais said.

The Prisons Service said: 'It is the policy of the Prisons Service not to comment on aspects relating to individual prisoners.'
Finishing touches to report on prisoners

THE ANC and government sources are hoping to meet within the next day or two to finalise the report that will be used for publication today. Members of both sides' teams had extensive discussions on the release of political prisoners, ANC sources said yesterday.

They said while the final adjustments to be made to the report were only minor, the report could be convened for today.

However, the two groups were in contact and it was possible that a meeting could be convened for the past week.

The report would define more closely a political offence — and therefore explicitly who would be eligible for release.

It would also define a number of broad categories of political prisoners entitled to freedom as groups.
To Prisoners

VIOKS, no,

RELATIVES OF POLITICAL

SOUTH NEWS

SOUTH, November 1 to November 7 1990
Piet Skiet’s driver released

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

RIGHT-WINGER Claus Beetsie, who was driving the car in which Boere Pimpemel Piet “Skiet” Rudolph was arrested, has been released by police.

He was held for at least a month in terms of Section 29 of security legislation.

The pair were driving through Pretoria on September 17 when police swooped at a red traffic light — ending Rudolph’s 185 days on the run.

Former journalist Mr. Beetsie, in his 40s, used to work for the Pretoria News, the Rand Daily Mail and the Transvaler.

SAP liaison chief Maj.-Gen. Herman Stadler told the Sunday Times the SAP’s reward money of R50 000 for information leading to Mr. Rudolph’s arrest would not be paid out. 

“Mr. Rudolph was arrested because of good police work.”
ANC rejects linking prisoners release to progress

THE ANC has rejected the Government's linkage of the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners to progress made in the organisation's undertaking to pursue peaceful negotiations. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee last week told a press conference in Pretoria the Government was now ready to 'proceed in a phased manner' with the release of political prisoners and the granting of indemnity to individuals in accordance with the guidelines for political offences and the norms and mechanisms devised in terms of paragraph two of the Pretoria Minute.

However, he said time scales within which indemnity could be granted and prisoners released would be determined by progress made under paragraph three of the Minute, the clause in which the ANC undertook to suspend all armed action and related activities.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the Government had tried to establish this linkage in discussions with the ANC and the organisation had rejected it.

The Government now had to proceed with the implementation of the release and indemnification process without introducing new points of disagreement which the ANC would not accept.

Responding to Coetsee's statement made, no reference to 'mutually agreed upon point.'
Kate Owen discovers a gum anomaly

In our country's prison regulations, a gum anomaly

33

Which should be removed. If a gum anomaly should occur, the following procedure should be followed:

- The gum anomaly should be removed by a medical professional.
- Any necessary dental work should be performed.
- The area should be cleaned and disinfected.
- The prisoner should be monitored for any signs of infection or pain.

The Department of Prison Affairs

3.15
PORT ELIZABETH — A committee has been set up here to urgently investigate Eastern Cape prisons where conditions have been described as "shocking".

"We are trying to set up an urgent meeting with the prison authorities because some of the complaints of prisoners are very serious," said Lawyers for Human Rights organiser, Mr Wessman Kula.

Prisoners who recently formed their own Prisoners Democratic Movement (PDM) in Eastern Cape jails and members of the Police and Civil Rights Unions (Popcru) are assisting with the investigation.

"Prisoners are drawing up their own memorandum which we will also be presenting to the authorities," said Kula.

Interviews with recently released prisoners will also form part of the investigation.

Kula said there was an urgent need to "act on and expose the consistent abuse of prisoners' rights at all levels."

The committee, which was formed a few weeks ago, include representatives of the LHR, National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), PE Black Advice Office and the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation (Nicro).

The committee will examine prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners at the five prisons in the Eastern Cape.

The SA Prisons Service said it was satisfied that all people entrusted to its care were treated "humanely and in a responsible manner in accordance with internationally accepted standards."
Bop coup leader and 126 other convicts join ANC

By MARK GEVISSER

THE leader of the 1988 Bophuthatswana coup attempt, Sergeant Timothy Phiri, seven senior members of the banned People's Progressive Front and 119 other ex-soldiers sentenced for high treason joined the African National Congress' Mafikeng branch this week.

The 127 political prisoners at Roodepoort Prison have been in covert communication with the Mafikeng branch ever since it was formed in August this year, and they were recruited without the knowledge of the Prisons Department. The branch has decided to charge the new members an annual rate of R1, instead of the usual R12, until they are released.

At a meeting of the PPF in Rustenburg last Saturday, vice-president Sarah Mereyothe announced that the party would disband and join the ANC. With this decision, the ANC now becomes the principal internal opposition to Chief Lucas Mangope's rule in the independent homeland.

Bophuthatswana government representatives were astonished when told of the prisoners' new ANC membership. "How could they have joined the ANC? They are in maximum security prison," exclaimed Lieutenant David George, public relations officer for the Police Department.

Deputy Commissioner for Prisons Brigadier SS Thooe was equally surprised, but said "no action will be taken against them because it is not illegal to be a member of the ANC in Bophuthatswana".

But ANC members and sympathisers in Bophuthatswana have been subject to harassment. The wives of two imprisoned PPF leaders have been fired from their jobs under the Security Clearance Act, and Sarah Mereyothe has been detained for a total of six weeks in the past two months. On the very day that the ANC announced its 127 new members, a local branch member, Nomvula Hlongwane, was detained under the homeland Emergency regulations after having attended the annual general meeting of the National Anti-Repression Forum. A police spokesman confirmed that she is in detention.

The Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum is concerned that prison officials will make the new members' lives harder. "They have already started moving some to other prisons," said a Marel representative.

The convicts have a history of resistance, they were sentenced to hard labour but have refused to break stones because they see themselves as political prisoners. And, in an attempt to obtain political prisoner status, 26 of them went on hunger strike in October for six days.
Jail inmates join the ANC

More than 100 political prisoners have allegedly joined the African National Congress behind bars at the Rootigron Prison in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana.

This was disclosed to the Sowetan yesterday by the ANC's Mafikeng regional office.

According to the ANC's publicity committee the new recruits include 142 Bophuthatswana soldiers held at the prison since the 1988 abortive coup to oust President Lucas Mangope.

Eight officials of the banned Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) of fugitive Mr. Rockey Malebana Matong, who were also arrested then, also joined the ANC yesterday.

The soldiers are serving two to eight years on charges under the Internal Security Act.

The ANC said in a statement that Mangope has denied the status of political prisoners.

The prisoners then embarked on a hunger strike which was subsequently abandoned following an assurance from authorities that a letter listing their grievances would be sent to South African State President F W De Klerk.

Letter

Sowetan is in possession of the letter which was smuggled out of the prison last month.

The chairman of the ANC branch in Mafikeng, Mr. Job Mokoro, said all the PPP prisoners and soldiers convicted in terms of the 1988 abortive coup as well as the people from Lebowa who were convicted of their struggle against incorporation.
Prison isle — great place to escape to?

By JANIS FRASER
Weekend Argus Reporter

MAJOR conflict is looming over the future development of Robben Island with the Royal Cape Yacht Club accused of jumping the gun by establishing an exclusive mooring there.

Plans for the possible redevelopment of the prison island as a world-class tourist resort are gaining momentum but the blueprint for the tasteful conversion of existing Victorian buildings and careful conservation of the island is still at the drawing-board stage.

At this point the Prison Department has given no indication that it is willing to hand back the island but Tourism Minister Mr Kent Dyer has vowed to fight for the development.

Penguin colony

Businessman Mr Nick Malherbe has been in the forefront of plans to develop Robben Island and has strongly condemned the placing of the RCYC’s fragmented development in an area which could threaten the island’s jackass penguin colony.

Yesterday the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver, criticised the concept of “piecemeal development.”

He said: “The island belongs to the people of Cape Town. I am really opposed to any piecemeal development. The City Council should have some say — certainly not in a particular organisation. I truly believe the public should rise up and make its voice heard over the issue.”

Mr Malherbe, a member of the Friends of Robben Island Committee, said he hoped to meet Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring next week to press the committee’s case. He roundly condemned the siting of the RCYC mooring at Murray’s Bay.

“It should be at the village, which we plan to develop as a tourist area.”

He said his investigations had revealed that an abattoir block, brasses and a roofed structure had been built for use by the RCYC. “They are apparently totally out of character with the rest of the island’s architecture.” The island must be planned as a whole.

But Mr Dave Abramowitz, commodore of the RCYC, said the issue had been exaggerated. He said the RCYC was merely getting a foot in the door.

The club was given permission a couple of years ago for controlled use of the island. “Very few people go there,” Mr Abramowitz added.

He said the area used by the RCYC was open to all yachtsmen, although requests should be made through the RCYC since the club had initially negotiated with the prison authorities.

Before members or outsiders were allowed there the RCYC had to seek permission from the prison authorities.

Daylight visits

Visits were restricted to daylight hours during the weekend, he added.

Mr Malherbe initiated the plans after making a detailed study of a similar island off Catalonia which once housed a convict colony.

The National Monuments Council seeks to have the island buildings listed and the surrounding waters, which contain many unexplored wrecks, declared a marine conservation area.

Kids and soldiers clean up

MORE than 100 singing children joined the Defence Force in a clean-up initiative by the army and the Bureau for Information. It began yesterday after soldiers in a troop carrier urged residents to help them in littered Old Cross roads. If the campaign is successful it will be extended to other townships.
ANC slams resort plan for prison island

BY GLYNIS UNDERHILL

THE ANC would resist any attempt to turn Robben Island into "a flippant place of decadent pleasure", according to Mr Trevor Manuel, ANC regional co-ordinator for the Western Cape.

"There is a strong motion that it should become a monument," he said.

The ANC response to the future of the historical island follows reports that a group of top businessmen are campaigning to "open up" the island as a public resort.

No formal applications about the future of Robben Island had been made to the government, he said.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Mr Kent Darr has thrown his support behind the moves to develop the island.
NEWS IN BRIEF

A BUSINESSMAN in Cape Town has promised not to "desecrate" Mr Nelson Mandela's old Robben Island prison cell if proposals to turn the island into a major tourist attraction are given the go-ahead.

Mr Nick Malherbe, co-ordinator of the Future of Robben Island Committee, was reacting to the response of the ANC's Western Cape co-ordinator Mr Trevor Manuel to their proposals. - Sapa.
Prisoners told to ‘sit tight’

By REHANA ROSSOUW

POLITICAL prisoners will have to “sit tight” in jails throughout the country while their lawyers try to reach clarity on the indemnity process.

Lawyers representing political prisoners have slammed the government’s procedure for amnesty and indemnity as riddled with uncertainty.

“Prisoners are being kept hostage to ensure the ANC abides by its decision to suspend the armed struggle,” commented one.

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) estimates that there are still between 2,000 and 3,000 political prisoners held in South African prisons.

The human rights watchdog organization has a list of prisoners held in urban jails but are not sure how many are being held in smaller rural towns.

Only 177 have been released since October 2. The HRC also believes there could be as many as 800 prisoners held for public violence offences.

“We are not sure whether to start applying for indemnity for our clients yet,” said a prominent Cape Town attorney who represents several prisoners on Robben Island.

“We are waiting for word from the prisoners themselves whether they will abide by the government’s new procedures.”

Lawyers are outraged by the government’s linking the release of prisoners to the “progress” made by the African National Congress to suspend armed actions.

One lawyer said this could lead to the prisoners’ refusal to abide by the government’s terms.

The cumbersome indemnity procedure may also see some prisoners still held behind bars by April 30 — the date set for the process to be completed.

Public violence

According to the government, amnesty and indemnity will be considered for prisoners who have committed straightforward political offences and those involved in “politically-related” common law crimes such as arson and public violence.

Public violence offenders will be adjudicated on the facts of each case while those who committed political offences may be processed in terms of categories before the end of the year.

“If there are up to 800 public violence offenders being held, how can the government hope to decide on the fate of each one individually before the end of the year?” the lawyer asked.
AIDS prisoners on hunger strike

By HENRY LUDSKI

POLITICAL prisoners in the Eastern Cape, including three Aids sufferers, last week went on hunger strike to demand their release in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

Port Elizabeth civil rights lawyers and ANC national executive committee (NEC) member, Mr Raymond Mhlobo, were this week granted permission by prison authorities to meet prisoners at Kirkwood's JC Steyn Prison.

Continued

It is believed that the three prisoners who earlier this year were identified as being HIV-positive this week continued with their hunger strike despite other prisoners having called off their protest.

The three prisoners were transferred to the Eastern Cape from Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison where they embarked on a week-long hunger strike and won their demand for improved conditions.

Mhlobo said that when he went to the prison last week, one of the prisoners refused to see him until all three of them were given permission to see him.

On his visit to the prison this week the ANC leader is expected to meet the three Aids sufferers and a delegation of five other political prisoners.

Battling

Lawyers and relatives of prisoners were this week battling to establish the reasons for the hunger strike which is believed to revolve around the anger and frustration in jails throughout the country over the lengthy delay in the release of political prisoners.

"When we meet them we will hear from the horse's mouth what the problems are, but I will be taking copies of the Pretoria and Groote Schuur Minutes so that I am prepared for any eventuality," said Mhlobo on Tuesday.

"Although the prisoners are angry about delays in their release, I believe they also have problems about conditions and privileges," said Mhlobo.

About 50 political prisoners are being held at the jail JC Steyn Prison situated about 100km outside Port Elizabeth.

The protest at the prison is the second hunger strike in the region in recent months as political prisoners throughout the country become increasingly impatient over lengthy delays in their release.

In October 20 prisoners in Grahamstown embarked on a five-day strike to demand that the government "abide by the spirit of the Pretoria Minute".

A flood of releases were expected following the historic Pretoria agreement which stipulated that the release of political prisoners should commence on September 1, 1990, and this process should be completed by April 1991.

Human rights lawyers in the Eastern Cape were recently instrumental in setting up a committee to investigate Eastern Cape prisons where there have been complaints about conditions and the treatment of prisoners.

However, the SA Prisons Service spokesperson said they were satisfied that all people entrusted to its care were treated "humanely and in a responsible manner in accordance with internationally accepted standards".

A spokesperson for the Prisons Service referred to the announcement of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobe Coetsee, on November 2 in which indemnity procedures were outlined.

"The procedure is the outcome of an agreement between the government and the ANC and is already pursued by ANC members and many others.

"The onus is thus on the prisoners themselves to utilise these channels to expedite their release.

The allegations that the government was not abiding by the Pretoria Minute was rejected, he said.

"The delay that is experienced is caused by people outside the government who are misleading and misdirecting prisoners willingly and unwillingly."
Islanders slate UDF leadership

By HEATHER ROBERTSON

AFRICAN National Congress prisoners on Robben Island have slated the UDF leadership in Natal for in-fighting, factionalism, uneven distribution of finance and failure to adhere to democratic practices.

This was disclosed in a mimeographed paper presented by former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Jeff Radebe, to 410 delegates at the first conference of the ANC Southern Natal region last weekend.

The document alludes to the alleged UDF "cabal" or leadership clique which issued political decrees without proper discussion and broad consultation.

"The consequences of leading by political decree and pamphlets resulted in the use of coercion and threats, specially by the youth to force the people into political campaigns," it states.

Undermine

The document attributed the weaknesses of the progressive forces in the region to the absence of locally based African leadership.

It claims that this shortcoming had been used to undermine and attack ANC leadership and organisations depicting them as non-African, anti-Zulu, Indian-controlled and Xhosa-led.

The document asserts that the ANC should emerge and be seen to be an independent political organisation in the region — and not appear as the UDF in another form.

"We must create these community-based organisations rooted in common experiences rather than in organisational differences," it states.

The document calls for tolerance towards Inkatha members who are genuinely committed to solving the problems of the region and matters of common concern, such as high rents, poor living conditions, racial elements and the effects of apartheid.

The dramatic elections at the culmination of the conference saw a general purging of the "old order" in Natal with UDF stalwarts Archie Gumede, Patrick "Terror" Lekota, Tourneef Ndlovu and Natal Indian Congress officials Praveen Gordon, Billy Nair and Farouk Meer ousted.

The uncontested election of ANC national executive member and Umkhonto We Sizwe intelligence chief Jacob Zuma as chairperson of the region, replacing Patrick "Terror" Lekota, is in line with the spirit of the document, say political commentators.

Lekota, who has been linked to the cabal, lost a bid for election as vice chairperson to Radebe.

Commenting on the paper, newly-elected regional executive committee member, Mr S'buhle Ndlube, said the document reflected the general mood at the conference.
LAWYERS for the African National Congress delivered hundreds of indemnity forms to political prisoners throughout South Africa this week. (293)

However, it is understood the prisoners are not completing the forms until the ANC gives guidance on the process of indemnity. (293)

"The ANC confirmed this week that a legal department member, Mr Matthew Phosa, would be visiting all the prisons where their members are being held in the next two weeks. (293)

Phosa will visit Robben Island next Tuesday."

A National Executive Committee member of the ANC, Mr Sindiso Mfinyane, will be visiting exiles in African countries soon to explain the process to them."
The Island graduates dominate Natal ANC

Half of the recently elected Southern African National Congress leadership are former Robben Island prisoners. Not only did they dominate the meeting, the current inmates smuggled a paper to the conference.

**CARNEIL RICKARD**

Local press for the creature of programs, specifically focussed on undermines and attack our leadership and organisations, depicting them as non-African, anti-Zulu, Indian controlled and Xhosa led.

"It must be emphasised that whereas we are the immediate need for African leadership, all the ANC, be they black or white, Indian or coloured, should form part of the ANC leadership based on the principles of equal participation and non-racialism. The document then deals with the continuing differentiation between the ANC and its leadership and organisations and not the other way around.

In addition to promoting democratic processes in the ANC, the ANC is urged to encourage the growth of new political leadership and organisations in the ANC, ensuring that all organisations, including Islaas, have the right to propagate their political views.

Not only did half of those elected to the executive come from inmates jailed for political offenses but the vacant committee also had a voice in the conference - a document, apparently smuggled out of the prison, was read on their behalf.

This extraordinary paper is headed "A frank and critical look at the situation in Natal," and it contains the kind of public self-criticism rarely allowed by any political organisation. It was read on behalf of the inmates by a former inmate, now project officer of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers. It was, however, also stressed that all organisations, including Islaas, have the right to propagate their political viewpoints.

In striking contrast to the success of the June 20 protest march for the release of Garnett Smuts, the writer of the paper, the march was suppressed by the police shortly after it began.

**CAMILLE RICKARD**

Zuma did not 'depose' Lekota

The island graduates dominate Natal ANC

First Southern Natal regional congress of the ANC. Jacob Zuma was elected convenor, a position that was held by Terence Ndebele.

Zuma, a former anti-apartheid activist, was elected as the new convenor of the Natal ANC at its regional congress. He replaces Terence Ndebele, who had held the position for several years.

**CARMEIL RICKARD**

Zuma's election was seen as a significant shift in the leadership of the Natal ANC. He is known for his strong support of the struggle against apartheid and his commitment to the principles of equality and non-racialism.

The congress was attended by a large number of delegates from different districts within Natal, and the atmosphere was charged with a sense of anticipation and excitement.

Zuma's election was seen as a potential boost for the ANC's efforts in the region, as he is widely regarded as a strong and effective leader.

**CARMEIL RICKARD**
long and arduous prisons terms for opposing what they believed was unjust.

Both tourism and a monument could be accommodated in a national park — which is in line with Malherbe's thinking. There's no denying that the 500 ha island 8 km off Cape Town lends itself to managed conservation. It's been under the control of the SA Prisons Service for 25 years, during which time considerable conservation work has been done, including the re-introduction of a penguin colony and the ongoing eradication of alien vegetation.

The prison buildings themselves occupy only a small area on the north-east of the island. There is also a village for warders and their families which includes a number of historic buildings, a legacy of more than 300 years of permanent habitation.

During World War 2, an airfield and a harbour were built and massive guns — whose rusty hulks are still in place — were taken to the island to protect Cape Town from enemy attack. They were never fired in anger. The prison buildings are now regarded as antiquated, but the cost of replacing them on the mainland — estimated by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee at R65m — means they will remain in use for the time being.

The best that potential redevelopers can hope for in the foreseeable future is a further easing of access to the island. In recent years, the Prisons Service has allowed interest groups to visit Robben Island but not the prison. According to Coetsee, 33,661 people visited it last year (including people visiting prisoners).

The Royal Cape Yacht Club was given

Malherbe has formed FRIC — the Future of Robben Island Committee — and uses whatever opportunities arise to punt the wider opening of the island to the public. He is being backed by Durr who has pledged his support in writing.

In reality, neither wants to see Robben Island become the neon-and-nightclub hub of the region. Lack of water and an ultra-sensitive ecology rule out extensive development. But some development is possible and at the same time there's no reason why part of the island, the prison perhaps, shouldn't be preserved as a monument. To many South Africans it could become a shrine of sorts, reminding them of the struggle for equal rights and the sacrifices of those who served

Should Robben Island — SA's Alcatraz — be transformed into our own Coney Island? Or at least a major tourist attraction?

Yes, says Cape Town businessman Nick Malherbe and Trade, Industry & Tourism Minister Kent Durr — who see a redeveloped Robben Island as an international tourist mecca. No, says the western Cape branch of the ANC, whose regional co-ordinator Trevor Manuel wants it to become a monument rather than a "flippant place of decadent pleasure."
Returning exiles ‘should get priority for jobs’

By SAMANTHA WEINBERG

RETURNING exiles and political prisoners should be given priority in the pursuit of jobs — otherwise they might easily pick up arms and become a major destabilising factor, says Papie Moloto from the Centre for the Development of Human Resources.

The CDHR is closely with the Consultative Business Movement to persuade business to help exiles and former prisoners find gainful employment.

“What we want is to find businesses who are willing to take on skilled people and organize on-the-job training for them. It will work for our mutual benefit — we provide the human resources and business provides physical and training resources,” he says.

The opportunity cost of exile or imprisonment is great in terms of benefits foregone, says Moloto, which is why those disadvantaged people should be given a leg-up when they return.

“Many of those people who have been involved in the armed struggle are bitter, so if they return to unemployment they could easily become a major destabilising factor — especially if they lay their hands on arms.

“That is why they must be gainfully and satisfactorily employed. We don’t want business to give them handouts, they must be given jobs.”

As many of the returnees have management and leadership potential, this should work for the benefit of the employers as well, he says.

Sechaba Modibede from the Political Prisoners’ Support Committee is compiling lists of the approximately 3 000 people still in prison, detailing their past experience and skills.

Many of them, while illiterate and under-educated, have developed skill in prison, says Modibede, himself a former Robben Islander.

“On the Island, most of the people were aware they would require skills when they were released and studied through correspondence courses to ensure they are prepared to make a meaningful contribution to their country.”

In addition they learnt practical skills, such as carpentry, upholstery, building and mechanics — all of which would make them valuable employees to existing companies.

While Modibede’s main concern is the fate of former political prisoners, he accepts the whole community should benefit from training — but that prisoners and exiles should be given priority.
Anniversary on death row for Strydom

CONDEMNED mass murderer Barend Strydom yesterday celebrated his first wedding anniversary on death row. Devoted wife Karin visited him with the news that an application for indemnity had been lodged for him this week. The Office for Indemnity, Injustice and Releasing of Political Detainees was one of the organisations that will be scrutinised by the Office for Indemnity, Injustice and Releasing of Political Detainees. The recent government and ANC negotiations that succeeded in releasing a number of political prisoners was one of the reasons why Strydom should be classified a political prisoner. His lawyer, Wim Cornes, this week handed in a 1,000-page indemnity application listing reasons why Strydom should be classified a political prisoner. "One only has to read through the evidence presented at the trial to see that his crimes were politically motivated," he said. The ANC has declared that they support the unconditional release of political prisoners from both the left and right political spectrums. One day we will be able to touch without a glass panel between us.

"Our first anniversary was very hard. I visited Hendri in prison and we prayed together. I gave him a letter explaining my love and told him I would wait for ever if necessary.

By TRISH BEAVER
Beating prisoners is fine, says cop

BY JOANNE COLLINS

A POLICE constable who boasted about beating prisoners in the police cell said today that he had no regrets about the assault.

"I'll never be a police officer again," the constable said today as he was charged with assault by a police officer in a case that has sparked widespread outrage.

The constable, who has been suspended from the force, said he had been "fed up" with being constantly on the receiving end of abuse.

"I've had enough," he said. "I've been treated like a dog for too long."
CAPE TOWN — A man who spent 14 months on death row after being convicted by Cape Town Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Lategan has been set free by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

The court found on Wednesday that James Jochems, of Hanover Park Cape Town, was not guilty of murder.

This is the seventh murder conviction and death sentence handed down by Mr Justice Lategan to be set aside in the past two years. It is also the second time in three months that a death sentence imposed by the judge has been set aside.

In September, Esther Ndawanyana of Beaufort West, who had been on death row for a year, was cleared of murder.

In both cases Mr Justice Lategan had refused leave to appeal on conviction, and the Chief Justice was petitioned.

Mr Justice Lategan said on Wednesday he had "no comment" on the findings.

Jochems had been sentenced to death for the murder of Denzel Ronald Abrahams and three years' jail for the attempted murder of Gert Lewis. Jochems denied being present at the shooting.

"Mr Justice Milne, in a 45-page judgment at Wednesday's appeal hearing, found that evidence of key witnesses at the trial was unreliable and might well have been deliberately dishonest."

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the Bar of SA's general council opposed the appointment of Mr Justice Lategan, the former Cape Attorney-General, as a judge of the Cape division of the Supreme Court in 1979.

The Cape Bar also objected to the appointment of an Attorney-General as a judge — Sapa.
Arrests before 'Kei coup

BY THEMBA KHUMALO

UNLESS the government hastens its programme of releasing political prisoners and detainees, it would soon face the wrath of the democratic movement under the leadership of the ANC.

This emerged at a Press conference in Johannesburg this week by representatives of 10 organisations who declared war against detention without trial, especially Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The ANC’s Abba Omar said his organisation’s PWV region was staging protest marches in major centres on Thursday in a "Peace and Freedom Now" campaign.

"De Klerk's government is holding political prisoners and exiles as hostages," he said.

Among the organisations represented were the Human Rights Commission, ANC Youth League, ANC, Detainees Aid Centre and the National Anti-Repression Forum.

A statement from the National Anti-repression Forum said detentions had escalated, with 187 people currently being held under Section 29.

About 120 security prisoners had been released since February 2, but 300 remained behind bars.

The number of security prisoners fluctuated between 300 and 400, with a continuous inflow of new offenders balancing releases.
MEMBERS of the Pan-Africanist Congress on Robben Island have received indemnity forms, the movement announced this week.

Two leading PAC central committee members, Mr Enoch Zulu and Mr Achmat Cassiem, are being held on the Island.

"The prisoners asked the government to deal with them through their head office in Johannesburg — which was refused," said PAC secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Patra de Lille.

"An application by the PAC leadership to visit them on the Island to discuss this matter and consult with them on matters surrounding our conference, has been refused.

"We find it very strange that the PAC has been refused permission to visit Robben Island while members of the external mission are being indemnified. This is a case of opening one door and closing the other."

De Lille, general secretary Mr Benny Alexander, legal secretary Mr P Dlamini and Western Cape convener, Mr Barney Desai, were refused permission to visit the Island.
Prison terms cut in ‘festive season’

By SHARON SOROUR, Staff Reporter

PRISON terms for some prisoners who are or will be in custody on December 10 have been cut by six months, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kokee Coetsee, has announced.

The approved dates of release would be advanced by up to six months "in a spirit of goodwill engendered by the coming festive season," according to a statement by the Prison Service on behalf of Mr Coetsee.

The remission of sentence, approved by the government in terms of Section 66 (1) of the Prisons Act of 1959, would not be applicable to any prisoners who were:

- Released on probation or parole before December 10,
- In detention as judgment debtors in terms of Section 66(1) and 109 (4) of the Magistrate Court Act of 1944,
- Mentally ill or are receiving treatment in psychiatric hospitals,
- Certified psychopaths,
- Prisoners sentenced for one of the following crimes would also not qualify for the remission of sentence:
  - Rape and murder,
  - Robbery involving a firearm or where a sentence of longer than five years was imposed,
  - Culpable homicide where a sentence of longer than five years was imposed,
  - Housebreaking and theft, including house-breaking linked with another misdeed where a sentence of longer than five years was imposed,
  - Indecent assault or sodomy committed with a child,
  - Abduction,
  - Trading in dependency producing drugs, excluding dagga.

Prisoners who qualify will be released from December 10 when their dates of release arise.
Christmas cheer for convicts

SOME prisoners will get a six-month remission of sentences "in a spirit of goodwill engendered by the coming festive season".

The South African Prison Services said this yesterday in a statement on behalf of Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The service said the Government had approved in terms of Section 69 (1) of the Prisons Act 1959, that six months of remission of sentence be granted to all sentenced prisoners who are or would be in custody on December 10 by advancing their approved dates of release by up to six months.

It said the remission would, however, not apply to prisoners who:

- Were released on probation or parole before December 10;
- Were in detention as judgment debtors in terms of Section 65F and 109 (4) of the Magistrate Court Act, 1944;
- Mentally ill prisoners, for as long as they were receiving treatment in the psychiatric hospitals;

- Prisoners sentenced for rape, murder, culpable homicide in which sentence of longer than five years was imposed, house-breaking and theft - including house-breaking, house-breaking linked with any other crime and in respect of which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed, indecent assault or sodomy committed with a child, flagrantly and trading in dependency-producing drugs, excluding dagga.

"Prisoners who qualify will be released as from December 10 as their dates of release arise," the statement said.
Govt cuts jail sentences

The Government will reduce the sentences of some prisoners, including some political prisoners, in a Christmas amnesty, according to a statement released yesterday on behalf of Minister of Justice Kohe Coetsee.

Release dates for certain prisoners would be advanced by up to six months, a spokesman for the Prisons Service said.

Prisoners would be released as their release dates came up. The spokesman said that figures regarding prisoners expected to be released were not available.

The remission of sentence would not be applicable to mentally ill prisoners for as long as they were receiving treatment in psychiatric hospitals, prisoners certified as psychopaths, prisoners already released on probation or parole and prisoners in detention as judgment debtors.

The remission of sentence would also not be applicable to prisoners sentenced for:
- Murder, rape, plagium (kidnapping), indecent assault or sodomy with a child, robbery involving a firearm or for which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed.
- Culpable homicide in respect of which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed.
- Housebreaking and theft in respect of which a sentence of longer than five years was imposed.
- Trading in dependency-producing drugs, excluding dagga.
freedoms bid
PRISONERS IN
Death Row
CHRISTMAS PEACE: Release of political prisoners needed

South Africa's longest-serving political prisoner, Nelson Mandela, has been incarcerated for 27 years, a symbol of the struggle for freedom and justice. His release would bring hope and healing to millions of South Africans. Join the global campaign for his freedom.

Death Row Heroes

By Henry Lissen

South News

December 13, December 17, 1990
Suspension of warders to stand, court rules

Supreme Court Reporter

An application by 10 Pollsmoor Prison warders — who went on strike for three days this year — to have their suspensions set aside was dismissed with costs in Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Mr Acting-Justice G A Kühn, with Mr Justice P Tebbutt concurring, found that the decision to suspend them had not been taken in bad faith.

The court also ordered Mr Raymond Joseph Jacobs and nine other warders, all members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), to pay the costs of two counsel.

In their application the warders said the decision to suspend them was invalid because it was unreasonable.

In a separate but related hearing, an application by 17 warders for orders reviewing, correcting and setting aside a decision by the Officer Commanding, Colonel J C Roberts, to hold a disciplinary inquiry in terms of the Prisons Act, was dismissed with costs.

Mr Justice L van den Heever and Mr Justice H C Nel presided. Mr F D J Brand SC, assisted by Mr Rick Touw, represented the warders. The former attorney-general for the Prison Department, Mr J J Rooke, represented the State. Mr J J Rooke, Attorney and Associates, appeared for the warders.
26 Robben Island prisoners freed

By KURT SWART
JUBILANT relatives and friends yesterday welcomed 26 prisoners freed from Robben Island.

They included Bongani Jonas, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment last year for refusing to testify in the Vongumisa terrorism trial.

The freed men were serving sentences ranging from two to 12 years on charges including high treason, terrorism, attempted murder and possession of arms and explosives.

The veteran of the group, Moses Molefe of Soweto, was convicted of high treason in 1979.

One of the group, Frans Hanoto, walked to freedom carrying his pet cockatoo, Comrade Boogie-Woogie, in a cage.

He had successfully applied to prison authorities for permission to keep a pet.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles said on Friday that the return of exiles was proceeding too slowly and called on the government to "cut red tape" in the granting of indemnity.
Jerry Maphela, who stepped in to douse the flames with water. He then collapsed, writhing in pain, while another worker, Johannes Bakolyi Makhubela, used a hacksaw to cut the Makwati denied these claims. He said the farmer found him on Saturday morning on the farm Hayoma.

26 Islanders out, 205 still held

TWENTY-SIX Robben Island prisoners were released yesterday, leaving 205 still held in the notorious political prison.

The surprise releases appeared to have caught friends and relatives unaware because not more than a handful of people arrived to greet the ex-prisoners when they stepped off the Prison Services ferry shortly before noon in Table Bay harbour yesterday.

But there was some happiness in the air as Barry Pule and Diana Mimi were married at Pollsmoor Prison yesterday morning.

After the ceremony the groom remained in detention while his wife celebrated their wedding with friends and the freed prisoners at Croyley House in Woodstock.

At the time of going to press the names of the 26 were not available.

Meanwhile, a Crossroads man, convicted of terrorism for being in possession of a limpet mine near Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, was released from Robben Island on Friday.

Nana Robert Maliti served one year of a two-year sentence imposed after an appeal against a five-year sentence for terrorism and possession of a banned publication.

He was arrested in October 1988 while carrying a primed limpet mine 150m from where Vlok was opening a police station in New Crossroads. - Sapa
Freed man has ‘mixed feelings’

CAPE TOWN - Abednego Bonjani Jonas, Jonas's release from Robben Island after serving a little more than a year for refusing to testify for the State in the terrorism trial of Tony Yengeni and 14 others, had caused mixed feelings, he said yesterday.

Mr Jonas (32), who was said by the State to be its main witness, was released with 25 other political prisoners on Saturday.

He was jailed on November 1st last year by Mr Justice S Sellkowitz for three years following an inquiry to determine if he had “just excuse” for his refusal to testify.

Mr Jonas told the court that while detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act he had been asked to become an “askari” (a turned around ANC guerrilla in the employ of the police).

He had refused.

The court also heard he had been stationed at ANC camps in Angola and how ANC members had fought alongside the Angolan army, Fapla, against rebel Unita forces.

Identify

During the inquiry Mr Jonas also cited as a reason for his refusal to testify the fact that he had a five-year-old child in the care of the ANC in Lusaka.

Speaking from his Gugulethu home yesterday, Mr Jonas said he had not seen his daughter and for “security reasons” was only prepared to identify the child’s mother as a Zambian woman named Idaho.

News of his release came as a shock and he needed some time to absorb it all. He was, however, also sad at leaving his comrades on Robben Island.

Morale on the island was high and the more than 200 political prisoners “hoped the Government would honour its undertaking with the ANC” regarding their release, he said.

The release of the 26 was also seen as a trade-off in order to score points while the weekend’s two-day European Community meeting was taking place.

Mr Jonas said if required to, he would again refuse to testify for the State. - Sapa.
Political prisoners ‘dissatisfied’

The release of political prisoners cannot take place by April, because, among other things, prisoners appear to be dissatisfied with the agreement concluded by government and the ANC, says a new body established by two legal organizations.

The new body, the Political Prisoner Release Programme, was established by Lawyers for Human Rights and National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) to facilitate the release of prisoners.

The memorandum motivates the establishment of the body, makes it clear that government is not solely to blame for the slow pace of the releases.

Problems in identifying political prisoners, the prerequisite that the organization of which the prisoners is a member must endorse the release and the limited resources of the liberation movements have played a role in the hold-ups, the memorandum says.

Government and the ANC agreed on guidelines for the release of political prisoners in the Pretoria Minute in August this year, but fewer than 100 prisoners have been released so far.

At its consultative conference at the weekend, the ANC resolved that if the obstacles contained in the Harare Declaration, including the release of all political prisoners, were not removed by April 30, it would consider suspending the whole negotiation process.

But in its memorandum, the Political Prisoner Release Programme says its view is that it will not be possible to complete the release of political prisoners by April. It suggests the releases could be completed by June.

The memorandum notes that there could be as many as 3,000 political prisoners, while government puts the figure at between 300 and 400.

Some of the dissatisfaction with the agreement concluded by government and the ANC arises from the lack of consultation prior to and after the signing of the agreement, the memorandum says. As a result, some prisoners have refused to sign the indemnity forms.

Prisoners are also concerned at the powers given to the President and there is a perception that the consulting body is powerless and acts only in an advisory capacity.

The memorandum says the only category of persons who qualify for indemnity as a group are those who left SA without going through recognized border posts, although the legislation makes provision for the categories to be extended.

Such an extension would facilitate the release process in that larger groups of prisoners would qualify for release without having to apply individually.

Consideration is being given to applying for the extension of the categories to include offences such as treason, sedition, public violence, malicious damage to property, intimidation, arson, possession of arms and explosives, sabotage and Internal Security Act and Defence Act offences.

The new body has also called on the Justice Department to assist in identifying political prisoners.
Freed Jonas gets a first taste of married life

By REHANA ROSSOUW

RELEASED Cape Town political prisoner Mr Bongani Jonas said, since he was freed on Saturday, he had not had an opportunity to "become a married man".

Jonas was married while he was held on Robben Island, serving a three-year sentence for refusing to testify in the Yengeni trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

His wife, Mrs Cynthia Jonas, was at a funeral in Transkei last weekend when she read of his release in the press.

"When she arrived on Monday, I was not at home; so we haven't yet spent much time together," Jonas said.

"It's going to take a while before the two of us can settle down. We'll probably go away for a holiday first.

"I'm still a newly-wed man, so it's too early to make real plans."

Jonas said he had met some of the Yengeni trialists who were "relieved" to see him released.

Excuse

After being held in solitary confinement for 19 months, he was called to give evidence in the Yengeni trial on April 18 last year. A day later, he refused to give further evidence.

An inquiry in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act was held in the Cape Town Supreme Court to determine whether he had a "just excuse" for not giving evidence.

Jonas was released with 25 other political prisoners on Saturday.

Their release and reception at Cowley House coincided with a wedding celebration tinged with sadness.

Mrs Disa Pule was celebrating her marriage to Mr Barry Pule, sentenced to eight years on Robben Island.

Fortunately, Jonas' and another released prisoner, Mr Moses Molefe, who had both married while held on the Island, were there to comfort her.
Prison Aids scare

Four die, 53 test positive for HIV virus

By BEVERLEY GARSON

Four South African prisoners have died of Aids and a further 53 have been identified as HIV positive, giving rise to fears of an Aids epidemic on South African prison

Four prisoners have died in the last six months and 53 others test positive for HIV.

A number of prisoners and staff have been identified as having HIV.

No programme for testing prisoners has been established, according to a correctional service official.

The spread of the virus has also been linked to the high rate of homosexuality in South African prisons.

Inmates

The minister of health, Kader Asmal, has announced that contact tracing will take place in prisons.

Regent said prisoners who did not want to be tested were given an option to test voluntarily.

The Ethos Prison Service confirmed that all inmates had been tested and that 53 prisoners were HIV positive.

"As is the case in the community as a whole, homosexuality and drug use are common," the official said.

The minister of correctional services has also ordered that all prisons across the country be tested for HIV.

Inmates who do not want to be tested are not compelled to test voluntarily.

Condons

"All confirmed sufferers and carriers of the disease are being segregated and the risk of spreading the virus is being reduced," the official said.

These inmates are being counselled and offered health care.

Regent said that all inmates are being counselled and offered health care.

The prison service has also been advised to test all inmates who are at risk of HIV.

The president of the National Union of Correctional Services, Dr. Kader Asmal, said that the government will continue to test all inmates who are at risk of HIV.

Cops outnumber protesters as ANC takes to the streets in small Natal town

From CHRISTINA SCOTT

DURBAN - The first ANC protest at Vergenoeg geological office was a man-march that ended up at a minor protest.

The protesters were demanding the release of political prisoners and a stop to land invasions.

The protesters were met by a dozen police officers who tried to negotiate with them.

The police officers were met with chants of "Apartheid must fall!"

The police officers then used tear gas against the protesters.

The protesters then dispersed and the police officers continued to patrol the area.

The police officers were met with more protests as they attempted to leave the area.

The protesters then blocked the road with rocks and debris.

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Freed prisoners face bleak season

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of prisoners released since December 10 in terms of an amnesty faced the festive season without jobs, food or shelter, the SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) director here, Ms Heather Regenass, said yesterday.

Ms Regenass welcomed the release of the prisoners, mostly petty offenders with sentences of two years or less, who had families and homes to go to for the Christmas period.

But, she said, the Prisons Service had not released them selectively and many had nowhere to go, and would be forced to resort to crime to survive.

Nicro had been besieged by "a deluge of black and white prisoners" — up to 20 a day at Nicro's 13 centres nationwide — asking for work and money. She said the organisation was not even trying to find them work, inevitably scarce over Christmas, and at best could provide food for 24 hours.
Ex-prisoners left 'distrustful'

THOUSANDS of prisoners released by the Prisons Service since December 10 in terms of an amnesty faced Christmas without jobs, food or shelter, SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) Johannesburg director Heather Reegen said yesterday.

Reegen said the release of the prisoners, mostly petty offenders with sentences of two years or less, who had families and homes to go to for the Christmas period but, she said, the Prisons Service did not release prisoners selectively and many had nowhere to go and would be forced to resort to crime to survive.

Nicro had been besiegued by "a deluge of black and white prisoners" — up to 20 a day at Nicro's 13 centres across the province — asking for work and food. She said the organisation was not even attempting to find them work, invariably scarce over Christmas, and at best could provide food for 24 hours.

A Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday that in what was "purely a goodwill gesture", government had approved a six-month remission of sentence to all prisoners in custody on December 10 "by advancing their approved dates of release" by a maximum of six months.

He said the remission was not applicable to a range of prisoners those released on probation before December 10, mentally ill prisoners, psychopaths and those sentenced for robbery, murder, rape, culpable homicide (with sentences of more than five years), indecent assault, homosexuality and theft, "plagiarism" and drug dealing.

It would be possible to put an exact figure to the number of those released only in the new year. He said the daily average number of people in SA prisons had fallen by about 1% from 111 967 in 1998/99 to 110 194 in 1999/00.

Christmas cheer galore for local booksellers

BOOKSTORES, which usually pack up the last-minute rush for Christmas presents, are expecting a buoyant Christmas in terms of sales.

As books usually sell later than other Christmas gifts, the busy past weekend indicates a good Christmas for book sales. Bookworm manager Jill van Zyl says Nicro stores in shopping centres are also benefiting from extended shopping hours.

Van Zyl believes that where disposable income is limited, books offer better value for money than many other presents.

Targets

The Literary Group MD Richard Brand says sales are good in the group's stores, which include Exclusive Books, Bookworm and Pilgrims Bookshop.

He expects a large turnover in all stores in the run-up to Christmas, and says seasonal targets should be met this year. The Literary Group introduced a Publisher's Choice Christmas promotion, in which 16 local publishers each selected two books from a wide range.

Brand says this has proved very successful.

The group says books aimed at the business community which have sold well include Goldstrike by Bill Jameson, Creating Chaos by Tom Peters, and Odyssey: Pop to Apple by John Sculley.


There has been a good increase in sales of SA titles.

Popular local choices include My Son's Story by Nadine Gordimer, Age of Iron by J M Coetzee, A Table at the Cape by Helmane Myburgh, and Peter-Dark Uys's A Part Hate/A Part Love Biography of Erwin Bezuidenhout.

In most stores, children's books (including on the Ninja Turtles) have sold well, as have books with Christmas in the title, such as Charles Dickens's A Christmas Carol.

As usual, The Guinness Book of Records and John Platt's SA Wine Guide (in its 10th edition) have been big sellers.

Some of the more expensive books are also doing well. The Complete Guide of SA Birds (selling for R250) and Dickens by Peter Ackroyd (R110) are both destined for a number of Christmas stockings.

Five De Bruyns told to pay R18m

PRETORIA — A Supreme Court judge yesterday ordered five members of the city's well-known De Bruyn family to pay the Standard Bank more than R10,000,000.

Mr Justin van der Merwe ordered Christiana of De Bruyn, Fruzs of De Bruyn, Henry de Bruyn, Andries de Bruyn and Peter de Bruyn to pay R10 365 821 plus interest and costs.

They had signed a deed of suretyship for the payment of all amounts due by the company De Bruyn se Familieliebeleggings. The company had provided security in respect of seven companies in the De Bruyn group.

Three of the group's companies were placed in final liquidation yesterday, after applications by Bankorp.

Bankorp is owed almost R13,000,000 by the three firms — Sapa.
Back from Island

TEN Robben Island political prisoners, among them a 54-year-old woman, arrived in Johannesburg last night after being released yesterday.

The group's apparently reduced in line with the Government's reprieve for certain categories of political prisoners.

Their release came as a surprise to Soweto mother Mrs Elizabeth Ranoto, who was jailed with her son, Mr. Frans Ranoto (35), for terrorism in 1988.

The group were welcomed by jubilant relatives and ANC supporters at Jan Smuts Airport.

Youths dressed in ANC/SACP T-shirts toyed as they carried the group shoulder-high.

Those released included Mr. Zhubisile Musi, Mr. David Mopopane, Mr. Moses Molefe, Mr. Frans Masemure, and Mr. Frans Modise; Mr. Thabo Ramabida, Mr. Patrick Mogale, and another unnamed man.

They were driven in a convoy into the city, where they were expected to meet ANC officials.

A spokesman for the group said a statement would be issued today after they had reported to the organisation.
Heavy leather... the prison boxers threw punches which would have put the average professional out of his misery. Photo: JUSTIN SHOLI.
Prisoner release bogged down

By Helen Grange

Political prisoners will be spending at least another six months in jail, despite an agreement between the Government and the ANC in August drawing up guidelines for their release.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) this week said that without a fulltime structure to facilitate the release process, it could even "take years" before the process was over, continuing as a major obstacle to the negotiation process.

Since the Pretoria Minute in August, fewer than 100 prisoners had been released.

To expedite the release of political prisoners and immunity for awaiting trialists, LHR and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) have established a political prisoner release programme.

Brian Currim, the programme director, has, however, pointed out many hurdles to be overcome — including dissatisfaction among prisoners that they have not been consulted on Government/ANC agreements concerning their release.

Prisoners also objected to applications for release being dealt with on an individual basis, with some refusing to sign the release documents.

Mr Currim said many political prisoners remained unidentified, and there could be as many as 3 000. The Government figure was between 500 and 600.

Another problem was that political prisoners wanting release needed endorsement by the organisation they belonged to, and in many instances, they had deemed membership of the ANC during their trials.

Mr Currim said lawyers in the release programme would consider making representations to the Government that changes be made to procedures.

Specifically, the Government would be urged to agree to further review of sentences should the State President turn pardons or indemnities down. Pressure would also be exerted on widening the powers of the advisory body and compelling the President to accept its recommendations.

Lawyers, in collaboration with the ANC, intended calling on the Government to extend categories of political prisoners qualifying for immunity.

The categories could extend to prisoners convicted of treason, sedition, public violence, malicious damage to property, intimidation, arson, assault, possession of arms and explosives, sabotage, offences in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Defence Act relating to conscientious objection.
Prisons service to change name

PRETORIA — A Department of Correctional Services, to be managed according to “business principles”, will replace the SA Prisons Service, Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee announced yesterday. This cabinet decision follows a comprehensive investigation by the prisons service into community-based sentences. The extended mission of the new department, which will fall under the Minister of Justice, would include the application of community-based sentences imposed by the courts, including a sentencing option known as probation or correctional supervision, said Mr Coetsee in a statement.

“...This penal sanction is already successfully practised in many countries and it implies that the court shall, henceforth, have the option to sentence a person to be placed under the correctional supervision of a correctional officer, while placing certain conditions on the offender.”
Prisons shakeup announced

THE administration of the Prisons Service on a business-lines basis would be implemented next year, along with alternatives to jail sentences, Justice Minister Kobi Coetsee announced last night.

He said in a statement the Cabinet had also decided to extend the mission of the prison services into a fully fledged Department of Correctional Services under the Justice Minister.

"The extended mission of the department includes the application of community-based sentences imposed by the courts, including a sentencing option known as probation or correctional supervision," Coetsee said.

A thorough investigation by the SA Prisons Service in consultation and co-operation with Administration and Economic Co-ordination Minister Willem de Villiers had also resulted in the Cabinet deciding that the new department should be managed according to business principles, he said.

Prisoners were being trained and developed to reintegrate more smoothly into the community and the labour market on release, and the produce and services resulting from this process, would generate profit resulting in a decrease in the departmental running costs and positive effects for every taxpayer.

Coetsee said legislation, to be put before Parliament in the coming session, envisaged that courts would have the option to sentence a person to supervision by a correctional officer, while imposing certain conditions on the offender. These might include:

- House arrest,
- Compensating the victim,
- Employment or training.

Further announcements could be expected following the Commission for Administration's investigation into other correctional-related aspects which might be added to the functions of the new department, in keeping with government's programme of rationalisation, he said.
PRODUCTS manufactured by the new Department of Correctional Services will not compete on the open market in the medium term, a spokesman for the service said at the weekend.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said last week the Cabinet had decided that produce of the Prisons Service (now the Department of Correctional Services) would be available to other parties, apart from government departments, in an attempt to make it more profitable and save the taxpayer money.

However, a department spokesman said that while the new department would be restructured, using strategic business and management units, it was not necessary for it to enter the commercial market to make a profit.

"It is still a bit early for us to give exact details of how the units will operate, but by the end of January or the beginning of February we will be clearer about how we plan to run the whole operation," he said.

In the short and medium term the department would probably open its work to tenders from various government departments and maybe even some areas of the private sector.

"But we still have to abide by Section 75 of the Prisons Act No 8 of 1959 which sets out the terms under which prison labour can be employed," he said.

The relevant clauses in the section of the Act state:

"The Commissioner may contract with any authority or divisional council or municipal authority or other public body or with any person or body of persons for the employment of prisoners;" and

"As far as practicable, all departments of the Public Service shall purchase from the Prisons Service, at such prices determined by the Finance Minister, as fair and reasonable, articles and supplies required by those departments, and"

"The products of labour in any prison may be sold to any person under such conditions prescribed by the Minister, who shall prescribe such conditions as will, as far as possible, prevent competition with industries carried on in the neighbourhood of that prison."

The spokesman said strategic management units would operate separately within the department to ensure its products and services were managed as if it were an independent business unit.

Managers, with the necessary expertise and responsibility, would be appointed.

He said: "To implement sound financial management and gain optimal benefit from cost effectiveness, distinctions are made within a management unit between cost centres, profit centres and service centres."

In a document released by the department, cost centres, under the heading Detention, are responsible for expenditure only and generate minimal or no income.

These include guarding, housing, clothing, feeding, medical treatment, educational programmes, religious care and recreation.

Profit centres or commercial services which are responsible for expenditure as well as income, include farm produce, vegetables, milk, bedding, small livestock, poultry etc. Factories include: clothing, footwear, mailbags, furniture, sheet and metal work and uniforms. Also under profit centres fall building works, general industries and training programmes, the spokesman said.

Under the service centre of managerial services heading are finance, logistics, computer services, human resources and organisational and work study.
New approach to punishment

Alternatives to prison sentences would be implemented next year, the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, announced last night.

Another change announced was the running of the administration of the Prison Services along "business lines".

Mr Coetsee said in a statement that the Cabinet had decided to change the Prison Services into a fully fledged department of Correctional Services under the Justice Minister:

He said the changes came against the background of the growth pattern in prison populations worldwide, as well as recent developments in the field of criminal justice.

"On the other hand it is also a reality that imprisonment is still essential in the context of criminal justice and a given prison population will still be a reality in any country," he said.

In creating a new department of Correctional Services the previous Directorate of Prison Services now becomes a fully fledged department with added responsibilities - Staff Reporter.
Unionist freed from Island

CAPE TOWN — The first vice-president of the Transport and General Workers Union, Alfred Ndlovu, is to be released from Robben Island today, after spending nearly two years of a five-year prison term.

UDF executive member Willie Hofmeyr said Mr. Ndlovu, who comes from Maritzburg, was informed on Tuesday that he would be released.

Mr. Ndlovu was sentenced to five years in February 1989 for possessing firearms. — Sapa 19/11/1990
Bop expels doctor and
ANC man

A MEDICAL doctor and an ANC member are to be expelled from Bophuthatswana for activities "not conducive to the public interest" of the homeland.

Dr DA Green and ANC Mmabatho branch secretary Paul Daphne, who is an academic at the University of Bophuthatswana, have been served with warrants for their removal from the homeland by January 1 1991.

The ANC yesterday condemned the planned expulsion of its secretary and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the deportation order.

In a statement, a spokesman for the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Internal Affairs said both men had been operating on work and residence permits issued to them in terms of the Aliens and Travellers Control Act. On review, these permits had not been renewed.

In its statement, the ANC said Daphne had refused to sign the order and called for an end to "Mangope's systematic war against peaceful, democratic political activity" and said Daphne and his wife had both previously been detained without charge in Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana's Department of Internal Affairs was unavailable for comment.

Daphne and Grobbelaar could not be reached. — Sapa

Public violence: ‘offenders freed’

TIM COHEN

GOVERNMENT is releasing political prisoners who fall into the disputed public violence category, a move that is likely to affect a large number of prisoners, says ANC official Pemel Maduna.

Maduna is a member of the joint group working on the issue of political prisoners' release.

In an interview yesterday he said although there was still disagreement about the definition of some political offences, the ANC had the impression that people convicted of throwing stones or committing arson in unrest circumstances were being considered political prisoners.

However, Maduna stressed government still regarded as important the exact context in which a particular act of public violence was committed.

Criticised

Maduna said government had accepted a definition of political offences which covered these cases.

The ANC was expecting the release of more than 50 political prisoners by the end of the year, but criticised government for "not having the necessary will" to speed up the process, he said.

The ANC estimated that less than 100 out of 3500 political prisoners had been released.

Maduna said the ANC had "flooded" prisons with indemnity application forms and was beginning to get feedback from prisoners.

He denied reports that prisoners were hesitant to sign the forms, saying the response had been good and that prisoners wanted to come out to play a constructive role in the political process.

He guessed government was hesitant to release prisoners because of its "wrong perceptions."

"People in government think that if they release the commanders of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and allow thousands of militarily-trained people from outside to come back into the country, the situation will get out of hand."

"Once they disburse their minds of this wrong perception that all hell will break loose once these people are out and once the exiles are back, things will move even faster.

He said the ANC felt it was not necessary for prisoners to be placed in a particular legal category.

"The government comes out with categories exactly because of its wrong perceptions."

Attempts to obtain comment from the Justice Department this week on political prisoners' release were unsuccessful.

Vlok rejects newspaper allegations

PRETORIA — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday rejected newspaper allegations that police had abandoned two wounded men in the face of an alleged Zulu impala attack in Thohozan earlier this month.

The allegations, run in the Weekly Mail last Friday, were based on video footage taken at the scene.

Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber said his newspaper had evidence that the two men were still alive when the police left. He asked why police had not bothered to contact independent witnesses during the past week.

A second area of contention centred on scenes of impala passing two stationary police vehicles. When the impala retreated...