
4 FEB '75

23 DEC '75

HANSARD 1 Q. Column 2 +3

4 February 1975

312 - Detention

Persons detained under Terrorism Act X

*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained in terms of the Terrorism Act as a result of police investigations in connection with a banned meeting planned in support of the Frelimo movement in Mozambique; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what dates were they arrested;
- (2) whether any of these persons were released without charge; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period had each of them been detained;
- (3) whether any of the persons detained are still in detention in terms of this Act; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period has each of them been in detention;
- (4) whether the detained persons have been or are to be charged with any offences; if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offences and (c) when were or will they be brought to trial.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) and (3) Except to confirm that persons are being detained in terms of the Terrorism Act, I am not prepared to disclose further particulars.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 1.
 - (b) 45 days.
- (4) Yes.
 - (a) 12 have already been charged.
 - (b) Contravention of the Terrorism Act.
 - (c) They appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Pretoria, on 31.1.1975, and were remanded until 7.2.1975. A date for their summary trial in the Supreme Court still has to be fixed.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the persons who are still being detained, other than the 12 who have been charged, are now being held under the Terrorism Act or under section 2(1)(v) *bis* of the Criminal Procedure Act, or have some of them been released?

The MINISTER OF POLICE: I should like the hon. member to give notice of that question.

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN—Reply standing over.

HANJARD 2 Q. column 95+96.

11 February 1975.

Detentions in terms of Proclamation
No. 400 of 1960

42. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained during 1974 in terms of Proclamation No. 400 of 1960; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of those detained were (a) released without charge and (b) charged; if so, for what period was each detained before being (i) released and (ii) charged;
- (3) how many of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) convicted;
- (4) whether any persons are in detention at present; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what date was each of them arrested.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes, 19.
- (2) (a) and (b) No.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Yes.
 - (a) 19.
 - (b)
 - 1 on 12 August 1974.
 - 2 on 13 August 1974.
 - 2 on 23 August 1974.
 - 3 on 25 September 1974
 - 1 on 29 September 1974.
 - 2 on 3 October 1974.
 - 1 on 8 October 1974.
 - 2 on 16 October 1974.
 - 5 on 18 October 1974.

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2. 312 - Detention

HANSARD 3 Q. column 157-158.

18 February 1975.

Notices in terms of the Suppression of
Communism Act

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Suppression of Communism Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during the period 1 July to 31 December 1974; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of the notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;
- (3) (a) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were operative as at 31 December 1974, (b) how many of these notices had been renewed and (c) how many times in each case.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

	Section 5(1)(e)	Section 9(1)
(1) (a)	0	9
(b)	1	1
(c)	2	27
(2) *	0	6
(3) (a)	13	151
(b)	4	25
(c)	2	11
	Renewed once	Renewed once
	2	14
	Renewed twice	Renewed twice

312 - Interim

● A knock at the door in the dark hours before dawn ... and some South Africans who opened their doors have not been seen since. Others have had their homes left in disorder. Rarely were there any official explanations. Security Branch members came and went, and efforts by relatives of detained people to trace their whereabouts proved fruitless.

The knock b dawn — then curtain of sil

NAT DISEKO

IF YOU hear THAT dreaded knock at 4.00 am, don't dare open the door, they say in the townships.

For outside, there might be a contingent of Security Police, sometimes with Alsatian dogs.

If you do open the door, it might mean you or some member of the family might not see home again for a long time.

Since early February this year, Security Branch men have, in a series of raids in Soweto and neighbouring Coloured townships, detained at least 11 people.

Although they have acknowledged in some cases after anxiety-filled days for the families — that they are holding these people, many families are still in the dark. They don't know why their relatives are being detained, or when they are likely to be brought before court.

A raid by the Security Branch is an experience not easily forgotten. Usually, the raids are carried out in the cold hours before dawn, when everybody is asleep. It is simply search, question and arrest.

They came in the morning for Mr Weizman Hamilton, 20, of Albert Street, Noordgesig. It was, according to the family, about 3.00 am on Saturday, February 15.

On the previous day, a friend of Mr Hamilton's, Mr Chris Goddard, of Smith Street, was picked up from his place of work, and taken handcuffed to the house where he boards with the Carter family.

They conducted a long search and took some books. They left the house in disorder. Mr Saville Carter has since fled to Botswana.

Mr Johnny Ramrock, 23, also of Noordgesig, is another who was picked up on February 15. It was at about 3.30 am, according to the family.

"They said nothing to us except that he knew why they were arresting him," his younger brother, Isaac said. "They even seemed to know exactly in which room Johnny sleeps, because they went straight to his bed and arrested him."

On the same day they came for Mr Patric McGluwa, of Klaat Street, but his family is reluctant to discuss his arrest with the Press.

The attorney acting for eight of the 11 detainees said this week that three of his clients are being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

They are: Mr Raymond Burgers, Mr Johnny Ramrock, and Mr Weizman Hamilton.

Another three are being held under Section 22 of the

General Laws Amendment Act of 1966. They are: Mr Molefi Pheto, Mr Eric Molobi and Mr Trevor Bloem.

The attorney has no information about Mr Patric McGluwa, and he says that the police have no record of Mr Chris Goddard having been detained.

Those known to have been detained are:

● Mr Raymond Burgers, 22, of 276 Smith Street, Noordgesig. Arrested February 18 in Riverlea Coloured Township. Held under Section Six, Terrorism Act.

● Mr Johnny Ramrock, 23, of 739 Arum Street, Noordgesig. Arrested February 15 at home. Held under Section Six, Terrorism Act.

● Mr Weizman Hamilton, 20, of Albert Street, Noordgesig. Arrested February 15 at home. Held under Section Six, Terrorism Act.

● Mr Molefi Pheto, of 230 Nku Street, Zone 1, Meadowlands. Arrested sometime in March. Leader of Black drama group, Mehloti. Held under Section 22, General Laws Amendment Act of 1966.

● Mr Eric Molobi, of 2914, Zone 2, Klipspruit. Arrested February 20, his wife says. Also held under Section 22, General Laws Amendment Act, 1966.

● Mr Trevor Bloem, of Noordgesig. Arrested early in February at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Denmark. Held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Those who are said to have been detained are:

● Mr Chris Goddard, of Smith Street, Noordgesig. Arrested February 14 at about 3.30 pm. Arrested at work. Family says he was brought home handcuffed in the company of six Security Branch policemen. Attorney says police say they have no record of this man ever having been detained.

● Mr Patric McGluwa, of Klaat Street, Noordgesig. Friends say he was arrested on February 15. Family won't discuss him with Press. Attorney says he has had no information from police about him.

● Mr Kola Nuse, former leader of South African Students Movement, SASM. Stays in Rockville. According to friends, he was picked up on February 4 in the morning. No further information.

● Mr Monamodi Radebe, also former leader of SASM, also stays in Rockville. Arrested on same morning as Mr Nuse, according to friends. No further information.

● Mr Hector Mbau, 23, of

Western Coloured Township. Arrested sometime in February, according to friends. No further information.

Mr Kruger, the Minister of Justice, was asked on Thursday about the detainees and alleged detainees and their names were read to him. He said: "I do not know who these people are, and if they are under arrest and are to appear in court, the matter is sub judice and I cannot comment."

(According to the law, the Commissioner of Police must give the name of the arrested person to the Minister,

also where and when being detained. A report must be made Minister stating reason continued detention

Eighteen people held under the T Act since being arrested in dawn raids at pro-Frelimo rallies in September 25 last year are held incommunicado and have not been seen. Eight others have been warned might be called as witnesses in the Terrorism trial in which Blacks have been held

● Section 22 of the

present parliament. Additional being made with introducing new laws some year.

Amended

Under investigation the Sectional Titles (which will be amended this year) Act (also this year) Estate Agents Bill not expected to go to legislature until next year.

The investigation of Sectional Titles into two sections of the amendment of the General Land Management Act, to lay out to be charged by

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3/2

HANSARD

16

Q 1044 - 45

27 MAY 1975

**Frelimo movement in Mozambique: Persons
detained in terms of Terrorism Act**

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police:

- (1) Whether any persons detained in September 1974 in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act as a result of investigations in connection with meetings planned in support of the Frelimo movement in Mozambique, are still in detention under that section; if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of the persons detained have been charged; if so, (a) with what offences, (b) when were they so charged and (c) how many persons were charged with each offence;
- (3) whether any of them have not been charged and are in detention in terms of other legal provisions; if so, (a) how many and (b) in terms of what legal provisions.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes. I am not prepared to disclose this information.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) Contravention of section 2 of the Terrorism Act.
 - (b) On 31.1.1975.
 - (c) 12.
- (3) I am not prepared to disclose this information.

312 - Detention

Natal
19/6/75

Union man held

JOHANNESBURG — A Diepkloof man, Mr. Phillip Masia (29), a field worker for the Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu), was arrested by the Security Police yesterday.

A spokesman for Bawu said two security policemen, a Coloured and an Indian, came to the Bawu office in Eloff Street just before noon and told Mr. Masia they "had a case against him."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Masia's mother came in with a note signed by a policeman summoning Mr. Masia to John Vorster Square.

Lecturer held in Durban

5 APR 1976/75

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A young Natal University law lecturer, Mr Raymond Suttner, was arrested yesterday in a Security Police swoop on the campus following their discovery of certain pamphlets in the law department.

University sources said the police arrived at the law department yesterday and discovered supermarket shopping bags of pamphlets which have recently been distributed in Durban.

Colonel Frans Steenkamp, Durban Security Branch chief, was in conference and unavailable for comment.

The dean of the law faculty at Natal University, Professor A. S. Mathews, today refused to comment other than to confirm that Mr Suttner had been arrested.

Mr Suttner, a graduate of Cape Town University and former member of the Students' Representative Council there, joined Natal University about three years ago.

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SUTTNER ARREST CONFIRMED

Crime Reporter

not from 206/2

GENERAL Mike Geldenhuys, head of the South African Security Police, confirmed last night that a senior lecturer at the University of Natal, Mr. Raymond Suttner, is being held under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Suttner (29) was arrested at his Queensburgh home on Tues-

day night by members of the Durban Security Police.

Following his arrest, the police visited the Law Department on the Durban campus of the University of Natal where they took possession of pamphlets and other material.

The arrest followed a long and intensive investigation.

Mr. Suttner is a South African

citizen who obtained his law degree at the University of Cape Town before continuing his studies in England.

He was a former member of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town and joined Natal University about three years ago.

He is a lecturer in constitutional law, and is unmarried.

Security police in Natal varsity swoop

Express Reporter

Sunday Express 22/6/75
DURBAN. — After a two-week watch on the University of Natal, Security Police this week launched a surprise swoop, arresting two lecturers and a student.

The arrests and the confiscation of more than 500 pamphlets and diagrams, believed to be of bridges, were described as a "shattering experience" by Professor Barend van Niekerk of the university's law faculty.

One of the lecturers, Mr Raymond Suttner, 30, was a senior man in the law department. The second, Miss Jennifer Roxburgh, 30, taught Zulu. The third detainee was a law student, Mr Lawrence Kuny, 26.

Investigations under Colonel Frans Steenkamp, chief of the Security Police in Port Natal, continued after the three were detained under the Terrorism Act — which carries a minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment.

Professor Van Niekerk said of the arrests:

"It wasn't as if they were just spirited away. The security police appeared very confident and took away piles of papers as well."

Mr Suttner, a graduate of

the Cape Town University and former member of the Students' Representative Council there, joined Natal University about three years ago and is a lecturer in constitutional law.

The mother of Lawrence Kuny, Mrs Ella Kuny, told the Express yesterday: "His arrest was an absolute shock. I just didn't expect anything like this."

She said her son had not stayed at home for "some time" and she did not know his address — "not that it matters now."

A security police spokesman said in Durban that the three would appear in court "as soon as possible."

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Detainees 28/6/75 released

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

More detainees who have been in indefinite detention under the Terrorism Act have been released without being charged.

They are Mr. Drake Koka, secretary-general of the Black Allied Worker's Union and Mr. Jerry Modisane, former president of the South African Student Organisation.

Both are banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

RAND
Daily Mail
28/6/75
**Secret
power**

312

THIS WEEK the Security Police freed five Black members of the South African Students' Organisation who had been detained incommunicado under the Terrorism Act for periods of up to nine months. Despite their rigorous incarceration no charge was brought against them and presumably they are now men without a stain on their characters and certainly innocent of any intent to convulse the country in revolution.

The five follow two Indians who were freed after awaiting trial on Terrorism Act charges for nearly five months. They, too, have been proclaimed innocent.

These people were among a group which at one time was believed to number 31 who were detained after attempts to hold pro-Frelimo rallies throughout the country in September.

"At frequent intervals since then, the Security Police had promised that the detainees would be tried 'soon' or 'in a few weeks', as soon as all the evidence had been sifted.

The release of the seven indicates that, in fact, the Security Police could have had no evidence that they may have had suspicions or even unsubstantiated allegations against the men, but certainly no evidence that would bear scrutiny in a court. So the inference becomes irresistible that by holding them in jail for as long as they did the police were hoping to obtain the evidence by placing undue stress on them.

The Terrorism Act is a frightful piece of legislation because it gives the secret police the jackboot powers found in a police state. What makes it worse is that there is practically no extraneous control on how those powers are

not serve their purpose, there is no apology to the poor ex-detainee, suggesting that there is no remorse over their use.

We do not suggest that our Security Police have tried to emulate the infamous antics of the United States Central Intelligence Agency but there is always the danger that an organisation able to exercise excessive powers in secret can abuse them.

Ferocious laws such as the Terrorism Act — and there are several in South Africa — must be expunged from the Statute Book. They invade the areas of expression and thought which should receive the maximum protection, rather than the maximum punitive action, because they are always likely to be viewed subjectively by those in authority.

These laws provide channels for false accusation and the victimisation of people and are extremely limited in effectiveness judging from the few convictions. And they have no place in a country that claims to be a democracy.

Meanwhile, having said all that, it should be noted that two lecturers and a student on the Durban campus of Natal University are now in their second week of detention under the Terrorism Act and, according to the Security Police, they will be "brought to trial as soon as possible..."

A man is held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, and...

Last year the public voted SHEILA SUTTNER The Star's Woman of the Year for her outstanding contribution to society in her work for the mentally handicapped.

A dedicated social worker, she has helped thousands of people under stress. Now this 52-year-old widow and mother of five is suffering her own personal agony as she waits to be allowed to see her 29-year-old son, Raymond, a University of Natal law lecturer, who was arrested in Durban on June 17 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

This is her account of what the past two weeks have been to her — as a mother and a citizen as told to ELIZABETH WILSON.

STAR 4/7/75 312

Mother's agony is not knowing



SHEILA SUTTNER tells friends she does not have the heart to celebrate her daughter's wedding with a reception while her son Raymond is being held by police.

about his younger brothers and sisters

Then I said "I only wish I could SEE him."

The lawyer's reply was: "You must understand the methods they use. After all, we used solitary confinement during the war to get the information we wanted."

"The whole idea is to isolate somebody. He sees only the person who befriends him and after a while he is only too happy to confide in him."

I felt this wasn't my kind of lawyer and I left.

Anyone who condoned solitary confinement on any terms and at any time -- I needed like a hole in the head!

I felt desolate.

I didn't know what to do, but I knew that my family at home was suffering even more from distance and anxiety. So I phoned home to tell them about the triumph of the apples and the museli.

Phoned home

My second son said to me: "Mom, there's the most terrible article in Die Beeld. I think we should sue them."

I said: "Don't sue anybody. I'll go and buy Die Beeld."

When I saw what it said, I wasn't desolate any more. I was infuriated.

It referred to the "long-haired, bearded" Mr Suttner.

It continued that as far as was known he was unmarried, but it was said he lived in "haglike toostande."

Furious

It went on to say: His mother, who lives in Johannesburg and is presumably connected with the University of the Witwatersrand, visited his house in Durban.

It then gave the address.

I was furious. I came home to where I was staying, read the article to



JOHN SUTTNER (21): "They said my brother hated the sight of me ... I could have cried."

Not feeling very brave, I went down again to their offices the next morning and sent in a letter to Colonel van Niekerk.

A letter

"Dear Colonel van Niekerk, could you ask my son the following questions? Where does he bank? How is his cheque paid? Would he like to give me the power of attorney to handle his affairs? And, by the way, although you promised three days ago that you would contact my son's doctor, I have phoned him and no contact has been made. I am waiting in the waiting room."

creating a hostile climate for him and his family."

I said: "Colonel van Niekerk, let's be friends. I think I need you and I think you even need me."

I said: "If I lose my self respect, then I lose everything."

He then said: "I'm sorry. I can't ask your son these questions in your letter because he's not here any more."

My heart sank. But it was Saturday, and seeing this was an ordinary office block, they must close up for the weekend.

I guessed my son was probably put in the Durban jail.

My second son, aged 21,

He said he was only afraid of being considered "suspect" as the brother and arrested in the night. He was afraid he wouldn't be able to tell me.

At 8 am we went together to the offices and, while we waited in the waiting room, I looked at the blazer my son was wearing. It had been given to him when he was a Rotary scholar in Australia a few years ago but this was the first time I've really studied the badge.

I said: "John take off your blazer."

He said: "Why?"

Paranoid

I said: "Just take it off and look at your badge."

It said Musswellbrook Workers' Club. One becomes so paranoid in that situation that I thought they'd pick him up as a trade unionist!

Then we went in to see Colonel van Niekerk.

After a round of courteous introductions and handshakes he said: "I saw Raymond yesterday." (Not Mr Suttner any more.)

"He asked me to ask: 'How is his granny?'"

I nearly wept.

"Raymond is worried the shock is too much for her."

I said: "It is a shock for her, but she's a pretty tough old lady and she sends her love and says she respects him as much as ever."

He said Raymond wants to know if you have paid his maid?

I said: "I want to, but I don't know where to find her."

The answer was: "He's given very careful directions to Captain Dreyer and you can give him the money."

I handed over the money, but they said: "No, we'll call Captain Dreyer."

List of requests

Another round of courteous introductions fol-

I asked if I could bring a change of clothing. The answer was yes.

With these small concessions we left with a feeling of euphoria.

We went out to the house, dismantled the hi-fi equipment, packed the records, collected some clean clothes and went to the university and asked permission to store the equipment in Raymond's office.

Permission was given.

We entered the office and it looked as if it had been hit by a cyclone.

The contents of all the filing cabinets, years of careful research, were thrown out over the floor.

I attempted to tidy things but it was like cleaning the Augean Stables.

We went back with the museli and clean clothes.

We drove round and round and couldn't find a parking.

So my son said: "Don't worry. I'll take the things up."

Three men

When he got into the building downstairs there were three men in the foyer. They said in Afrikaans: "Don't talk in front of this chap, he's Suttner's brother."

The three accompanied my son into the lift. They looked him up and down and said: "Hm! You're a better specimen than your brother. No wonder he hates you. When I see what you look like, no wonder he can't stand the sight of you."

Nothing else

This happened at 11 am. It was not until 4 that afternoon that John could bear to tell me.

There seemed there was nothing else we could do. We left that night.

Every day since my return I have either written or telephoned.

I have had no replies to my letters. But when I speak to Captain Dreyer on the telephone he is always very kind and says

It began on Wednesday two weeks ago.

I was having coffee with a friend when a colleague came in. I could see by his face something was wrong. I thought it was something to do with one of my students and asked: "Do you want to talk in private?" He said: "I have had a call from Raymond's professor. Raymond has been arrested — something to do with pamphlets."

He said: "You must be joking."

That Raymond has strong political views I don't argue. We all have strong political views. But not one member of my family ever suspected that he could be "active" — not his closest friends, not his colleagues, could conceive of his being "politically involved" let alone a "pamphleteer."

Mouth dry

I tried immediately to phone the police.

I tried to phone friends — anybody I knew.

I could get nowhere.

I decided to fly to Durban.

I didn't close an eye all night. I just waited for places to open.

My first port of call was the university. I wanted to speak to Raymond's professor and find out if he could tell me who I should ask for to find out about my son.

He mentioned a Major Stadler.

So I went to the phone book. I saw "Bureau of State Security."

Because I am not involved in these things, I thought this was the right place. I mean, where DOES one start looking?

I found this place. I was just above Ridge Road in Durban.

It looked to me like a prestige block of flats.

Tried and tried

By the time I had walked up the hill to the building my mouth was dry, my knees were

shakily informed of my son's arrest — and, I think, because I was a woman and came alone.

He courteously showed me into a reception room with plants and offered me tea.

I said I couldn't take tea. I would choke.

Would I mind waiting, the colonel would be there soon.

No, no, no

There was a lot of coming and going — noise and one thing and another. Eventually I was shown into the office of Colonel Frans Steenkamp, chief of the Security Police Durban.

He introduced me to a Colonel van Niekerk.

They asked me what I wanted.

I said I heard my son had been arrested.

The conversation went like this:

Can I see him? — "No."

Can you tell me where he is? — "No."

Can you tell me what he is charged with? — "No."

Can you tell me when he'll be charged? — "No."

Can you tell me in terms of days, weeks, months or years? —

"Let's say weeks."

Can he have a lawyer?

"No. Don't imagine your son is an innocent victim."

I said: "Did he tell you that?" — "I can't answer that question."

So I said: "Ah right, I accept there's a framework within which we can't talk. So let me talk as a mother."

Wish of a man

"My son is an absolute wisp of a man who weighs about 55 kg. He suffers from asthma, a spastic colon and insomnia and I gave the name of his doctor. Will you please see he has medical attention?"

Colonel Steenkamp replied: "I am very grateful to you, Mrs Suttner, for this information. But he cannot see his own doctor. He will have to be seen by the police doctor."

telephone, electricity. Consider selling my house but try to save my books."

I nearly died when I read that.

Just to test it again, I asked: "What would he like me to do about his car?"

The answer came: "Take it to Johannesburg and use it."

Throughout the interview I was treated with kindness and courtesy.

I then said: "My son has bought this house very recently. He has been living there only two months. We spoke to each other regularly on the phone (several times a week) and when I wrote to him I wrote to his office. I do not know where his house is."

They offered to take me. They divided into two groups. One went to search his office and the other group of eight took me to Raymond's house.

They invited me to come with them, but as I had a car in a parking bay I said I'd follow them.

Black comedy

It became a black comedy with me chasing the police. If it weren't so terrible, it could have been funny.

We came to a house; a lovely little house ablaze with pointsettias and mangoes, bunches of bananas, papaws — a house he'd bought to keep his books in because there was nothing else of any value.

My son isn't a tidy person, and his way of filing things is to put them all on the settee.

So, while my escorts were searching the house, I decided to tidy up.

His bed was unmade because he'd been taken out of it on Tuesday night.

When I started to tidy the things on the couch, I was told: "Don't touch anything."

I apologised and said I was only trying to tidy up.

The answer was: "It's all right, Mrs Suttner. It's just that Mr Suttner says

The hours I spent there were a revelation to me for, although I knew my son was a scholar, I never realised until I went through his books and his records and his tapes how wide his interests and his knowledge were.

His library was full of books of Shakespeare, poetry, drama, women's rights and music.

On books

This was a young man who spent every penny he ever earned on books and records.

I locked up at about 5 o'clock and went back to where I was staying.

The next morning, thinking I had established a communications link, I thought I would use it again.

I telephoned and said there were a number of university library books in the house. Could I return them?

The answer was yes. I asked if I could bring my son something to read? The answer was no.

I said: — Not even a book of crossword puzzles? — "No."

I asked if I could bring some fruit and mush? — "Yes."

I felt I'd won a small concession and took the fruit down.

Then what to do? What DO you do?

I'd been told when I left Johannesburg to see a certain Durban lawyer.

I went to him. I explained why I was there.

Questions

He asked me: "Is your son a communist?"

I said: "Anybody can be called a 'communist' in South Africa if he doesn't support apartheid."

He said: "Is he a Marxist?"

I said: "I don't think so."

He said: "Did he do it?"

I said: "DO WHAT?" I said I was told "it" had something to do with pamphlets. People who

There was no Major Stadler.

So I told them my son had been arrested under the Terrorism Act. Could they suggest where I looked?

They told me they had no directions. They said: "Just off Point Road."

I kept forgetting the address.

I was terrified to go back and ask again.

I drew the car to the side of the road and just tried to collect my thoughts. I wrote down the address so I wouldn't forget.

Eventually I found the place — an ordinary commercial block in an ordinary industrial area.

Offered tea

I took the lift to the third floor and asked at reception for Major Stadler.

I was very courteously received.

Major Stadler came out and asked who I was and what I wanted.

He was taken aback because I had not been offi-

I mean, where does one start looking?

stand this but would he consult the doctor who had been treating him?

Then I said: "I'm a very strong person and I can take bad news. Can you tell me what is the best and what is the worst I can expect?"

The best

Colonel Steenkamp replied: "The best you can expect is a minimum sentence of five years."

After I had regained my composure, I said: "He has a house and there are bond payments. Could you ask him why the bond is not paid?"

Where do I find her and how much do I pay her?

To my surprise, Major Stadler said: "Excuse me a moment." He opened a door, went up — or down — some stairs, and came back with the following answers: "My bond is with the UBS. It is R154. Pay

thing is and he doesn't want anyone to touch it."

The same thing happened when I wanted to try the tapes. "Don't touch it," Major Stadler has very carefully indicated and doesn't want it disturbed.

Recognised

He is a senior lecturer in the law faculty at Natal University. He has been internationally recognised on African customary law and has been a member of the House of Representatives.

At 11 am they came to me and said they had decided to leave the keys of the house with me and I should carry on with what I was doing but not to remove or destroy anything.

One took a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket and said: "For example, this means nothing to you but it's very significant to me."

So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

had told me they were nothing like my son's style of writing.

I repeated: "Certainly he has strong views about the inequalities of society, but I believed he had no political views. He was a university."

Recognised

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So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

going to give the police nothing like my son's style of writing.

I said: "As a concerned citizen, I am going to give the police help." And I telephoned Colonel van Niekerk and said: "I'm sure you will agree that, under the circumstances we have a very cordial relationship."

Recognised

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At 11 am they came to me and said they had decided to leave the keys of the house with me and I should carry on with what I was doing but not to remove or destroy anything.

One took a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket and said: "For example, this means nothing to you but it's very significant to me."

So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

to me: "I'm very cross with you," to which I replied: "I'm very cross with you, too."

If he had said something like: "What right have you to speak to an officer in this way?" I might have said: "I'm sorry."

Recognised

He is a senior lecturer in the law faculty at Natal University. He has been internationally recognised on African customary law and has been a member of the House of Representatives.

At 11 am they came to me and said they had decided to leave the keys of the house with me and I should carry on with what I was doing but not to remove or destroy anything.

One took a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket and said: "For example, this means nothing to you but it's very significant to me."

So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

me coping with the stress of an emergency. He decided to come to Durban.

I told him there was nothing he could achieve, but he came all the same. We spent Sunday doing a tour of the residential areas of Durban.

Recognised

He is a senior lecturer in the law faculty at Natal University. He has been internationally recognised on African customary law and has been a member of the House of Representatives.

At 11 am they came to me and said they had decided to leave the keys of the house with me and I should carry on with what I was doing but not to remove or destroy anything.

One took a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket and said: "For example, this means nothing to you but it's very significant to me."

So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

son?"

He answered: "He's very well. And it's such a pleasure to have him. I've had hundreds of these bad prisoners, but never one so philosophical."

Recognised

He is a senior lecturer in the law faculty at Natal University. He has been internationally recognised on African customary law and has been a member of the House of Representatives.

At 11 am they came to me and said they had decided to leave the keys of the house with me and I should carry on with what I was doing but not to remove or destroy anything.

One took a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket and said: "For example, this means nothing to you but it's very significant to me."

So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

there's nothing my son needs and that he's very well.

Yesterday, when I phoned him, he gave me the same assurances and told me that Raymond apologises that he won't be able to attend his sister's wedding on July 20.

Recognised

He is a senior lecturer in the law faculty at Natal University. He has been internationally recognised on African customary law and has been a member of the House of Representatives.

At 11 am they came to me and said they had decided to leave the keys of the house with me and I should carry on with what I was doing but not to remove or destroy anything.

One took a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket and said: "For example, this means nothing to you but it's very significant to me."

So I spent the day tidying up, just making a mountain of papers for the police to sift through.

He was supposed to give away the bride.

The wedding

I told Captain Dreyer to tell him the wedding would take place as scheduled but that we had headed the heart to celebrate in his absence.

His reply was: "I don't think I should tell him. I might upset him."

Meanwhile, the court have gone into recess for the month of July and one can expect nothing before August.

I have pursued every channel. Every avenue is a dead end.

I know thousands of people in all walks of life through my work but there is NOTHING one can do in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act. I have no reason to be. He's my son is a terrorist.

'A guard for his house...'

STAR 7/7/75

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Mrs Sheila Suttner, mother of 29-year-old Natal University law lecturer Mr Raymond Suttner, who is being held by the police in Durban in terms of the Terrorism Act, told The Star today:

"My attorney in Durban has informed me that from now there will be a police guard from the

Malvern police station to guard my son's house.

"It has been acknowledged that my son may have access to a magistrate once a fortnight and the district surgeon is now seeing him.

CONCERNED

"However, I am concerned at the fact that he has not been charged and does not have access to a lawyer.

"When I spoke to the police in Durban today and told them I would like to start looking for a defence. Could they ask my son if he could name some people. The reply was:

"It's plenty of time for that Mrs. Suttner. When he comes to court, if he's charged — he may not be charged — he will be able to talk to you about that, and to his attorneys. Don't worry about it."

"I said I couldn't help worrying.

"I asked how my son was. I was told: 'He's very well and there is a whole list of things he wants:

"Milk chocolate, plain; shortcake biscuits; a few bananas, pears and nartjes; a packet of marshmallows; some chips and some Codis; cashew nuts (unsalted), four to six packets; and could he have these on Mondays and Thursdays?"

Mother in dark on detained son

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STAR 11/7/75



Own Correspondent
DURBAN — As the detention under the Terrorism Act of Durban law student Mr Lawrence Kuny (26) today entered its fourth week, his mother, Mrs Hyman Kuny was forcing herself to live with her son's situation.

"What else can I do but accept my son's detention," she said. "I am shocked, bewildered. I don't know what to think or what to say but I have to realise that there is nothing at all in my power that I can do for my son. We have to wait for this to take its course."

NO GRUDGES

Mrs Kuny was speaking for the first time about the nightmare that has haunted her for 21 days since, with no warning, Mr Kuny was arrested at the Natal University with law lecturer Mr Raymond Suttner and African studies lecturer, Miss Jennifer Roxburgh.

Neither Mrs Kuny or her doctor husband, nor the relatives of Mr Suttner and Miss Roxburgh have had positive indication of whether the three are to be brought to trial.

"We have been told nothing except that Lawrence is well," Mrs Kuny said. "We have to accept that too. As a mother I have to believe what the police have told me".

Mrs Kuny said she could bear no grudges against the security police about her son's detention.

"They have their job to do and they were obviously instructed to arrest my son. I must say they have been courteous at all times and as helpful as they can be in the circumstances."

NEVER MET

Nevertheless Mrs Kuny is adamant that she believes her son has had nothing to do with "any terrorism."

"We are right behind him, we believe in him, but there is nothing we can do for him at the moment."

"We don't see any point in performing at or about the police. It won't help Lawrence or the others. There is nothing to be gained from a fuss."

Mrs Kuny expressed concern for the families of the two lecturers detained with her son.

"I know what they are going through," she said. "I keep telling myself to remember that there are two other young people involved, not only my son, and their parents must be as upset as we are."

"I feel sorry for Mrs Suttner. A widow, she doesn't have a husband to fall on for support."

Mrs Kuny said she had not met Mr Suttner nor Miss Roxburgh, although Mr Suttner had visited her home on about two occasions.

"Unfortunately I have absolutely no idea what all this is about," she said.

"We seem to know as much as you — nothing. Knowing nothing I cannot understand the situation either. All I can do is force myself to accept the situation as it is, and hope that everything is going to turn out all right."

"I can't believe this is happening to my family. I can't tell you how difficult it is to keep myself from thinking about it. I find myself doing the most stupid things around the flat, just to keep myself occupied so my mind doesn't wander back to my son."

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Security Police still hold at least 22

RDM 31/7/75

Staff Reporter

ACCORDING to Rand Daily Mail records, at least 22 people are being detained by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act and other security laws.

Those believed detained are:

Mr Ahmed Bawa, Mr Harry Singh, Mr Yugen Naidoo, the Rev Mashobada Mayethula, Mr Christopher Weimers, Mr Weiz-

man Hamilton, Mr Patric Mac Gluwa.

Mr Molefi Pheto, Mr Xola Nuse, Mr Monamodi Radebe, Mr Hector Mbau, Mr Raymond Burgers, Mr Tula Wilfred Nkosi, Mr Vuysile Selanto, Mr Frank Molobi, Mr Eric Molobi, Mr Malebelle Mofokeng.

Mr J. L. Ledwaba, Mr Raymond Stuttner, Miss Bellinda Martin, Miss Jennifer Roxburgh and Mr Lawrence Kuny.

Those released:

Mr Lindelwe Mabandla, Mrs Brigitte Mabandla, Mr Phumzile Majeke, Mr Menziwe Mbeo, Mr Barney Pityana, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, Mr Steve Carolus, Mr Ravabalan Cooper, Mr Johnny Issel, Mr Paul Tsotetsi, Mr Zwelitsha Gwentshe and Mr Phillip Masia.

Detained youth is sole provider

Staff Reporter

AN ailing Soweto widow was left without a breadwinner when the Security Police arrested her son and three other youths.

Mrs. Mirriam Mfenyana told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday she did not know where her next meal would come from because her son and sole provider for the family, Sandile, had been taken into detention by the Security Police.

"I am praying he comes back soon, because without him my sun is near eclipse," Mrs. Mfenyana said.

Mr Mfenyana, a member of the National Youth Organisation (Nayo), was picked up from his place of employment by four White policemen and one Black.

They took him to his parents' Diepkloof home, which they searched for just over an hour. They removed a number of books and later took him to the house of his brother, Mr Wilfred Mfenyana. The house was locked.

They entered through the window.

According to eye witnesses, they remained in the house for about an hour and left with more books. Mrs Mfenyana said all members of the family were ordered out of the house during the search.

Since last weekend, Security Police have been raiding homes of members of Nayo, a youth movement, and have up to now detained at least four people in Soweto.

Yesterday, General Mike Geldenhuys, Chief of the Security Police, was not available for comment.

According to Rand Daily Mail records, at least 22 people are being detained by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act and other security laws.

Law lecturer was held in custody

3/2

MERCURY 5/8/75
Court Reporter

A SENIOR law lecturer at the University of Natal, Mr. Raymond Sorrel Suttner (30), was remanded to the Supreme Court for trial on charges under the Terrorism Act when he appeared before Mr. E. W. Hyland in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr. D. Brunette, the Deputy Attorney-General, said the allegations involved participating in terrorist activities but that investigations were continuing and Mr. Suttner could face further charges.

Mr. Brunette said that Mr. Suttner was arrested on June 17 and was held in custody until his appearance in Court yesterday.

He said that in terms of the Terrorism Act the Attorney-General did not consent to bail being granted.

Mr. Suttner, who was formerly bearded, was clean-shaven when he appeared in court. He was neatly dressed in a striped suit.

He seemed to be fit and joked with members of the Security Branch after speaking to his mother and friends outside the courthouse.

He will be held in custody until his appearance in the Supreme Court on September 30.

UCT NEWS



late news

Supplement to UCT News
Vol 2 No 6 August 1975

TERRORISM ACT ARRESTS CAUSE CONCERN AT U.C.T



(Photo: Cape Times)
Sir Richard Luyt was the first speaker
at the lunch-time mass meeting.

Wednesday, August 20

Mr James Polley, Senior Tutor at the Centre for Extra-Mural Studies, was arrested under the Terrorism Act.

After taking legal advice, the Principal of the University, Sir Richard Luyt, issued a statement to the Press, announcing Mr. Polley's arrest.

'I cannot simply have a member of the University staff disappear without letting people know what has happened to him,' he told UCT News.

Mr. Polley (38) is an ordained Methodist Minister, a graduate of Rhodes, Natal and Yale, and is working on a Ph.D. thesis through Rhodes on the sociology of religion.

SIR RICHARD SPEAKS AT MASS MEETING

Thursday, August 21

Sir Richard addressed close on 2 000 students at a lunch-time mass meeting in the Jameson Hall called by the Students' Representative Council. He said: 'I have had no opportunity to seek a mandate from the

University as a whole to speak on its behalf, but I have every confidence that I express the anxiety and concern of all.

'I particularly grieve over what has happened to a fellow staff member of this University, Mr. James Polley, who was arrested under legislation which gives us no opportunity to know why he has been arrested or to communicate with him, and we have no assurance of what lies ahead.

'As long as we have no knowledge of why he has lost his freedom there must be great potential anxiety for other members of staff in their approach to their duties which include speaking the truth as they see it.

'And do I have the right both as a citizen and as Principal to ignore what happens to those who are not members of this University? Apart from one's duty to concern oneself with what is happening to one's fellow men, if I look the other way when the Terrorism Act visits them am I not less strongly placed to protect members of our University when the Act touches us?'

MORE ARRESTS

Overnight news announced the arrest of five people under the Terrorism Act: Mr Polley; Miss Megan Riley, a 21-year-old UCT graduate and friend of Mr. Polley; Mr.

Karel Tip, outgoing president of Nusas; Mr. Glen Moss, a past president of the Wits SRC; and Mr. Gerry Maré, Nusas executive member.

Mr. Tip and Mr. Moss had been arrested on Wednesday night in Johannesburg and Mr. Maré on the Maritzburg campus of the University of Natal.

Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, M.P. for Rondebosch, Mr. Geoff Budlender, Mr. Mike Stent (president-elect of Nusas), Mr. Dirk Kemp (president of the SRC), and Mr. Nigel Willis, former SRC president, spoke after Sir Richard, calling attention to anxiety-provoking aspects of the Terrorism Act and solitary confinement without recourse to the courts under other laws.

The meeting, which was orderly throughout, resolved to call for the release of the five people known to have been arrested and for the repeal of the Terrorism Act. Four abstentions were recorded.

A loosely structured action committee was formed under SRC leadership.

Staff Associations' statement

The chairmen of the UCT Staff and Academic Staff Associations, Professor J.S.



(Photo: Cape Times)

The Jameson Hall was packed to capacity for last Thursday's mass meeting protesting at the detention of five people under the Terrorism Act.

AUGUST 1975

UCT NEWS SUPPLEMENT

SECURITY POLICE yesterday arrested a University of Cape Town lecturer, a Nusas official and a third person — a woman — in terms of provisions under the Terrorism Act.

The lecturer is the Rev James Polley of the university's Centre for Extramural Studies. Miss Megan Riley, a friend of Mr Polley, was arrested at the same time.

A member of the Nusas executive, Mr. Gerry Mare, based in Cape Town, was arrested in Maritzburg yesterday afternoon.

A short statement, issued by the university's information officer, Mr Bob Steyn, said: "Mr James Polley, senior tutor of the Centre for Extramural Studies of the University of Cape Town, was arrested by the police this afternoon.

"The Principal of the university was subsequently informed by the police that Mr Polley was being held in terms of the Terrorism Act."

Mr Polley was a former member of the national executive of the University Christian Movement, a non-racial ecumenical

movement inaugurated at Grahamstown in 1967 by the major Christian churches and disbanded in 1971.

The UCM was strongly criticized by the Schlebusch Commission.

Mr Polley is also a member of the council of the Institute of Race Relations and of the committee of the Civil Rights League.

Magazine

He is a former Methodist minister and has been lecturer at the University of Cape Town since 1972.

Mr Polley was also a member of the Board of Management of the Christian Institute, Western Cape. He was the editor of a magazine called Bandwagon which was distributed to banned people and he recently edited a book on the Sestigers.

He is at present researching for a PhD at Rhodes University on the sociology of religion.

Mr Polley was flagged down by security police as he left the university campus yesterday afternoon. With two policemen in his car he was driven to his office, which was searched, and then to his house before being taken into custody.

Mr Polley's wife was killed in a car crash some years ago in which his son, now 10, received crippling injuries requiring constant care.

Last night, Dr. F Van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Party member for Rondebosch, took the child into his family home, where Mrs Van Zyl Slabbert will care for him until other arrangements can be made.

Mr Gerry Mare previously worked as a research officer in the Durban branch of the Institute of Race Relations and he edited a book on the Durban strikes in 1973.

Colonel H W Kotze, head of the Security Police in Cape Town, last night confirmed the arrests.

Mr Mike Stent, president-elect of Nusas, told the Cape Times last night that "the detention of Gerry Mare of the Nusas executive, James Polley and Miss Megan Riley is deplored by Nusas and all students of English-speaking universities.

"We express our disgust with their detention and all other detentions. Most of all we express our total condemnation of the Terrorism Act and other legislation with similar provisions," Mr Stent said.

DURBAN MAN SEIZED IN SB SWOOP

21/8/75 Mercury Reporter

SECURITY Police yesterday swooped in Pietermaritzburg, Cape Town and Kuruman, detaining four people under the Terrorism Act.

In Pietermaritzburg, Mr. Gerry Maré, a member of the Nusas executive, was detained.

A member of the extramural studies department of the University of Cape Town, Mr. James Polley, and his girlfriend, Miss Megan Riley, were detained in Cape Town.

In Kuruman, a nurse, Miss Phumza Dyantyi, was last night being held for questioning under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Maré and another member of the Nusas

executive, Mr. Barry Gilder, were on a tour of the two Natal universities.

"We were just about to start a meeting with the Pietermaritzburg SRC when a Security policeman came into the SRC offices and asked to speak to Mr. Maré," Mr. Gilder said yesterday.

"He went outside, then came back in and started collecting his briefcase and papers.

"I went outside to see what was happening and the three security policemen asked me to accompany them to the police station.

"They searched our car very thoroughly. They would not answer my questions or give any reasons for holding Mr. Maré. They merely said they were detaining him. I think under Section 56 of the Terrorism Act."

Mr. Gilder contacted an attorney who told him there was nothing he could do to assist.

Several Nusas reports and documents were confiscated. Mr. Maré had

been in Pietermaritzburg for only an hour when he was detained.

The arrests have been condemned by the Nusas head office. In a statement released last night Nusas said it and "stu-

• TURN TO PAGE 2

SB grab
four

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• FROM PAGE 1

dents at all English-speaking universities express our disgust at these arrests and others like them.

"Most of all we express our total condemnation of the Terrorism Act and all statutes with similar provisions."

The officer commanding the Security Police in Pietermaritzburg, Col. J. G. Dreyer, last night refused to confirm the detention of Mr. Maré.

Mr. Maré is 28 years old and is registered as a Natal University student in Durban. He is studying for a Masters degree with a thesis on the poet and writer, Breyten Breytenbach.

Mr. Maré is the fourth Durban person to be detained by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act since June.

Natal University lecturers Mr. Raymond Suttner and Miss Jennifer Roxburgh were detained on June 17 and 18.

At the same time law student Mr. Lawrence Kuny was detained.

Leader of Nusas, 4 others detained

ARGUS 21/8/75

SECURITY POLICE yesterday arrested a senior University of Cape Town tutor, a graduate of the university, the president of Nusas, and two other students in operations in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Maritzburg.

The arrests of Mr James Polley, a senior tutor in the UCT department of extramural studies, and Miss Megan Riley, a graduate of the university, were confirmed by Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Kotze, head of the Security Police in the Western Cape.

According to a statement from the university, the Principal, Sir Richard Luyt, was subsequently told that Mr Polley was being held under the Terrorism Act.

In Johannesburg last night Mr Karel Tip, outgoing president of the National Union of South African Students, and Mr Glen Moss, a past president of the Wits University SRC, were detained after security police visited Mr Moss's Bellevue, Johannesburg, flat.

These detentions have not been confirmed by police.

MARITZBURG

In Maritzburg Mr Gerry Mare, a Durban NUSAS executive and masters student at the Natal University was taken into custody by plain-clothes policemen when he arrived at the Maritzburg campus to attend a meeting yesterday afternoon.

But the officer commanding the Security Police in Maritzburg, Colonel J. G. Dreyer, has refused to say whether Mr Mare was detained.

Mr Polley (38) was detained by the Security Police on the UCT campus early yesterday afternoon and Miss Riley was detained at Mr Polley's home.

It is understood both are being held in Caledon Square police station. It is not known when they may appear in court to face charges.

Mr Polley, an ordained Methodist minister, has been attached to the Centre for Extra-mural Studies at UCT since 1972. He is a member of

FIVE HELD

(Continued from Page 1)

called at the house. She told him she had been allowed one telephone call, and asked Dr and Mrs van Zyl Slabbert to care for Simon, Mr Polley's son.

Mr Polley lost his wife and daughter in a car accident some years ago. Simon was badly injured at the time.

Dr Slabbert said today: 'Simon will be staying with us until other arrangements can be made.'

'I have known Mr Polley for at least eight years.'

Mr Polley is a member of the Council of the SA Institute of Race Relations and is on the regional committee in Cape Town.

Regional chairman Mr Geoff Budlender said today: 'We strongly condemn the detentions. The Terrorism Act is totally unacceptable.'

'The minimum demand is that these people must be charged immediately or released.'

'The major call, however, must be for the repeal of the Terrorism Act. It has no place in a civilised society.'

Protest letter given to police

THE Rev Theo Kotze, regional director of the Christian Institute, and a group of friends of the two people detained in the city yesterday, visited the local Security Police chief at Caledon Square early today.

After the meeting with Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Kotze — at which the group asked him to pass on good wishes to the detainees — Mr Kotze said: 'I feel very depressed.'

The detainees — the Rev James Polley (38) and Miss Megan Riley (21) — are being held at Caledon Square.

A letter, addressed to the Commissioner of Police in Cape Town and signed by eight friends of the detained pair, was handed to Colonel Kotze.

It reads: 'As personal friends of James Polley and Megan Riley, we protest against yesterday's detentions and the Terrorism Act, because it empowers the police to hold people incommunicado for an indefinite period of time without their having access to relatives, friends and legal representatives.'

'We call for the immediate release of James Polley, Megan Riley and Gerry Mare.'

(Continued on Page 2, col 5)

Detentions

(Continued from Page 1)

'Our close relationship with James and Megan has made us realise again the anxiety, frustration and anger experienced by relatives and friends when their loved ones are snatched away from them in this way.'

In a separate interview, Mr Kotze said it was disgraceful that anyone could be detained under this 'draconian Act' which empowered the police to hold any person for an indefinite length of time.

No one is guaranteed as much as a hearing in court.'

The Progressive-Reform Party MP for Rondebosch, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, plans to call on the Minister of Police today to 'charge immediately or release' the two people detained yesterday by Cape Town Security Police in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert, a close friend of one of the detainees, the Rev James Polley, a University of Cape Town tutor, is caring for Mr Polley's 11-year-old son Simon.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said today: 'They should charge them immediately or release them . . . and I intend contacting the Minister about this as soon as possible.'

The Argus Durban Correspondent reports that Mr Warwick Webber, MP for Maritzburg South, today demanded that the police disclose whether they have detained Durban Nusas executive member Mr Gerry Mare.

Mr Mare, a masters student at Natal University, Durban, was taken into custody by plain-clothes policemen when he arrived at the Maritzburg campus to attend a meeting yesterday afternoon.

the national board of management of the Christian Institute.

POLLEY'S SON

The Rev Theo Kotze, the Institute's regional director in the Western Cape, said today: 'He is a Methodist colleague, a member of the Christian Institute's board of management, and personal friend.'

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, said Mr Riley telephoned his home from Mr Polley's house yesterday afternoon, soon after Security Police

(Continued on Page 2, col 2)

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Swoop at varsities

5-TAR
21/8/5

—5 held



University of the Witwatersrand students read a large notice board placed on the university campus telling of a mass meeting in protest against the detention of the NUSAS president and other student leaders.

At least four students and one lecturer have been detained following Security Police swoops across the country.

They include Mr Karel Tip, president of the National Union of South African students, who was arrested in Johannesburg last night.

Detained with him was Mr Glenn Moss, past president of the SRC at the University of the Witwatersrand. They were picked up by police at the Bellevue flat of Mr Moss.

In Maritzburg, Mr Gerry Mare, a member of the NUSAS executive, was arrested shortly before a meeting on the University of Natal campus.

And in Cape Town the Rev James Polley, a lecturer in extra-mural studies at UCT, was arrested with a friend, Miss Megan Reilly.

POLICE

Security Police headquarters in Pretoria said today they had no confirmation of the arrests from their branches.

A spokesman declined to say how many arrests had been made.

The Johannesburg raid was described by Mr Mike Mendelowitz, press head of the Witwatersrand SRC.

"The authorities came shortly after 11 pm," he said. "They said they were not actually arresting anyone—they simply wanted us to help in an investigation."

"There were five others of us visiting the flat and we were all taken to John Vorster Square. We were kept for two hours, then questioned for five minutes."

"All of us except Mr Tip

and Mr Moss were then released."

Mr Mendelowitz said he could think of no reason for the detentions. There was no apparent link with the arrests in other parts of the country.

TERROR ACT

In Maritzburg Mr Barry Gelder, a University of the Witwatersrand student and fellow NUSAS executive member, said Mr Mare was arrested shortly before an executive meeting on the University of Natal campus.

"We believe he was detained under section six of the Terrorism Act," Mr Gelder said, "although no reason was given for his arrest."

Mr Mare (28) is studying for a master's degree. Mr Polley (38) was arrested yesterday on the UCT campus. Miss Reilly, a graduate student, was removed later from his home. Anger at the detentions

To Page 3, Col 4

Campus swoops - 5 held

(From Page 1)

was widespread throughout the country.

Mr. Ray Swart, national executive chairman of the Progressive Reform Party, called on the authorities to charge the five or release them.

"Arbitrary arrest is a dangerous thing, and if crimes have allegedly been committed then the public has a right to know what these are," he said.

DEMAND

Mr. Warwick Webber, MP for Maritzburg South, said: "It is a terrible thing to think that in this country people can simply disappear. I demand an immediate statement from the authorities as to what the situation is."

The Rev. Theo. Kotze, Cape regional director of the Christian Institute, said: "I think it is disgraceful that anyone can be detained under this draconian Act."

"Anyone can be a victim and no one is guaranteed as much as a hearing in court. Who will be next?"

Professor Andre Brink, Sestiger writer and head of Afrikaans literature at Rhodes University, said: "Detentions without trial put us on the same footing as Uganda, where strong-arm action by political leaders cannot be questioned."

Demos rise at wave of arrests

Natal Mercury 22/8/75

3/2

pamphlets, with a picture of Mr. Maré removed in accordance with the Prisons Act, were later handed out to members of the public in the centre of the capital, by teams of students wearing their academic robes.

Picture

"What must we do about this man, forget he had a face?" Mr. Dunne asked the students.

Security police in Pietermaritzburg are considering whether to charge the president of the Pietermaritzburg Students' Representative Council, Mr. Ian MacMillan for publishing a picture of Mr. Maré.

Mr. MacMillan allegedly pinned posters bearing a photograph of Mr. Maré to a notice board in the Students' Union.

In Cape Town 1000 university students held a protest meeting.

Others to speak out against the detentions included Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, Mr. Alan Taylor, Natal youth organiser of the Progressive Reform Party and the National Union of Students of Britain.

As part of a series of planned protests against the detentions, the Wits SRC has applied to the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg for permission to march through the city on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday next week. — (Mercury Correspondent - Mercury Reporter-Sapa.)

JOHANNESBURG — A wave of student protests began yesterday following the detention of Nusas leaders, a lecturer and his girlfriend under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Two thousand students at the University of the Witwatersrand attended a mass meeting protesting against the detentions, and immediately launched a 1 000-strong public picket on Jan Smuts Avenue, at which eggs were pelted at students by onlookers.

Major General Mike Geldenhuys, Chief of the Security Police, confirmed the five campus arrests yesterday, and disclosed a second wave of detentions in which nine Blacks are also being held.

General Geldenhuys said the Blacks were not connected with the university detentions.

Only one of the nine, Miss Phumza Dyantyi, has been identified.

Students were protesting against the detention of Mr. Karel Tip, the president of Nusas, who was arrested within hours of his arrival in Johannesburg from Cape Town; Mr. Glen Moss, the former president of the Wits Student Representative Council, who was arrested with Mr. Tip at Mr. Moss's Bellevue Johannesburg flat; a Nusas executive member, Mr. Gerry Maré, who was detained within an hour of his arrival in Pietermaritzburg from Cape Town; Mr. James Polley, a tutor at the University of Cape Town, who was detained on the campus; Mr. Polley's girlfriend, Miss Megan Reilly, who was detained shortly after him.

More than 600 students at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg thronged the Students' Union hall yesterday at a lunchtime meeting, to protest against the detention of the five arrested on Wednesday.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Th. Dunne, a lecturer at the university, and a former president of the SRC on the Pietermaritzburg campus.

Standing beneath a banner reading "Judges, not police," Mr. Dunne showed the students a

The Cape Times

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1975

Terrorism

THE frequency of detention under the Terrorism Act should not be allowed to dull public perception of the evil of this legislation. It places South Africa in the unwholesome company of countries where citizens have no protection against the arbitrary whim of authority. Let it be emphasized that the Cape Times has no knowledge of what the people detained have done, might have done or are supposed to have done. This is not the point. If they have offended against the law, let them be arrested, charged and dealt with by the courts. This is the Western way and South Africa is a bastion of Western civilization; is it not? The tradition of justice upheld in South Africa for decades until the advent of the Nationalist Government has been tried and tested in centuries of Western experience. The West has learnt that departure from these norms introduces a note of grave disorder into the body politic; lawlessness on the part of the authorities brings inexorably in its wake lawlessness in the community itself. The Terrorism Act is deeply subversive of law and order. It empowers the authorities to arrest citizens without warrant and to hold them in secret—incommunicado and in solitary confinement—for interrogation. They need *never* be brought to trial. Such legislation can be used to terrorize legitimate opponents of a government and to intimidate, harass and torture. Such legislation is *always* abused, because it is an abuse of good government. But, it might be

argued, surely the State is entitled to act to protect the public safety without worrying about legal niceties? Certainly it is—in situations where there is a clear and visible threat to public order which must needs be summarily tackled. All Western governments have such powers and, on occasion, use them in the public interest. But such powers are vested in emergency legislation which can only be activated to deal with genuine *emergencies*. These emergency powers are subject to safeguards and independent review and they can be kept in force only as long as the emergency exists. South Africa itself has sweeping emergency powers in a statute known as the Public Safety Act. Why is it not used? The objection against the Terrorism Act is that it makes emergency powers part of the permanent law of the land. These powers can be activated without any question of a threat to public safety, without declaration of a state of emergency, and without any of the safeguards against abuse which are part and parcel of emergency legislation in civilized countries. The effect is that South Africa, which claims to be fighting to uphold civilized standards against the menace of communism, is itself using communist-type measures, making a mockery and a farce of its pretensions.

Citizens who believe that these standards are worth upholding have only one course—to keep up massive and sustained pressure on the authorities to bring all detainees into court without delay, or to release them immediately.

Karate 'could be Terror Act offence'

MR GEOFF BUDLENDER, regional chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday that taking karate training, asking for assistance for a depressed community, or even organizing a price boycott of the local grocer could make you guilty of an offence under the Terrorism Act.

Speaking in support of a motion calling for the repeal of the Terrorism Act and the release of five people detained this week, Mr Budlender told students at a mass meeting that the legislation was so wide that there was hardly any person who had not at some time committed a crime under the Act.

He said that a senior police officer could order the arrest and detention of any person and keep him in prison without trial for the rest of his life.

Neither the detainee's lawyer, his minister of religion nor his family has the right to see him. No one but an officer of the State was entitled to information about him.

"In other words, he can simply vanish, disappear without trace."

"The possibility of abuse of these powers is clear. At least 22 people have died while being detained in terms of the Terrorism Act and other detention-without-trial laws, and there have been numerous allegations of torture and assault," Mr Budlender said.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that Helen Suzman, Progressive Reform MP, told Witwatersrand University students here yesterday that the provisions of the Terrorism Act were used purely to intimidate.

Speaking at a meeting called in protest against the latest detentions, she said: "They are invoked to quash any militant opposition to the Government."

● Dr Alex Boraine, MP and chairman of the Cape Western Region of the Progressive Reform Party, said in a statement yesterday that the additional arrests highlighted once again the iniquity of the Act, which was being used and abused by the State as a naked instrument of power.

● The United Party spokesman on justice and police matters, Mr Mike Mitchell, said last night that his party had always objected to the principle of indefinite detention without recourse to the courts.

Mr Mitchell said that adequate legislation had always existed in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. The United Party had supported this legislation as it allowed a detained person recourse to a judge within 14 days of arrest.

● Sapa reports from London that the National Union of Students in Britain yesterday sent a protest to the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, against the detentions.

Student hurt at UCT demo

A POLICE vehicle windscreen was damaged and a student received a bloody nose in an altercation with a police constable at a student demonstration on the campus of the University of Cape Town yesterday.

The incidents happened during a silent protest held on the old summerhouse on university property below De Waal Drive.

A group of about 100 students stood on the opposite side of the roadway on university grounds. A police vehicle stopped to watch.

A few minutes later the vehicle's windscreen was damaged and a student was seen to be bleeding from the nose after he had been warned by a constable not to take pictures of policemen or police property.

STUDENTS

From page 1

survived other attacks and that it would survive this one.

"Some of our people have been taken on a walk to silence — for many a similar walk has led to the silence of the grave. We must make our own unequivocal objections to these arrests."

"Who can say what is happening in those anonymous rooms in those anonymous buildings? We are not even allowed to know what the allegations are against us."

The motion was approved by more than 1 000 students, with four abstentions.

A further proposal to call an action meeting on campus at 4pm today was carried.

The detentions were confirmed yesterday by General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the security police, who said the people were being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He disclosed that nine Blacks had also been held under the Terrorism Act. They were not connected with the University detentions. Only one of the nine, Miss Phumza Dyantyi, has been identified.

Protests by thousands of students

Cape Times 22/8/75

MORE THAN 1 000 University of Cape Town students at a mass meeting on campus yesterday called for the repeal of the Terrorism Act and the immediate release of the five people detained this week.



Sir Richard addressing yesterday's meeting.

Luyt backs protesters

SIR RICHARD LUYT, Principal of the University of Cape Town, told students at a mass meeting in the Jameson Hall yesterday that he was "immensely concerned" and shared in their protest.

Speaking in support of a motion to ask for the repeal of the Terrorism Act and the release of the five people detained in terms of the Act, Sir Richard said that he wanted students to pursue the cause in the manner worthy of a university.

"I have had no opportunity to seek a mandate from the university as a whole to speak on its behalf but I have every confidence that I express the concern and anxiety of all.

"I grieve over what has happened to a fellow staff member, Mr James Polley, who was arrested under legislation which gives us no opportunity to know why he has been arrested.

"I am immensely concerned and I share in the protest to which you will undoubtedly be responsibly led at the end of this meeting," he added.

Giving his support to the same motion, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert MP said that the connection between law and justice lost all meaning under the Terrorism Act as the law prescribed that justice must be seen to be done.

"This Act suggests that Mr Polley may be a terrorist or may be promoting terrorism. I find this shattering but there is no way of proving it. The only evidence I have is my friendship and I prefer that to a law which allows only suspicion.

"What I want is that you ask not only for change or release, but that you make this protest a commitment to a society in which all such laws will disappear."

In Johannesburg, two thousand students of the University of the Witwatersrand also attended a mass meeting protesting against detentions and launched a 1 000-strong public picket on Jan Smuts Avenue at which eggs were pelted at students by onlookers.

Police ordered students off the island, and then withdrew from the area and kept watch from a distance.

The Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Kruger, said last night that he had no immediate comment to make on the five people detained but that he would make a statement "before the weekend.

The UCT motion named the detained people as Nusas president Karel Tip, former Wits SRC president Glen Moss, Nusas executive officer Gerry Mare, a UCT lecturer, Mr James Polley, and a UCT graduate, Miss Megan Riley.

"Sickened"

"I am shocked, horrified and sickened by these detentions," Mr Geoff Budlender, regional chairman of the SA Institute of Race Relations, told the meeting.

"I knew the detained people personally and am proud to regard them as my friends. The common link between all of them is that they are South Africans who are committed to this country and its people," he added.

In proposing the repeal and release motion, Mr Dirk Kemp, SRC president, called for complete repeal of the Terrorism Act and all its provisions.

"All here concerned with the health of the legal system will see this legislation as an absolute vote of no confidence in the courts of the land," he said.

Such detentions had happened so often that South Africans were becoming numb and were no longer amazed or shocked. All concerned should make it clear that they were appalled by leg-

slate the basic rights and privacy of any man without recourse to the courts.

Commitment

"We must stand up and defend our principles with the most telling possible effect. We will never abandon our commitment to the rule of law and a just society — and such a free and just society will one day come to pass."

Seconding the motion, Mr Nigel Willis, former SRC president, said the detentions had brought the horror of the Terrorism Act closer to people who had been unmoved by previous detentions.

Mr Mike Stent, Nusas president-elect, told the meeting that Nusas had

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Leading article, page 14

Thousands condemn student detentions

5 TAR 22/8/75

University students and MPs at protest meetings and demonstrations throughout South Africa yesterday condemned the detention of five people under the Terrorism Act.

About 2 000 students held a protest meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and later staged a demonstration on Jan Smuts Avenue.

The detention of three Nusas leaders and a lecturer and his girlfriend were described as "a clear breach of the rule of the law."

REPEAL

With only four abstentions, about 1 200 students at the University of Cape Town passed a motion calling for the immediate release of the five detainees and for the immediate repeal of the Act.

The students gathered after Nusas president Mr Karel Tip, a former Wits SRC president Mr Glen Moss, a Nusas executive officer Mr Gerry Mare, a UCT tutor Mr James Polley and Miss Megan Riley, a UCT graduate, had been detained by Security Police.

"We must stand up to

defend our principles and must do so with the most telling possible effect," said Mr Dirk Kemp, newly elected president of UCT's SRC.

DISGUSTED

"South Africans should make it clear they are disgusted and appalled by the Act which can invade the rights and privacy of any man."

The principal of UCT, Sir Richard Luyt, identified himself fully with the students who expressed concern over the detentions.

"As long as we have no knowledge of why my colleague, Mr Polley, has lost his freedom, there must be great potential anxiety for other university staff members in their approach to their duties which include telling the truth as they see it," he said.

EMERGENCY

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP, said in Cape Town: "With this sort of law, the future is an indefinite state of emergency."

"The connection between the law and justice has lost its meaning when laws like the Terrorism Act request that justice should not be seen to be done."

The chairman of UCT's Staff Association, Professor J S de Wet, said he deplored laws such as the Terrorism Act.

"Such laws undermine the whole basis of any stable society and destroy public confidence in the authorities responsible for ensuring the orderly conduct of human affairs."

The additional arrests under the Act highlighted again the iniquity of the Act which was being used and abused by the State as a naked instrument of power, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said yesterday in a statement.

"It is used by the State to break people down and it is abused inasmuch as certain detainees have been detained for 11 months and have still not been charged in a court of law."

The chairman of the Progressive Reform Party youth in the Peninsula, Mr Mike Barkusky, said: "We wish to warn the Government that by actions of this nature it identifies this country with the fascist and communist regimes of the world whose contempt for the law are well known."

Students also gathered at the University of Natal in Maritzburg.

A protest meeting will be held by Rhodes students in Grahamstown tomorrow.

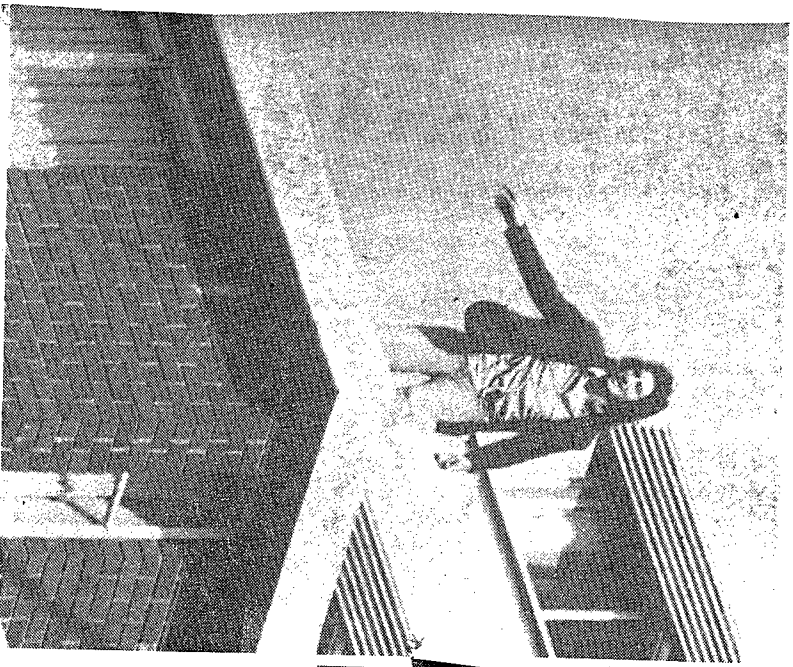
PROTEST

Wits students have applied to stage a protest march through Johannesburg next week.

At yesterday's meeting in Johannesburg there were several exchanges between RAU students and Wits demonstrators in Jan Smuts Avenue. And in Cape Town there were several altercations between police and students at a demonstration flanking the UCT grounds in De Waal Drive.

The Progressive Reform Party MP for Sandton, Mr Dave Dalling said in Durban last night he found some of the policies of Nusas abhorrent but could never support the arbitrary detention or banning of its members.

Yesterday's student demonstration outside the University of the Witwatersrand provoked egg and orange throwing between Whites and students from the Rand Afrikaans University. Here, KAU students are pelting demonstrators.



Return fire by Wits students from this roof finally repelled the "invaders" from KAU.

22/8/75

Detention vicious— Bozzoli

STAR 22/8/75

The detention of three student leaders and two other university people under the Terrorism Act was condemned today by Professor G R Bozzoli, vice chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand.

It was particularly deplorable, he said, at a time when the students were preparing for their life's career.

"Once again the vicious law which permits the detention of people without explanation or the framing of any charges against them has been applied," Professor Bozzoli said.

MARCHES

"Another group of young people find themselves detained without their families and friends having any knowledge of reasons for this action."

"I hope that parents of university students will

make their views known about this kind of action, which must be strongly deprecated by any thinking man or woman," the professor said.

Student marches and street protests against the detentions are being planned in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Mr Michael Mendelowitz, outgoing president of the Students Representative Council at Wits, said application had been made to Johannesburg's Town Clerk to hold a protest march early next week.

"We have got to keep this before the public eye," he added.

"Picketing in the street creates a spirit of awareness among students, but it is not sufficient in itself."

It was hoped to organise a petition calling for the release of the five detainees, and meetings to

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Detention 'vicious'

(From Page 1)

bring home implications of the Terrorism Act to the public, he went on.

In Cape Town the SRC president, Mr Dirk Kemp, said a meeting had been organised at the campus this afternoon and permission was being sought for a picket protest in Thibault Square on Monday.

Security Police headquarters in Pretoria has confirmed the arrest of three student leaders, a lecturer and his girlfriend in a series of raids throughout the country.

A spokesman said these had no connection with

the arrest of nine Blacks also held under the Terrorism Act.

These detentions had taken place over a period of time, he added.

Those detained on Wednesday are Mr Karel Tip, president of NUSAS; Mr Glenn Moss, a former president of Wits University SRC; Mr Gerry Mare, a member of the NUSAS executive; the Rev James Polley, a lecturer at the University of Cape Town; and Miss Megan Reilly, a graduate student at UCT.

(See Page 21)

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Academics, politicians hit at detentions

DAILY DISPATCH 22/8/75

3/2

JOHANNESBURG — Leading academics and politicians hit out yesterday at the

latest student arrests under the Terrorism Act.

Sir Richard Luyt, Principal of the University of Cape Town, told students at a mass meeting he was immensely concerned and shared in their protest.

Speaking in support of a motion asking for the repeal of the Terrorism Act and the release of the five people detained in terms of the Act, Sir Richard said: "I grieve over what has happened to a fellow staff member, Mr James Polley, who was arrested under legislation which gives us no opportunity to know why he has been arrested," Sir Richard said.

Giving his support to the same motion, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, MP, said the connection between law and justice lost all meaning under the Terrorism Act as the law prescribed that justice must be seen to be done.

Dr Slabbert said he planned to call on the Minister of Police to charge immediately or release the detainees. He is caring for Mr Polley's 11-year-old son, Mr Polley is a close personal friend of the Rondebosch MP.

The Nusas local committee at Rhodes, yesterday lashed out at the arrests.

In a statement the Rhodes Nusas chairman, Mr Bruce Cohen said: "South Africa

can no longer continue to pacify its Right-wing at the expense of people trying to achieve justice in our society.

"With Section 6 of the Terrorism Act the Government has smothered all dissent. Nevertheless, Nusas remains committed to its programme and will seek an even broader basis of support to prove South Africa is not condemned to a totalitarian future."

Prof J. S. de Wet, chairman of the UCT Staff Association, said in a statement the association was deeply concerned about the arrest of Mr Polley, a member of the university's staff.

Other comments came from:

Dr Alex Boraine, Progress MP: "The additional arrests again highlight the iniquity of the Act which is being used and abused by the State as a naked instrument of power.

"The Act allows for indefinite detention without trial, denies the person being held access to the courts or the rights of legal representation. Further, it should also be remembered that many persons detained under this Act for months on end have been released and no charge has been laid against them. And in terms of the Terrorism Act, they have no legal redress against the Government."

Mrs W. Tip, Nusas president Karel Tip's mother: "I was greatly shocked and I am very sorry and sad about it."

The UP spokesman for Justice, Mr Mike Mitchell: "The United Party has always objected to the principle of indefinite detention without recourse to the courts or a judicial officer."

The National Union of Students in Britain sent a telegram yesterday to Mr Vorster protesting against the detentions.

They also promised Nusas they would campaign for the release of the detained students.

And the Anti-Apartheid Movement announced in London yesterday it would picket South Africa House at Trafalgar Square on Tuesday in protest against the latest arrests. — SAPA-DDC.

Why detention is dangerous

Cape Times 23/8/75

312

THE LATEST round of detentions under the Terrorism Act is stimulating public debate on the rights and wrongs of this type of legislation.

Political survey

By GERALD SHAW

more than were Kitchener's men at the turn of the century.

But arbitrary powers, with the safeguards of the law removed, cannot be applied without grievous error, injustice and oppression. That is why wise governments, anxious to retain the trust and co-operation of the public, limit the use of such powers very severely indeed, hedging them about with safeguards and restricting their operation to states of emergency of defined and limited duration.

In South Africa, unhappily, emergency powers are left unused. The Government wishes to avoid the odium which attaches to the declaration of a state of emergency.

So the Terrorism Act is part of the permanent law of the land and its powers are being invoked all the time, with people being held incommunicado and in solitary confinement, undergoing interrogation, and with no assurance that they will be brought to trial. If the authorities so rule, they may have no visitors whatsoever, not even their family or a minister of religion.

Not charged

Late last year numbers of young Blacks were detained under the Terrorism Act. Many have subsequently been released without ever facing any charge in a court of law.

Two of those who did appear in court have subsequently had all charges withdrawn against them.

One of them, Mr Solly Ismail, 27, of Lenasia, had this to say after his release: "I think our arrests and continuous detention have focused attention on our Black consciousness movement. They have galvanized Blacks throughout South Africa to think about themselves and their position."

But have they galvanized Whites to consider the dangers of arbitrary power?

So it might be useful to re-state the case against the use of arbitrary powers outside of the clearly-defined states of emergency.

The principal objection to the Terrorism Act is that it destroys government under the law, promotes official lawlessness and evokes, in turn, a contempt for the law in the community itself. With respect for law undermined, and the law itself becoming synonymous with oppression — instead of being seen as the citizen's safeguard — the conditions for revolution are created.

The Terrorism Act is a thoroughly subversive enactment which promotes the very phenomenon which it is supposed to eradicate.

The same rules

It is the law which prevents societies from relapsing into barbarism and ensures that political conflict is kept within civilized bounds. Because the rules are the same for everyone, everyone is content to observe them and conduct political activity within the bounds of the law.

But once the rules are changed to the disadvantage of any section of the community, once, in fact, the rule book is thrown out of the window, the law of the jungle takes over. Official lawlessness breeds private lawlessness.

For a government to assume arbitrary powers, thus, is a grave step, fraught with dangers for the public good.

For this reason, arbitrary powers are assumed with great reluctance in Western, civilized communities. It is realized that the cure can be worse, in the long run, than the disease and can, in fact, spread the disease to epidemic proportions.

The consensus of Western experience is that arbitrary powers should only be used as a last resort when the public safety is threatened. Such powers can only be invoked after the declaration of a state of emergency, limited in geographic area and in time.

Experience shows that arbitrary powers, even when operating within an emergency context, are invariably abused. Thus the endeavour has always been to deal with the threat expeditiously, proclaim the end of the emergency and allow life to return to normal.

South Africa has its own bitter experience of the abuse of arbitrary powers, notably in the Cape Colony during the South African War, when martial law was declared to deal with rebellion and guerrilla infiltration from the north. Arbitrary arrest and detention of Cape Colonists under martial law and the public execution of rebels drove hundreds more young Cape Colonists into rebellion and did little to restore the peace.

To this day, the name of Kitchener stinks in the nostrils of Cape families whose forebears suffered at the hands of security forces. Military officialdom acted without good sense or restraint, often on the garbled information of prejudiced informers, and left South Africa with bitter memories of injustice and oppression which remain potent 75 years later.

With some effort of imagination, we can look ahead to the time when our own children will be adults. Will they inherit a social situation poisoned by memories of oppression and injustice?

This is not to say that any individual member of the present-day security forces in South Africa is activated by malice or bad faith, any



University of Cape Town students lined the grass verge of the campus flanking De Waal Drive yesterday afternoon in silent protest at the detention of persons in terms of the Terrorism Act.

3/2

Students vote for closure

Cape Times 23/8/75

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN students yesterday voted for a three-day closure of the university and replacement of the normal lecture programme in that period with an intensive course on the Terrorism Act and similar legislation.

The decision was taken by an overwhelming majority at a lunchtime meeting of about 1000 students in the Jameson Hall and binds the Students' Representative Council to approach the university council.

Dissenting speakers were shouted down and an interjector was cheered when he shouted: "If we can close the university to celebrate Afrikaans we can also close it to learn more about our state security legislation."

Mr Dirk Kemp, SRC president, outlined plans

for further protest action and read out a number of telegrams of support. These came from the Australian Union of Students in Canberra and from the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

PAMPHLETS

From today students will hand out pamphlets to the public and circulate a petition. The chief magistrate has granted permission for silent vigils at Thibault Square on Monday at 11.10 to 2pm and at 4.30 to 5.30pm.

A public meeting has been called for 8pm on Monday in the Rondebosch Town Hall. Speakers will include the Rev Theo Kotze, Western Cape director for the Christian Institute, Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Reform Party member for Pinelands, Mr Geoff Budlender, regional director

of the SA Institute of Race Relations, and Mr Dirk Kemp.

In Johannesburg a brigadier, three policemen and their dogs scattered an attempted protest march by students.

In Durban a resolution condemning the "secretive abduction" of a Nusas leader, Mr Gerry Mare was passed unanimously by the United Party's North Coast regional council yesterday.

James Polley, the lecturer detained on Wednesday under the Terrorism Act, asked police to drive him back to his home before being taken to the cells, in order to collect his Bible. The news was given by a security policeman as two UCT students handed over Bibles to be given to Polley and Megan Riley.

Church protest, page 3.

23/8/78

Use and abuse

Mr Speaker, we are dealing with the terrorist and nobody else.

THAT was the Minister of Justice (then Mr P. C. Pelser) on June 1, 1967, in Parliament, introducing what became the Terrorism Act.

Against this background, and armed with the unlimited powers which the Act conferred, the Government during the past eight years has detained considerable numbers of people for unlimited periods of time.

Only a few of those detained, however, have been actually charged with the offence of terrorism, even within the extraordinarily wide scope of the concept as defined in the Act.

When the word "terrorism" is given any kind of a normal meaning, it relates to even more limited numbers of those detained, let alone charged.

Take, for example, the former Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev G. French-Beytagh. He was eventually acquitted of the charges brought against him — but even then, could those charges remotely be seen as having to do with terrorism?

Then there was the brace of Swapo leaders detained for months last year. They had surely committed some terrible wrongs to justify detention. But as it turned out, some were simply freed, and others faced charges as far removed from terrorism as possessing a banned publication, and damaging Government property through scratching a political slogan on a cell wall.

And then there was the Vereeniging man found guilty under the Act of writing an inflammatory poem. It might have been poor poetry, but how on earth could it be equated in ordi-

tearsome crime of terrorism?

So what we have is a situation where not only is the country afflicted with a statute giving the Government untrammelled and unchallengeable powers of arbitrary arrest and detention, but the method of application is equally questionable.

Adding still more is the dictatorial arrogance with which information concerning detainees is handled. Relatives are not always told about an arrest. Inquiries to the Security Police are invariably met with curt "no comments". The Minister of Justice, more times than not, is as uncommunicative.

And all this in connection with people who simply disappear into heaven knows what, in basic defiance of what should be a citizen's most elementary rights.

Long-standing Opposition anxiety about this ugly state of affairs has now spilt over to the Nationalists. The Johannesburg newspaper, Die Vaderland, yesterday made plain the fact of Nationalist concern — and the difficulty of defending such a law.

For whatever the original purposes of the Terrorism Act it is evident that, as with the Suppression of Communism Act, Government power is being extended into strange areas.

The Terror Act is bad enough. Its abuse is intolerable.

3/2

Cape Times 23/8/78

Church

protest on detainees

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — The National Council of Churches' executive committee met here yesterday and voiced protest at the detention of six people under section six of the Terrorism Act this week.

The committee also appealed to heads of churches in Natal to "make their congregations aware of the injustices of detention without trial". The churches concerned are the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Lutheran.

About 60 students from the University of Natal, Durban, picketed on the campus yesterday afternoon in protest against the detentions.

The small group stood on the steps of Howard College for about an hour carrying placards.

A number of onlookers gathered on the pavement in front of the picketers "waiting for the van to come take them away", but Colonel J. van Niekerk, of Durban's security police, said: "You were there yourself. You could see nothing happened."

3/2

Wake up to Govt menace

5-TAR 23/8/75

The Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand is to launch an all-out campaign to make the public aware of the menace of arbitrary Government detentions.

This move follows the detention last Wednesday of several student leaders under the Terrorism Act.

If the man in the street knew how far-reaching the provisions of the Act are, I'm certain there would be an outcry, said Mr Jimmy Georgiades, newly elected president of the SRC.

The SRC has drawn up a 14-point plan to draw attention to the "menace" the Terrorism Act holds for individual freedom.

A public meeting on the lawn of the Civic Theatre and a protest march through the city is planned.

PETITION

A motor cavalcade will carry a petition to the Minister of Police in Pretoria on Tuesday.

The SRC hopes to have at least 10,000 signatures on the petition.

A torch vigil and daily pickets are so planned.

The United Party has condemned the detention of student leaders and other university people.

Permission to hold silent demonstrations in Tribault Square on Monday has been given to University of Cape Town students by the Cape Town City Council.

All major churches in Natal have protested at the detention.

3/2

Police dogs scatter students

RDM
23/8/75

What protests? asks SABC

3/2

By MARSHALL LEE

A BRIGADIER, three other policemen and their dogs scattered an attempted protest march on John Vorster Square by about 20 University of the Witwatersrand students yesterday afternoon.

One of the students was bitten on the thigh.

But any idea of a full-scale march protesting against the latest detentions by the Security Police was scotched at a lively lunch-time mass meeting on the campus.

Most students were prepared to wait for the outcome of the application to the chief magistrate for permission to stage a protest march next week. No decision had been taken yesterday.

After the meeting several hundred students took up positions along Jan Smuts Avenue with posters and banners.

They were watched by two senior police officers including Brigadier W. H. Kotze. They were joined by three policemen and their dogs, who took up positions behind the picket line.

Suddenly the cry went up: "Come on, let's march." As the group moved down the street, Brigadier Kotze ran after them. At the corner of Snyman Street he caught up with them and began pushing back the leaders.

"You are making a procession, so get back," he shouted in English and then in Afrikaans. "You've got no authority," he said.

Then the dogs attacked, sending students scattering in all directions.

Right next to me one dog

sank its teeth into a student's thigh.

The student let out a cry of pain and rage. As he complained the brigadier said: "If I tell you to go back, I mean you to go back."

For the rest of the protest the students, pushed back on to the campus, kept up their chants of "unite to resist" and "we want justice."

They jeered the couple of dozen policemen controlling them, and cheered the motorists who hooted their support.

In Cape Town yesterday more than 1000 University of Cape Town students agreed at a lunch-time meeting on protest plans.

A bomb scare emptied the Students' Union at UCT yesterday, minutes before the mass meeting.

And in Durban yesterday about 70 students at the University of Natal, Durban, picketed the campus grounds.

Staff Reporter

THE SABC did not feature the student protests at Johannesburg and Cape Town "for a number of reasons", according to Mr Jan van Zyl, director of SABC news.

The first radio reports of the protests were at lunchtime yesterday — on regional bulletins in the Cape.

Mr Van Zyl said it would involve "great trouble" to establish why no news was broadcast earlier on the actual day of the protests. It could be that the SABC had not received the news.

The SABC would cover the demonstrations fully "the news warrants it".

"A re-car will be broadcast tonight," he said yesterday.

No mention was made of student protests in the main news bulletin at 7 pm on the English service, but a short item in the Transvaal regional news said students at the University of the Witwatersrand protested for the second day yesterday.

2
172-71

'TELL US WHY'

SUN. RIB. 24/8/75

AN organisation of political detainees' families intends inviting the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to a public meeting where he will be called upon to explain why the detainees have not been charged or released.

At the inaugural meeting of the organisation, called Charge or Release Detainees' (CORD), held in Johannesburg yesterday, it was unanimously decided to ask the Minister to explain the detentions in front of the detainees' families.

At yesterday's meeting, attended by more than 50 people, including many relatives of the detainees, the names of 22 people who are being held at John Vorster Square were read out.

Some of the people detained have been held since January.

A large number of organisations represented at the meeting expressed solidarity with the detainees and their families.

Among the organisations were the Christian Institute, South African Council of Churches, South African Students Organisation, National Union of South African Students, Black Sash, Young Women's Christian Association, Union of Black Journalists, Anti-Coloured Representative Council Front and the Anglican Mothers' Union.

Some of the relatives told heartrending stories of attempts to see their children and husbands and of the anguish of being parted from loved ones and bread-winners.

3/2

KRUGER BANS ALL VISITS TO TERROR ACT DETAINEES

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has slapped a blanket ban on all visits to Terrorism Act detainees arrested in security swoops this week.

He is also refusing to disclose where the 14 detained men and women are being held and whether or not they will be charged.

He told Progressive Reform Party MP Dr Alex Boraine: "I can't make any statements because investigations have only started."

It appears, however, that the detainees — arrested in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban — have all been transferred to Pretoria for further interrogation.

The Minister and Cape Town's security chief, Col H. W. Kotze, refused permission for close friends and relatives to visit detainees after being approached by Dr. Boraine, MP for Pine-lands, and Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, Progress MP for Rondebosch.

Dr Boraine spoke to Mr Kruger and Col Kotze on Friday and was told that:

● Neither he nor Dr Slabbert would be allowed to visit the Cape Town Univer-

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

sity tutor, Mr James Polley, 39.

● Mr Polley's brother, Dr Neville Polley, would not be allowed to visit the detainee.

The arrests have sparked off protests on university campuses throughout the country.

Mr Polley and his girl friend, Miss Megan Riley, 21, were arrested in Cape Town on Wednesday night. At about the same time, nine Blacks, whose names are still not known, were arrested.

In Durban, police detained a Nusas executive member,

Mr Jerry Mare, and in Johannesburg, Nusas leader Mr Karel Tip and former Wits University SRC president Mr Glen Moss were held.

In terms of the Terrorism Act they can be held indefinitely. No one has any access to them except the police.

The arrest of Mr Polley has evoked the most concern. Six years ago he lost his wife and his daughter in a motor accident near Kokstad. He and his son Simon, 12, received severe head injuries.

Simon is being cared for by the Slabbert family and Dr Slabbert said yesterday: "I know Polley well and, unless he is a supreme actor, it comes as an incredible surprise that he might be a terrorist or a supporter of terrorist activities."

SUN. TRIB. 24/8/75

THE Government is investigating racial discrimination in South Africa.

There were strong suggestions in Nationalist political circles this week that a top-level inquiry was started some months ago and that this could lead to a new statement of policy.

A Cabinet committee of senior ministers is understood to be wrestling with the problem of what "irritating" measures leading to racial friction can be removed from the statute book.

Ministers almost certainly on the committee are Dr. Connie Mulder (Interior), Mr. Marais Viljoen (Labour), Mr. M. C. Botha (Bantu Administration), Mr. Schalk van der Merwe (Coloured Relations), Mr. A. H. du Plessis (Community Development) and Mr. Jimmy Kruger (Justice).

Dr. Mulder would neither confirm nor deny the investigation which could have far-reaching implications for the country and in particular the National Party — already facing suspicions among its conservative followers over the extent of relaxation it might be planning.

This follows South Africa's firm commitment at the United Nations to move away from discriminatory practices and Mr Vorster's famous "Give me six months" speech.

And it comes after repeated calls from Opposition politicians for a multi-racial committee to investigate discrimination.

At this stage it is not known to what extent the Cabinet committee is consulting Black, Indian and Coloured leaders.

But these leaders have already made it clear to the Government which of the network of discriminatory laws they find most abhorrent.

The leakage of information about the investigation comes at a time when suggestions in Opposition political circles are increasing that the Government has made as many minor relaxations as it can offer in terms of conservative reaction.

It also comes at a time when Mr Vorster is consolidating his relationships with Black leaders within his détente exercise.

Perhaps equally significant though is the fact that this is made known during the week in which there has been a new security crackdown with the arrest of five students under the Terrorism Act.

A clear pattern has emerged according to which Mr Vorster modernises discriminatory measures on the one hand while

By EUGENE HUGO

force the pace of change.

This fresh indication of his olive branch and iron glove approach has emerged the week before the Transvaal Nationalist congress which starts in Pretoria tomorrow night.

It also precedes the Cape Nationalist congress which opens in East London in a week's time.

At both congresses delegates are expected to seek clarity over moves away from discrimination and assurances over the protection of the White Afrikaner identity.

The Cabinet committee's work almost certainly led earlier this year to the removal from the statute book of the outdated Masters and Servants Act.

Now it is being suggested that the investigation will lead to programmed moves away from discrimination according to a basic plan which will clearly indicate to anxious Nationalists how far the Government intends to eliminate racial measures.

It can be accepted that the committee will regard four basic measures as not negotiable:

- No sharing of political power.

- The Population Registration Act (influx control).

- The Mixed Marriages Act.

- The Immorality Act.

Suggestions are that the committee's investigation will not be complete for at least another year, although some of its recommendations might be implemented in the interim period.

A policy statement at the highest level is expected in Nationalist circles as soon as the committee has completed its investigations.

Meanwhile, it can also be accepted that South West Africa will be used as a barometer for future decisions of discriminatory measures.

A number of relaxations have already been implemented in the territory and a further move away from discrimination is expected on September 14 when the Legislative Assembly is almost certain to waive the Liquor Act.

This will allow all

312

Student arrests — no trial set ^{3/2}

By MARGARET SMITH

Aug 24, 75

THE DETENTION of three Nusas leaders, a lecturer and a Cape Town girl graduate, under the Terrorism Act this week will not lead to a "shock White terrorism trial," General M. Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, said in Pretoria.

General Geldenhuys said he could not even say at this stage whether there would be a trial. "That is up to the Attorney-General to decide," he said.

It was difficult to say whether there would be further arrests. "There may be a few more detentions, but we do not anticipate widespread arrests at this stage. There certainly won't be anything in the next few days. We will have, as few people as possible."

Those held are Mr. Karel van der Merwe, president of the Cape Town branch of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), who was arrested within hours of his arrival in Johannesburg from Cape Town; Mr. Glen Moss, the former president of the SRC, who was arrested with Mr. T. P. a Nusas executive member; and Mrs. M. K. who was arrested at a public meeting in Matibburg from Cape Town; Mr. James Polley, a tutor at the University of Cape Town, who was detained on the campus; and Mr. Polley's girlfriend, Miss Megan Bell.

General Geldenhuys said the detainees would be

held. They would not be allowed visits at this stage. Dr. Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, and a former head of the Methodist Church in South Africa, this week applied for the release of the detainees. Mr. Kruger, in Windhoek, and asked for permission to see one of the detainees, Mr. James Polley, who is an ordained Methodist Minister.

Mr. Kruger refused the request. He said he had no authority to allow a visit from his brother, Dr. James Polley, so that the family could be reassured that he was well. Mr. Kruger said no one would be allowed to see Mr. Polley.

When Dr. Boraine said Mr. Kruger would be charged, Mr. Kruger said he could not say, because "investigations have just started."

Minister

The detainees were not connected with the detention last month of Mr. Raymond Suttler, a senior lecturer in the law faculty of the University of Natal. After Mr. Suttler's arrest, Security Police seized a quantity of pamphlets and other material. General Geldenhuys said he could not say how long the detainees would be

held. They would not be allowed visits at this stage. Dr. Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, and a former head of the Methodist Church in South Africa, this week applied for the release of the detainees. Mr. Kruger, in Windhoek, and asked for permission to see one of the detainees, Mr. James Polley, who is an ordained Methodist Minister.

Mr. Kruger refused the request. He said he had no authority to allow a visit from his brother, Dr. James Polley, so that the family could be reassured that he was well. Mr. Kruger said no one would be allowed to see Mr. Polley.

When Dr. Boraine said Mr. Kruger would be charged, Mr. Kruger said he could not say, because "investigations have just started."



A police cameraman, second from left, films more than 1 000 Wits students who demonstrated for the release of political detainees on Friday, while a colonel gives a live commentary.

Nusas 'working for real peace'

MR CRAIG WILLIAMSON, finance officer for Nusas, said yesterday: "Nusas is concerned with all detainees. The arrest of nine Blacks and five Whites has brought the detention issue into the public eye."

"These detentions come at a time of détente, so-called liberalisation, multi-national self-determination and South African efforts for peace in Rhodesia."

"However, these detentions illustrate that the South African system remains unchanged and that to them peace only means the containment of conflict. But Nusas

and the detainees are working for real peace, and this struggle will continue and escalate."

Mr. Jap. Bhana, Deputy Leader of the Heroldite National Party, said yesterday: "We are trying to get support from the Right through foreign policy, but we are not going to support the other, he said."

"The timing of the detentions was to coincide with the Nationalist Party Transvaal Congress, to open to tomorrow, and I have an uneasy feeling that the timing might be to impress some Government supporters."

Cape Varsity letter to Kruger

FIFTY-SIX members of the teaching staff at the University of Cape Town, including six professors, yesterday signed an open letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, expressing concern over the arrest and detention on August 20 of Jim Polley and Raymond Suttner. They also called for the release of all persons held without trial.

"We, fellow members of the University of Cape Town write this letter with a sense of urgency and fear for the physical safety of those detained under the Terrorism Act, in particular James Polley, our colleague, who was arrested with others on August 20," the letter says.

Thrust

"Hitherto we have experienced this legislation only at a distance. Through Press reports and other channels we have learned of many South Africans, predominantly Blacks, who have suffered the misfortune of detention under its provisions. But with the arrest of Jim Polley and a former colleague, Raymond Suttner, two months ago at the University of Natal, the true realisation is thrust upon us acutely.

"We are mindful of the allegations of assault upon persons held for interrogation; of over 20 deaths in detention; and of the great suffering and emotional disorder to be observed in persons subsequently released from solitary confinement.

Release

"In terms of the Terrorism Act there is no judicial control of interrogation. We call for: (1) the release of all those held without trial; (2) a public assurance from you, sir, as Minister of Justice, that no one held in South African jails or police stations will be physically assaulted in any way."

THE OTHER SIGNATORIES TO THE OPEN LETTER ARE: Prof. J. W. F. Jurie (Physics Department), R. M. W. de Gruchy (Senior Lecturer, Religious Studies), Martin C. West (Senior Lecturer, Anthropology), B. e. Cordeur (Senior Lecturer, History), A. S. Kantor (Senior Lecturer, Economics), R. Becker (Senior Lecturer, Mathematics), Michel Savage (Senior Lecturer, Sociology), J. M. Morris (Senior Lecturer, Architecture), J. G. B. Maree, Jonathan Weske, Tanya Simons, Francis Lund, Francois Theron, Joe Smith, Scott Rudender, Tilly Adler, H. Phillips, E. F. Archer, C. C. Saunders, R. Robin Halliell, P. Gabor, F. Marry, M. Maud, Francis Wilson, H. Kenney, Andrew Prior, E. Hughes, J. Jurk, G. Volbrach, A. D. Spigel, Knox-Shaw, Mike Vert, John Alfred-Graves, A. J. Paterson, Sally Frankental, M. J. Hustin, R. L. de Kock, D. R. Donald, D. H. Thomson, P. Campbell, W. van Praeger, E. J. Dennis, J. Sains, E. M. Lloyd, J. L. Potgieter, Helena Sudimder, David Walsh, Nathan, J. Wintle, M. H. Burtis, G. Yoonas.

Aug 24
1975

19 arrested after Rhodes protest

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

POLICE in Grahamstown yesterday arrested 19 Rhodes University students who were among about 150 taking part in a demonstration against the arrest of student leaders under the Terrorism Act.

They are the first students to be arrested since the start of the campus protests against the detention of student leaders.

They were given the option of paying R20 or lodging A20 bail.

The students assembled at 11 am in the arts block quadrangle where they were addressed by staff members, protesting the author, Profes-

sor Andre Brink, the playwright, Professor Guy Butler, and Professor M. van Wyk Smith.

After the meeting students decided to hold an hour-long demonstration with placards in front of the Drosty Arts gateway to the university.

Student leaders warned that they must disperse immediately if the police told them to do so.

Protest

As the students took the positions, police reinforcements apparently summoned nearby. Instructions were given and about 14 uniformed policemen, a number of reservists and members of the Special Branch lined up in a row in front of the students.

As the police suddenly moved forward most of

the students ran back to the university. Those slow to move were arrested, and some cameras were confiscated. A red van appeared, and the students were bundled in.

Police photographers took pictures and protesters before the arrests were made.

Major H. Bakkes, Divisional Chief of Police in Albany, said the students would be charged

under a municipal law.

Commenting on the arrests, Mr Mike Stent, Rhodes University president, said: "Over the past few days students have expressed their total condemnation of the Terrorism Act. However, because of the vast weight of repressive legislation, including the Rhodes Assemblies Act, we and others are severely hampered in expressing our concern, and yet we are not permitted to do so forcibly, and yet we are not permitted to do so lawfully."

Mr Stent said Nuss would launch a national

campaign to have the Terrorism Act repealed.

"We will pamphleteer, print posters and stickers, have public meetings and hold rallies on law on 1st build up a public opinion to the Act."

Mr Stent said the after taking legal advice, Nuss had decided to launch a campaign for funds to finance it fight against the Terrorism Act.

A police spokesman said the students could pay R20 in admission fees, or lodge bail of R20.

Wits student



STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

25 AUGUST 1975

UNITE TO RESIST UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY TOMORROW

The Vice-Chancellor has called a University assembly of all staff and students tomorrow at 12.30. All 12.30 lectures will be cancelled. The assembly will take place on the library lawns and will be addressed by the Chancellor, Dr Bernstein, Professor Bozzoli, Professor Tobias and Mike Stent, Nusas president-elect.

AVENO COMMENT

ected ASB President, Schalekamp, was not ed to comment on the arrest banned NUSAS leaders last

phone call from Potch city, Mr Schalekamp said: I comment on the matter I must first have all the facts me. I don't know enough the situation to be able to

at the ASB attitude to the of indefinite detention is, lekamp said that: 'The ASB ve before discussed this Therefore I cannot give an the matter.'

lekamp met detained ader, Karel Tip in Cape ously, but was not prepared on what he thought

about him personally.

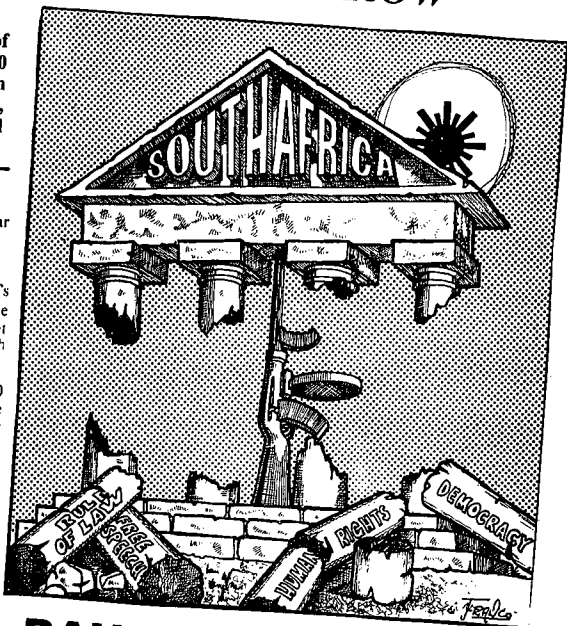
Mr Schalekamp is a sixth year theology student at Potch.

A POUND OF FLESH

Many of the speakers at Friday's mass meeting who had exhorted the crowd to stage an illegal march 'right now', did not join the march themselves.

About 30 students marched 50 metres down Jan Smuts Avenue before their march was broken up by policemen with dogs.

About three marchers were bitten by the dogs which sprang at students at the head of the procession. One of them, Mr Peter Levitan, a final year Medical Student, had to be helped across the road. He was lain down on the University steps until taken home by car. Mr Levitan told a *Wits Student* reporter that 'I'd like to sue the government for a million rand.'



RAU STONE PICKET

Immediately after the mass meeting last week in protest against the detention of student leaders, a picket was held in Jan Smuts Avenue.

The demonstrators were well behaved, and organisers seem to have good control of the situation. At one stage, however, irate students pelted passing motor cars with empty soft-drink tins.

At one point, a number of Afrikaans speaking students, variously rumoured as coming from Tukkies or RAU, grouped across the road and threw oranges at the picket. Messrs Roxo and Sarbutt mediated, but almost had their negotiations negated by a flank of Wits protestors who ascended an adjacent building

to cast eggs on the heads of their adversaries.

The police, about seven patrol cars of them, arrived early in the afternoon. Within an hour most of them had left. Those who remained were at all times restrained towards the protestors. Students were nevertheless told to vacate the traffic island and Mr Mendelowitz had his name taken.

The protest lingered on for a considerably long time. It was only after 6.00 pm that it was called off, and Mr Mendelowitz led a short closing meeting. All in all the protestors had stood vigil for some



PUNCH GETS CANNED

Protesters visit wrong address

Tycoon Punch Barlow was not amused when he returned from lunch last Tuesday to find his Braamfontein offices strewn with hundreds of empty beer cans dumped by ecology protesters. And he was even less amused when he discovered that the protesters had come to the wrong address.

The protest was staged by an ecology group called 'Friends of the Earth' who object to the manufacture of non-returnable cans by various soft drink and beer producers, and protest by 'returning' hundreds of empty cans to their manufacturers. The beer cans which arrived on the Barlow doorstep were mistaken for the Carling Company.

On Tuesday last week, members of the group, who numbered no more than 15, together with various hangers on, decorated the walls of the Brewery opposite the University with hundreds of empty beer cans.

Armed with more plastic bags filled with beer bottles, the group then set off in search of the 'Carling Company', another Brewery. Labels on the 'Carling' beer cans gave the address as De Beer Street, which is one block from the University.

vehemently denied

A porter at the door of the building in De Beer street vehemently denied that this was the headquarters of Carling Company. A notice on a signboard inside the building referring to 'bottling', was, however, enough to convince the protesters that they were at the right place.

Sack after sack filled with beercans was brought inside, opened, and the contents spilled out in the lobby. Office employees watched, baffled. Without moving a finger to stop the protest. The cans, which had been dragged from rubbish dumps, left their rubbish dump legacy of dirt and sand all over the carpet.

Attaching a note to the top of the pile addressed to the managing director of the company advising him that 'several hundred throw away beverage cans have been returned,' the protesters disappeared.

It was at this moment that the director of the company housed in the building returned from lunch to find the pile of broken beercans covering the lobby carpet. There being no-one else about, one of them tackled the pressmen outside and demanded that they 'bring the bastards who did this back'. Realizing that he was speaking to the press, he changed this to 'bring the guys who did this here'.

A tall, stern faced man, who looked like a policeman, entered, whipped out a notebook and said, 'I think we should take a few names here.' No-one obliged him, and he put the book away.

He was handed the 'Friends of the Earth' letter.

'That's Mister Barlow', an employee explained whilst the Great Man read the letter.

'This is not Carling Beer,' Mr Barlow said. 'This is the headquarters of the Barlow Group.' A reporter asked 'Who's in charge of this company?' One of the directors pointed to a clerk smiling sheepishly in a far corner. 'That's him,' he said. The real Mr Barlow walked outside.

Pressmen hung about the foyer



The right address. Ecology protesters covering the walls of B.A. Brewery in beer cans. Later they moved to Barlows and the wrong address

greatly amused by the mix-up and asking each director in turn to stand in the middle of the pile of junk for a picture. Each director suggested someone else to do the posing. Mr Barlow returned. 'Who's going to clean up the mess?' he asked. The pressmen vanished.

Note: Friends of the Earth do more than dump beercans on the wrong carpets. They run projects concerned with endangered species, population, 'Save the Whales', and publishing projects. The Johannesburg director is Earl Moorhouse, whose home telephone number is 678-5700.

Letting the air out of the Ambassador

The French ambassador to South Africa had his status and his car's tyres deflated two weeks ago, after he had parked in a parking bay allocated to a residence student.

The ambassador had attended a meeting at the staff club which is adjacent to the men's residence. He had a few undiplomatic comments to make when he returned to his vehicle, to find that it had been given the traditional treatment dealt out by residents to anyone violating their parking space. Not only had his tyres been let down, but a message in the most articulate Anglo Saxon had been attached to the windscreen.

The ambassador did not appear flattened by this slur to international diplomacy, and said that he would air his views in public. In fact he would take the matter up at higher levels, and the Prime Minister would be informed.

It took all of Mrs Bozzoli's wiles to calm the ambassador's inflated French temperament. She tried to get him to see the funnier side of the affair. Judging from his uncomfortable position, however, all that the ambassador probably did see was the chassiss of his

Catholic Students Conference

During the July vac about 120 students and six chaplains from the different SA universities gathered at Forest Sanctuary, Stutterheim, for the annual NCFS (National Catholic Federation of Students) Conference. Its theme was 'Liberation', a concept particularly relevant to South African students.

The Kingdom of God

The conference began with three days of 'input' on the theology of liberation: its origins in Latin America, the transformation of the Catholic Church there to a body a great deal nearer to the true Christian faith than its ritualistic pharasaical predecessors, the meaning of 'liberation' in a Christian context and the concept of the liberated man culminating in the idea of a liberated mankind coming to the 'Kingdom of God'.

Discrimination

An interesting feature of the first two days was a 'discrimination game': half the group (arbitrarily chosen, we hope!) was consistently discriminated against. They had less food (always after the others), the barest of sleeping quarters and washing facilities, etc. On the evening of the second day, the 'Reds' staged a revolution and took over the dining-room. Even if the 'game' did not of itself create a full awareness of one another's needs, it brought home the necessity for this sensitive awareness in a rather striking fashion.

Capitalism

Long term effects of this are difficult to judge. More immediate are resolutions which emerged from the council sessions. The SA capitalist system, for instance, was seriously discussed and the council 'noting the role played by capitalist values in SA in the oppression of various groups, recognises that these are worldly values and calls upon committed Christians to find ways and means of countering their influence.

The Church

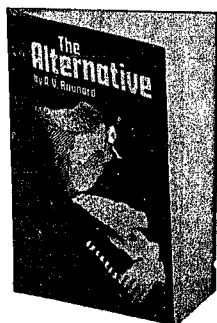
Other resolutions showed a healthy criticism of the Catholic Church one, for example, provided for the establishment of a commission to 'investigate the extent to which the Catholic Church by its structure and function perpetuates the aggressive structure in SA.'

Christian Institute

There was also an unequivocal stand on the CI. The Council, 'noting the biased and unchristian findings of the le Grange Commission' and 'that this investigation was conducted in a manner totally contrary to the concept of the rule of law, as well as the law of God', the council rejected its findings and provided for 'this year's pledges from affiliated Catholics to be given to the CI immediately to be used for on-going projects.'

THERE IS MORE THAN ONE WAY TO CUT UP A CAKE!

APARTHEID or INTEGRATION, are these our only options?



A new book

"The Alternative"

which has just been published suggests that this is not so, it sets out a concept for South-Africa's political future which transforms the explosive political forces of this country into thrust and energy.

This book is obtainable at your C.N.A. bookshop for R2,90 or direct from Raunard Publications, Box 870, Windhoek.

(Orders for 10 copies or more from publisher: R2 per copy)

'Sheer Intimidation', Mass Meeting Told

'When we protest against the detention of Karel Tip, Glenn Moss and the other students, we are also protesting against the detention of all others who in the past have been held under the Terrorist Act,' said Helen Suzman at last week's mass meeting.

Mrs Suzman was main speaker at the lunchtime meeting where a motion condemning the detention was passed with five dissenting votes.

'This is sheer intimidation,' Mrs Suzman told the 3000 assembled students. 'I do not believe these people had anything to do with terrorism. It was simply an attempt to conciliate right wing elements in the party to detente, an attempt to crush SASO, the BPC, and that ever-present whipping boy, Nusas.'

Outgoing President Michael Mendelowitz said: 'Try to think what Section Six means to the students arrested yesterday, and to the countless others since 1967. I will tell you what it means to me. I know them very well. They were my

friends. But I don't know what I can do for them in their present situation. I hope I can be angry. I hope I can be resolute. I hope I can carry on their struggle for a better South Africa.

'If they are guilty of terrorism I am guilty of terrorism,' he continued. 'You are guilty of terrorism. And any patriotic, loyal South African who is continuing the struggle for a free South Africa is guilty of terrorism.'

Speaking in support of the motion, SRC member Paul Sarbutt said that 'If you are a moderate, a leftist or a communist — these things cannot be denied, the right of every individual of free access to the laws.'

Nusas Vice President elect Craig Williamson, who had flown up specially from Cape Town to attend the meeting, and present the government with student demands: 'We must tell this government that we are sick and tired of being harassed. We no longer have polite requests. We demand firstly that all



Mrs Helen Suzman addressing the mass meeting in the Piazza last Friday, hours after the detention of 8 people under the Terrorism Act

detainees held incommunicado be given access to legal representation. We demand secondly that reasons be given for the detention, or the prisoners be released forthwith. We demand that a commission of enquiry be set up to investigate this abrogation of the Rule of Law.'

The motion condemning the detentions as 'authoritarian and

arbitrary invasions on the liberty of South African citizens' was passed with massive support. The few dissenting voters were booed by the crowd and challenged to 'come up and speak your case.'

(Report by Irwin Manoin, University of Witwatersrand)

THE RULE OF LAW AND DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

We the peoples of the United Nations are determined . . . to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.

(Prologue to the UN Charter, drawn up by Jan Smuts)

circumstances permit', the detainee may be visited fortnightly by a magistrate.

The normal channels of recourse to justice are shut off by articles 5 and 6. No court of law may pronounce on the validity of any action taken under section 6, nor may it order a detainee's release. Only the Minister of the Interior and officers of the State in the performance of their duties are entitled to information concerning the detainee.

Conclusion

*South African detention without trial provisions are not temporary emergency measures but part of the South African legal system

*There are virtually no external checks on their application

*Conditions of detention are entirely in the hands of the executive and detaining officers

*South African detention without trial provisions, in the light of the above, must violate the Rule of Law.

Notice for all Accounting Students

BERNARD HERBERT AUDITING I INTENSIVE REVISION COURSE

Classes commence 1st September, 1975 7.30 pm

Strictly limited number of
places left in group
OCTOBER, 1975 EXAMINATIONS

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Groups full — no more applications
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First Floor, Denhil
60 Jorissen Street
Braamfontein
(Directly opposite
Lawson Motors)

The Rule of Law can be seen as:
*the concept of public order;
distinction between order and anarchy;

*government by the law
*government under the law, which is related to government by the law but has implications beyond this.

*The rule of law cannot be arbitrary. The meaning of the law must be clear and it must provide a specific guide to conduct. For a just rule of law to exist at all, the laws (1) must be certainly defined, (2) must not be retroactive, (3) must be accessible and intelligible.

Detention without trial

South African provisions for detention without trial invade the individual's most basic freedom: freedom of person. Introduced under other circumstances as temporary, emergency measures (e.g. the War Measures Act of 1940), they are a permanent feature of the South African legal system.

Development: Detention without trial provisions became steadily more stringent during the 1960's. Some of the acts under which a man may be held without trial are:

— The Criminal Procedure Act, 1961 (whereby the Attorney-General may have a man detained without trial for 12 days)

— The '90-day' detention provisions of 1963
— The '180-day' detention provisions of 1965

— The Terrorism Act of 1967 (which provides for indefinite detention without trial).

Exact provisions of the terrorism act

Section 6(1) provides that

— any commissioned officer above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

— may arrest/have arrested any person

— withholding any information about terrorists, where a 'terrorist' is defined loosely enough to include anyone who does not agree with State policy

— and detain them 'until no useful purpose will be served by his further detention.'

Conditions of detention are determined by the officer, subject to the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

Checks on this are provided by articles 2, 3, 4 and 7. These, to say the least, are limited. The officer must advise the Minister of the detainee's name, where he is detained and once a month give reasons why he should not be released. The detainee may apply to the Minister for his release, or the Minister may order it. 'If

Call for public hearings on price increases

Daily Dispatch
13/9/75

SANNIESHOF — Price increase applications should be heard in public and the making of such an application should give rise to an official investigation

Warning on meat grading

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Eugene Roelofse, former director of the Co-ordinating Consumer Council, said yesterday that if consumers follow the Meat Board's advice and buy meat according to the marked grading, it is well to remember:

That first-grade veal is not the best grade, but the second best;

That beef does not have one first grade; but 1A, 1B and 1C—three first grades, none of which is best. Grade 1A is actually fourth best, 1B fifth best and 1C sixth best. Grade two beef is actually seventh best, grade three is eighth best and grade four is ninth best;

That while grade two beef may be seventh best, grade two lamb is third best and grade two mutton is fourth best.

That grade one bacon is the best grade but grade one pork is the second best grade. — DDC.

which might lead to a price decrease, Mr Eugene Roelofse, the controversial former director of the South African Consumer Council, said here last night.

Mr Roelofse said hearings should be in public so that the consumer could know which companies were the "ringleaders" when it came to price increases.

Although there were various cabinet portfolios for producers, there was no minister to represent the best interests of the consumer, said Mr Roelofse. Neither was there any legislation for the protection of the consumer, and South Africa lagged far behind other countries in this respect.

Although it was easy to attack the Government for its faults, many leaders of commerce and industry, as well as organised commerce, were well aware of what went on behind the scenes and did nothing about it.

In the United States the Better Business Bureau had existed for many years to help consumers.

Here there was no such institution and the Consumer Council insisted that it was not a complaint bureau. Where, he asked, should a consumer turn for assistance?

Mr Roelofse paid tribute to newspapers, many of which had, at the cost of losing advertising from producers, given practical assistance to aggrieved

consumers.

In doing so, the newspapers have saved the Government and certain government departments from severe criticism on the part of the consumer and this should be remembered by those who wished to "crucify" journalists for the slightest thing.

The press, Mr Roelofse said, "dug things up" and sooner or later it would be discovered that the five biggest manufacturers of wood furniture in the country had consolidated profits during the year 1973/1974 of more than R16 million, an amount greater than their combined issued capital. The money had come from the consumer.

Whites should remember they were not the country's only consumers. Blacks were paying higher prices for identical items, largely because there were no branches of the supermarket chains in their areas. This was a great injustice which demanded urgent action.

It was the duty of employers to protect domestic servants from the exploitation to which many door-to-door selling operations subjected them by selling them inferior articles.

Referring to protective tariffs he said it was inexplicable that the textile industry should be afforded the degree of protection it enjoyed against foreign competition. The time had come for a thorough ex-

amination of South Africa's system of tariffs.

Mr Roelofse said overseas consumers of South African eggs paid less for them than South Africans did. The export of eggs was subsidised to the extent of R4 million each year. "We pay so that consumers in the East and Europe can have cheap eggs," he said.

"We have exported meat and after some months imported the same consignment. We have ploughed bananas into the ground."

Mr Roelofse said service organisations, the civil service and every sphere of leadership should prepare to tackle exploitation — "It is time that the clergy also raised their voices." — SAPA.

Unions warn private sector on pay freeze

PRETORIA — The Government's temporary pay freeze is now in full operation throughout the public sector.

This means that about 340 000 whites and 420 000 blacks will have to bear the burden of an inflation rate which is depreciating the buying power of their earnings by more than one per cent a month.

Most are worse off now than they were before they got their last increases in July, 1974. The 15 per cent increase paid then has been wiped out by the price spiral.

Yesterday leading trade unionists warned the Government that unless commerce and industry were clearly seen to be playing their part and making comparable sacrifices, they would ignore the Prime Minister's request for a go-slow on wage demands.

The chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr J. H. C. van Zyl, yesterday confirmed the fears of the president of the Public Servants' Association, Mr S. D. Venter, when he announced there would be no increases for state department and

provincial workers in the foreseeable future.

This includes teachers, nurses, police, prisons and defence force personnel, as well as clerical and professional staff working for the Government and the provinces.

Mr Venter said yesterday the public servants were prepared to make the sacrifice called for by the Prime Minister, but he warned that commerce and industry must show they were keeping their part of the bargain.

What the statement by the Public Service Commission chairman means is that the earliest increases can be expected is the start of the new financial year in April, 1976.

Then, too, it will depend entirely on whether the inflation rate has responded to the Government's anti-inflation programme which will be launched within the next few weeks.

Mr Van Zyl said he was not speaking for railway and post office workers.

However, it is clear after the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, rejected a claim for ten per cent increases from the Artisan Staff Association that the 240 000 white and black railway workers can also give up hope of relief until well into next year.

The Post Office staff associations have also been told by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Marais Viljoen, that they are in the same boat.

The secretary of the Artisans' Staff Association, Mr Wally Grobler, said: "We are prepared to play our part but unless the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker are seen to be making a similar sacrifice we will spring back with renewed demands for increases." — DDC.

13/9/75

Black in top hotel job

DURBAN — Mr. Roy Madunay, 27, of Durban, is probably the first black South African to become a manager of a white hotel. He has just been appointed manager at a luxury hotel here.

Mr. Madunay is in charge of reservations for 425 rooms, accounts for a possible 1 100 guests, a possible 50 porters, receptionists and office workers.

So far he has had few problems although he admits that, like Janet McBean, boss, Mrs. Janet McBean, guests are sometimes surprised to request to see the manager.

"But as soon as we explain, everything is fine," said Mr. Madunay.

Married with a four-year-old daughter, he has been in the hotel trade since he was 16.

What is his ambition? To be general manager of course.

— DDC.

Umtata snub for new envoy

UMTATA — The future Transkei Ambassador to Pretoria was asked to leave a white hotel lounge here.

Prof. Mkhlemi Ntshane went to the hotel on Thursday night to meet a friend, Mr. John Barret, to discuss a meeting.

The manager of the hotel, Mr. A. D. van Heerden, called Mr. Barret and told him that Prof. Ntshane, who is a black, can citizens could not sit with him in the lounge until next year.

He said they could go to the ballroom and have their discussions "because whites might object" to them sitting in the lounge.

Prof. Ntshane said the incident happened at a time when the Chief Minister of the Transkei was advocating a non-racial Transkei. "The so-called white liberals in the Transkei are not prepared to change," he said.

When he was in Pretoria training for diplomatic service, he stayed at a white hotel with his colleagues. When he came back to Umtata the Chief Minister told him he could stay at a white hotel —

DDR.

Detention of blacks to be investigated

PRETORIA — The Secretary of Justice, Mr. J. Coetzee, is to investigate the case of blacks charged with public violence being held in custody almost a year before appearing for trial in Bloemfontein.

Mr. Coetzee said yesterday: "I have ordered a report from the magistrate to investigate it."

On Thursday, Mr. C. Steyn, a Bloemfontein regional magistrate, hit out at the fact the men should be asked to plead to charges after they had been held in custody almost a year.

The matter, which arose out of disturbances at Harare last year, could have been handled within a month or two, he said.

Mr. Steynler found five men guilty of public violence and sentenced them to two years imprisonment.

Three years suspended for three years, accused at the end of the case and another nine were acquitted on Wednesday.

SAPPA.



BISHOP MUZOREWA... authoritatively anticipated now he will be ousted as ANC president.

Muzorewa's turn next?

Daily Dispatch
13/9/75

SALISBURY — Bishop Abel Muzorewa may find himself the next to be expelled from the feuding African National Council.

The bishop, who is president of the ANC, says he has "expelled" Mr. Joshua Nkomo from the movement, but Mr. Nkomo appears to be planning counter-moves to expel the bishop.

Mr. Nkomo said in Bulawayo yesterday that plans for an ANC "peoples' congress" on September 27 and 28 were going ahead.

"I am continuing as if nothing has happened," he said.

"The only body which can expel members from the ANC is the people's congress which will meet as scheduled later this month."

Mr. Nkomo, the former leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) movement, was among seven people who — according to a statement issued in Lusaka on behalf of Bishop Muzorewa — had been expelled from the ANC.

In a statement issued here last night 15 members of the ANC's 69-man national executive came out in support of Mr. Nkomo, saying he was "the only national leader that we have in Zimbabwe."

"If there are any candidates who richly deserve expulsion from the ANC they are the bishop and his power-grabbing junta."

It noted that of the seven "purportedly expelled" only one was Shona-speaking. The rest were Ndebele-speaking.

"And obviously this is by definite design and not by accident."

Recording the members' abhorrence of tribalism, the statement said: "We are shocked that some members of the junta (ZLC) are preaching open

tribalism. The nauseating rantings and disgraceful lies spoken against Mr. Nkomo are directly motivated by tribalism. Mr. Nkomo is not being scandalised for any reason but for his tribe."

A senior member of the ANC's national executive, Mr. Willie Musarurwa, said Bishop Muzorewa would be ousted from the leadership at the coming congress.

"I believe the people behind this move are, as Mr. Nkomo says, quite mad and incapable of judging the consequences of their own actions," Mr. Musarurwa said.

The expulsions have thrown negotiations over the future of Rhodesia into utter confusion.

It is thought in Lusaka that Mr. Nkomo and his ZAPU faction will go ahead with private talks with Mr. Smith and arrive at a settlement incorporating a qualitative franchise which would give majority rule after a short period of interim government.

This would be strongly opposed by Bishop Muzorewa, who is however seen as an embarrassment to the Zambian Government. Zambia and the other states involved in the detente exercise are thought unlikely to provide any facilities for the ANC militants to launch a war against Rhodesia in the event of a negotiated peace between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Smith.

A five-nation summit is expected to discuss this in Lusaka at the weekend.

Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Machel of Mozambique, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, and Mobutu of Zaire arrive there today for talks with Pres. Kaunda of Zambia.

The summit is also expected to discuss how to avert a drift towards full-scale civil war among the rival liberation movements in Angola.

The Prime Minister of Congo-Brazzaville, Mr. Henri Lopes, and three Angolan leaders, Mr. Holden Roberto of the FNLA, Dr. Agostino Neto (MPLA), and Dr. Jonas Savimbi (UNITA), are likely to join the five heads of state at the summit.

Zambia is believed particularly anxious to see if an agreement can be worked out between the MPLA and UNITA to reopen the Benguela Railway.

The line, which runs from Zambia through Zaire to the Angolan port of Lobito, carried nearly half of Zambia's exports — mainly copper — before it was closed in August as a result of fighting between the two movements — DDC-SAFA.

Cape Times 25/8/75

Professors in UCT petition

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FIFTY-EIGHT prominent members of the University of Cape Town including seven professors have called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to release all prisoners held without trial and to give a public assurance that no one held in South African jails or police stations will be physically or mentally assaulted in any way.

In an open letter to the Minister they said: "We fellow members of the University of Cape Town write this letter with a sense of urgency and fear for the physical safety of those detained under the Terrorism Act in particular James Polley, our colleague who was arrested with others on Wednesday, August 20.

"Hitherto we have experienced this legislation only at a distance. Through press reports and other channels we have learnt of many South Africans, predominantly Black, who have suffered the misfortune of detention under its provisions.

"But with the arrest of Jim Polley and a former colleague, Raymond Suttner two months ago at the University of Natal the true realization is thrust upon us acutely.

"We are mindful of the sworn allegations of assault upon persons held for interrogation; of over twenty deaths in deten-

tion; and of the great suffering and emotional disorder to be observed in persons subsequently released from solitary confinement.

"In terms of the Terrorism Act there is no judicial control of interrogation. We call for (1) the release of all those held without trial; (2) a public assurance from you, sir, as Minister of Justice, that no one held in South African jails or police stations will be physically or mentally assaulted in any way."

The letter is signed by Professor L H Ahrens, Professor W H B Dean, Professor Ivor Prinsloo, Professor G F R Ellis, Professor Sheila van der Horst, Professor David Welsh, Professor J F Juritz, Robert Tobias, Dr J W de Gruchy, Dr Martin E West, Dr B A le Cordeur, B S Kantor, Dr E Becker, Michael Savage, J M Moyle, J G B Maree, Jonathan Wacks, Tanya Simons, Francie Lund, Francois Theron, Zoe Smith, Geoff Budlender, Taffy Adler, H Phillips, A S Archer, Dr C C Saunders, Robin Hallet, P Delport, P Harries, M Maud, Dr Francis Wilson, H F Kenney, Andrew Prior, Dr K Hughes, Dr J Juritz, G Volbrecht, A D Spiegel, P Knox-Shaw, Mike Hart, John Affleck-Graves, A J Petersen, Sally Frankental, M J Huell, R L de Kock, D R Donald, D H Thomson, P Campbell, W van Ryssen, Colonel E J Dennis, J Bain, A M Lloyd, J I Potgieter, Helene Budlender, T Hughes, J Wintle, M H Shutte, G Young and R Ferron.

City protest today

A PICKET protest by the UCT Students' Representative Council scheduled for Thibault Square today will be followed by a public protest meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall tonight.

The picket protest, which will be held in terms of special conditions laid down by the City Council, will be held between 110pm and 2pm and 430 and 530 today.

● The Cape Times Port Elizabeth correspondent reports that Rhodes University student, one of 18 arrested by police during a protest demonstration outside the campus on Saturday morning, will appear in the Magistrate's Court

today on a charge under the Prisons Act.

The Rhodians joined in protest with students at other English-language universities against the detention by Security Police of five students and lecturers of Cape Town last week.



17 fined after police break up Rhodes protest

DAKIN DISPATCH

25/8/75

Police move in to break up the Rhodes University student protest against detentions under the Terrorism Act.

The 17: why we did it

GRAHAMSTOWN — Seventeen students from Rhodes University here paid R20 each admission of guilt fines at the weekend for taking part in a protest demonstration without having permission from the municipality.

Another student is due to appear in court this morning on a charge of photographing police prisoners.

One student arrested with the others was released.

Uniformed and plain clothes police assisted by reservists moved into a long row of students who stood in silent protest outside Drosty Arch at Rhodes on Saturday.

The students protested against the detention of five student leaders during last week.

Earlier a protest meeting was held in the university's Arts quadrangle. The students were addressed by senior members of the academic staff including of Andre Brink, the controversial Afrikaans writer; of Guy Butler, a well-known playwright and head of the Department of English; and two members of his staff, Prof Malvern van Wyk, a former Progressive Party candidate in a parliamentary election, and Mr McLennan.

Prof Butler told the students that people arrested by the State were entitled to a fair and speedy

trial. Prof Brink said he had gone beyond despair. "What the hell can we do about the Terrorism Act?" he asked. He warned students that the arrests would continue.

Meanwhile police from Grahamstown and other areas waited in several streets near the campus. They were all in radio contact with one another and senior officers under command Major H. Bakkes, Divisional Head of Police in Albany.

After the speeches in the Arts quadrangle, the students decided to hold a silent protest outside the Drosty gate, the main entrance to the university in High Street. They were to remain on the pavement and disperse if confronted by the police or ordered.

As soon as about 80 students lined up with their posters outside Drosty Gate, crowds gathered and police photographers took pictures of the protesters.

About 100 metres away, more than 30 uniformed policemen and some reservists waited. Some minutes later they moved towards the students.

They lined up in front of the students and suddenly shot forward in one body. Most of the students turned and fled for the safety of the campus. Those slow to move were arrested and taken to a waiting riot van.

The police had batons but

none were used and the arrests were carried out without a struggle on either side.

Nineteen students were taken to the police station. One was released, and the student who is to appear in court today to face a charge under the Prisons Act was allowed out on R50 bail.

The 17 students who paid fines were: Mr C. Korodetz, Miss Sandra McWilliams, Mr P. Bruce, Miss C. Beel, Mr M. Myburgh, Mr N. Thomson, Mr P. Barker, Miss L. Vlotman, Miss C. Crowe, Miss L.

Danzig, Mr A. Joubert, Mr G. Schwartz, Miss L. Shurme, Miss M. A. Naude, Miss J. Forward, Miss M. Pike and Mr Edward Duncan.

Students were still angry yesterday about the police actions. Leaders felt it unnecessary that there were arrests and said police should have ordered them to disperse. They had resolved to disperse when ordered to do so.

The Vice-Chancellor of the university, Dr J. M. Hyslop, was not available for comment.—DDC —

Fines may go to Sash

GRAHAMSTOWN — Rhodes University students will be asked to vote at a mass meeting here today on a motion requesting the Grahamstown City Council to allocate Saturday's demonstration admission of guilt money to the Black Sash Advice Bureau.

"In this way our action does not end with arrests but goes further," Nusas local chairman, Mr Bruce Cohen, said yesterday. The admission of guilt money totals R340.

In Cape Town, 58 prominent members of the University of Cape Town, including seven professors, have called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, to release all prisoners held

without trial and to give a public assurance that no one held in jails or police stations will be physically or mentally assaulted.

A public picket protest by the UCT Students' Representative Council today will be followed by a public protest meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall tonight.

The picket protest will be held in terms of special conditions laid down by the city council.

In Durban, Mrs Helen Joseph who was under house arrest for more than ten years, will be one of the speakers at a meeting at the University of Natal to protest last week's detentions.—DDC.

GRAHAMSTOWN — The seventeen students from Rhodes University who this weekend paid admission of guilt fines later released a statement.

The statement read: "The picket protest and the arrests that followed demonstrate for the 1 000th time that the South African Government is not prepared to allow the expression of dissent. We were arrested under the most trivial of municipal by-laws.

We feel that our arrests are a gross act as an exposure of the real forces behind the arbitrary detention of numerous leaders under the Terrorism Act.

"Our arrests indicate that the South African Government's claim that this is a peaceful society characterised by law and order is false.

"We are only guilty of trying to maintain the normal democratic right of criticism. We are proud of what we have done and we stand by the issues by which the picket was held.

"We would like it known that the majority of us are not members of NUSAS and acted out of a spontaneous concern with the issues at stake." —DDC

STUDENT ON PRISONS ACT CHARGE

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—A Rhodes student, one of 19 arrested by police during a protest demonstration outside the campus on Saturday morning, will appear in the Magistrate's Court here today on a charge under the Prisons Act.

Many uniformed and plain clothes police, with reinforcements and reservists, moved into a line of students who protested in front of the Drostdy Gate in Hill Street, facing the main business area of Grahamstown.

The Rhodians were protesting against the detention by Security Police of five students and lecturers at Cape Town last week.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, about 200 Rhodes students gathered in the university and were addressed by some staff and student leaders.

Prof. Guy Butler, head of the Department of English, said people arrested by the State were entitled to a fair and speedy trial.

Prof. Andre Brink, of the Afrikaans Department, said he had gone beyond despair. "What the hell can we do about the Terrorism Act?"

He warned students that the arrests would continue.

The students decided to hold an hour-long silent protest with placards outside the Drostdy.

Mr. Jack Lewis, a student, said if there was a confrontation with the police, the students must immediately disperse and return to the campus.

Police photographed about 80 students in a line in front of the Drostdy.

As the police moved forward, the students turned and ran through the Drostdy. A few stood or walked back slowly. They were arrested by the police and a camera was confiscated.

Nineteen students were bundled into a waiting riot van and driven to the police station.

Police released one student after questioning and 17 were charged with contravening a municipal by-law for not having the permission of the municipality to stage a protest. Each paid a R20 admission of guilt fine.

The remaining student was charged under the Prisons Act and released on bail of R50.

1 000 pack protest demo

26/8/78

3/2

Cape Times Reporter
A NATION-WIDE action programme "Campaign for Justice" was initiated at the Rondebosch Town Hall last night where more than 1 000 people attended a public protest meeting organized by the UCT Students Representative Council.

The newly elected president of the SRC, Mr. Dirk Kemp, told the packed hall that the programme was being announced nationwide in every major centre where a student body affiliated to Nusas existed.

The programme would be under the patronage of Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP and Dr. C. F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute. Those attending the meeting were asked to take home petitions dealt out at the start of the proceedings as well as forms on which to indicate what organizational or financial help they were prepared to give the new movement.

A regional co-ordinating council would soon be established to organize the programme's activity in the Cape Peninsula area, he said.

The meeting, where students and members of the public packed aisles and every available window sill, was addressed by Sir Richard Luyt, Principal of UCT, the Rev. Theo Kotze, director of the Christian Institute, Dr. Alex Boraine, MP, Pinelands, Mr. Geoff Budlender and Mr. Nigel Willis, both former SRC presidents.

Sir Richard said that he saw it as his duty both as principal of the university

and as a concerned member of the public to protest against the recent detentions under the Terrorism Act.

The detentions affected academic freedom directly. As it was impossible to guess whether colleagues such as James Polley were arrested for activities of a private nature or directly connected with his work at the university.

The Rev. Mr. Kotze said that in September 1974, 40 persons had been detained. A second batch of arrests followed within a few months and since then only 19 had been released. Nine had neither been charged or released. It was shameful that people should gather to protest only now.

"We have been so conditioned by threats and fears that we are losing all the virtues of revolt: criticism and disgust," he said.

Terror Act protest

CAPE TOWN. — Several hundred demonstrators gathered in Thibault Square, Cape Town, at lunchtime yesterday in protest against the latest round of detentions under the Terrorism Act. The demonstrators formed a

large square and, silently held posters, others moved among onlookers who had gathered and distributed pamphlets, protesting against the Terrorism Act. Among the protesters was Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party. — Sapa.

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UCT student is fined R75

RDM 26/8/75

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A University of Cape Town student, Colin Paterson, 21, was fined R75, or 50 days, in the Grahamstown Magistrate's Court yesterday after being convicted of photographing prisoners.

Paterson was arrested with 17 Rhodes students during a picket protest in front of the Drosty Gate at Rhodes University on Saturday.

The other students arrested paid R20 admission of guilt fines for contravening a municipal by-law.

The protest was against the detention by Security Police of five Cape Town student leaders.

Paterson yesterday pleaded guilty to photographing students who had been arrested by police. In mitigation he said he had

not taken part in the protest and was in Grahamstown for sport.

He had borrowed a friend's camera and was not even sure how it worked.

When a police officer told him not to take photographs of those under arrest, he argued with the policeman because he was under the impression that he was within his rights to take such photographs.

He continued taking them and was then arrested.

The magistrate, Mr. A. S. Fritz, said the law provided for a fine of R200, or six months. He took into account the fact that Paterson had a clean record, had pleaded guilty and his personal circumstances.

He ordered that the film containing the photographs be surrendered to the State.

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Suzman heads justice campaign

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A "campaign for justice" under the patronage of Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Dr Beyers Naudé, the director of the Christian Institute, was announced by the acting president of Nusas, Mr Mike Stent, yesterday.

The move follows on the detention last week of Nusas president, Mr Karel Tip, under the Terrorism Act.

Also detained were two members of the Nusas executive, Mr Glen Moss and Mr Gerry Maré. A member of the extra-mural studies department of the University of Cape Town, Mr James Polley and his girlfriend, Miss Megan Reilly, were detained in Cape Town.

Speaking at a protest meeting on the Durban campus yesterday, Mr Stent said Nusas believed the ends of justice would never be attained while indefinite detention without trial and arbitrary banings existed.

"These five people were my friends. Last week I was with them. Now it is as if they were dead. For it is a fact that many people have died in detention," Mr Stent said.

But the Government should not believe that Nusas was beaten into submission by the callous and cynical action in detaining the five, Mr Stent said.

"Enough has emerged for us to know what it is like to be held in detention. The interrogation, the standing for hours and the solitary confinement.

"We have not forgotten these people and we are not powerless. We cannot say bring them to trial because the Act is immoral.

"We condemn the Act and all statutes which have similar provisions. We condemn the society which breeds such filth and uses it with such callousness.

"This campaign will examine and publicise security legislation in South Africa," he said.

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Protest by torchlight at Rhodes

Daily Dispatch
26/8/75

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GRAHAMSTOWN — About 60 Rhodes University students held a two-and-a-half hour torchlight protest on the main university steps here last night.

The student protest was a continuation of Saturday's demonstration when 19 people were arrested and

fined under a municipal law after protesting over the arrest last week of five student leaders under the Terrorism Act.

There were no police evident at last night's protest, which ended peacefully and without incident.

Students were told by leaders to remain on the university steps and to not venture into the grounds below.

One of the students arrested on Saturday, Miss Catherine Crowe, said last night she felt the stand against the Terrorism Act was a worthwhile one.

"We all knew our demonstration on Saturday was illegal, but we felt the arrests under a municipal by-law were unnecessary. Also, we were not told for some while why we had been arrested," Miss Crowe said.

Another student said last night's protest was held to let people know the students were not intimidated by Saturday's arrests and were prepared to continue demonstrating.

The local Nusas media coordinator, Mr K. Edwards, said he was surprised at the "incredible response" of Rhodes students to the recent arrests under the Terrorism Act.

"They have rallied together and become more conscious of the aggressive nature of the Act," he said. Mr Edwards said feeling at the university over the recent arrests was that they were grossly uncalled for. There was a growing resentment over this sort of thing, he said.

A petition to release student leaders recently detained under the Terrorism Act, all political prisoners, and the repeal of the Terrorism Act, is now circulating throughout English-speaking universities.

A challenge to Afrikaans universities to carry a similar petition was made at the University of Natal yesterday by the Nusas media officer, Mr C. de Beer.

The petition, which will be signed by students, academic staff and members of the public, will be handed to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Pretoria, by the acting Nusas president in about two weeks' time, Mr Edwards said.

In Cape Town yesterday more than 400 students and members of the public took part in two poster protests calling for the repeal of the Terrorism Act and release of detainees.

Senior police officers, uniformed and plain clothes police, were on duty in the

Spirit of protest praised

JOHANNESBURG — The president-elect of Nusas, Mr Michael Stent, said last night he could not believe the student leaders detained last week under the Terrorism Act were terrorists.

Mr Stent, 23, who is here for the mass protest meeting of the University of the Witwatersrand today, said that he knew the detainees well and had worked with them on Nusas and student affairs. They were concerned with justice.

He believed there was a cynical motive behind the arrests. Their timing suggested they were a show of kragdadigheid. He had no fears of being arrested himself.

He was "pleasantly surprised" to see that the spirit of protest had not died on the university campuses. In Cape Town, Grahamstown, Durban and Pietermaritzburg the protest response of the students to the spate of detentions had been very good. Mass meetings had drawn hundreds of people and plans for ongoing action had been made.

It was announced that the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg had refused permission for the students' protest march through the city and they were considering alternatives. — DDC.

hideous to meet the ^{RDM} 27/8/75 SP boys

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By CLIVE EMDON

THE MOTHER of Natal law lecturer Mr Raymond Suttner, who is detained for 70 days under the Terrorism Act, spoke yesterday of the hideous experience families of detainees have with the front room boys of the Security Police.

Mrs Sheila Suttner, addressing the Wits protest meeting, said "they are suave, well-groomed well-spoken, kindly and courteous gentlemen who attempt to lull one into a sense of self security."

"This was done with remarks such as 'really Mrs Suttner, your son is in excellent health and spirits. Of all the hundreds of political prisoners we have dealt with he has the finest sense of humour'."

Or, "It's a pleasure to have him," or "his colour is too lovely for words" and "I don't regard him as a prisoner but as a friend."

She said anything of made small concessions which appear tremendous gains momentarily. For example they allow food parcels as long as the contents are not homemade."

She said anything such significance such as access to family, doctors or lawyers, was refused.

"The ultimate horror is the eventual discovery that the front room boys, who act as though they are all on a committee of child welfare, are also the back room boys who administer the treatment."

Poet being held in Pretoria

The Argus Correspondent 27/8/48

PRETORIA.—Noted Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, is in custody in Pretoria, the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, said in an interview today.

Breytenbach, he said, entered South Africa through Jan Smuts Airport on August 11, using the name of Christiaan Galaska.

Asked where Mr Breytenbach had been arrested, the Minister said he could not comment. He could also not comment on whether Mr Breytenbach had travelled substantially in South Africa before being detained by the Security Police on August 19.

Mr Kruger said Mr Breytenbach had changed his appearance by shaving off his beard and moustache and by using different spectacles.

He could not comment on when Mr Breytenbach would be brought before court.

These additional facts came out in the interview with the Minister following on his statement yesterday afternoon announcing Mr Breytenbach's arrest.

Mr Breytenbach, according to the statement, was arrested after his arrival when his activities caused

the security police to become interested in him.

He was arrested for allegedly being in possession of fictitious and falsified documents. He had claimed to be a Frenchman. He spoke English with a heavy accent and claimed to be unable to speak Afrikaans, the statement said. The statement said investigations showed he was Breytenbach.

Members of the writers' colony at Vermont, Onrus River, said they were most upset at the news of Breytenbach's arrest.

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TERROR ACT: AUTHOR HELD

Mercury
29/8/75
Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Minister of Police and Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, would not comment yesterday when asked whether the arrest of Breyten Breytenbach was connected with the detentions of Nusas and student leaders on August 20, the day after his arrest.

Breytenbach, minus beard and moustache and posing as a Frenchman, Christian Galaska, was held by Security Police on August 19 at an undisclosed place in South Africa — believed to be in the Cape.

Announcing his arrest yesterday, Minister of Police and Justice Mr. Jimmy Kruger said Breytenbach had been arrested in possession of false documents after his activities had been such as to arouse the interest of the Security Police.

Breytenbach, he said, had claimed to be French and had spoken English with a very thick French accent. When confronted by police he denied he could speak Afrikaans.

"After investigations, we found it was our friend Mr. Breytenbach, the well-known Afrikaans poet, minus his beard and moustache," Mr. Kruger told an impromptu Press conference in the Pretoria City Hall where the National Party's Transvaal Congress is being held.

Mr. Kruger said Mr. Breytenbach was arrested for using false documents.

Later, the Commissioner Designate of the South African Police, Lt. General G. Prinsloo, and Major General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, confirmed that Mr. Breytenbach was being held for questioning under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Kruger would only answer "no comment" when asked whether Breytenbach's arrest was connected with the detentions of Nusas and student leaders on August 20, the day after his arrest.

The Minister said he would say more when he was in a position to do so. He could not do so at present because further investigations were still taking place.

whether Breytenbach had been in South Africa unlawfully before and would not say whether other documents had been found on him at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Kruger said that Breytenbach was last in South Africa about two

years ago. It was later established that Breytenbach had attended a University of Cape Town summer school on Sestigers.

A friend of Mr. Breytenbach's, UCT lecturer James Polley, was held in the police swoop.

Poet held after secret entry

By MERVYN REES
Chief Crime Reporter

RDM 27/8/75

BREYTEN Breytenbach, the self-exiled, Sestiger poet, is being detained by Security Police under the Terrorism Act after secretly entering South Africa disguised as a Frenchman on August 1. Breytenbach, minus his beard and moustache and posing as a Frenchman, Christiaan Galassé, was detained by Security Police on August 19 at an undisclosed place in South Africa — believed to be in the Cape.

His detention, I understand, sparked off the series of Nusas and campus detentions a day later by Security Police in terms of the Terrorism Act. Announcing his arrest yesterday, the Minister of Police and Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger said Breytenbach had been arrested in possession of false documents after his activities had been such as to arouse the interest of the Security Police.

ACCENT

Breytenbach, he said, had claimed to be French and had spoken English with a very thick French accent. When confronted by police, he denied that he could speak Afrikaans. "After investigations, we found that it was our friend Mr Breytenbach, the well known Afrikaans poet, minus his beard and moustache," Mr Kruger told an impromptu Press conference in the Pretoria City Hall where the National Party's Transvaal Congress is being held.

Mr Kruger said Mr Breytenbach was arrested for using false documents.

Later yesterday, the Commissioner - designate of the South African Police, Lieut-Gen G. Prinsloo, and Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, confirmed that Breytenbach was being held for questioning under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Kruger would only say "no comment" when asked whether Breytenbach's arrest was connected to the detentions of Nusas and student leaders on August 20 the day after his arrest.

He confirmed that Breytenbach would definitely be brought and charged before the courts after finishing out the two weeks.



Protest — more than 6,000 students and staff turned up at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Mayor evicts protesters

Municipal Reporter

THE PROTEST against the detention of six students under the Terrorism Act spilled into the Johannesburg City Council chamber yesterday after the Management Committee refused permission for a meeting in front of the Civic Centre.

The August council meeting was briefly disrupted when students, brandishing placards, were evicted by order of the Mayor, Mr Max Nepe. A potentially explosive situation was defused when councillors reacted sympathetically but insisted on the maintenance of "due decorum". Councillor Alf Widman drew cheers from the packed public gallery when he attacked the management committee for refusing permission for the public meeting "on the

flimsy pretext that it would spoil the flowers".

Mr Widman stressed that he was not supporting or attacking the student protest. "I am opposing the attack on the rule of law and the right of access to the courts," he said.

Permission was granted for a meeting at the Old Market site.

A staff reporter writes that hundreds of University of the Witwatersrand students held picket demonstrations in many parts of Johannesburg yesterday following a mass protest meeting of more than 6,000 staff and students against the detention of student leaders under the Terrorism Act.

During the pickets hundreds of students distributed pamphlets.

Mr Kruger said "no comment" when asked whether Breytenbach had been in South Africa unlawfully before and would not say whether other documents had been found on him at the time of his arrest.

LINKED

Mr Kruger said Breytenbach was last in South Africa about two years ago. It was later established that Breytenbach had attended a University of Cape Town summer school on Sestigers organised by the Rev James Polley, one of the people detained in terms of the Terrorism Act with students last week.

Although senior police officers and the Minister would not comment on the connection between Breytenbach and the recent campus arrests, it is understood that the detentions are all linked.

Breytenbach, who accepted the post of honorary vice-president of Nusas in 1971, has frequently come out in support of Nusas.

As far as could be established, none of his friends or relatives in South Africa were aware that he was in the country.

His brother, Johannesburg newspaper photographer, Cloete Breytenbach, said he had learned of his younger brother's arrest from the Minister's announcement.

Anglican call to release detainees

ARGUS 27/8/75

The Argus Religion
Correspondent

A CALL on the Government to release detainees has been directed to the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, by the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town, meeting under the chairmanship of Archbishop Bill Burnett, head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa.

The Diocesan Council, the executive authority in a diocese when the Synod is not in session, has sent the Minister a copy of a resolution adopted at its meeting in Cape Town.

It read: "This Diocesan Council wishes to express its deep concern at the detention of Gerry Maritz, Glen Moss, James Policy, Megan Riley, Karel Tip and others under the Terrorism Act."

"We believe that keeping people indefinitely incommunicado without recourse to legal defence contradicts the principles of justice."

"On the basis of these convictions, we call on those responsible either to release the detainees or to bring them immediately to trial in court under laws that do not violate the principles of natural justice."

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Daily Dispatch
**Wits protest 2/8/45
meeting banned**

JOHANNESBURG — A protest meeting which was to have been held by the students' representative council of Witwatersrand University here today has been prohibited in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The ban extends to a gathering anywhere in the district, except in the buildings or on the campus of the university, between 2pm today and 2pm Saturday.

Protest gains SACC 5-TAR 28/8/75 support

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The South African Council of Churches today added its voice to those protesting against the latest series of detentions under the Terrorism Act.

It called for the scrapping of "this terrible Act" — and the charging or release of all those arrested.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the council's executive said: "The powers contained in this Act are cruel, frightening and have demonic potential.

"That potential for evil results in their increasing use for purely political ends and for perpetrating blatant injustices.

"We challenge anyone to say that the banning of Dr Manas Buthelezi was not a blatant injustice.

"We challenge anyone to say that the arrest and holding in detention of one of our staff members, Mr Thomas Manthata, for 230 days in solitary confinement earlier this year was not a blatant injustice.

"No charges of any kind have been brought against Mr Manthata, who had to receive medical treatment on his discharge from prison.

"Thus we have no confidence in the way that powers of indefinite detention without trial are being exercised."

The statement con-

tinued: "As far as the latest arrests are concerned, let us see in open court whether people like the Reverend James Polley and the Reverend Zephania Kameeta are guilty of terrorism."

"The incommunicado detention of people for indefinite periods under conditions that give rise to the deepest suspicions, is something no Christian can allow to pass in silence.

"Our Christian conviction leads us to believe that no end justifies the means and that it is not possible to say let us do evil that some imagined good may come.

"This Act, which purports to defend our freedom is, in fact, steadily undermining it.

"We deplore the disparity between the laudable attempts to achieve detente abroad and this vicious violation of the rule of law within South Africa." — Sava.

28/8/75 Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Security police have detained the pregnant wife of an Atomic Energy Board scientist in Pretoria, Mrs Clara Rohm, in the latest arrest connected with the Terrorism Act detention of Breyten Breytenbach and Nusas leaders.

Mrs Rohm, mother of a one-year-old boy and married to Dr Herman Rohm, was taken into custody for questioning by security police on Tuesday afternoon.

Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, yesterday confirmed her detention "for interrogation", but would not disclose why she had been detained.

It is believed that her brother, Mr Jobst Grapow, a film editor living in Rome, is a close friend of Breytenbach and his Vietnamese wife Yolande.

Breytenbach, the self-exiled Sestiger poet, was detained under the Terrorism Act on August 19 after entering South Africa allegedly with false documents and posing as a Frenchman. The following day security police detained Nusas leaders, a lecturer friend of Breytenbach, James Polley, and his girl friend.

Lecturer

Dr Rohm, who is attached to the Chemistry Department at the Atomic Energy Board and is a part-time lecturer at the University of Pretoria, lives in Valhalla.

Speaking from his home yesterday he confirmed his wife's detention but was reluctant to talk about it. Asked if the police had given reasons for her detention, Dr Rohm said "No".

During his stay in South Africa, Breytenbach is said to have spent most of his time in Cape Town — although he also travelled to Johannesburg and possibly Swaziland.

While in Cape Town, Breytenbach is said to have been followed for two days by the police, and it is believed that it was while in Cape Town that he may have contacted his friend, Cape Town lecturer, James Polley, and met various students.

General Geldenhuys would not comment on Breytenbach's movements or the accuracy of newspaper reports or reports from overseas.

3/2

Plea to guard Breyten's wife

Cape Times 29/8/45 3/2

PARIS.—The French Government was yesterday urged to protect Mrs Yolande Breytenbach from being kidnapped or molested by South African security police in Paris.

The plea was made in letters sent to three ministers by the movement for Peace and Against Racism (MPAR).

An MPAR spokesman said South African security police had been active against Mrs Marie Moun-

Paris. French wife of Mrs Mounmoulin, who is serving a jail term in South Africa on terror charges.

Meanwhile, Joes Grapow, the Rome-based brother of Mrs. Durten Rohm who is being held by the security

police said in an exclusive interview with the Cape Times Johannesburg office yesterday: "My sister could not know of Breyten Breytenbach's true identity."

Speaking by telephone from Rome, Mr Grapow— a close friend of Breyten Breytenbach, held under the name of, he said he was shocked to hear of the detentions.

His sister married to a South African scientist in Pretoria, mother of a one-year-old boy, expecting another child, was detained on Tuesday at her home.

"I don't know why she is being detained, as she is being detained," Breyten Breytenbach said.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that Breyten-

bach would be charged and would appear in court. "Mr. Galska" is reported to have visited both Johannesburg and Cape Town. While in the Cape he is said to have dressed as a woman and attended the Afrikaans /Aaltes celebrations in Paarl — without being recognized by fellow writers who have known him intimately.

Professor attacks Terror Act

Cape Times
29/8/75

PROFESSOR J D VAN DER VYVER of the Department of Legal Philosophy at Potchefstroom University last night described Section Six of the Terrorism Act as probably the most draconian infringement of procedural rights in all the countries that have adopted the English system of evidence and procedure.

He was delivering a paper at a public symposium on the Terrorism Act organized by the Uni-

versity of Cape Town. In terms of this section a police officer with the rank of at least a lieutenant-colonel may arrest or authorize the arrest and detention of any person he reasonably believed to be a terrorist as defined in the Act or was suspected of withholding from the police information relating to terrorists or to offences under the Terrorism Act.

"The section does not prescribe any time limit to such detention," he said. The jurisdiction of a court to order the release or pronounce on the validity taken under the section was expressly excluded.

"While the unfortunate victim of a policeman's suspicion is being detained, he must be visited at least once a fortnight by a magistrate if circumstances so permit."

The section also required that the detention be in total isolation.

The symposium, arranged as part of the UCT protest against the detention last week of a number of students and lecturers at the university, was also addressed by three other academics who discussed various aspects of detention without trial.

Professor Barry Dean of the Department of Public Law at UCT spoke on the effect of this type of legislation on the legal system. Dr André du Toit of Stellenbosch spoke on the kind of societies that needed this type of legislation and why. Dr Frances Ames, a senior lecturer in neurology at UCT spoke on the psychological and emotional effects of solitary confinement.

Whites don't give a damn, says Dugard

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By CLIVE EMDON

THE Terrorism Act has been invoked by Whites to maintain the status quo, Professor John Dugard said yesterday.

South Africa is too comfortable for Whites, he told several hundred students at an open-air meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Prof Dugard, Dean of the school of law, said although the wording of the Act was not discriminatory it was a method of institutional violence for use against Blacks.

He cited the lack of concern or outcry by Whites when the current Saso trialists were held under the Act for five months

before being brought to court.

He said the Government had invoked Section 6 of the Act so easily because it was convenient for the prosecution and interrogation teams to detain people without being answerable to the courts.

"The White South African public does not care a damn about individual liberty, as long as the status quo is maintained," he said.

"If we are in favour of continued White affluence while Blacks are given poorly paid jobs, this law maintains the status quo," Prof Dugard said.

"Don't forget it is English-speaking Whites who pay wages in the main, not Afrikaner Whites. Most re-

served jobs are not reserved by legislation but by White English-speaking South Africans not prepared to allow change."

The suffering caused to Blacks arrested and charged under the Pass Laws was not very different from the experience of detainees under the Terrorism Act, he said.

"They might be put away for two or three weeks in isolation before friends can find them. They don't have access to lawyers.

"Our Blacks go through this every day. This is a form of institutionalised violence we should oppose," he said.

"The Terrorism Act places an iron curtain between the public interest and what happens to detainees."

Under the Act "there is absolutely no way a detainee may be protected from physical and mental assault."

And in Johannesburg yesterday the executive of the South African Council of Churches called for the scrapping of the Terrorism Act and the changing or releasing of all those arrested.

It said in a statement it was adding its voice to protests against the latest detentions under the Act, reports Sapa.

"We challenge anyone to say that the arrest and holding in detention of one of our staff members, Mr Thomas Manthata, for 230 days in solitary confinement earlier this year, was not a blatant injustice.

"No charges of any kind have been brought against Mr Manthata, who had to receive medical treatment on his discharge from prison.

Meanwhile, two men appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

They were Mr Eric Marooi Molobi, 30, of Alexandra Township, and Mr Bernard Bloem, 21, no address given.

No evidence was led. The case was postponed to September 11 in the Rand Supreme Court. The men are in custody.

Eight Wits professors sign petition

By CLIVE EMDON

EIGHT PROFESSORS of the University of the Witwatersrand are among 80 academics from the university who have put their names to a petition calling on the Minister of Justice to state publicly that no detainees will be harmed physically or mentally.

The petition calls for the repeal of the Terrorism Act, and says that as the Act has "no judicial control of interrogation", it demands the release of all those held without trial.

The eight are: Professors Gerry Doyle and Jack Mann (Psychology), Henry Lever and Dunbar Moodie (Sociology), Phyllis Lewsen and Noel Garson (History), Myrtle Aron (Speech Therapy) and Revil Mason (Archaeology).

They say they are petitioning the Minister "with a sense of urgency and fear for the physical safety of those detained under the Terrorism Act."

They say that until now they have only experienced the Terrorism Act at a distance, learning through the Press that many South Africans, mostly Blacks, have been detained under it.

But that with the arrests of Mr Carel Tip, president of Nusas, Mr Gerry Mare, a Nusas executive, Mr Glen Moss, former president of the Wits SRC and

partmtnt of extra-mural studies of the University of Cape Town, and Miss Megan Reilly, a graduate of UCT, "the true realisation is thrust upon us acutely".

Calling on the Minister to give public assurance that no detainees will be harmed, they say: "We are mindful of the sworn allegations of assaults upon persons held for interrogation—of over 20 deaths, and of the great suffering and emotional disorder to be observed in persons subsequently released from solitary confinement."

Last night the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Professor John Dugard, and the president of the Law Students Council, Mr Roland Sutherland, appealed to the legal profession, particularly the Incorporated Law Society of the Transvaal and the Johannesburg Bar, to express their condemnation of the Terrorism Act and its implementation.

Yesterday the Wits SRC called for 400 students to help distribute 80 000 petitions to the public, which call on the Minister of Justice to release all detainees under the Terrorism Act, or bring them to trial immediately. The petitions also call for the repeal of the Act.

The petitions will be

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Daily Dispatch 29/8/77

Scrap Terror Act says SA Council of Churches

JOHANNESBURG. — The executive of the South African Council of Churches yesterday called for the scrapping of the Terrorism Act and the charging or release of all those arrested. In a statement issued here, it said it was adding its voice to those protesting

against the latest series of detentions under the Terrorism Act.

"The powers contained in this Act are cruel, frightening and have demonic potential," the statement said. "That potential for evil results in their increasing use for purely political ends and for perpetrating blatant injustices."

"We challenge anyone to say that the banning of Dr Manas Buthelezi was not a blatant injustice. We challenge anyone to say that the arrest and holding in detention of one of our staff members, Mr Thomas Manthata, for 230 days in solitary confinement earlier this year, was not a blatant injustice."

"No charges of any kind have been brought against Mr Manthata, who had to receive medical treatment on his discharge from prison."

"Thus we have no confidence in the way that powers of indefinite detention without trial are being exercised."

The statement continued: "As far as the latest arrests are concerned, let us see in open court whether people like the Rev James Polley and Zephania Kameeta are guilty of terrorism."

The incommunicado detention of people for indefinite periods under conditions that give rise to the deepest suspicions, is something that no Christian can allow to pass in silence.

"Our Christian conviction leads us to believe that no end justifies the means and that it is not possible to say let us do evil that some imagined good may come."

"This Act, which purports to defend our freedoms is, in fact, steadily undermining them. In the name of God and of our common humanity, we call for the scrapping of this terrible Act and charge or release of all those arrested."

"We deplore the disparity between the laudable attempt to achieve detente abroad and this vicious violation of the rule of law within South Africa," the statement concluded. — SAPA.

Breytenbach link with Mrs Rohm denied

DAILY DISPATCH

29/8/78

3/2

JOHANNESBURG — Jobst Grapow, the Rome-based brother of Mrs. Durten Rohm, who is being held by the Security Police, said in an exclusive interview yesterday: "My sister did not know Breyten Breytenbach."

"She was only asked to pass on a message as far as I know," he said. He refused to elaborate.

Speaking by phone from Rome, Mr Grapow — a close friend of Breytenbach, who is being held under the Terrorism Act — said he was shocked by the detentions.

His sister, married to a South African atomic scientist in Pretoria, mother of a one-year-old boy and expecting another child, was detained on Tuesday at her home.

"I don't know why she is being detained as she doesn't even know Breyten Breytenbach," Mr Grapow said.

Little is known of Breytenbach's movements from August 1 till August 19 when he was detained at Jan Smuts Airport as he was about to leave the country for Rome under the guise of

Frenchman Christian Galaska.

However, Mr Galaska is reported to have visited Johannesburg and Cape Town. While in the Cape Province, he reputedly dressed as a woman and attended the Afrikaans Taalfees celebrations in Paarl — without being recognised by fellow writers who know him intimately.

He is said to have stayed at the Surfcrest Hotel in Sea Point and registered in the hotel's guest book.

According to one Afrikaans press report the Bureau for State Security knew of Breytenbach's presence from the moment he arrived as Mr Galaska, though they did not know who Mr Galaska was.

The report said "Galaska" had been followed in Cape Town, but that his identity was only revealed 18 days later after his baggage had already been flown to Rome.

According to the report, the baggage was returned to South Africa and Breytenbach's beautiful Vietnamese wife, Yolande, was left waiting for him at Rome Airport. — DDC.

Breytenbach spent week in air hostess's flat

312

Daily Dispatch

30/8/75

JOHANNESBURG — Security Police have seized a number of forged passports reported to have been hidden in the covers of French literary works — in the latest disclosures relating to the Terrorism Act detention of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach.

And it has been revealed that Breytenbach stayed part of his time in South Africa in an SAA hostess's flat.

It has also been established that two top Afrikaans literary academics — close friends and colleagues of Breytenbach — were questioned twice this week by the Security Police.

They are Dr Ampie Coetzee and Mr John Miles, senior lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The forged passports were discovered by Security Police hidden inside the covers of two parcels of books from two different sources.

The forged travel documents were said to be in the names of blacks who had died in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

Also yesterday came the disclosures that Breytenbach, under the guise of Frenchman Christian Galaska, had lived with a South African air hostess in her Johannesburg flat for four days, after meeting her on his flight to South Africa.

The air hostess, Mrs Annatjie van Schalkwyk, 25, separated from her husband, has been put on domestic flights only, while the police are investigating the case.

The petite Mrs Van Schalkwyk, in hiding from the press yesterday, was questioned by the Security Police at about the time of Breytenbach's arrest. Her flat was searched.

Mrs Van Schalkwyk, who has just visited her parents in Paarl, told them she had met the "charming and well-mannered" Frenchman when he flew to South Africa on August 1 from Rome.

She had promised to escort him around Johannesburg when he told her it was his first trip to the city. She was however, surprised when he subsequently arrived at her flat.

She also disclosed she had asked him to a party at which he had asked about South African writers. She mentioned a number of names including that of Breytenbach. He questioned her about Breytenbach and asked if they knew where he was at that time. They answered they believed he was somewhere in France.

Mrs Van Schalkwyk and her friends had sometimes spoken Afrikaans and Brey-

tenbach pretended not to understand them. Her parents said she had become involved innocently, and had done nothing wrong.

It was learned yesterday that Mrs Durten Rohm, a young Pretoria mother, initially detained for questioning on Tuesday, is being held now under the Terrorism Act incommunicado.

Meanwhile, Breytenbach's wife Yolande has left France for an unknown destination for her own personal safety, according to friends in Paris.

Beautiful South Vietnamese-born Mrs Breytenbach was reportedly in a distressed condition. Before she left she said: "If it is true that my husband entered South Africa clandestinely the reason is because he was warned a number of times recently that if he went back with his own passport in his own name he would be arrested immediately."

She said he would have been arrested because of a speech he made attacking South Africa last April at a Unesco conference in Paris. — DDC.

RAND
Daily Mail
30/8/75
**Public
unease**

312

THE Breyten Breytenbach arrest has, startlingly, set off a wave of hysteria in favour of the Terrorism Act.

Some Nationalist newspapers, setting the pace, have seized on the arrest as offering justification for the unlimited power which the Act gives the Government to arrest and detain.

No doubt these newspapers are reacting to the widespread concern which has manifested itself lately — even in Nationalist circles — about the use and abuse of the Act.

The anxiety has arisen particularly at this stage because of the status of the people detained in the current Security Police swoops: well-known student leaders and an Afrikaans writer of renown.

As 80 Witwatersrand University academics say in their petition to the Minister of Justice, until now they have only experienced the Terrorism Act at a distance, learning through the Press that many South Africans, mostly Blacks, have been detained under it. With the new arrests, "the true realisation is thrust upon us."

In seeking to whip up emotion about the goodness of the Act — obviously, to the gratification of the Government and the Security Police — the protagonists are dealing with the unknown. For we must not overlook the fact that we do not yet know what offences Mr Breytenbach, Mr Karel Tip and others are alleged to have committed.

But even taking their alleged offences at the worst, there can be no justifying the Terrorism Act.

Its power is such as would naturally be desired by many governments and police forces

makes the job of dealing with offenders, real or imagined, so much easier. Arrest whom you like, keep them shut away from lawyers and families for as long as you like, do with them what you like. Marvellous.

Some countries have indeed succumbed to the temptation: Russia, Uganda, Malawi, Paraguay are among them.

But in other countries where there is greater adherence to individual freedom, citizens rightly fear granting such terrible authority to their government and policemen. They will not allow it, except perhaps in the most exceptional circumstances, because unlimited official power inevitably breeds unlimited official arrogance — until, eventually, no one is immune.

As we have previously noted, a look at the record of arrests and prosecutions under the Terrorism Act in the eight years of its existence inspires anything but confidence.

Only yesterday we reported the case of Mr Thomas Manthata, who was detained in solitary confinement for 230 days earlier this year. Then he was released — without charge.

That is why there is such dreadful unease among so many South Africans at present.

We totally share the unease — and it drives us to repeat our call for the scrapping of the Terrorism Act.

Forged passports seized

30/8/75
Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Security police have seized a number of forged passports reported to have been hidden in the covers of French literary works in the latest disclosures relating to the Terrorism Act detention of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach.

It has also been established by the Cape Times correspondent that two top Afrikaans literary academics—close friends and colleagues of Breytenbach—were questioned twice this week by the security police.

The academics are Dr Ample Coetzee and Mr John Miles, senior lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand.

According to unofficial sources the forged passports were discovered by security police hidden inside the covers of two parcels of books from two different sources.

The disclosures also came yesterday that Breytenbach, under the guise of Frenchman Christian Galazka, had lived with a South African air hostess in her Berea flat for four days after meeting her on his flight to South Africa.

The air hostess, Mrs Annetjie van Schalkwyk, 25, separated from her husband, has been put on domestic flights while the police are investigating the case.

● Mrs Yolande Breytenbach left France yesterday for an unknown destination for her own personal safety, according to friends in Paris. Beautiful South Vietnamese-born Mrs Breytenbach said: "If it is true that my husband entered South Africa clandestinely the reason is because he was warned recently that if he went back with his own passport he would be arrested immediately."

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Dr Rohm: Minister's assurance

Cape Times 30/8/75

PRETORIA. — The detention by the security police of the wife of Dr Herman Rohm, a scientist of the Atomic Energy Board, had no connection with Dr Rohm's work with the board, the Minister of Mines, Dr Koornhof, said here last night.

In a statement, Dr Koornhof said: "Dr Rohm has been in the employ of the Atomic Energy Board for only the past two months and he is not employed by the Uranium Enrichment Corporation. He therefore has had no access to any confidential information in regard to the enrichment process of the Uranium Enrichment Corporation—neither now, nor in the past.

"The board consistently takes such steps — in this case as well — as may be necessary to ensure that not one of its workers is under any suspicion in so far as the security of the state is concerned." — Sapa

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BREYTEN SAW TWO

SUN. TIMES 31/8/75

By MARGARET SMITH

WRITERS

BREYTEN BREYTEN-BACH, in disguise, visited two friends in Johannesburg after entering the country secretly—Dr Ampie Coetzee and Mr John Miles, both leading Afrikaans writers and lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Also present was Professor E. Lindenberg, Professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands at Wits.

This week Dr Coetzee told me, "Breyten is full of love for South Africa. He regards it very much as his country, despite his years of exile. But he is also a very bitter and angry man."

Yesterday Professor Lindenberg said they had discussed literature in general, censorship, and a possible publisher for Breyten's future work.

On Wednesday, as a result of Breytenbach's talks

to him, Dr Coetzee was visited by the Security Police, who questioned him about the visits, and searched his home. The police took away "certain material".

Dr Coetzee said: "Breyten is deeply grieved by injustice. There is nothing in Breyten I know of that indicates he is a 'subversive' or a 'terrorist'."

Co-operated

Dr Coetzee added: "I think Breyten was not satisfied to sit outside and criticise South Africa. He has been attacked for his far-off musings."

be implicated simply because Breytenbach visited them during his 'underground' trip.

"The two men co-operated with the police because they had nothing to hide. Breytenbach visited them in his personal capacity, as a writer. If they did anything — and I am not suggesting they did anything wrong — they did it as personal friends only."

He said the two Afrikaans writers had handed over manuscripts and certain other material.

● Whatever else Brey-

Breyt

● From Page 1

han and Johannesburg, where he also got in touch with members of Nusas and spent time with SAA hostess Annatjie van Schalkwyk.

On August 19, just before he was to board an aircraft for Rome, Mr Breytenbach was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport.

The next day Mr Polley and his girlfriend, Miss Megan Reilly, were arrested in Cape Town. In Johannesburg, the president of Nusas, Mr Karel Tip, was detained by the Security Police, and a member of the Nusas executive, Mr Gerry Mare, was arrested at the University of Natal's Maritzburg campus.

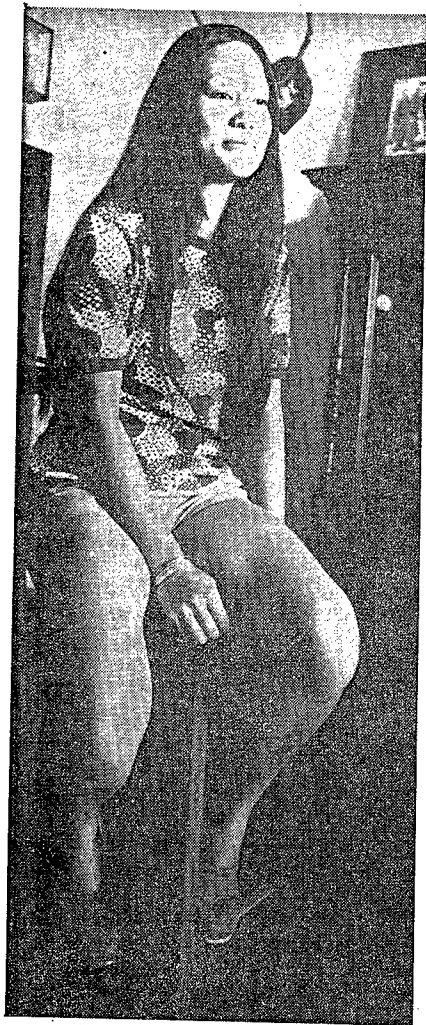
On Tuesday, Mrs Clara Rohm, wife of Atomic Energy Board chemist Dr Herman Rohm, and the sister of Jobst Grapow, a graduate of the University of Stellenbosch and a close friend of the writer, was detained in Pretoria.

Mr Grapow, who obtained a science degree at Stellenbosch in the late 50s, now lives in Rome, where he makes films.

From Cape Town, Howard Lawrence reports

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Breyten Breytenbach's pi



Yellow Lotus, detained Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach's Vietnamese wife, who has visited South Africa with her husband

THE GI

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Sunday
TRIBUNE

31/8/75

By PAT FARLEY

BREYTEN Breytenbach's mannerisms, which he himself is probably unconscious, gave him away to the Security Police.

travelled considerably, yet the document appeared to be almost new.

Called in

An airport security official was called in to watch the man and as his own suspicions grew, he called in the Security Police.

Galaska, though claiming to be visiting the country for the first time, seemed to know his way around.

Security Police were now strongly suspicious that Galaska was hiding his true identity. They sent to Paris for photographs of a number of South African expatriates living there.

Resemblance

They realised that there was a resemblance between the habits of Breytenbach and the man under suspicion. Both held their pipes the same way, used the same manner in filling the bowl with tobacco, lighting and puffing it.

It is understood that the photographs sent from Paris was the final clincher in establishing that Galaska and Breytenbach were one and the same person.

The way the self-exiled Afrikaans poet held his pipe, filled it with tobacco and smoked it helped the Security Police identify him.

The close surveillance under which Breytenbach has been kept while living in Paris is believed to have furnished South Africa's Bureau for State Security with a wealth of intelligence about his life style.

It is understood that Breytenbach took the first step towards falling into the hands of the Security Police as soon as he set foot on South African soil at Jan Smuts Airport on August 1.

Nervous

A sharp-eyed immigration official noticed that the man whose travel documents identified him as Frenchman Christian Galaska appeared unnaturally nervous as he went through the immigration routine.

Furthermore "Galaska's" passport indicated that he had

be tips off police

WE-AWAY

DIE Afrikanerdom verlustig hom nie die aanhouding van Breyten Breytenbach en jong studente nie. Dit is 'n hartseer saak... Dit skryf steld dié week oor dié mense se aanhouding ingevolge artikel 6 van die Wet op Terrorisme.

Hartseer, inderdaad. Maar ek het mense dié week ook dinge oor Breytenbach se geheime besoek hoor sê wat van heelwat sterker emosies getuig: versagenheid, ergenis, selfs woede.

En nie te vergeet met die bitterheid by die denkende mense, veral dié wat jare lank uit hul pad gegaan het, selfs hul reputasie by die breë publiek op die snel geplaas het, om te wys op die gehalte van sy letterkundige werk en te pleit dat sy private optrede en literêre werk nie oor een kam geskeer word nie.

Ook vele reaksie op sy inhegtenisneming van 'n mens misroostig — reaksies verskeie, maar ook hier. Die binne landse reaksie, moet 'n mens sê, kom in 'n tyd waarin sommige aspekke van ons veiligheidsbegewing heelwat kritiek kry. Nie al hierdie kritiek is onverantwoordelik uitgespreek nie.

Prof. J. D. van der Vyver van Potchefstroom het bv. onlangs 'n 'n sobere en noukeurige ontleding van die regstelsel geskryf wat gevangenes se aanhouding sonder

vooruitsig op verhoor veroorloof — in wese „ongewone” noodreg is wat in ons land „gewone” landreg geword het.

Ons moet die aanhouding egter ook op hul eie beskou.

'n Mens moet as onskuldig beskou word totdat hy skuldig bevind is. Dis reg. Maar almal wat naderhand skuldig bevind word

kate: „Los Breytenbach julle varke”?

Per slot van rekening: om met vals dokumente 'n land binne te kom is in alle lande 'n oortreding.

Ook al was Breytenbach om die onskuldigste rede ter wêreld hier — veiligheids-mense weet van sy kras uitsprake oor terrorisme.

Party mense voer

skuld. Dat Breytenbach „gedryf word” tot iets — ongeag wat dit is — selfs dit.

'n Mens raak langsaam hand moeg (en vervul met minagting) vir mense wat maar outomaties die skuld vir alles op apartheid pak.

Wat die buitelandse reaksie betref, die Rotterdamse Kunststichting kry glo hand-

huwelik vertel: dat sy familie tot in die fynste besonderhede aan Yolande se mense moes bewys hy is van blanke herkoms voordat hy met haar kon trou? Omdat sy uit die adelstand is, mag sy nie met 'n nie-blanke trou nie.

Dit behoort Breytenbach insig te gegee het in die gekompliseerdheid van rassasake. En

log fascistiese propaganda van Rome af uitgesaai. Jean-Paul Sartre wou in die jare dertig — toe Rusland vir soveel skrywers die aanskyn van 'n utopie gehad het — aanvaarlik niks glo van die onthullings oor Stalin se suiweringveldtogte nie.

En vanpas in ons situasie: P. G. Wodehouse. Nadat hy deur die oorlog in Duitsland vasgekeer was, het hy 'n ligsinne praatjie oor sy gevangeneeming na Engeland uitgesaai.

Dat dié wêreldvreemde, verliteratuurde man so min aanvoeling gehad het vir die erns van die toestand, het mense so 'n afkeer van hom gegee dat hy nie weer sy voete in Engeland kon sit nie.

'n Mens moet werklik waar oppas vir dié gevaar om alles te sien as 'n soort spel en bewys of onbewys te strewen na die maklike, selfopgeleide marilaarskap van ons landse religieuse betrokkenes en verliteratuurdes.

Aan die ander kant hoop ek die groot aantal goeie gedigte van Breytenbach sal vir sy lesers beskikbaar bly, wat ook al gebeur. 'n Mens hoop die saak sal so gou moontlik verhoor word. Dis goed dat die digter Breytenbach om sy literêre werk gegee word. Maar dat die politieke nadeling Breytenbach tot held en martelaar opgebou word, moet vir moontlik voorkom word.

Ook skrywers begaan dwaashede deur JAAP STEYN

Rapport
31/8/75

(312)



(saam met die onskuldiges natuurlik), móet tog eers gearresteer word?

Dis dus onbillik om die inhegtenisneming as sodanig „met afsku” te beskou soos party Nusas-leiers doen. En hoe kan iemand met 'n werklike regsgevoel Breytenbach reeds voor verhoor onskuldig verklaar soos die Wits-studente met hul plak-

reeds „versagende omstandighede” vir Breytenbach aan. Die skuld vir alles moet glo op die Regering se skouers kom.

Nou ja, hoe anders? Alles is mos die Regering en apartheid se skuld. Inflasie is die skuld van apartheid, skryf die Rand Daily Mail. Dat mense mekaar in Soweto vermoor, is apartheid se

tekeninge van skrywers oor die hele wêreld om vir Breytenbach te pleit.

'n Mens vermoed vooraf die trant van hul betoeg: 'n arme man wat slagoffer word van ons beheptheid met ras en bloed.

Maar iemand moet dalk aan die Rotterdamse kunsvroeders iets van die geskiedenis van Breytenbach se

as iemand self die regspraak van bloed aanvaar het, betaam dit hom nie om so moreel en verheve ander te veroordeel nie.

Dit lyk my in elk geval of die Rotterdammers meen dat 'n skrywer altyd gelyk het. Maar skrywers het al, nes ander mense, groot dwaashede begaan.

Ezra Pound het in die Tweede Wêreldoor-

Genl. Hendrik

Breyten se verset is so sinloos, sê Fanie

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„BREYTEN het dom en onverstandig opgetree. Hy het doelbewus 'n internasionale wet oortree deur Suid-Afrika onwettig binne te kom. Dis mos sinlose verset.”

Dis een van die voorste Afrikaanse sewentiger-digters wat so oor Breyten Breytenbach praat. Fanie Olivier, wenner van die Reina Prinsen Geerlig-prys vir digkuns, wat die afgelope jaar aan die Universiteit van Utrecht gestudeer het, het gister uit Nederland op die lughawe Jan Smuts aangekom.

Kom terug

„By hom was Marlise Joubert ook digteres.

Mnr. Olivier is nou vir 'n kort ruk in Suid-Afrika met vakansie. Hy is van plan om na die land terug te keer. Daar is sprake dat hy as lektor by die Rhodes-Universiteit, waar die skrywer-kritikus André P. Brink professor is, aangestel sal word, maar mnr. Olivier wou nie daaroor praat nie.

Fanie en Marlise het Breytenbach laas in Junie in Amsterdam gesien. Dit was by

die samekoms van Poetry International. Breytenbach was toe hoof van die Zoeloe-vertaalprojek van die organisasie.

„Hy het niks laat blyk dat hy van plan is om Suid-Afrika toe te kom nie,” vertel Marlise. „Jy weet mos hoe's Breyten. Stil, teruggetrokke, praat nie juis veel oor homself nie.”

Noodfonds

„En raa, hy het vir ons en Fanie nog uitgenooi om Augustus vir hom en Yolande in Parys te kom kuier. Dit was die laaste sien van Breyten. Toe ons weer van huis was dit die nuus oor die inhegtenisneming,” sê Marlise.

Die koerante in Nederland het die besigheid heel eenvoudig aangebied, vertel Fanie. Die televisiedienste het nie eens daarvan melding gemaak nie.

Breytenbach se inhegtenisneming het wel reaksie by Poetry International uitgelok. Die organisasie het nou Amsterdam 'n noodfonds vir Breyten gestig. Daarmee wil hulle hom, wanneer hy hulle verhoor word, finansiële bystaan.

gerus oor veiligheid

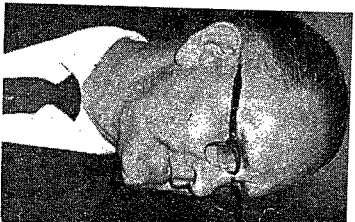
Van Ons Pretoriase Kantoor
"HOEWEL militante linksgesindes altyd sal probeer om die regering met geweld omver te werp, is ek vandag baie meer optimisties en gerus oor Suid-Afrika se veiligheid as ooit tevore. Met geweldemaars sal ons gou en dieplik afteken."

Dié versekering kom van genl. Hendrik van den Bergh, hoof van die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid, met wie RAPPORT wondenweek oor die aanhouding van talle mense ingevoel die Wet op Terrorisme gesels het.

Die mense wat aangehou word, is Karel Tip, voorsitter van Nussas, Glen Moss, gewese voorster van Wits se Studenteraad, eerv. James Colley, senior lektor van die Sentrum vir Buitelandse Studies aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad, sy vriendin, mevr. Margaret Reilly, Gerry Mare, lid van Nussas se bestuur, mevr. Clara Ribb, seun van 'n kernkroonwerker, en die skrywer-digter Bryten Beynonbach.

Genl. Van den Bergh wou nie kommentaar lewer op die aanhouding van die mense nie, maar het tog gesê die Buro vir Staatsveiligheid is ten volle gewus van "dinge" wat op die oomblik in Suid-Afrika aan die gang is.

Maar hierdie dinge ontstel ons nie. Die publiek hoef ook nie sonder meer te aanvaar dat wanneer die Veiligheids-polisie 'n man arresteer, hy noodwendig 'n Kommunist is.



GENL. VAN DEN BERGH

„Die Veiligheidspolisie glo nie ek daarin dat dit beter is om die gevaar in die klein te smoor eerder as om dit

te laat ontwikkel tot in 'n stadium waar 'n mens wapen-geveel moet gebruik om dit in bedwang te kry.

„So was dit sedert 1963, toe ek hoof van die Veiligheidspolisie geword het, tot vandag toe nie nodig om geweld te gebruik om enige samewerking teen die staats-ly gesag te onderdruk nie," het hy gesê.

Genl. Van den Bergh sê dat die aanhouding van hierdie mense ingevoel Artikel 6 van die Wet op Terrorisme nie met vorige aktes teen Kommuniste vergelyk kan word nie.



STEPHANIE KEMP is op 30 September 1966 in die magistraatshof van St. Pancras Londen, getrou met die Suid-Afrikaanse regsgeleerde Albert Louis (Abbie) Sachs. Sy was toe 25 en hy 31 jaar oud. Hier teken hulle die huweliksregister. Mei, Kemp en haar man was albei oorgehoude. Hy het haar ná haar vrylating verdedig. Sy het geslaag in 'n eis om skadevergoeding teen die SA Polisie oor aanhouding. Sy was sowat 'n jaar in die tronk en is met 'n vertrekpermiit uit die land.



ROBERT SOBUKWE
 Breyten het hom in die geheim besoek, maar is deur die Veiligheidspolisie betrap.

31 Aug 75

So het vriende
hom ontmoet

„Eek het vanaand tienuur 'n afspraak met Breyten. Wil jy saamkom?“ John Milles, Afrikaanse skrywer, was verbas oor die onverwagte geeskeerder van Ampië Goetzee, sy dosent-kollega in die Afrikaans-departement by Wits.

Dit was Maandagmiddag, 4 Augustus, in dr. Coetzee se motor terynsl hulle op pad was na 'n vergadering in verband met werk.
 Hy het dr. Coetzee nie ernstig opgeheem nie. Maar toe die vergadering oor is, ry die jou waarheen reguit na die Victoria-Hotel in die middestad.
 Daar het Beyerse vir hulle in die saksiese-restaurant op die grondverdieping gesit en wag.
 Maar toe die eerste tafeltjie waar almal in, en uitstap. Hy het alleen gesit.

[illegible]

gewoonlijk. Zij kregen van de politie een oproeping, met name voor de sportieve jongeren. Het was een oproeping om te komen kijken naar de wedstrijd. Het was een oproeping om te komen kijken naar de wedstrijd. Het was een oproeping om te komen kijken naar de wedstrijd.

Ongersert
„EK het vermoed dat by die volgende dae Kaap toe gaan. Hy het gesê hy sal ons ophou by senuweetrekke voor satery, ariand.“

Van die heel eerste dinge
dat Breyten gesê het toe by
twee vriende sien was:
sy vir my so lekker om
Mama te praat.
— Mm! Mies was daadelik
soos sy volmondig Breyten
vrou. Sy antwoord was dat
die skool van haar hant-
vankste hou by haar hant-
vande die stude van Frankryk.

Hulle het lank en lekker
gesels, so dat hulle naderhand
afgesproke het om die vol-
gende dag verder te gesels
om middagete by dr. Coetzee

Frankryk toe . . . , oor min
meer twee weke.
— Two weeks het verbygegaan
en toe word Gerty Maria en
Jim Polley in hegtening
geneem. Dit het hulle besor-
begin, maar ook die moen van
besoek, want ooreen van
Maté se naam.
— "Ous het onguts getraal-

ar toe die vergadering oor
die middestad.
grondverdieping gesit en wag.
het alleen gesit.

of meer twee weke sou terugkeeren hulle weer opsoek.

Op 'n tydstip het Breytse gesê hy wil met Gerry Maritz in die Kaap gaan praat en dr. Coetzee het toe Kaap toe opgebel om die boodskap te gee.

"Ons weet nie hoekom nêr Hierro het ons al maar gerespekuleer," vertel mnr.

Breyten is saam met mnr. Miles terug stad toe. Hy het gevra mnr. Miles moet hom n baie bedrywig met Nutsa politiek).

„Ek het vermoed dat hy di-
volgende dag Kaap toe gaan
Hy het gesê hy sal ons opb-
voor hy terugretre-
Frankryk toe . . . oor min c
meer twee weke.”

„Ons het ongerus gemaal
jim Polley in hegtenis
geneem. Dit het hulle besor-
begin maak oor Breyten s
besoek, veral die noem van
Maré se naam.



"Ek het dit nog nooit oorweeg om Suid-Afrika te verlaat nie. Dis my plek en ek voel ek kan nog hier lewre. Ek voel n mens behoort te bly solank dit maontheit is om te leef en te werk."

Soo praat die Afrikaner skrywer John Mili (L.B.) op Strayn na Okeba Twee Toebroodjies) oor die berigte in twee Johannesburgse Afrikaanse dagblaaie dat hy as sy gesin moontlik uit Suid-Afrika gaan poot.

Toe R.A.P.O.R.T hom oor die gevege mader, het mr. Milles gees by het opsittelik lank selindom oor die hehe storm rondom Breyten se besoek en sy d. Ample Coetzee as ondervraging deur die Veiligheidsposisie. Hy wou nie die aandag op hem vestig om dan as marierale bestempel te word nie.

"Maar nou het die spekulasias - alwy sonder bewys - datem te wild gegonne Van der stote daar by nos soos Bryeten mit die land wil padgee, met gesim en beternas."

Dat is selfs gekstyk dat sy kinders - twee is op hae skoole en die derde nog haest eens op skool nie - feedal is dat die waarheid is dat die vader van die arde doodloof beginn Fryne de woode houille geen die einde vroe weelde maar as gesin vir n paar maande op n vakansie- en studiereis na Europa vertrek het.

"Ek het Breyten gesien. Alles wat ek met hom bespeuk het, sal ik in dele openbaar vertedig. Ook my reg om met hom te praet."


"Wat belangrik is: hartele kwestie van gehimsinsigmakende nie ewaar nie. Ons het ook n bloot in n hoefkammer tussen ander mense gestit en ons het yvelik op straat getrap." sé mr. Milles (lees bring beterna).

In die afsluitende artikel

JOHN MILES
EN BRINK
SÊ HULLE
BLY NET HIER

god

“Oei, oei,” die land-verre-
komende Shadrach brinck. “Wak
hom en gesien beten; „Eek
strandigede uit die land
padges me. Ek het al in 1968
die kans gehad om in Europa
te by woon en ek het besluit
om terug te kom. Dis my plek
en ek by hier.” *S.T.*



Ik kommer diep

om terug te komt. Dis my piek en ek bly hier. " *St. Louis*

Kaap toe

Daar is beslist om ook prof. Ernst Lindenberg te kry. Hy is hoogleraar in Afrikaans aan Wits en een van die mees gesette literêre kritici in die land. Daarby is hy ook 'n groot kenner van die literatuur en bewonderaar van die eerste kennismaking met Breiten se werk. Dit sou sy eerste kennismaking wees. Dr. Coetzee, wat 'n slag in die kombuis het, het toe koffie gemaak en staal gesit. Sy vrou het ook bledag en het eers later toe bledag te wyf die mans nog gesit.

Oor Afrikaans

Man, moet maar nou nie hieroor praat nie, dat ek hier is nie. Ek wil nie weer soveel publiseer nie. . . . Maar die verskoot het hy nie. Mies en dr. Coetzee was gesprins onder die indruk van die so gelykstelling was hulle van die aande het hulle hulle nie oor die Afrikaanse letterkunde gesels.

Under- James B. Conant: On Understanding the Historical Profession

Daar is beslist om ook prof. Ernst Lindenberg te kry. Hy is hoogleraar in Afrikaans aan Wits en een van die mees gesette literêre kritici in die land. Daarby is hy ook 'n groot kenner van die literatuur en bewonderaar van die eerste kennismaking met Breiten se werk. Dit sou sy eerste kennismaking wees. Dr. Coetzee, wat 'n slag in die kombuis het, het toe koffie gemaak en staal gesit. Sy vrou het ook bledag en het eers later toe bledag te wyf die mans nog gesit.

Op Vrydag, 22 Augustus, het die Veiligheidspolisie na die telefoon hoort. Die politë wou weet hie van die huis te kom, want dit is te laat om die huis te vind. Mr. Mies was toe nog in die huis van die universiteit.

Tee gedrink

Daar was geen kwessie van versuim nie. Ek is blilik ten bewoos, bloot oor die Breiten se werk, oor my kontak met hom en waarom ons gesels het.



MEY, KATTY BREITEN, BACH, Breiten se meesle, "Agless", soos die Engelse sê, of voosloos, soos Jan Robie dit uitdruk.

Hy gaan nie opbou skryf nie

BREITEN sê hy gaan nie opbou skryf nie. En hy wil veel graag hê dat sy werke in Suid-Afrika uitgegee word en nie in die buiteland nie.

Sy mede-skrywer John Ernst Lindenberg en dr. Ample Coetzee het hom hiera uitgeregt die middag van 5 Augustus — twee weke toe hulle saam geëet het in Dr. Coetzee se huis in Observatory, Johannesburg.

Die dag het hy nog nuwe gedigte by hom gehad. Breiten het hie heel ruk al nie meer hie gesien om in Europa te woon nie. Hy wou terug Suid-Afrika toe.

Mies en sy vrou en drie kinders begin vanaand tydens 'n Europese vakansie by waarder en inspannende beed van sy taal en sy mens geë, sê mm. Mies.

Breiten is baie verblyd dat een politieke stening aan alle Afrikaansers toegeskrif word. Afrikaansers is en dink nie almal soos sê nou maar smag om na sy land terug te kom en met sy familie en Afrikaansers dink ook nie.

een, sê hie toe sy inheimsenseming bekend gemaak is. Toe daer Donderdag met hulle gesels is, was hulle nog nie in verbinding met hie skoonvader, Yolande, in Frankryk nie. Ook van Breiten seif had hulle geen tydning nie.

Mr. Hans Breitenbach is die laaste paar dae weer op die veen. Enkele weke gelede het sy hart hom platgetrek en moes hy 'n rukkie in die bed by. Die hart is 'n ou kwaal. Hy voel nou darom heeltemal gesond, het hy Donderdag gesê.

Me. Katty Breitenbach is 'n Onnooi, 'n naam Breiten hie in ons van sy gedigte is hie meesle, sê hie. "Agless", sê hie. Voosloos was nog laas Jan Robie se vertaling, en die woord. In hie hie beweging hie hie flinke rustigheid. Op Onnooiervier kom afte, op Onnooiervier kom afte, op Onnooiervier kom afte.

voordur toe. Die son sak, anderhand: "Ja, netrou staan hie daar kom die donker om die begaan." 'n Mens kan hoor wie se kind Breiten is. By die afkeid weer die gevoel van die twee waardige hie se kommer oor hie kind, maar hie wys niks. En hie dink — jinne, Breiten, bekoon hie sy so 'n onnosel ding gedoen? Het jy dan nie aan die twee mense op Onnooi gedink nie?



MNR. HANS BREITEN, BACH, . . . weer op die been, nodot die hie 'n ou kwad — hom kie in die bed gebly het. Nou voel hy weer heeltemal goed.



Geen afsonderlik toebehorekas nie — ligte klappop en alles byder op kan betaal vir 'n

enders oor aanheid nie. Oor Breiten se aanhouding wil sy skrywersvriende hie uitlaai nie. "Ek het nie die feite nie en vermoed. En die gevaarlik Ek is wel bekoonid oor die situasie waarin hy en sy vrou is, en ek is veral bekoonid oor sy ongepubliseerde werk. "Die gereg moet sy normale gang gaan. Ek plet nie dat Ek plet vir sy werk," sê mm. Mies. Hy twyfel nie aan die integriteit van Suid-Afrika se skrywers en letterkundiges dat hulle Breiten se werk 'n bestaansreg sal gun nie.

Geen afsonderlik toebehorekas nie — ligte klappop en alles byder op kan betaal vir 'n

BREYTEN EN 'N KOMMUNIS

Rapport 31/8/75

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

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DIE Afrikaanse skrywer Breyten Breytenbach wat nou deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidspolisie aangehou word nadat hy die land met 'n vervalste paspoort binnegekom het, het in 1973 in die geheim kontak gemaak met 'n geharde Johannesburgse Kommunis. Nie eens sy vrou of sy ouers het daarvan geweet nie.

Die geheime besoek is gebring aan Eli Weinberg, wat in die sestigerjare saam met sy vrou, Violet, diep betrokke was in Kommunistiese bedrywighede in die land en saam met wyle Bram Fischer in die sentrale komitee van die party gedien het. Hy en sy vrou het tronkstraf uitgedien weens ondermynende bedrywighede.

Breyten is toe ook deur die Veiligheidspolisie betrap in die geselskap van Robert Sobukwe, voormalige leier van die Pan Africanist Congress, wat hom ná sy vrylating uit die gevangenis op Kimberley gevestig het en hom nie meer met die politiek bemoei nie.

Breyten se middernagtelik besoek aan Sobukwe is sorgvuldig in die Kaap beplan, maar, soos dit nou weer die geval is, het hy die vernuf van die Veiligheidspolisie onderskat.

Breyten se jongste sluipbesoek, wat tot sy inhegtenisneming gelei het, staan na bewe-

ring in verband met die bedrywighede van 'n besondere groep wat nie in die stadium geïdentifiseer kan word nie, omdat dit die polisie-ondersoek in die wiele kan ry.

Loginof

Daar word nou ook vermoed dat diegene wat aan Breyten sy vervalste paspoort verskaf het, dieselfde metode gebruik het as die Russiese spioen Joeri Loginof.

Loginof, wat in 1967 in Johannesburg deur die Veiligheidspolisie aangekeer is, was lid van die KGB, die Russiese Veiligheidspolisie. Hy het etlike vervalste paspoort in sy besit gehad en het die

identiteit aanvaar van gestorwe Suid-Afrikaanse kinders. Dit is klassieke KGB-tegniek.

Afrikaanse skrywers met wie Breyten in Johannesburg gesels het, het nooit vermoed dat hy onder 'n ander naam en met 'n vervalste paspoort hier is nie. In sy omgang met hulle het hy ook nie opgetree soos 'n man wat op 'n duistere sending is nie. (Berig op bl 5.)

Dit is moeilik om dje vinger te lê op Breyten se vele eienaardige buitelandse vriende. In 1968 het hy byvoorbeeld besluit om geld vir die „vryheidsvegters“ in Afrika in te samel. Hy het ook gepleit

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

BREYTEN EN DIE KOMMUNIS

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VERYOLG VAN BL. 1

vir aktiewe steun aan onwetige organisasies soos die African National Congress en gemeeng met-mense wat as Kommuniste bekend staan.

Dáarna is inligting in Suid-Afrika ontvang dat hy lid geword het van die Franse tak van die Vritse Anti-Apartheidsbeweging. Bewerings dat hy verbintenisse met Kommuniste in Frankryk en Suid-Afrika het, het daarop gevolg.

Dit het 'n heftig ontken. Hy het gedreig om 'n iastereis teen die koerant in te stel wat so geskryf het.

Die bepaalde groep waarmee sy inhegtenisneming glo verband hou, is besonder aktief in die buiteland en het reeds herhaaldelik teen mnr. Vorster se détente-beleid te veledé getrek.

In Londen en Parys is dit ook bekend dat hy geskakel het met die mooi Stephanie Kemp (nou mev. Sachs), wat in Suid-Afrika weens sabotasie gevonnis is. Sy was saam met 'n aantal studente en 'n joernalis lode van die arm wat hom op sabotasie in Kaapland en Transvaal toe-

gespits het. Sy en ander is later begenadig en het hulle toe in Londen gevestig. Daar werk hulle nog steeds tee. Suid-Afrika.

Moumbaris

Verder het hy glo ook geskakel met mev. Marie Moumbaris, vrou van die wit terroris Alexander Moumbaris, wat hier tien jaar tronkstraf uitdien weens ondermynende bedrywighede.

Moumbaris, 'n internasionale terroris, is deur die oorsese leier van die verbode Kommunistiese Party die advokaat Joe Slovo, na Suid-Afrika gestuur om 'n terrorisestelwerk hier te vestig. Toerusting en terroriste sou met duikbote die land binnebring word.

Marie Moumbaris het reeds in Parys gesê dat 'n protes-aksie begin sal word. Sy is sekretaresse van 'n frontorganisasie teen Suid-Afrika, die sogenaamde Inligtingsburo oor Suid-Afrika.

Toe Breyten die Kommunist Eli Weinberg in die geheim in Johannesburg besoek het,

was laasgenoemde nog 'n ingeperkte nadat hy vyf jaar tronkstraf uitgedien het. Sy inperkingsbevel is vroeër vanjaar gedeeltelik opgehef. Wat tussen die twee gesê is, is net aan hulle en die Veiligheidsnolisie bekend.

Why Breytenbach

SUN. TIMES 31/8/75

came in secret

By NEIL HOOPER

BREYTEN BREYTENBACH may give evidence for the State in the trial of students and academics detained by the Security Police since August 20.

Major-General "Mike" Geldenhuys, Chief of the Security Police, said yesterday: "Breytenbach will definitely appear in court — but not necessarily as the accused. He may be a State witness in the trial of other detainees."

He said that if Breytenbach did appear in court as an accused, he would probably be charged only with using false travel documents, and registering under a false name at hotels in South Africa.

The self-exiled Afrikaans poet and painter arrived in South Africa by air on August 1, with a passport which identified him as Christian Galazka, of France. He was arrested on August 19, shortly before he was to fly out of South Africa from Jan Smuts Airport.

The next day six people, including Mr Karel Tip, president of Nusas (the National Union of South African Students), were detained by Security Police.

It is learned that the Security Police did not

have advance information that Mr Breytenbach was coming to South Africa on August 1 under an assumed name.

They became aware of his presence purely by chance several days after his arrival. He was recognised by a Security Policeman. From then on he was followed.

General Geldenhuys said yesterday that once it was known that Mr Breytenbach was travelling in South Africa on false papers, the Minister of Police, Justice and of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was informed daily of the writer's activities.

Furtive

The SUNDAY TIMES has also learned that:

● The reason for Mr Breytenbach's furtive visit to South Africa was to establish an "underground" newspaper for students in South Africa.

● IT IS TRUE that other detentions by the Security Police since August 20 resulted from the writer's visit.

● IT IS NOT TRUE that the Security Police found a number of false passports — which Breytenbach allegedly brought

into South Africa — after making raids at two places in Johannesburg.

● IT IS NOT TRUE that Mr Breytenbach disguised himself as a woman to attend a recent Taalfees function.

● IT IS NOT TRUE that Mr Breytenbach had a moustache when he was arrested by Security Police. He had shaved off his beard and moustache, and his hair was neatly trimmed.

The Afrikaans writer is being held in detention at Security Police Headquarters at Wachthuis in Pretoria.

His Vietnamese-born wife, Yolande, has not got in touch with the Security Police about her husband's detention. Mr Breytenbach is not allowed visitors while in detention.

Slowly it is becoming possible to piece together Mr Breytenbach's moves in South Africa.

During his years of self-exile in Europe, he became an ardent supporter of the British-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

This body recently decided to become involved with student organisations. Mr Breytenbach was assigned to visit South Afri-

ca and to approach Nusas, of which he became an honorary vice-president in 1971. He was also to try to establish an "underground" newspaper for students in South Africa.

Publicity

Had he come to South Africa under his own name he would have received much Press publicity, so a false passport was obtained in the name of Christian Galazka. He told his wife he was going on a cultural tour, and flew to Jan Smuts Airport, arriving on Friday, August 1.

Shortly after arrival he made his way to Cape Town. At this stage he was recognised by either a member of the Security Police or by one of their informants, and from then his movements were watched.

In Cape Town, Mr Breytenbach booked into the Surfcrest Hotel in Sea Point under his assumed name. Members of the Security Police also booked into the hotel.

While in Cape Town, Mr Breytenbach got in touch with the Rev James Polley, a lecturer at the University of Cape Town, and some members of Nusas. He later travelled to Dur-

● Turn to Page 2

Security Police hold 38 under Terror Act

312
D. Dispatch
3/9/75

JOHANNESBURG — There are 38 people known to be held by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act — including five women — and 11 people held under the General Laws Amendment Act in South West Africa.

The detainees include 32 blacks, nine whites, six Coloureds and two Indians. Most are known to be either in Pretoria or in Johannesburg.

The latest detainees to be released are Miss Belinda Martin, 22, a computer programmer from Nancefield, Johannesburg, who was held in solitary confinement for six weeks, and Miss Gaby van Rensburg, 21, a secretary, who was detained for a week.

Four detainees have been held for nearly a year incommunicado: they are Mr Hurgen Naidoo (detained September, 1974), Mr Danile Landingwe, Mr Harold Dixon and Mr Cyril Ramphosa, all detained in November 1974.

There are also three witnesses who have been held since the proposed Curries Fountain meeting at which

Frelimo members were to have spoken.

They are Mr Ahmed Bawa, Mr Harry Singh and Mr Mashwaboda Mayatula, all detained on September 25 last year.

Mr Ben Langa, detained in October last year under the Terrorism Act, has been allowed home to Kwa Mashu in Durban, but told the terms of detention under the Act still apply to him.

Those known to be held under the Terrorism Act include: Mr Christopher Weimers (detained February 14), Mr Weizman Hamilton (February 15), Mr Patrick McGluwa (January 14), Mr Raymond Burgers (February 18), Mr Hector Mbau (February) and Mr Kevin Martin (September 7). Mr Molefi Pheto (March 5), Mr Xola Nuse (March 15), Mr Monamodi Radebe (March 15), Mr Kgotoduwu Moletsane (July 30), Mr Wilfred (Tula) Nkosi, Mr Vuyisile Selanto (March 15), Mr Frank Molubi (April 10), Mr Malebelle (Joseph) Molokeng (June 25) and Mr Sandile Mfenyana (July 29).

A nurse, Miss Kgauugelo Kgosana, from Thaba Nchu, has been held for about three weeks. Her detention followed that of Miss Pumza Dyantji, a nurse from Kuruman, who was detained with eight others, none of whom has been named.

Also held under the Terrorism Act are Miss Jenny Roxburgh and Mr Lawrence Kuny (June 17), Mr James Polly, Miss Megan Reilly, Mr Gerry Mare, Mr Karel Tip and Mr Glen Moss (August), Mr Breyten Breytenbach (August 19) and Mrs Durten Rohm (August 25).

Those held in South West Africa under the General Laws Amendment Act are: Mr Aaron Mushima, Mr Otniel Kaakungae, Mr Elifas Munjaro, Mr Axel Johannes, Mr Phineas Naruseb, Pastor Kameeta, Mr Albertus Kangueeli, Mr Ruben Hauwanga, Mr Sam Shivute, Mr Festus Maholo, and Mr Lazarus Guiteb.

They were all detained after the assassination of the Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

Most of the Coloured detainees are known to have links with the anti-Coloured Representative Council group known as Afro.

Many of the black detainees are office bearers of the Black Peoples' Convention, the South African Student Organisation (Saso), and the South African Movement (Sasm) and the National Youth Organisation (Nayo).

The whites include four students (three are Nusas leaders) and two university lecturers. — DDC.

MANY OTHERS ARE HELD UNDER THE TERRORISM ACT

AR645
3/9/75

3/2

WITH the news lately of 19 men and women having been detained under the Terrorism Act, among whom are known to be James Polley, Megan Riley, Karel Tip, Glenn Moss and Gerry Mare, I wonder how many people realise that since September 1974 about 46 others have suffered and are still suffering the same fate. They have still neither been charged, tried in court nor sentenced or released.

Under this Act they are not allowed to see or communicate with anyone, not even a lawyer or minister of religion. Only a magistrate, once a fortnight, is allowed any contact with them. They have no right of access to the courts and may never be brought to court and can be held under these conditions indefinitely. Their families are not necessarily informed of their arrest and are not entitled to any information about them.

This could happen to any of us!

As has been said 'this places South Africa in the unwholesome company of countries where the citizens have no protection against the arbitrary whim of authority' and where 'such legislation can be used to terrorise legitimate opponents of a government'.

The Terrorism Act is now part of the permanent law of the land and is not just an emergency measure.

LETTERS to the Editor

If we believe in justice and in upholding of civilised standards of the Western world then we can only demand that all detainees be charged immediately and let the courts decide their guilt or innocence.

We can all help to bring this about by putting pressure on our local MP, writing to the Prime Minister, writing to the newspapers, joining like-minded pressure groups to protest and pressurise the authorities and by participating in the vigil to pray for the detainees and their families.

Press for the repeal of the Terrorism Act now!

(Mrs) A. STEKHOVEN
(Acting Chairman,
Black Sash, Cape
Western Region)

38 known to be held under Terror Act

By CLIVE EMDON

THERE ARE 38 people known to be held by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act—including five women—and 15 people are held under the General Laws Amendment Act in South West Africa.

The detainees include 31 Africans, nine Whites, seven Coloureds and two Indians.

The latest detainees to be released are: Miss Belinda Martin, 22, a computer programmer from Nancefield, Johannesburg, who was held in solitary confinement for six weeks and Miss Gaby van Rensburg, 21, a secretary, who was detained for a week.

Four Black detainees have been held incommunicado for nearly a year. They are Mr Yurgen Naidoo, detained on September 25, 1974, Mr Danile Landingwe, Mr Harold Dixon and Mr Cyril Ramphosa, all detained in November, 1974.

There are also three witnesses who have been held since the banned Curries Fountain meeting at which it was alleged Prelimo speakers were to have given addresses. They are Mr Ahmed Bawa, Mr Harry Singh and Mr Mashwaboda Mayatula, all detained on September 25 last year.

Mr Ben Langa, detained in October last year under the Terrorism Act, has been allowed home to Kwa Mashu in Durban, but he was told the terms of de-

tention under the Act still apply to him.

Those known to be held under the Terrorism Act include:

Mr Christopher Weimers (detained Feb 14), Mr Weizman Hamilton (Feb 15), Mr Patrick McGluwa (Jan 14), Mr Raymond Burgers (Feb 18), Mr Hector Mbau (Feb), Mr Kevin Martin (Sept 7) and Mr Johnny Ramrock (Jan 14).

Mr Molefi Pheto (Mar 5), Mr Kola Nuse (Mar 15), Mr Monamodi Radebe (Mar 15), Mr Kgotoduwa Molotsane (July 30), Mr Wilfred (Tula) Nkosi, Mr Vuyisile Selanto (Mar 15), Mr Frank Molubi (April 10), Mr Malebelle Joseph-Molokeng (June 25) and Mr Sandile Mfenyana (July 29).

A nurse, Miss Kgauugelo Kgosana from Thaba Nchu, has been held for about three weeks. Her detention followed that of Miss Pumza Dyantji, a nurse from Kuruman, who was detained with eight others, none of whom has been named.

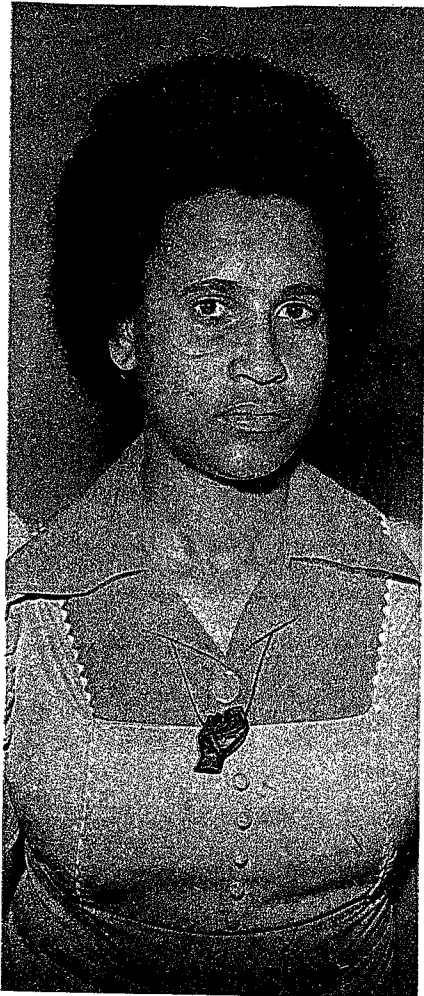
The Whites held under the Terrorism Act are:

Miss Jenny Roxburgh and Mr Lawrence Kuny (June 17), Mr James Polley, Miss Megan Reilly, Mr Gerry Mare, Mr Karel Tip and Mr Glen Moss (August 20), Mr Breyten Breytenbach (August 19) and Mrs Dürten Röhm (August 25).

Those held in South West Africa under the General Law Amendment Act are:

Mr Aaron Mushima, Mr Otniel Kaakunga, Mr Elifas Munjaro, Mr Axel Johannes, Mr Phineas Naruseb, Pastor Kameeta Mr Albertus Kanguechi, Mr Ruben Hauwanga, Mr Sam Shivate, Mr Festus Maholo, Mr Lazarus Guiteb, Pastor Hosea Napala, Pastor Titus Ngula, Pastor Sebulon Ekandoo and Pastor Junius Kapaanda.

They were all detained after the assassination of the Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Elifas.



Miss Belinda Martin . . . released on Thursday.

Students attack Act

STAR
3/9/75

Religion Reporter

The National Catholic Federation of Students have condemned the Terrorism Act as an "arbitrary, ill-defined and punitive measure."

In a statement issued today, the student executive attacked the Terrorism Act as being contrary to the dignity of man, the values of Christ and the due process of law.

Reacting strongly to the recent detentions under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, the executive of the federation of students called upon the Minister of Justice to repeal the Act and to review existing security legislation.

The students also demanded that all detainees be immediately charged or released.

While expressing their full support for the protests against the Terrorism Act by White universities, the Catholic students expressed their disappointment at the seemingly group-centred reaction of the White universities in reacting only after five of their own colleagues had been detained.

0 312.

RDM 4/9/75
Journalist held

Staff Reporter

A CADET journalist, Mr Laurence Phillip Dworkin, 21, was arrested yesterday and detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Dworkin has been on the cadet course of South African Associated Newspapers, which owns the

Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Express and other newspapers, for about a month.

The circumstances of his arrest are still uncertain, but a member of the Security Police telephoned the SAAN offices to say that he was being detained.



MRS. HELEN SUZMAN

End threat of terror — Suzman

D.D. Spatch 4/9/75

JOHANNESBURG—The way to remove the threat of terrorism in South Africa was to remove the grievances that drove people to desperate acts. This was said yesterday by the Progres MP for Houghton, Mrs H. Suzman.

She contrasted the "Draconian nature" of the Terrorism Act under which she estimated at least 68 people were detained, with the mild anti-terrorism legislation introduced in Britain "at a time when there is a real threat in the streets."

She told a public protest meeting against the provisions of the Act that the exact figure for those in detention could not be determined, since the Minister of Justice was not obliged to give any details.

Prof John Dugard, Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand, referred to the "absurdity" of the Act's provisions.

In theory, fleeing from a speed trap, beating one's wife, even illegal parking could fall within its sweeping definitions, he said.

"The effect is to intimidate us to the point where we are afraid to protest too vehemently," he said. — SABA.

UCT 'deplores' Terrorism Act

THE UCT Council, the governing body of the University of Cape Town 'deplores' the provisions of the Terrorism Act and has called for the trial or release of a staff member who was detained recently.

The council met yesterday for its first monthly meeting since the detention. A statement issued at the end of the meeting said:

'The UCT Council expresses its very serious concern at the recent

arrests and detentions under the Terrorism Act, and particularly of Mr James Polley, a senior tutor in the centre for extra-mural studies of the university.

'The council deplores the provisions of legisla-

tion which, in times of peace, permits arrest and indefinite detention without reasons given, but wishes also to draw attention to the serious consequences for a university when one of its staff members can be taken away in this manner.

'When offences are as widely drawn as under the Terrorism Act and when no explanation for detention is given or can be gained, there are no means whereby staff can know whether the arrest relates to the detainee's pursuit and declaration of truth as a scholar or to some other activity.

'Scholars are in consequence likely to become unduly cautious in their teaching, publications and research or even in entering politically delicate fields of scholarship.

COUNSEL

'Universities cannot accomplish their full duty in the guidance of students in the increase of knowledge or in the service of society in such circumstances.

'For these reasons the council of the University of Cape Town would call for its staff member, Mr Polley, to be given access to counsel, to be brought to trial before a court of law immediately or to be discharged from detention.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that a student journalist, Mr Laurence Phillip Dworkin (21), was arrested yesterday and detained under section six of the Terrorism Act.

Security Police hold Middelburg teacher

0 3/2

RDM 4/9/75

Staff Reporter

MIDDELBURG. — A young African teacher, Mr Clide Mandla Seleokane, 23, who teaches English at the Sozama High School at Mhluzi Township, near Middelburg, Transvaal, has been detained by the Security Police.

The Rand Daily Mail was told yesterday that Security Police visited him at school last Wednesday and took him away.

His younger brother, Thabo, said yesterday his

parents did not know where, or under which law, their son was being held.

He said his brother held night classes at a local primary school and his pupils were mostly adults learning to read and write.

"We're living in a state of fear since my brother was taken away. Nobody trusts anybody," he said.

Mr Seleokane was among hundreds of students expelled from the University of the North when they staged a mass protest

against authority after the late Mr Abraham Tiro was dismissed following his graduation day speech in 1972.

The detained teacher had enrolled with the University of South Africa to study for a law degree when the police took him away. He started teaching at the school last April on a temporary basis.

The local Security Police were not available for comment yesterday.

State not willing to take 'risks' on security

The Argus Political
Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, said last night that when it came to the security of the State the Government was not prepared to take any risks.

Addressing a meeting at the end of the Cape Nationalist congress, Mr Vorster said South Africa's enemies would try to undermine the country from outside and within.

He was aware of undermining schemes some people had in mind.

He wished again to state the Government's point of view unequivocally as it had been put since the early sixties. The Govern-

ment had proved in practice that it would maintain law and order.

Mr Vorster stressed that he was not referring to any specific person.

He warned people who 'played with fire' that they would burn their fingers.

When as Minister of Justice he had placed legislation on the statute book, a duty had been placed on the police to investigate 'subversive' activities and they were given powers to detain people until an investigation was completed.

Neither the writings of any newspaper nor the protests of any person would deter the Government from its duty to have such subversive activities investigated for as long as was necessary.

As in any civilised country it was the aim to let people who were being detained appear in court as soon as possible.

It had, however, to be kept in mind that people involved in such subversive activities had often prepared themselves for months and even years and it could not be ex-

pected that they could, as in common law, be brought to court within 48 hours.

1 (3/2)

(312) D. Dispatch 4/9/75

Fund for detainees

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—

The 500 member-strong South African Social Workers' Association will concern itself with the families of detainees, especially those detained under the Terrorism Act.

This was decided in a conference held at Katlehong in Germiston at the weekend.

The speakers included the president of the Black Bank, Mr Sam Motsuenyana, Mrs. S. Nene, a lecturer at the University of Zululand, and Dr Moses Bopape, of the University of the North.

The resolution passed was that the association open a

fund for detainees on the grounds that social workers should at all times concern themselves with the families of detainees and help them financially.

"If only for humanitarian reasons, it is the duty of every social worker to try and help the families of any one held," said the national president, Mr. Michael Rantho.

Another resolution passed was that social workers should be given the same right as other civil servants and not be placed under influx restrictions. — DDR.

Student journalist detained

4/9/75
Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A student journalist, Mr Laurence Phillip Dworkin, 21, was arrested yesterday and detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Dworkin has been on the cadet course of South African Associated Newspapers for just over a month.

The circumstances of his arrest are still uncertain, but a member of the Security Police telephoned the SAAN offices to say that he was being detain.

Mr Dworkin worked on the Defence Force magazine "Paratus" during his national service. He was a journalism student at Rhodes University last year.

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The deadly machine goes on ticking

STAR

5/9/75

AND still the deadly machine of the Terrorism Act ticks on, silently picking off a student here, a Black intellectual there, offering no explanations, making no amends.

Nobody is even sure how many people have vanished into the limbo of indefinite detention without trial. The Rand Daily Mail says it knows of 38. Helen Suzman says the figure is more like 68, according to information she has collected from relatives and friends of detainees. The figure could even be higher. There is no accountability to anyone, no safeguard.

Tomorrow, you or your next-door neighbour could conceivably disappear into the machine. You might be as innocent as the

driven snow, but if the Security Police have information implicating you in suspected subversion, the powers under the Terrorism Act override every normal protection of the law. Their information is not always well founded, as we have seen in several cases that have reached the courts. Or it may take them months of detention to discover there is no case before releasing you.

In three weeks' time it will be exactly a year since the arrest of at least four of the detainees held after last September's pro-Frelimo rally in Durban. It is a sorry kind of anniversary. Perhaps the Government will mark it with a resolution to cut down drastically on its exercise of this ugly law.

3 3/2

Free Polley says UCT³¹² council^{Depolled} 5/9/75

CAPE TOWN — The council of the University of Cape Town has called for the release of Mr James Polley, a senior tutor at the university's extramural studies centre recently detained under the Terrorism Act.

At its first meeting since the security police swoop on August 20 when four other students and former Nusas officials were detained, the UCT council issued a statement demanding that Mr Polley be given access to legal counsel and be brought to trial immediately, or to be discharged from detention.

"The council deplores that provisions of legislation which, in times of peace, permits the arrest of indefinite detention without reason given," the statement read.

"When offences are as widely drawn as under the Terrorism Act and when no explanation for detention is given or gained, there are no means whereby the staff can know whether the arrest related to the detainee's pursuit and declaration of truth as a scholar or to some other activity."

This resulted in scholars becoming unduly cautious in their teach and research, especially in the politically "delicate" fields of scholarship. The university could not accomplish its duty under such circumstances. — DDC.

Breyten het in slagyster geloop

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidspolisie het twee maande gelede al geweet dat die Afrikaanse skrywer en digter Breyten Breytenbach, wat nou hier aangehou word, voorbereidings tref om Suid-Afrika te besoek.

Die presiese tyd van sy aankoms was ook aan die polisie bekend. Toe hy die dag hier land, het hy dus reguit in 'n slagyster geloop. Maar die Veiligheidspolisie het nie dadelik toegeslaan nie. Eers toe hy wou vertrek, is hy aangekeer.

Hierdie inligting oor Breyten se dramatiese besoek aan Suid-Afrika en sy inhegtenisneming is die week aan my bekend gemaak.

Dit alles bevestig ook die vermoede dat die skrywer ver-raai is, waarskynlik deur een van die swart revolusionêre in Parys, wat reeds telkemale te kenne gegee het dat hulle nie wit inmenging in hul sake duld nie.

Daar is juis tans 'n hewige twis oor die saak in die gele-dere van die Suid-Afrikaanse African National Congress, wat van wit Kommuniste in die beweging ontslae wil raak.

Inligting wat deur kanale in Parys bekom is, dui daarop dat Breyten waarskynlik 'n koerier was vir die mense waarmee hy in Parys gemoed is. Dit kan moontlik die blanko paspoort verklaar wat hy na bewering met hom saamgebring het en wat in 'n onoorgemaakte pakkie by 'n skrywersvriend gevind is.

Die polisie het later daarop beslag geleë.

Benewens die vermeende take wat hy moes verrig, moes hy glo ook ná sy terugkeer

verslag gaan doen oor die „atmosfeer“ in Suid-Afrika. Dit is deel van linksgesindes se woordeskat en beteken ook om vas te stel of die „tyd ryp is vir verandering“.

Nadat Breyten Parys verlaat het, is sy spoor tot in Rome gevolg, waar hy sy visum bekom het. As „Fransman“ was dit blykbaar vir hom maklik om 'n visum in Rome te kry.

Die presiese tyd van sy aankoms in Suid-Afrika was aan die polisie bekend. Die hele episode se veel vir die vernuf van ons veiligheidsnetwerk.

Breyten se vriendskap met die geskeide lugwaardin, Annetjie van Schalkwyk, het op 'n vliegtuig van Alitalia onderweg na Johannesburg vorm aangeneem. Mev. Van Schalkwyk het teruggekeer ná 'n vakansie in Italië. Die twee het toevallig langs mekaar gesit en begin gesels. Daar is geen sprake daarvan dat mev. Van Schalkwyk 'n vryskut-spioen was wat vir die polisie op die skrywer ge-spioneer het nie.

Die polisie het hul fyn be-plande operasie afgesluit toe Breyten die aand op vertrek gestaan het. Hy is op die lughawe Jan Smuts aangekeer nadat sy bagasie reeds inge-handig was. Volgens berigte moes sy bagasie weer uit Rome na Suid-Afrika terug-

BREYTEN

* VERVOLG VAN BL. 1 *

gestuur word. In werklikheid is sy bagasie agterweë gehou nadat dit ingeklaar was.

Breyten word nog steeds deur die polisie ondervra.

Die Kommissaris van Polisie, genl. Gert Prinsloo, het gister aan **RAPPORT** gesê dat die ondersoek nog voortduur en dat hy nie weet wanneer Breytenbach in die hof sal verskyn nie. Die hoof van die Veiligheidspolisie, genl. maj. Mike Geldenhuys, was nie vir kommentaar beskikbaar nie.

① 3/2

* VERVOLG OP BL. 21 *

Terror Act woman released

8/9/75

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Miss Megan Reilly, one of the seven people detained after the Terrorism Act detention of Breyten Breytenbach on August 19, was released by security police in Pretoria on Friday.

Miss Reilly, a University of Cape Town graduate whose friend, Mr. James Polley, is still being held under the Terrorism Act, was taken to Kimberley where she is staying with relatives.

Major General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the security police, confirmed her release last night and added that no other detainees were released.

Speaking from Kimberley, her brother, Mr. Patrick Reilly, 30, said he drove his sister to Kimberley after security police informed him on Thursday of her pending release.

He said she was "very well" and showed no ill-effects after her three-week detention.

Still being held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and connected with the Breyten

Breytenbach investigation are: Mr. James Polley, a tutor at the University of Cape Town; Mr. Karel Tip, president of Nusas; Mr. Glenn Moss, former Wits SRC president; Mr. Gerry Mare, a Nusas executive; Mrs. Dürten Röhm, the wife of a Pretoria atomic scientist; and Mr. Laurence Dworkin, a trainee journalist.

Last night General Geldenhuys denied a weekend report that Mr. Dworkin's detention was linked to that of nine Blacks also being held under the Terrorism Act. Mr. Dworkin's detention was connected with the Breyten Breytenbach investigation, he said. He added that no further detentions had been made in the investigation.

312 Detention and detente 'same thing'

8/9/75 Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Cosmas Desmond called the Government's detente policy and the recent detentions under the Terrorism Act as "part of the same thing," in a hard-hitting speech at a protest meeting a few days after his banning order was lifted last week.

Mr. Desmond, the former Roman Catholic priest under a banning order and house arrest for four years, was addressing a two-hour multi-racial protest meeting in Braamfontein, Johannesburg on Saturday.

At the meeting Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person placed under house arrest from 1962 to 1971, said she believed the allegations made by detainees in affidavits

regarding their treatment while detained.

Mr. Desmond expressed surprise that the meeting was multi-racial. He thought much more polarisation had taken place between White and Black people while he was banned.

As a White man he had more scope and protection while banned than Blacks.

"You can't expect the Government to stop detaining people while remaining the Government it is," he said. One should protest not only the detention of about 68 people, but the violation of human rights which was caused by the whole social system.

Solitary confinement was in itself torture. He said: "Detentions and detente are part of the same thing, though they may appear to be in conflict. Mr. Vorster, with his portrayal of himself as the superstatesman and peacemaker of Southern Africa — not to mention South America — wants to give the impression that if he is constrained to detain people without trial, he must have good reason."

Mr. Desmond has been elected to the board of management of the Christian Institute in Cape Town.

Detained On 8/9/75 student

released

Staff Reporter

A STANDARD Nine student from Coronationville High School, Kervin Martins 17 has been released from detention after being held for one month by the Security Police.

He is the younger brother of Miss Belinda Martins, 22, who was released a week ago after six weeks in solitary confinement.

He was arrested on August 6 and taken to John Vorster Square, where he was told he was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, he said after his release.

He was freed last Thursday without being charged. His passport was confiscated, he said.

He was to have started writing his September exams last Friday.

No more detentions

Chief Crime Reporter

SECURITY POLICE investigating the "Breyten Breytenbach case" have made no further detentions, nor have any other detainees being held under the Terrorism Act in connection with the case, been released.

This was said yesterday by Major General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the

Security Police, who said investigations were proceeding.

Police have also declined to make available a full list of people being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act at present.

General Geldenhuys said yesterday that newspaper cuttings showed that newspapers had recorded those people in detention.

RDM 9/9/75

3/2

Security Police arrest

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
Mr. Bhek Langa (23) of
Kwa Mashu, an execu-
tive member of the
National Youth Organisa-
tion, has been arrested
and detained by the
security police.

He is a brother of Mr.
Ben Langa, former secre-
tary-general of the
South African Students'
Organisation, himself a
detainee under the Ter-
rorism Act.

A friend who works
with Mr. Langa in
Pietermaritzburg said
yesterday four security
policemen, two Whites
and two Blacks, picked
up Mr. Langa at work on
Tuesday.

"He was handcuffed
and they then went with
him to the room where
he stays and searched
it," he said.

There was no comment
from Pietermaritzburg
security police yesterday.

312

Durban RDM
man held 12/9/75
Staff Reporter
MR. BHEKI LANGA, 23,
of Kwa-Mashu, Durban,
an executive member of
the National Youth Organ-
isation (Nayo), has been
arrested and detained by
Security Police.
He is a brother of Mr.
Ben Langa, former secre-
tary-general of the South
African Students' Organ-
isation (Saso).

Who is next?

RSM
13/9/6

THE flurry of fury caused by the latest crop of Terror Act arrests has died down.

The initial shock caused by the detention and disappearance of well-known students and a renowned Afrikaans writer has gone.

They remain in Security Police hands, with access denied to family and lawyers.

Also detained are more than 30 others, apparently mainly Blacks. And in South West Africa it is thought that 21 or more Blacks are in incommunicado detention.

Some of those arrested recently have already been released. No charges have been brought against them.

Why it was necessary in the first place to grab and hold them under the extraordinary powers of the Terrorism Act is a mystery.

Why others remain in jail is equally a mystery.

Bizarre

Perhaps some of them will be charged. Perhaps some of them will not be, and will simply be released without explanation or apology after 200 or 300 days.

Perhaps some of them will be charged with offences relating to terrorism — even within the bizarre definition laid down by the Nationalists. Perhaps all or some will only have to face the sort of trifling charges which have sometimes been brought.

Whatever it may be, much of South Africa seems to have returned to its placid course of non-concern.

The Press continues to publish the news, when it can be obtained, that another person has been arrested, or that another person has been released. But so what?

Whether the non-concern arises from fear of trouble — nameless, un-

nevertheless real fear or whether it is caused by sheer, muffling apathy, is unknown.

Tentacles

Whichever it is, the non-concern has frightening implications for each one of us. For it is in precisely such situations that official authoritarianism thrives and flourishes, and is able to extend its tentacles further and deeper into society.

No words could be more of a warning today than those of Pastor Niemöller in Germany of 1939...

“They first came for the communists and I did not speak up because I was not a communist.”

“Then they came for the Jews and I did not speak up because I was not a Jew.”

“Then they came for the trade unionists and I did not speak up because I was not a trade unionist.”

“Then they came for the Catholics and I did not speak up because I was a Protestant.”

“Then they came for me — and by that time there was no one left to speak.”

Another 3 held in 'Breyten' swoops

ADM
16/9/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE and MERVYN REES

TWO young Johannesburg men were arrested under the Terrorism Act near Oudtshoorn before the detention yesterday — under the same law — of Mr Horst Kleinschmidt of the Christian Institute.

They are 24-year-old Mr Patrick Maartens and Mr Norman Lewis, 21, whose names were released by Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police.

Cape student held

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Mr Gordon Young, 22, a final year BA Economics student at the University of Cape Town, was detained under the Terrorism Act by security police as he sat down to supper at his flat in

Newlands last night.
Mr Young, is from Port Elizabeth.

"We were just about to eat when the police knocked," said Mr Eric Abrahams, who shares the flat with Mr Young and a journalist, Miss Fiona Harrison.

Like Mr Kleinschmidt 29, they are being held in connection with investigations sparked by the arrest last month of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, General Geldenhuys told the Rand Daily Mail.

Mr Martens is a third year B Com student at the University of Witwatersrand.

Mr Lewis is a salesman and former student at the same university.

Neither of their parents were aware that their sons had been arrested until they were contacted by the Press.

Mrs Aileen Martens said: "It has come as a complete shock. He has always been aware of student issues, but he was never in any trouble."

Mrs Elba Lewis at first refused to believe it was her son — "No that can't be him."

"I had no idea he was involved in politics," she sobbed.

The detention of Mr Kleinschmidt, assistant to the director at the Christian Institute, took place after a dawn raid and four-hour search of his Melville, Johannesburg, home.

Tears

Security Police took away a carton-load of books, pamphlets and newsletters.

Fighting back her tears, Mrs Kleinschmidt described detention without trial as an abhorrent and cruel act, particularly for Blacks.

"As a White as soon as Horst was detained people knew, but if I was Black

According to Rand Daily Mail sources, Security Police detained a Black yesterday — Mr Amos Masondo, 22, of Senaone Township, Soweto. A clerk at the Chamber of Mines, he was arrested at work.

Including the Oudtshoorn detentions, the detention of Mr Kleinschmidt brings the total detained in connection with the "Breytenbach investigation" to 11.

Only one detainee has been released — Miss Megan Reilly of Cape Town.

The latest detentions bring the known total of people held under the Terrorism Act to 72, most of whom are held incommunicado under Section 6 of the Act.

In Windhoek, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, an official of the Namibia National Convention, said that Security Police had held the Reverend H. Uanivi and Mr P. Khamo in weekend raids. There had also been widespread searches of the homes and offices of NNC officials, he said.

It is not known under what law the two are being held.

Terror Act: five ^{Defendants} more held

JOHANNESBURG — At least five more people — including work Christian Institute members — have been detained by the Special Branch. At least three of them are being held under the Terrorism Act.

The Christian Institute man is Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, while the others known to have been detained are Mr Patrick

Martens and Mr Norman Lewis, both of Johannesburg and who were arrested near Oudtshoorn and Mr Anos Masando, a Soweto. Mr Gordon Young was arrested in Cape Town last night.

At 6am yesterday five members of the Special Branch, headed by a Major Olivier, arrived at Mr

Kleinschmidt's house in Johannesburg. After searching his house he was taken to the police station. Mr Kleinschmidt was taken away shortly after 10.30.

A former Nuss leader, Mr Kleinschmidt, 29, was an organiser for the Pro-Last week he was appointed assistant to Dr Beyers Naudé, head of the Christian Institute.

Both Mr and Mrs Kleinschmidt and Mrs have been withdrawn passports. Mrs. Young Kleinschmidt said later the law which allowed indefinite detention was "an abhorrent and cruel act."

They intend to continue living in South Africa in spite of all this.

Mrs Kleinschmidt said the police would not allow her to communicate with her husband. When they left they took a large pile of books and papers with them.

Mr Kleinschmidt looked pale but cheerful when he was escorted to the police car. He gave a friendly salute to friends gathered on the pavement before he climbed into the car.

Two in Johannesburg, Mr Anos Masando, a clerk with the Department of Mines, was picked up at his place of work by three security policemen.

The policemen searched Mr Masando's drawers and went away with him.

Another employee, Mr Haabele Molebete, has been in detention for some weeks.

In Cape Town, Mr Gordon Young, 22, a final-year student at UCT, was detained while sitting down to work at his flat in Newton, last night.

Mr Young, who comes from Port Elizabeth, arrived "voluntarily" at the same time as security policemen. "We were just about to eat when they knocked."

Mr Eric Abrahamson, who shares the flat with Mr Young, and journalist, Fiona Harrison, said.

Police searched the flat for three hours. A suitcase containing papers, books and film belonging to Mr Young was removed.

Mr Young was an office bearer in Nuss in 1973. He took over from Miss Paula Dano, when she was banned.

Near Oudtshoorn, two young men were arrested under the Terrorism Act. The names of the two men were released yesterday.

Mike Gadenhuy, head of the Security Police, Patrick Martens, Police, said: "We are all deeply shocked under the Terrorism Act in connection with the investigations sparked by the arrest last month of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach."

Mr Martens, 24, is a third year B.Com student at the University of the Witwatersrand. Mr Lewis, 21, is a salesman and former student at the same university.

Another parents were aware that their sons had been arrested until they were contacted by the press.

Mr Allen Martens said: "It has come as a complete shock. He has always been aware of student issues. But... I don't think I can say anymore."

Mr Eliza Lewis at first refused to believe it was her son who had been taken. "No, that can't be him," she said.

The total detained in connection with the Breytenbach investigation is now 11.

Only one detainee has been released, Miss Megan Reilly of Cape Town, the latest detention being the known total number of people held under the Terrorism Act to 73, most of whom are held incommunicado under Section 6 of the Act.

Yesterday's arrests drew immediate Nuss condemnation. Dr Beyers Naudé, Director of the Christian Institute said: "We are all deeply shocked under the Terrorism Act in connection with the investigations sparked by the arrest last month of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach."

Desmond slams detentions, Page 7.



Mrs. Fiona Kleinschmidt and her daughter Ziva after her husband, Horst, had been detained in Johannesburg yesterday.

Bid to allow detainee to write exam

ARGUS 17/9/25

A LETTER signed by 20 members of the University of Cape Town's School of Economics has been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, asking him to allow Mr Gordon Young, who was detained on Monday, to write his final examinations at the end of the year.

Mr Young is a final-year student of economics at the university and he was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

"We strongly believe he should be allowed to continue his studies as long as he has not been found guilty of an offence," said the signatories.

The letter said that Mr Young would otherwise have to repeat the whole final-year course.

The school offered to help him in every possible way.

Mr Geoff Budlender, regional director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, condemned the Terrorism Act and accused the Government of detaining people to bolster up an unjust society.

BLACK SASH

Mrs A. Schuurman Stekhoven, acting chairman of the Cape Western region of the Black Sash, called on South Africans to demand that justice be seen to be done in the courts.

Mrs Catherine Taylor, Cape leader of the Democratic Party, said the detentions had filled her with apprehension.

"The authorities can do what they like and no one can be taken to book. Every time I hear of new detentions my heart goes down to my boots," she said.

She referred to her three-year fight for information on the death, while in detention, of the Cape Muslim leader, Iman Abdullah Haron, in 1969.

Each new detention made her think of this fight, and made her wonder whether that case was to be repeated.

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1975

Act of terrorism

MORE South Africans have been hustled off into detention indefinitely, without protection of the courts, without legal advice, without being charged with any crime—at the mercy of “interrogators” for as long as the interrogators themselves see fit. Kafka evoked the nightmarish qualities of this situation. Solzhenitzyn exposed its present-day reality in Russia. In South Africa it has become common occurrence. The victims are usually, but not always, students or young university lecturers. A law originally intended for use against terrorists in “dense forests” on the country’s borders has itself been transformed into officially-sanctioned urban terrorism. It terrorizes not only the young people it deprives of liberty; it also terrorizes their families and dependants who never know when or if, they will see the detainees again. In a sense it is even harder for them than for those summarily arrested. All they can do is wait, and pray that whatever forms of “interrogation” are used will leave the health, mental and physical, of their loved ones reasonably intact.

The Terrorism Act makes the guilt or innocence of its victims irrelevant. It punishes them irrespective. Occasionally after hold-

ing human beings incommunicado many months, it spews out a handful who are charged. But in many more cases, no charges are laid. So as well as terrorizing South African citizens it also subverts South African law, a law based on the premise that a man is innocent until proved guilty. Every time the Terrorism Act is applied in this way, it circumvents the courts and undermines public faith in the law’s protection.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Amnesty International should once again list South Africa among the world’s 13 countries that continue to violate human rights “on a disturbing scale”. Coincidentally the list appears at the same time as the latest spate of detentions in South Africa. It is also ironic that two countries South Africa despises most are fellow bedmates on the list—the Soviet Union and Uganda. Of what use are democratic values if they must be protected by the same methods as those used by totalitarian states and dictatorships? For ultimately the methods, if they are not already doing so, will destroy the very values they are alleged to safeguard. That is the real danger of the Terrorism Act. The real threat to the safety of a state is the emergence of an order not worth preserving.

312 No joy in freedom for ex-detainee

CME TIMES 17/1/75

KIMBERLEY. — An anxious Megan Riley, 21, of Kimberley, recently released from detention under the Terrorism Act after 15 days in jail, yesterday told how meaningless her freedom was to her while her boy friend, the Rev James Polley, still in prison in Pretoria.

"Being at home and not knowing what is happening to my boyfriend is like being in limbo," she said.

"I have broken down once or twice. I just don't seem to have any control. The suspense is unreal," it she said that were it not for her mother's illness she would have stayed in Pretoria as close to Mr Polley as possible.

"I came home because of Mom, but I do not feel free. My brother was there to meet me on my release and did not want to come home. I was told I had to for 'my brother's sake. She has taken it very badly and is suffering from nerves."

"At one stage she was virtually paralysed," Miss Riley said.

Miss Riley said she was treated very well during her detention. There was no form of ill-treatment, except for a few harsh words which were used when the boys were taken to the house in Cape Town.

She said what upset her was that the security police did not let her see her brother. Here that meeting day.

ten Breitenbach was a personal encounter. Describing her arrest, she said she was sick in bed when she heard a knock on the door. She was feeling terrible and did not answer it at first but later pulled on some clothes and opened the door.

It was the police, and they had come to arrest her. She did not know what Mr and Mrs could do. At the time Mr Polley was being arrested on the university campus. She had not seen him since.

Mr Polley's son Simon had just returned home from school at the time of her arrest and could not quite understand what was going on.

"It was terrible. How could I tell this little boy that his father and I were being taken to prison? He seemed to understand but I think he was too stunned to realise what was happening."

Since their arrest she had received one note from Mr Polley telling her that his son was well.

She knew nothing of the other detainees, "only what I have read in the newspapers. I don't know when or where they were arrested."

Miss Riley was born in Kimberley. She did her schooling at the Convent and Girls High School. From there she went to Cape Town, recently where she majored in English for the B.A. degree.

Miss Riley met the Rev James Polley in 1972, and had lived with him for some time.

"We had plans to get married. I was waiting for a teaching post at the time of our arrest, and helped James look after his son."

Miss Riley said she would wait for her father to return home from his post at Cape Town. — Supa

More join Terror^(3/2) Act ^{rdm} 18/9/75 protests

By CLIVE EMDON

THE Progressive Reform Party, the United Rights and the Human Rights Committee have joined the Council of Churches and the Christian Institute condemnation of the new wave of Security Police detentions in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PRP said this week: "It is high time the Minister of Justice made a statement on the recent wave of detentions. Those at present being held should either be charged or released without delay."

The United Party caucus said the Terrorism Act was intended to deal with terrorist incursions across the borders. "It is wholly repugnant that its arbitrary powers should be routinely used to deprive other suspected activists of their normal legal defences."

It stated that the continued recourse to the "abhorrent provisions" of Sec. 6 of the Act (detention clause) "is not only destructive of the Rule of Law, but will instantly undo much of the international confidence gradually being restored by the Prime Minister's painstaking policies of detente."

TORTURE

The Johannesburg-based Human Rights Committee in a statement said the world should be told about the 70 or more people being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act at a time when Mr Vorster "is playing detente with Africa".

"We express solidarity with the detainees and their families, knowing that serious torture allegations have been made in Terrorism Act cases that have come to court. We demand the immediate unconditional release of detainees and the repeal of the Terrorism Act."

Yesterday, Mrs. Ilona Kleinschmidt, wife of the detained Mr. Klein-schmidt, received the following telegram from the Australian Union of Students:

"We express full solidarity with you and your husband. We call on the South African Government to release him and other detainees immediately. Signed, Ian McDonald, President."

The "supportive" group of the Christian Institute in Holland, Kairos, sent the following message: "We convey our deep-felt sympathy for Ilona and children. May the God of Abraham, David, Bonhoeffer and Martin Luther

19/9/75 The Argus Correspondent

3/2

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, warned today that anyone in South Africa who thought there was no security risk to the country in present times 'should have his head read'.

In an interview exactly one month after the arrest of noted Afrikaans writer Breyten Breytenbach on August 19 and further arrests under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, the Minister said:

'It is not for the professors of the Witwatersrand to decide whether the security of the country is threatened or not. That is exclusively the responsibility of the executive powers.'

'He was in possession of more facts concerning subversion than anyone outside the Government.'

'Those people organising the campaign for justice should know, he said, that even from Roman days it was recognised that every state was entitled in exceptional circumstances to take exceptional measures to preserve its own security.'

State of flux

The campaign for justice argued that the country was not in a state of war or insurrection, but the whole of Southern Africa was at present in a state of flux. There were upheavals in Angola and Mozambique, and in South Africa itself there had been a long line of subversion.

The Minister, when asked when the Terrorism Act detainees would be brought to trial, said he could not give an exact indication because the investigations were still in progress.

'They will come before court, and it will not be too long,' he said.

'The intention is to bring these people to court with as little delay as possible.'

Other issues

Mr Kruger, clarifying several other issues surrounding the detentions, said:

● It is nonsense to say that Breytenbach will be a State witness. I will be very surprised if he is a State witness because I have been told categorically he will not be a State witness.

● Suggestions that the case involved attempts from outside to obtain



Mr. Kruger
TIMES 19/9/85

Arrests

'connected with detained poet'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said last night that there was a connection between the detention of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach in terms of the Terrorism Act and the detention of others which followed.

Speaking on SABC TV, Mr Kruger said that those who had been detained would not necessarily be charged in terms of the Terrorism Act. Section six of the Act provided for the detention of persons who could possibly provide information regarding terrorism.

The Act provided that they could be questioned.

The Minister said he did not believe the public had need for concern under the circumstances.

At least two further arrests have been made by the security police since Tuesday.

Yesterday, a matriculation pupil at the Morris Isaacson High School, Soweto, Raymond Pilane, was picked up by three security policemen.

In Durban, Mr Themba Kubheka, 26, of Kwa-Mashu Township, was picked up on Wednesday morning at work.

Security —Kruger warning

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said today that anyone in South Africa who thought there was no security risk to the country in present times "should have his head read."

In an interview, exactly one month after the arrest of noted Afrikaans writer Breyten Breytenbach set off a chain of further arrests under the Terrorism Act, the Minister said:

"It is not for the professors of the Witwatersrand to decide whether the security of the country is threatened or not. That is exclusively the responsibility of the executive powers."

He has more facts concerning subversion than anyone outside the Government.

Those people, organising the Campaign for Justice should know, he said, that even from Roman days it was recognised that every state was entitled, in exceptional circumstances to take exceptional measures to preserve its own security.

UPHEAVALS

The Campaign for Justice argued that the country was not in a state of war or insurrection. But the whole of Southern Africa was in a state of flux. There were upheavals in Angola and Mozambique, and in South Africa itself there had been "a long line of subversion."

The Minister, when asked when the Terrorism Act detainees would be brought to trial, said he could not give an exact indication because investigations were still in progress.

"They will come before court, and it will not be too long," he said.

The intention is to

To Page 3, Col 1

Kruger warns over security

From Page 1
bring these people to court with as little delay as possible."

Clarifying several other issues surrounding the detentions, he said:

● "It is nonsense to say that Breytenbach I will be a State witness, if he is, he is very surprised because I, a State witness, have said categorically he will not be a State witness."

● Suggestions that the case involved attempts from outside to obtain secrets of South Africa's uranium enrichment process were not true. These had been caused by the arrest of Mrs Rohm, whose husband was employed in that sphere, but "this lady's husband was not in a position in any case to be able to divulge any secrets. There was no security risk there." And:

● All the detainees were in good health. There had been queries by the mother of Sutner and by Polley's brother, but medical certificates had immediately been obtained and both detainees were found to be in good health.

The Minister said the Act required a magistrate to see the detainees every fortnight and that a report be submitted to him once a month throughout the detention.

Now that Breytenbach had been detained under the Act for a full month, he would be receiving a full report on Breytenbach.

Mr Kruger said the Act was on the Statute Book to deal with a small "dangerous nucleus" of people who would "do anything and use any violence to overthrow the existing order."

The police used the Act "as sparingly as possible."

Minister will see student protesters

Read Daily Mail 19/9/75

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By CLIVE EMDON

A 100-CAR motorcade carrying student leaders from each of the English-language universities, academics, MPs and other leaders will take a national petition against the Terrorism Act detentions to the Minister of Justice in Pretoria on Monday.

Mr Craig Williamson, the vice-president elect of Nusas, said Mr Jimmy Kruger had agreed to meet a small delegation of students.

Mr Williamson said a traffic police escort was due to be provided for the motorcade through Pretoria to the Union Buildings.

Organisations taking part will include the Christian Institute, the Black Sash and the Institute of Race Relations.

The Nusas national council, which includes the Student Representative Council presidents of each English-language university, meets in Johannesburg at the weekend to collate the petition, which is expected to bear several thousand names.

A petition of 5 000 names gathered in Johannesburg in the week of the first White student

detentions will also be handed to the Minister. This calls for the release of all detainees held under the Terrorism Act and the repeal of the Act.

A mass meeting of students and staff will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand on Monday at lunch time.

The speakers will be Mr Cosmas Desmond, who was formerly banned and under house-arrest, and Mr Mike Stent, acting president of Nusas.

The motorcade will leave the university after the meeting.

Two more detained by Security Police

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JOHANNESBURG — At least two more young men have been detained by the Security Police since Tuesday, adding to the long list of detentions under the Terrorism Act and other security laws.

A matric pupil at Soweto's Morris Isaacson High School, Mr Raymond Pilane, was detained

yesterday.

In Durban, Mr Themba Kubheka, 36, was detained on Wednesday morning at work.

Meanwhile, the vice-president elect of Nusas, Mr Craig Williamson, confirmed yesterday that a hundred-car procession of student leaders from each of the English-language

universities, academics, MPs and leaders of a number of organisations would take a national petition against the recent detentions to the Minister of Justice in Pretoria on Monday.

Mr Williamson said the minister, Mr Kruger, had agreed to meet a small delegation of students.

A traffic police escort would be provided for the procession through Pretoria to the Union Buildings.

The organisations taking part will include the Christian Institute, the Black Sash, and the Institute of Race Relations.

In Cape Town, the acting president and president-elect of Nusas, Mr Michael Stent, said South Africa was a society typified by oppression, inequality, lack of unfreedom and injustice.

In an attack on the detentions he told University of Cape Town students: "The future being prescribed for us by our rulers is one of misery, oppression, violent confrontation and bloodshed."

The arrest of the Christian Institute official, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, has been attacked by the West German Evangelical Church. A telegram sent by the church to the South African Ambassador in Bonn, expressed "concern and dismay that the spite of carefully planned arrests in South Africa had not subsided."

DDC

Arrests linked — Kruger

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger said last night there was a connection between the detention under the Terrorism Act of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach and of others which followed.

Those detained would not necessarily be charged in terms of the Terrorism Act, Article Six of the Act

provided for the detention of people who could provide information regarding terrorism.

The Minister did not believe the public had need for concern. There were naturally extraordinary circumstances prevailing in Southern Africa but the security police had the position well in hand. — S.A.P.A.

Terror Act 'essential for freedom'

Star
20/9/75

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
The Minister of Justice
and Police, Mr Kruger,
has made it clear in an
interview he hopes the
stage will be reached
when the Government
will no longer have to
use the Terrorism Act
in efforts to preserve
law and order.

But he said the Act was
necessary in present cir-
cumstances not only to
maintain order, but also
to preserve other people's
individual freedoms.

"If there were no Ter-
rorism Act and Suppres-
sion of Communism Act, I
can leave it to your imagi-
nation to think what
would have happened in
South Africa," he said.

Southern Africa was in
a state of flux in which
there had been upheavals
in Mozambique and An-
gola as well as subversion
in South Africa over a
long period.

It was necessary to use
the Terrorism Act to iso-
late detainees from contact
with others, because "the
subversive operator works
in a certain way and it is
absolutely essential he
does not get his message
through to the others.
These people are organ-
ised in cells," he added.

Mr Kruger said he was
in possession of more
facts than anyone con-
cerning subversion. It was
the exclusive right of the
Executive to decide
whether the security of
the country was threatened.

EXECUTIVE

"I concede the Ter-
rorism Act and the Sup-
pression of Communism
Act are two extraordinary
measures, but I say it is
only possible for the Exe-
cutive, which has all the
facts at its disposal to
decide whether such
stringent measures should
be applied or not," he
said.

Explaining his hope
that the stage would be
reached where the Govern-
ment would not have to
use the Terrorism Act,
the Minister said: "I be-
lieve that if we continue
in the direction we are
going, we will reach the
point where people will
not be influenced to sub-
version."

South Africa was still
one of the stablest coun-
tries in Africa, but it was
due to the fact that it had
a well-trained police force
and that the police had
stringent measure avail-
able to them.

The recent assassination
of Chief Elifas of Owambo
showed the need for
strong measures, because
there were people pre-
pared to go to any length
to achieve their aims.
Chief Elifas had not been
murdered for nothing.
There were things moving
in Africa.

Because of this, South
Africa's stability was built
on the cornerstones of
necessarily tough legisla-
tion.

This legislation was not
meant for the general
public. "I personally be-
lieve we have a broad
mass of people who agree
with what we are doing."

"There is a small mi-
nority group who do not
agree with us and there is
a still smaller very dan-
gerous nucleus who would
do anything and use any
violence to overthrow the
existing order."

UNDERGROUND

These people were most-
ly working underground.
All the Government's
tough measures were real-
ly there to deal with
them, not with the gener-
al public.

Mr Kruger said he had
never come across a case
where these powers had
been abused by the police.
There had been sugges-
tions that people held un-
der the Terrorism Act
were manhandled, but the
courts had found the al-
legations unfounded.

It was important for the
public to remember —
and many did not appre-
ciate the fact — that in
terms of Section 6 of the
Terrorism Act a person
could be held for interro-
gation because there were
reasonable grounds to be-
lieve that person knew
something about

Breyten's chat over red wine at fireside

Sunday TIMES.
21/9/75

BREYTEN BREYTENBACH told friends in Cape Town that he would always remember an evening spent with them — "with the red wine and the firelight" — and said he was disappointed that he could not relax with all his friends together, "drink wine with them and talk."

This was told to me by Miss Megan Riley, the Cape Town girl who was detained because she met the poet while he was "underground" in South Africa, and was released after 15 days. Her boy-friend, Mr James Polley, is still in detention.

Miss Riley said in an interview in Kimberley, while staying at her parents' home: "Breyten told us he had come to South Africa incognito because he wanted to get his latest manuscript published — otherwise he doubted that he would have been allowed into the country. Apparently he had hassles with the Security Police during his last visit."

Miss Riley said that Breytenbach spoke at length on the difficulty of finding a publisher for his latest book, "Seisoen in die Paradijs." He was very keen that it should be published in South Africa. The firm of Daantjie Saayman's which had published all his other works had had difficulties, and it was possible that the work would be banned.

James Polley and Megan Riley promised to approach other publishers, and did so before they were arrested.

Mentioned anything to do with 'subversive' activities" Miss Riley said. "The only time we discussed anything political was when we spoke of persons known to all of us, Members of Parliament Alex Boraine and Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, and the Progressives."

Breyten said he had discussed South African writers including himself with air hostess Annetjie van Schalkwyk when he flew to South Africa disguised as a Frenchman, Christian Galaska.

He told Megan Riley that he went with Annetjie van Schalkwyk to a func-

latives and had to pretend ignorance when the conversation was in Afrikaans.

He said it was lovely to hear the language again. He had struck up a conversation with the air hostess on the plane. He told her he was a French publisher. They talked of South African writers, and Mrs Van Schalkwyk mentioned Breyten Breytenbach. Pretending ignorance, Breyten questioned her. She said that he wrote "beautiful love poetry" and that he was married to "a Chinese woman."

"Breyten, as the French publisher, of course could not point out that his wife Yolande was Vietnamese."

Another subject they discussed was a summer school James Polley intended organising next year on the 100 years of Afrikaans. He asked Breytenbach whether he would address the school.

"Breyten was keen to come but he was not optimistic about being allowed in. He felt that the attitude of the authorities had changed towards him, but said he would certainly apply as the occasion would so obviously be academic."

Phone call

Describing the events which led to her detention under the Terrorism Act, Miss Riley said: "On Friday, August 8, the phone rang and a man with a French accent introduced himself as Mr Galaska, from Paris. He said he had a letter for James. He phoned again the next morning and spoke to James, and I remember James saying he had no idea who the man was but that he sounded very much like Breytenbach."

"We discussed this and decided that such an idea was absurd. After another telephone conversation, however, James confirmed that the mysterious stranger was in fact Breytenbach."



Miss Megan Riley . . . innocently involved

Breytenbach when he arranged the Sestigers summer school in Cape Town in 1973. They had struck up a friendship and had seen a great deal of each other.

Miss Riley said that James and Breytenbach arranged to have lunch together. "The French publisher" waited outside a department store in St George's Street.

"Imagine Breytenbach, South Africa's best-known poet, on a secret visit to South Africa, waiting in the heart of Cape Town with only the absence of his beard and his Continental clothing to disguise himself," Megan Riley said.

Dinner

James Polley and Breytenbach then had lunch at the Harbour Cafe. James told her that their conversation in the crowded restaurant was innocuous. He invited Breytenbach to the house for dinner on Tuesday, August 12, and it was then that Megan Riley met Breytenbach for the first time.

He was dressed in a decidedly Continental manner, with burnt orange-coloured shoes, and carried a handbag.

An appointment was

visit the house again a few days later. When he did not turn up they phoned him at his Sea Point hotel. Breytenbach seemed very strained. He hurriedly said he could not speak then but would phone later. They did not hear from him again.

When James Polley and Megan Riley were detained a week later they did not know that Breytenbach had been arrested.

Speaking of her detention, Megan Riley said that the Security Police kept insisting that she was working for "the organisation" and that Breytenbach's visit was part of some plot.

"This was nonsense, as far as I was concerned. And I firmly believe James's contact with Breyten was as innocent as mine. I am terribly worried about him and his continued detention."

She was amazed one day to find her brother waiting to fetch her and simply told him that she could go.

It was only after her release that Miss Riley learnt that several other people had been detained. She knew them by name only.

"I quite honestly don't

By
MARGARET SMITH

What I do know is that James and I were innocently involved with Breyten."

Miss Riley said she was no more involved politically than the ordinary aware student. She had been arrested twice — once for distributing leaflets on education. She was found guilty of obstructing an entrance. In the second case, where students were protesting against the Riotous Assemblies Act, the case was dropped.

Student

"James has also been politically active, but this was legal and above board. Since the death of his wife and daughter in a road accident some years ago, however, he has concentrated mainly on reorganising his personal life."

"Our relationship is one of very close communication, and I am positive that I would have known if James's association with Breyten was not as it appeared."

When she was first interrogated in Cape Town she stuck to her story that their visitor was a French publisher, Mr Galaska.

"I didn't want to expose Breyten, as I did not know at that time that he had been arrested."

Solitary

Later she was driven by the Security Police to Pretoria, passing through Kimberley on the way.

"Kimberley is my old home town, and I asked to be allowed to phone my mother to set her mind at rest. The police refused to let me do this."

Miss Riley said that in Pretoria she refused to tell the full story unless she had a note from James Polley saying that she should go ahead and tell the truth.

She said she was kept in solitary confinement. She made small playing cards out of pieces of cigarette, and match and toothpaste

Breyten 'sing' oor geknoei teen SA

Breyten

• **VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN** •
is. Ek het nog niks van hom gehoor nie."

Mnr. Kleinschmidt was van 1 September af assistent van dr. Beyers Naudé, Direkteur van die Christelike Instituut. Hy was ook direkteur van die Programme for Social Change wat verlede maand ontbind is, asook organiseerder vir Sprocas, wat onder beskerming van die S.A. Raad van Kerke en die Christelike Instituut gefunksioneer het.

Volgens 'n aankondiging in Vrydag se Staatskoerant is al die uitgawes van die Programme for Social Change se nuusbrief, waarvan mnr. Kleinschmidt die redakteur was, deur die Publikasieraad verbied.

Mnr. Kleinschmidt se vrou, Ilona, het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dat die Veiligheidspolisie haar verseker het dat haar man goed behandel sal word. Sy word nie toegelaat om hom te sien nie. Hy word nog ondervra.

"Ek is eerlik as ek sê dat ek nie weet van enige kontak wat my man met Breyten Breytenbach gehad het nie." Sy en hul dogtertjie van nege maande, Zinzi, woon in 'n skakelhuus in Melville, Johannesburg.

Dit is bekend dat die eppaar die aand voor sy aanhouding 'n partytjie gegee het om die opheffing van mnr. Cosmas Desmond se inperkingsbevele te vier. Desmond, voorheen 'n Roomse priester, was vir vyf jaar ingeperk.

In Port Elizabeth het 'n diep bekommerde mnr. Graham Young, 65, vader van Gordon Young, gesê dat hy heeltemal oorbluf is oor die rede vir sy seun se aanhouding. Hy voel ongelukkig omdat daar van owerheidsweë niks gedoen is om hom van sy seun se aanhouding te laat weet nie. Mnr. Young, 'n afgetrede direkteur van maatskappye, is 'n stadsraadslid en 'n voormalige burgemeester van die stad.

Die polisie het 'n tas vol boeke en lêers uit Young se woonstel verwysder. Sy vader sê dat hy nog altyd baie in openbare sake belang gestel het. "Sy kameraart het ons van sy aanhouding vertel.

Amptelik het ons nog niks vernem nie. Nie-amptelik hoor ek hy is in Pretoria. As daar iets is waarvan hy aangekla moet word, dan moet dit gedoen word."

Mej. Megan Riley, een van die oorspronklike aangehoordenes wat sowat twee weke gelede vrygelaat is en nou by haar moeder op Kimberley woon, het aan RAPPORT gesê dat sy vyftien dae in die tronk gesit het.

"Wat my die meeste ontstel het, was dat die polisie wou glo dat my ontmoeting met Breyten persoonlik was nie. Dit was nie om politieke redes nie."

Sy het gesê dat sy vandees week na Pretoria gaan om naby haar kêrel, eew. James Polley, te wees. Hy word ook in verband met Breyten se besoek aangehou. Polley is senior lektor aan die senior vir buitemuurse studie die Universiteit van K

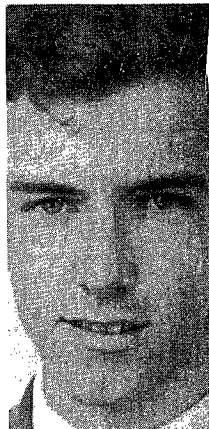
Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

'N VERSTOMMENDE prentjie oor 'n beweerde binne- en buitelandse sameswering teen Suid-Afrika deur 'n verbode veelrassige organisasie is besig om vorm aan te neem namate die Breytenbach-saak al hoe wyer uitkring.

Afgesien van die elf mense wat reeds deur die polisie ingevolge die Wet op Terrorisme aangehou word, is talle ander glo ook ondervra en reël die ondersoek daaglik.

Breytenbach is blykbaar besig om te praat en die polisie het sedert sy aanhouding 'n maand gelede reeds 'n gedugte saak opgebou. Daar word gesê dat die publiek geskok gaan wees oor die aard van die beweerde moeders teen Suid-Afrika en die wyse waarop sekere mense in die Republiek daarby betrek is.

Dit blyk ook nou dat Breyten 'n vername posisie beklee in die organisasie en daarbylik doelbewus vir die gekies is omdat hy 'n Afrikaner is.



MEJ. MEGAN RILEY, links, eew. James Polley se 21-jarige nout. Sy is vrygelaat nadat sy 15 dae aangehou was. Regs is mnr. Gordon Young, wat in Kaapstad aangehou is.

Verklarings

Daar is klaarblyklik wyd verspreide sekere mense in die Republiek kontak gemaak en die polisie is in besit van talle verklarings.

Diegene wat by die saak betrokke is, se grootste enkele atter was om die vermoëns van die Veiligheidspolisie te onderskat. Breyten se optrede in Suid-Afrika, veral sy skakeling met sy vriende, getuig daarvan.

Daar kan aanvaar word dat Breyten regstreeks of onregstreeks geskakel het met van die mense wat tans vir onderaagting aangehou word. Hierdie aanhouding beteken nie noodwendig dat hulle aangekla gaan word nie.

In 'n verklaring vandeeds oor die aangehoudenes onder die Wet op Terrorisme het die Minister van Justisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, waarheidlik na sekere aspekte van die saak verwys toe hy gesê dat die wet op die wetboek plaas is om op te tree teen 'n klein, gevaarlike kern wat les in hul vermoë sal doen van elke gewelddadige te gebruik sal maak om die bestaande orde omver te werp.

Hy het gissinge dat Breytenbach vir die staat gaan getuig, as onsin bestempel.

Die mense wat vandeeds week in verband met Breytenbach se geheimsinnige besoek aangehou is, is mnr. Horst

van die Christelike Instituut, Nicholas Patrick Martens, 24, 'n derde jaar B.Comm-student aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, Norman Lewis, 21, 'n Johannesburgse verkoopman, en Gordon Young, 22, 'n student aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

'n Johannesburgse swarte, Amos Masondo, word ook aangehou. Hy is 'n klerk by die Kamer van Wynwese.

Nicholas (Nicky) Martens en Norman Lewis is vriende.

Die twee is naby Oudtschhoorn aangekeer, waar hulle

vakansie gehou het. Mnr. Martens se moeder, mev. Aileen Martens van Linden, Johannesburg, het kort ná sy aanhouding gesê dat sy nie bewus was van enige politieke verbintenisse wat hy gehad het nie.

Sy het bygevoeg dat hy onlangs ses maande in Parys was om Frans te leer. Sy het ook gesê dat hy as student baie vir die swartes gedoen het. Sy wou nie verder oor haar seun se gesels nie. "Ek voel dat daar nou genoeg gesê

* Vervolg op bl. 26, kol. 6 *



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MEV. ILONA KLEINSCHMIDT en haar baba, Zinzi. „Ek is eerlik as ek sê dat ek nie bewus is van enige kontak wat my man met Breyten Breytenbach gehad het nie.” Haar man, mnr. Horst Kleinschmidt, is aan die Christelike Instituut verbonde.

„KLEINSCHMIDT NIE BY BREYTEN” *Rapport 21/9/75*

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

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Rapport 71/9/75

312

GEWONE MAN HET NIKS TE VREES NIE, SÊ KRUGER

312

OP die vlaag aanhoudings om die geval Breyten Breytenbach heen, het 'n aantal betogings en protestskrifte gevolg — aanduidings van onrus onder sekere lede van die publiek oor die Regering se optrede onder die Wet op Terrorisme.

Hoe geregtig is dié proteste, en is daar werklik rede tot onrus?

Vir antwoorde op dié soort vrae het OTTO KRAUSE gaan praat met adv. JIMMY KRUGER, die Minister van Justisie.

VRAAG: Daar is lede van die publiek wat die aanhouding van mense sonder verhoor bevestig. Het hulle reg daartoe?

KRUGER: Dié mense het nie rede om dit te bevestig nie.

Die gewone man hoef nie onrus te wees dat hy sonder grondige redes en sonder regsprosedure aangehou sal word nie.

Dit is 'n algemene regsreël, van die Romeinse tyd af, dat 'n staat geregtig is om in buitengewone omstandighede streng maatreëls te tref om sy eie veiligheid — en die veiligheid van die volk — te bestendig en te handhaaf.

Dit is goed uiteengesit deur adv. Arthur Suzman, SC, in 'n reggeskrif waarin hy sê: "It is accepted that every state is entitled, in exceptional circumstances, to take exceptional measures to preserve its own security."

Die vraag is nou: Wie moet besluit of daar sulke buitengewone omstandighede is? En die antwoord is dat dit die volle verantwoordelikheid van die uitvoerende gesag is, om te bepaal of buitengewone omstandighede bestaan, omdat hy oor al die feite van

sambiek en Angola, dan sal hy besef dat dit in hierdie omstandighede absoluut duidelik is dat Suid-Afrika nie kan toelaat dat daar georganiseer word om op gewelddadige wyse die sosiale orde hier by ons omver te werp nie.

Ons land het 'n geskiedenis van Kommunistiese bedrywighede wat daarop gemik is om met ons groot swart bevolking 'n toestand van terrorisme en anargie binne-lands te probeer bewerkstellig.

Dit was sô ondergronds gedoen dat die Regering noodsaak was om streng maatreëls te tref, en wette soos by die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950, en die Wet op Terrorisme, 1967, op die wetboek te plaas om dit te bekamp.

VRAAG: Daar was 'n petisie, geteken deur professore van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, wat beweer dat die toepassing van hierdie wetgewing in hierdie stadium nie nodig is nie omdat daar nie 'n toestand van oorlog of van burgerlike op-

noem.

VRAAG: Daar word beweerd dat aangehoidenes weens aanranding e.d.m. onder aanhouding sterf, of gemartel word. Kan u dit weerle?

KRUGER: Dit is natuurlik absoluut onwaar.

In die Rivonia-saak het dit geblyk dat dit een van die ondermyners se voorskrifte is om sulke beweringe te maak. In die huidige SASO-saak, waarvoor ek nie wil kommentaar lewer nie omdat dit sub judice is, was daar vóór die saak 'n petisie voor die hof met sulke beweringe.

Die hof het hierdie beweringe onwaar bevind.

Dit is jammer dat 'n man met die status van sir. Richard Luyt, prinsipaal van die Kaapstadse Universiteit, ook steun verleen aan hierdie soort agitasies — terwyl hy beter behoort te weet.

VRAAG: Maar is daar nie wel mense onder aanhouding dood nie?

KRUGER: Ja, daar is mense onder aanhouding dood. Maar in elke geval was daar 'n volledige geregtelike ondersoek waarin die oorledene se belange deur regsverteenvoording behartig kon word.

Voorskrif

En ek wil 'n paar voorbeelde gee van wat die howe se bevindinge was:

Daar was die geval van Looksmart Solwandle wat in die polisieelle in Pretoria Noord oorielede is op 5 September 1963. Die hof se bevinding was dat hy selfmoord gepleeg het deur homself op te hang.

Sô kan ek etlike ander ge-

Oop Gesprek

OTTO KRAUSE
gesels met



Adv. JIMMY KRUGER

dokumentasie wat deurge- werk moes word, en die feit dat getuies hoofsaaklik uit die kring van die beweerde samesweerders gekom het.

Terwyl daar 'n ondersoek aan die gang is, kan geen man verwar dat hy reserver-

Noodsaaklik

Die gewone lid van die publiek kan natuurlik, as hy intelligent sy koerante lees oor wat om ons aangaan en die geskiedenis van ondermyning van staatsgesag in Suid-Afrika in gedagte hou, self ook beseft dat sulke omstandighede bestaan en dat dit noodsaaklik is vir die staat om binelandse ondermyning en terrorisme te beveg.

As die gewone publiek kyk na die algemene onrus wat wel in Suidelike Afrika bestaan, byvoorbeeld die omwenteling wat plaasvind in baie state ten noorde van ons, en die ineenstorting van die Portugese gesag in Mo-

Aanhoudings i.v.m. Breyten én Elifas

stand in ons land bestaan nie. Wat is u antwoord daarop?

KRUGER: Soos ek reeds aangedui het, is sulke mense nie by magte om te bepaal of daar sulke omstandighede bestaan, al dan nie.

Dit is welbekend dat sulke toestande ná die Tweede Wereldoorlog nie deur formele oorlogsverklarings aangedui word nie.

Verkeer

En toevallig maak hierdie Universiteit van die Witwatersrand en die Kaapstadse Universiteit 'n gewoonte daarvan om aanhoudend te agitêr wanneer mense ingevolge die Terroriste-wet aangehou word.

Nog elke keer het dit geblyk dat hulle verkeerd was en dat hulle gekke van hulle gemaak het.

Koerante en ander instansies het byvoorbeeld toe Mombas aangehou is. Mombas is uiteindelik in 'n ope hof skuldig bevind en sit nog steeds in die gevangenis.

Só kan ek talle voorbeelde

valle noem waar die hof bevind het dat mense dood is omdat hulle hulself opgehang het. Selfmoord is een van die voorskrifte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party wanneer mense gevang word.

Daar is dan ander gevalle waar mense dood is, soos bv. Mthayeni Cuthsela, wat aangehou was, maar in die Umtata-hospitaal in 1971 oordele is. Die hof se bevinding was dat sy dood a.g.v. bloeding was wat weens aarverkalking en aarversaking plaasgevind het.

En dan was daar Ahmed Timol wat deur 'n venster op die tiende verdieping van John Vorster-plein gespring het. In 'n latere hofsak is sy sketse van hoe die Kommunistiese selle inmekaar sit, geopenbaar. Dis nie onredelik om te aanvaar dat nadat hy sy organisasie aan die polisie verruimtelik het, hy met 'n gewetenswroeging die selfmoord-voorskrif van die Kommunistiese Party nagekom het nie.

VRAAG: Daar is dié week beweer dat die Veiligheids-polisie meer as sewentig mense onder die Terroriste-wet aanhou. Wat is die ware syfer?

KRUGER: In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika word op die oomblik 52 mense aangehou.

In Suidwes-Afrika word mense ook aangehou, maar dit het te make met die dood van kaptein Elifas, in wie se geval daar nou onteenseglike bewyse is, dat dit die gevolg van 'n sameswering van lede van Swapo was.

VRAAG: Daar is ook beware gelug teen die lengte van die tydperk van aanhouding van mense, en ook dat hulle geen regsverteenvoerding het nie. Wat is u houding daaromtrent?

KRUGER: In die geval van die SASO-beskuldigdes is hulle vir ongeveer vier maande deur die staat aangehou.

Van Januarie af is hulle aanhouding veroorsaak deurdat die verdediging aanhoudend om uitstel gevra het.

Die staat het so gou moontlik hierdie mense voor die hof gebring, maar uit die aard van die saak het die ondersoek lank geduur, weens die geweldige massa

teenwoordiging moet kry nie, maar sodra hy aangekla word, bestaan daar geen beperking meer nie.

Alle sake word so gou moontlik voor die hof gebring.

VRAAG: Beteken 'n aanhouding onder die Wet op Terrorismes dat die persoon vroeër of later in die hof op 'n aanklag onder dié wet sal verskyn?

KRUGER: Nee, nie noodwendig nie, want art. 6 van die wet maak voorsiening daarvoor dat mense aangehou kan word vir ondervraging indien daar vermoed word dat hulle kennis van terrorisme het.

Sodra dit afgehandel is, word hulle of aangekla of vrygelaat.

VRAAG: Watter beheer het u as verantwoordelike Minister oor die aanhoudings?

KRUGER: Die wet maak voorsiening daarvoor dat alle aangehoudenes, waar moontlik, elke veertien dae deur 'n landros besoek word, en ook dat die polisie een maal per maand 'n volledige verslag aan my lewer, met volle redes indien hulle persone langer wil aanhou.

Daarby is ek gedurig in voeling met die Veiligheids-polisie oor aanhoudings en vergewis ek my deur onderhoude hoe die verloop van die ondersoek vorder.

VRAAG: Dui die aanhouding van Breyten Breytenbach daarop dat 'n wydverrekte ondermyningskomplot aan die gang was?

KRUGER: Breytenbach is gevange geneem omdat hy met beweerde vervalste dokumente die land binnegekom het.

Hy het homself blykbaar probeer vermom, en hy het geen poging aangewend om sy ouers te spreek nie, hoewel hy in die Kaap was.

Dit is dernalwe redelik om aan te neem dat hy met 'n ander doel na Suid-Afrika gekom het. Die Polisie beskik oor sekere getuïes wat 'n ondersoek ingevolge die Wet op Terrorismes noodsaaklik maak.

Ander mense is a.g.v. sy aanhouding ook aangehou, maar die saak word ondersoek, en ek is nie geneem om verder kommentaar te lewer nie.

VRAAG: Sou u se dat die huidige aanhoudings op 'n toestand van onstabieliteit in Suid-Afrika dui?

KRUGER: Nee, hoegenaamd nie, alhoewel sekere instansies internasionaal en plaaslik onstabiele toestande probeer bewerkstellig.

Na my mening is Suid-Afrika een van die mees stabiele lande in hierdie wêrelddeel — juis omdat ons met die genoemde wette ons Veiligheids-polisie in staat stel om stabiliteit en wet en orde te handhaaf.

Ek wil my nie graag voorstel wat die toestand in Suid-Afrika sou gewees het as die Regering nie betyds die nodige wetlike magtiging verkry het om die rus en vrede in Suid-Afrika te handhaaf nie.

21/9/75

Rival students petition Kruger

312

Dispatch

23/9/75

PRETORIA — Rival delegations from the Universities of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand yesterday handed petitions to the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, protesting for and against the Terrorism Act.

More than 2 000 Pretoria students gathered at the Union Buildings carrying banners and placards supporting the Government and the Act 90 minutes before the Wits delegation arrived.

The Minister thanked the Pretoria students for their support and said South Africa would not allow undermining under any circumstances. He later told the Wits students he was not prepared to repeal the Terrorism Act, but invited law students to submit a list of proposed amendments.

Senior uniformed and plain-clothed police officers kept a watch on the proceedings and dog handlers prevented the two groups from getting close to each other.

Reports of a 100-car cavalcade from Johannesburg had led the Pretoria students to expect a large Wits contingent, but when between 50 and 100 turned up, they were greeted with jeers and catcalls.

The Johannesburg students were pelted with oranges and ice cream while a five-man deputation handed their petition to Mr Kruger in his office.

The Wits petition, one delegate claimed, had

10 000 signatures.

It called for the repeal of all laws denying detained persons the right to legal representation at all times, the right to know on what charges they were held and the right to a free trial before an impartial court.

It also called on the Minister to release all people detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act or to grant them normal legal rights.

The Pretoria counter-petition called on the Minister to retain Section Six of the Terrorism Act in the interest of State security.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was given a standing ovation when he waved from his office balcony to the large crowd.

Mr Mike Stent, acting president of Nusas and one of the five Wits delegates who saw Mr Kruger, said afterwards they could not be satisfied with their meeting because the students and the Minister had begun and ended with opposite opinions.

"The Minister claims he has been fully responsible in his actions. We claim laws like this and actions under it are never responsible."

Detentions were justified only in times of extreme emergency specified by the law and under due process of law. The Terrorism Act contained none of these provisions, Mr Stent said. — SAPA.

Rival demos in Pretoria

23/9/78
Cape Times Correspondent

3/2

Nusas leaders presented the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, with a 10 000-signature petition condemning the Terrorism Act after nearly 4 000 Pretoria University students demonstrated their support of the act at the Union Buildings yesterday.

Sixty Witwatersrand University students who accompanied the Nusas president, Mr Mike Stent, were pelted with oranges, cabbages and eggs while Mr Stent met Mr Kruger, the security police chief, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, and the Acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant General G H Prinsloo.

During the interview with five student leaders, Mr Kruger refused to repeal the Terrorism Act or allow families to see

detainees, and told the students who asked about allegations of maltreatment: "You're treading on my corns now."

Earlier, after receiving a counter-petition from Pretoria University students bearing between 4 000 and 5 000 signatures supporting current detentions, Mr Kruger told the banner-waving crowd that their petition was "the answer to the world."

Greeted by shouts of "Witsies go home" the Nusas leaders were led into Mr Kruger's office by General Geldenhuys.

Mr Stent said afterwards that they had been received politely, "but we approach things from different positions."

During the interview the two student groups outside were separated by police with dogs.

Eggs fly as students clash over petition

Roma Daily Mail 23/9/75 (3/2)

Staff Reporters

NUSAS leaders presented the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, with a 10 000-signature petition condemning the Terrorism Act after nearly 4 000 University of Pretoria students demonstrated their support of the Act at the Union Buildings yesterday.

The 60 University of the Witwatersrand students who accompanied the Nusas president, Mr Mike Stent, were pelted with oranges, cabbages and eggs while Mr Stent met Mr Kruger, the Security Police chief, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, and the acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General G. H. ...

Mr Kruger refused to receive the Terrorism Act or allow families to see detainees, and told the students who asked about allegations of maltreatment: "You're treading on my corns now."

Earlier, after receiving a counter-petition from students of the University of Pretoria bearing more than 4 000 signatures supporting the detentions, Mr

Kruger told the banner-waving crowd that their petition was "the answer to the world."

Greeted by shouts of "Witsies go home," the Nusas leaders were led into Mr Kruger's office by General Geldenhuys.

Mr Stent said afterwards that they had been received politely, but: "We approach things from different positions. I still have no reason to change my opposition to the Terrorism Act."

The Minister told the students he was not prepared to answer questions about anything debated in Parliament as he had fully justified the Act there. If they wished to know about this they could read Hansard or ask their MPs.

Mr Kruger said that banning orders had in many cases "hurt young people from being naughty" and being "naughty" was a crime.

When the delegation came in a responsible manner, the Pretoria students said, the Minister said the Pretoria students had acted with "admirable restraint."

Lambert Pringle

While nearly 2 000 Pretoria University students jeered, five officials of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) yesterday handed a petition calling for the repeal of the Terrorism Act to the Minister of Justice Mr Kruger.

It was the climax of an afternoon of tension and frustration at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, after police and dogs prevented a confrontation between Afrikaans students of the Pretoria University and a handful of students from the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

About 50 Wits students

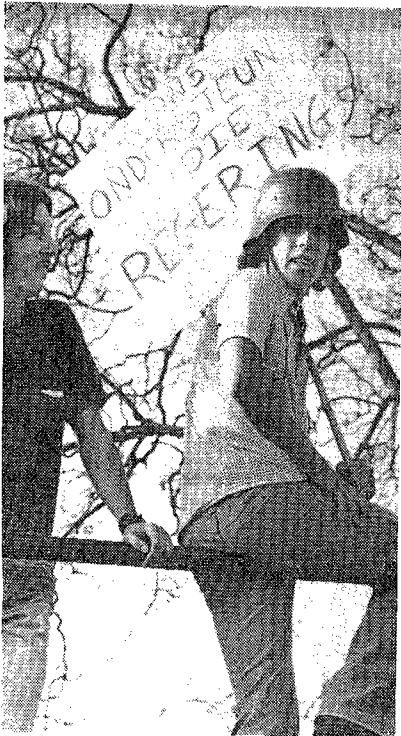
travelled in a motorcade to Pretoria where the Nusas officials delivered petitions signed by between 5 000 and 10 000 people.

Some of Wits students were splattered with eggs and fruit. And when they returned to their cars tyres had been let down.

Earlier, Pretoria University students held a meeting in the amphitheatre at the Union Buildings in support of the Terrorism Act.

They were addressed by Mr Kruger who said the country would not allow lawlessness.

He told the students, many of whom carried posters in support of the Terrorism Act: "South Africa and the whole world can see what the youth of this country replies to lawlessness."



Two Pretoria University students who took part in the counter demonstration at the Union Buildings yesterday against Wits University students. The poster reads: "We Support the Government."

Two sides of the Terrorism Act

In the crowd in front of him, said Mr Kruger, he saw a guarantee of a safe and secure future for the country. He told them that stability and law and order would be the Government's motto.

At Wits, about 400 students held a meeting to protest against detentions and the Terrorism Act.

The Nusas officials intent on delivering their petition, who were con-

fronted by Pretoria students wearing Nazi-type helmets and carrying baseball bats and rubber truncheons, were: Mr Craig Williamson, vice-president elect of Nusas; Mr Mike Stent, acting president of Nusas; Mr Dirk Kemp, president of the University SRC; Mr Sean Moroney, editor of Wits Student and Mr Jimmy Georgiades, Wits SRC president.

As they made their way

through the crowd, two police officers and General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the Security Police, escorted the Nusas officials into the Union Buildings.

Mr Williamson described their walk through the Pretoria student throng as "an intimidating experience."

With Mr Kruger during their lengthy interview with him were General Geldenhuys and the Act-

ing Commissioner of Police, General G Prinsloo.

Mr Kruger accepted the petitions, which noted the recent spate of detentions, called for the repeal of the Terrorism Act, and the immediate release of all detainees.

Mr Kruger refused to answer any questions about the Terrorism Act.

On the question of repealing the Terrorism Act, Mr Kruger said there was no chance. Nor would he change it. He said the reason there was peace in South Africa was because of the Terrorism Act, and because he had a "good police force."

Would he accept for consideration any representations concerning amendments to the Terrorism Act? — Yes.

Detainees, he said, were being visited by magistrates who then supplied him with reports.

No, he would not allow them access to their families or legal representatives.

When allegations of ill-treatment of the detainees were mentioned, Mr Kruger said they were not true.

MOSCOW ORDERS

General Geldenhuys gave his personal assurance that he was concerned about the detainees and that no abuse was taking place.

He said he had documents to prove that Moscow had given orders to people here that they were to make allegations about torture.

When they discussed banning orders, Mr Kruger said that often young people were banned to keep them out of jail. He referred to them as "naughty boys."

He told the delegation that should any person proclaim to be working for non-violent change while doing things that would lead to violent change they would find themselves in jail.

Later, while police helped the Wits students inflate tyres of their cars, students of both sides gathered in small groups — discussing, in terms, their references —



Three students leaving the Union Buildings after handing in a petition to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger. They are (left to right) Mr Sean Moroney; Mr Mike Stent, acting president of NUSAS; and Mr Jimmy Georgiades, Wits SRC president.

Police detain Jenny Curtis

Miss Jenny Curtis (24), archivist of the South African Institute of Race Relations, was detained by security police today.

Miss Curtis is the sister of the banned former Nusas president, Mr. Neville Curtis, who fled to Australia last year.

General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the Security Police, confirmed today that Miss Curtis had been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Neville Curtis secretly boarded a ship at Cape Town on a friend's American passport. He had been banned for five years.

ALSO HELD?

Miss Curtis, who was herself a Nusas executive, was detained at her Yeoville flat early this morning.

She is the latest young person to be detained by Security Police, bringing the known number of detained people to about 75.

It is understood that a young Australian, Mr. Peter Thomas, was also detained, but this has not been confirmed.

A former Transvaal regional director of Nusas, Miss Curtis also ran Nuswel, the now defunct social action department of Nusas. She was also a member of the Wits SRC.

It is understood that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Curtis, of Johannesburg, are due to settle in Botswana soon.

But Mr. Curtis said today that his family would not move to Botswana now that his daughter had been detained.

Following the recent spate of detentions and the detention of Jeanette, we will stay on in Johannesburg, he said. Many of the detainees are close friends of ours.

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Curtis girl detained

From Page 1

and we would rather be here at this time."

Mr. Curtis said the young Australian, Mr. Thomas, was a friend of the family. However, the Australian Embassy in Pretoria has not been able to confirm his reported detention.

Mr. Curtis described the detention of his daughter as "another piece of evidence of this evil Government."

● With the detention of Miss Curtis, the known number of detainees is about 75. However, some sources believe the number of detainees — most of whom are being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — could be as high as 80. Meanwhile, news of the detentions is receiving international publicity.

RDM 23/9/75 (312)

African school still tense

Staff Reporter

THE atmosphere remained tense yesterday at Morris Isaacson High School following the visit last week of Security Policemen looking for six senior students.

The Security Policemen—two Africans and a White travelling by car—were turned back by angry students when they called at the school for the second time last Friday.

The security men are said to have been accompanied

by Mr Raymond Pilane, a matric student who was taken away for questioning under the Terrorism Act.

According to a school spokesman, Mr Pilane was picked up by three Security Policemen last Thursday. They came to the school during classes and said they wanted a statement from him.

The three men left with Mr Pilane.

They had a list of other

students at the school but the students were not there, the spokesman said.

Angry students are said to have stopped the Security Policemen from entering the school premises when they called again with Mr Pilane on Friday morning.

The students are said to have threatened to beat them up.

Yesterday the atmosphere was tense, though classes went on as usual.

Tread on them!

RDM
24/9/75 (312)

IT'S ALL very well for the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to turn aside questions about maltreatment of detainees—"you're treading on my corns now," was his less than satisfactory reply to Wits students; and it's all very well for him to make soothing noises and to give bland assurances that everything is hunky-dory.

But the fact of the matter is that, ever since the Nationalists introduced incommunicado detention in the early 60s, there has been repeated reason for concern.

Apart from persistent allegations of beatings, kickings and oth-

er assaults, there have also been numbers of deaths in custody. To this day, for example, the death of the Iman Abdullah Haron remains a mystery to the public. He died in custody and was found to have sustained numerous bruises; later the Government made a R5 000 ex gratia payment to his widow, without admitting any liability.

The point is that the whole nature of incommunicado detention makes malpractice so much easier. It needs to be vigilantly watched. To this end, it is vital to the public interest that Mr Kruger's corns be constantly trodden on—hard.

Peculiar student attitudes

This week we saw an interesting contrast in educational consequences. Students of the University of the Witwatersrand handed a petition to the Minister of Justice, J.T. Kruger, protesting against the so-called Terrorism Act, while students of the University of Pretoria demonstrated in favour of the same Act.

How very revealing. Pretoria University must be one of the very few institutions in the Western world laying claim to the name 'university' yet being capable of producing 2 000 students who support fascist methods. Usually it is the other way round, with students demonstrating for freedom — but this lot want more restriction.

They probably were short-back-and-sides types with a comb in the stocking and an orange on the aerial, just beginning to wear sideburns and coloured shirts. They are probably also that type which professes loud condemnation of communism without having the slightest knowledge of the real nature of the menace.

Let us examine the nature of their stance. They were objecting to the plea by the Wits students that people suspected of any wrongdoing should be prosecuted in courts of law.

Revolutionary? Permissive? Hardly. Just normal, that's all. Normal for hundreds of years.

What the Pretoria students seem unable to comprehend is what George the Third, Czar Nicholas and the French kings seemed unable to comprehend — that breaking the rules never saves a born loser.

Bypassing the courts might delay the inevitable (it might also hasten it) but it will never avoid it.

They can demonstrate as much as they like in favour of the status quo; they can cheer the Minister like mad — but their viewpoint is going one way and if they do not perceive this they are fools.

They have a false opinion of their strength, because they hang around together and think there are plenty like them. There are not. There are in fact very, very few.

And the more obstinately they hang on to their present prejudices, the more they deserve the certain disillusionment that is heading their

RDM 25/9/78

312

Absent since SP visit

Staff Reporter

FOUR students of the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto have not been to school since security policemen called at the school on Friday with a list of names of students.

One of the four, Mr Raymond Pilane, a matric student, was picked up by the police during classes last week and later released.

The other three are Mr Wille Nkonyana, of Rockville, Mr Sydney Ramokgopa, of Phomolong and Mr Pat Madibe, of Rockville.

There was a disturbance at the school on Friday when angry students prevented security policemen from entering when they arrived with Mr Pilane, who had been picked up earlier.

A teacher at the Orlando North Secondary School, Mr Vincent Malepa, 22, was picked up on Tuesday, said a spokesman for the school.

Also said to be in detention is Mr Vusi Sithole, a former student at Orlando North.

Charge or release call

THE detention of Miss Jeanette Curtis under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act was a gross violation of the rule of law, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in a statement yesterday.

It said Miss Curtis, a member of the institute's staff, should either be released or charged, reports Sapa.

● Senator Dick Clark, the chairman of the US Senate's African Affairs subcommittee, has written to Mr Vorster and the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, saying recent arrests in South Africa could destroy goodwill won by Mr Vorster through his Rhodesian efforts.

Free detainees

Daily Disp. 25/9/75 (3/2)

Vorster urged

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Africa yesterday protested to South Africa that the numerous arrests there threaten to undermine the goodwill recently generated by that country.

Sen R. Clark, an Iowa Democrat, made the protest in a letter to the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster. The senator asked for the release of those detained.

Mr Clark also said at the news conference that he has written to the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, asking him to make a formal protest over the arrests through the embassy in South Africa.

He said, "Our government should take very strong action."

He hinted also that action would be taken. I have some reason to believe that it is being considered, Mr Clark said.

Sen Clark appeared at a news conference with representatives of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and the Law, a Washington-based civil rights group.

A spokesman for that group, Mr T. M. Peay, said that the group had received information that about 72 people, many of them students, have been detained in the past two months under the South African Terrorism Act.

without charges being pressed and without access to family or counsel.

He said some of them were arrested for such offences as writing poetry or plays extolling the virtues of blackness.

In his letter to the Prime Minister that was made public, Sen Clark praised Mr. Vorster's efforts to bring about peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

However, he added: "But I am afraid that the goodwill South Africa has won as a result of this will be seriously jeopardised by the recent wave of detentions within South Africa itself."

He said he was disturbed particularly by the detention of Mr. Horst Keinschmidt, assistant to the director of the Christian Institute in South Africa. — SAPA-RNS

Release or charge is party call

Rev 25/9/75

312

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Rev Alan Hendrickse, national chairman of the Labour Party, has called on the Government to charge or release the "pro-Frelimo" rally detainees still being held incommunicado and who were arrested a year ago today.

About 30 of the more than 60 SASO-BPC, Black Allied Workers' Union, and Theatre Council of Natal Members, who were arrested following the "pro-Frelimo" rallies at Durban's Curries Fountain and the University of the North on September 25, 1974, are still being held under Section 6(1) of the Terrorism Act.

Their whereabouts are not known but it is believed all of them are being held in the Pretoria Central Prison.

Mr Hendrickse, who is also the Coloured Representative Council Executive Member for Education, said that the whole question of detention without trial was "immoral."

NO RECOURSE

He said that if the Government had any case against the detainees it should try them in court.

"While Mr Vorster is trying to bring about détente in the rest of Africa, his Government is detaining people without any recourse to the courts."

"These two things are inconceivable. Detention of people without trial in no way can enhance détente," he said.

"I want to urge the Government," he said, "to bring those people who are still being held incommunicado to trial without any delay."

Saso: a year has passed

DAVID NIDDRIE

A YEAR ago this week, on September 24, 1974, the attempted organisation of rallies to celebrate the independence of Mozambique triggered massive Security Branch swoops throughout the country which resulted in the detention of an estimated 50 people, and the charging of nine young Blacks with Terrorism.

Today, as Security Police announce another string of Terrorism Act detentions, at least 20 of those arrested last year are still being held.

Among them are the nine South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and Black Peoples' Convention leaders standing trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court on charges of conspiring to bring about revolutionary change in South Africa.

Now in the sixth week of their terrorism trial four of the nine celebrate the "anniversary" of their detention. The four are Saths Cooper, Muntu Myiza, Mosiqua Lekota and Nkwenkwe Nkomo.

The other five, Dr Audrey Mokoape, who received his doctorate while

in detention and learnt of the birth of his second child during his first court appearance, Phandelani Mefolovodwe, Kaborone Sedibe and Zitulele Cindi, were all detained within a month of the first arrest. Since mid-October last year all have been held at Pretoria Central Prison and their first court appearance was their first contact with friends and families since their detention.

Since then the accused have sat through months of legal haggling over the adequacy of the indictment against them and were asked to plead to the 13 terrorism charges against them only six weeks ago. During this time two bail applications were refused by the Attorney-General.

In June, when the State withdrew its first indictment against them and released two of the original 13 charged, two others were charged separately. One, Sadecque Variava, was subsequently released on R5 000 bail. The other, Rubin Hare, is in Pretoria Central Prison awaiting trial.

Van Wyk *for meeting 26/9/75* attacks Terror Act

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Pretoria Bureau

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred S van Wyk, today attacked the Terrorism Act and, in particular, section 6, as a violation of the rule of law and almost every principle of justice.

The attack follows the detention under Section 6 of the Act of Miss Jeanette Curtis, a member of the institute's staff.

Mr van Wyk said the institute had constantly condemned the Act as being a "gross violation of the rule of law and of almost every principle of justice on which civilised states have built their system of law."

He said the Terrorism Act had such a wide scope that it enabled the authorities, by executive action alone, to detain without trial people who might be guilty of no offence and to hold them for interrogation purposes only or for trivial offences.

He said Miss Curtis should either be released or charged in open court.

● The Transkeian Mini-

ster of Agriculture Mr Z M Mabandla today criticised the banning of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr and Mrs Lindelwe Mabandla, who have been banished to the remote district of Tsolo. They were Terrorism Act detainees who were released without being charged.

Plots hatched against State - Worrall

312
27/9/78
Cape Times Political
Correspondent

NATIONAL PARTY
Senator, Dr. Denis Worrall, said last night that it was unreasonable to demand that the recent detainees should be immediately charged or released.

But it was reasonable, he said, to demand that they be brought to trial as speedily as possible.

Speaking at a National Party branch meeting in Rondebosch, Senator Worrall said this responsibility lay squarely with the Minister of Justice.

And the Minister was perfectly aware of the desirability of releasing the detainees or bringing them to trial as quickly as possible, he said.

In all constitutional democracies it was primarily the responsibility of the executive to ensure the security of the State.

PRESUMING

Emphasizing that he was not presuming any sort of guilt on the part of any of the recent detainees, Senator Worrall said that plots against the State were not hatched overnight but were results of long-term planning.

Where the security police had reason to act they could not be expected to "put together the jigsaw puzzle overnight".

"That is why there are detentions," he said.

Senator Worrall said he was concerned about emotional reaction and the near hysteria which the detentions had evoked among sections of the English-speaking community.

Comment in the English-language press had tended to suggest that these people were arbitrarily detained without good reason.

BALANCE

"Very few newspapers and opposition politicians have attempted to introduce a little balance and point out that it is not just individual freedom that we are concerned with, but also the security of our society and its political stability."

He said the State had no intention of interfering in the autonomy of the English universities. It was purely incidental that university students were detained.

Senator Worrall said he would "zealously guard the continued freedom of English universities from external ideological, political or administrative interference."

HISTORIC

● Representatives of Cape Town's English-language newspapers were invited to attend an annual general meeting of a National Party branch for what is believed to be the first time, last night.

The chairman of the D H van Gend branch in the Pinelands constituency, Mr Danie van Gend Jr, described this as a historic occasion in his opening address.

Part of Rondebosch falls under the Pinelands constituency.

Cape Times 27/9/75

Vigil for detainees is one year old

3/2

MEMBERS of the Roman Catholic Arch-Diocesan Commission for Justice and Peace, and members of the public, prayed at St George's Cathedral yesterday, to mark the first anniversary of the vigil held for political detainees.

Mrs Margaret Malherbe,

the chairman of the Commission, was, at the vigil throughout the day yesterday and said that several students, members of the public of all races called in to offer a prayer for those detained by the Government without trial.

The vigil for the detainees has been inter-denominational. Mrs Malherbe said: "The vigil is not held daily anymore but on Fridays between 9am and 7pm. Today it was the turn of the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace's turn. "We hope God will help them in their ordeal. You must speak to some of them who have been detained to know how grim this form of detention without trial is."

They vanish in the night

THE Government has made it clear that it will continue to detain people under the Terrorism Act for as long as it considers it necessary for the "security" of the State.

But at least it could tell the public how many people it is detaining. It is bad enough that people should be detained for indefinite periods and incommunicado; it is intolerable that they should simply disappear without their next of kin being informed.

Nobody except the police knows how many people are being held in South Africa today under section six of the Terrorism Act. One estimate is that about 50 are being held in South Africa and a further 22 in South West Africa. But repeatedly wives, husbands and parents say that the first they knew of detentions was when they read about them in the Press or heard about them over the radio.

This indifference on the part of the Security Police towards informing next of kin of detentions is indefensible — especially as Mr Vorster, during his



Mr John Vorster . . . gave an assurance.

term of office as Minister of Justice, gave an explicit assurance that next of kin would be informed of all detentions.

From the inadequate information available it seems that 15, possibly 16, people (four Blacks, 12 Whites) are being held in connection with Breyten Breytenbach's visit to South Africa.

A further nine people (Africans and Coloureds) were detained on the Rand in March and February; 10 more (mainly Africans) on the Rand between March and August; and two Whites and an African in Durban



Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice . . . no excuse.

(possibly in connection with the arrest of Raymond Suttner, the law lecturer, who has been charged under the Terrorism Act).

Last month, the Security Police disclosed that nine Africans had been detained, possibly in Kuruman, but it is not clear whether they are in addition to the numbers listed above or not. If they are, then 47 Whites and Blacks have been detained this year.

Then there are the members of Saso and the BPC who are still being held, after the detention of about 40 Blacks in September-October last year. Of those 40 detainees, at

least 10 are still in custody (some are appearing as State witnesses at the Saso trial in Pretoria) and possibly even 20.

Anything up to 67 people may be in detention at present, therefore, under section six of the Terrorism Act.

Assassination

In South West Africa, according to reports, six pastors have been detained after the assassination of the Ovambo Chief Minister Chief Pilemon Elihas, and a further 16 Blacks, members of Swapo or of the Namibia National Convention are also being held.

This gives a total of about 89 Terrorism Act detainees in South Africa and South West Africa at present. The figure may be inaccurate, but if the police refuse to release official figures one can only guess at numbers.

The situation is indefensible. The Minister of Justice has no excuse for not issuing instructions that next of kin should be informed immediately somebody is detained.

Another minimum requirement is that at least one relative should be allowed access to a detainee — to set everybody's mind at rest about the detainee's treatment.

Stanley Uys

Breyten faces charge under Terror Act

SUN EXPRESS 28/9/78 312

By TIM CLARKE
THE South African poet, Breyten Bretenbach, will definitely be charged soon under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and at least two or three other academics held in the August police swoop will face charges either under the

same Act or the Suppression of Communism Act.

Breytenbach was detained by Security Branch detectives at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, shortly before he was due to leave the Republic after a 19-day visit. He is expected to appear in court within about three weeks for formal remand pending further police investigations.

No decision has been made yet whether to charge Breytenbach separately or jointly with the other academics who were detained when the police swooped in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Maritzburg after taking the poet into custody.

So far, Breytenbach's pretty Vietnamese wife, Yolande, has made no effort to contact him, though she is aware that he has been detained for more than a month in Pretoria.

She is still living in the South of France and has not returned to their flat in Paris. Since his arrest she has constantly maintained that she did not know of his South African visit. She has made no approach to the French Government to make inquiries about her husband's detention.

The police have maintained their 'no visits' rule concerning about six Whites being held in connection with Breytenbach's arrest. This rule may only be relaxed in exceptional circumstances once there have been court appearances.

A Sunday newspaper report that Breytenbach could become a State witness in a trial under the Terrorism Act, can now be discounted.

Ons sal Breyten nie mis nie, sê dié mense

Rapport
28/9/75
3/2

NET 21,1 persent van die Afrikaners wat in RAPPORT se jongste landwyse meningpeiling ondervra is, meen dit sou die Afrikaanse letterkunde tot nadeel strek as Breyten Breytenbach nie langer in Afrikaans skryf nie.

'n Hele 35,6 persent van die Afrikaanssprekendes sê reguit dit sal die Afrikaanse letterkunde tot voordeel strek as hy ophou skryf. Byna die helfte wou geen mening uitspreek nie.

Engelssprekendes stem nie saam nie, met die gevolg dat die totale steekproef soos volg reageer het op die vraag of dit die Afrikaanse letterkunde tot voordeel of nadeel sal strek as hy nie meer in Afrikaans skryf nie.

Tot nadeel, sê 30,9 persent. Tot voordeel, sê 22,7 persent, terwyl die uitsonderlike hoë persentasie van 44,3 persent onseker is en nog twee persent geen antwoord ingevul het nie.

Meer as die helfte van die Engelssprekendes wou hie-
wer nie 'n mening oor hierdie vraag uitspreek nie.

Onder die Afrikaanssprekendes het Breyten sy sterkste aanhang onder die jongste groep: sowat 30 persent van die 18-24-jarige Afrika-
van die 18-24-jarige Afrika-
se letterkunde tot nadeel strek as hy nie meer Afrikaans skryf nie.

Wat ondersteuners van die politieke partye betref, reken een uit elke drie Natties (33 persent) dat Afrikaans sonder Breyten kan klaarkom, terwyl een uit elke twee HNP-ondersteuners (52 persent) meen dit sou die Afrikaanse letterkunde tot voordeel strek.

Die teenoorgestelde mening kom van die onder-

steuners van die PRP van wie slegs 7 persent, 2,5 en 3,5 persent onderskeidelik sê dat dit tot voordeel sal wees.

Breytenbach het meer vyande gemaak onder die ryk Afrikaners as onder die armes; 37,8 persent van die hoë inkomstegroep teenoor

31,8 persent van die lae inkomstegroep (albei Afrikaans) sê dit sal voordelig vir die letterkunde wees as hy ophou Afrikaans skryf.

Hierdie vraag is deur die oorgrote meerderheid van die steekproef beantwoord voordat Breytenbach in hegtenis geneem is.

Report 28/9/75 (312)

Wat van Megan Riley?

F. B. VAN ZYL, Greystraat 5, Welgemoed, skryf:

NA aanleiding van Otto Krause se Oop Gesprek van 21 September.

Mnr. J. Kruger beweer in daardie onderhoud dat die gewone man (vrou?) nie ongerus hoef te wees dat sy sonder grondige redes aangehou sal word ingevolge Artikel 6 van die Wet op Terrorisme nie.

Kan u hom asseblief vra om te verduidelik in watter opsig Megan Riley van 'n gewone mens verskil?

Blykbaar was haar daad van, of kennis van die terrorisme die sosiale kontak wat

sy met Breytenbach gehad het. Hierdie geval behoort openhartiger verduidelik te word om die gewone man (nie slegs rooies, pienkes ens. nie) tevrede te stel dat hy (sy) werklik niks te vrese het van hierdie wet wat betoog was vir „terroriste in die digte bosse aan ons grense“ nie.

More arrests feared in police crackdown

By
**RICHARD
GIBBS**

WE WON'T HESITATE SAYS SECURITY CHIEF

MORE ARRESTS under the Terrorism Act are expected soon as the security branch continues its crackdown on left-wing dissidents.

The wave of detentions and bannings is seen in some circles as an attempt by the Government to smash the opposition of groups such as the Christian Institute, Nusas, Saso, BPC and Swapo in South West Africa.

At least 80 people — it could be 100 or more — are being held incommunicado. Many are in solitary confinement.

General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the security police, refused to say this week if more arrests were planned. But he warned: "If it is necessary, we won't hesitate to detain more."

He refused to say when those detained would appear in court, if at all.

His warning this week comes a year to the day after the pro-Frelimo rally at Currie's Fountain in Durban that sparked off a wave of nationwide arrests against Black radicals and exponents of Black consciousness.

Nine of those arrested are appearing at the

Saso Terrorism Trial in Pretoria. Others are held as State witnesses.

But scores of others have not been charged.

They include members of the Anti-Coloured Representative Council Front (Afro), National Youth Organisation (Nayo) and the South African Students' Movement (Sasm), who are being held at John Vorster Square.

Members of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) have been detained report-Filimon Elifas.

In the past two weeks six people have been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, allegedly in connection with the arrest of Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach. Four others have been served with banning orders.

Among Whites detained and held incommunicado at security police headquarters at Compol Buildings, Pretoria, are:

- Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, assistant to Dr Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was recently declared an affected organisation. Mr Kleinschmidt is a former director of the institute's programme for social change and a one-time Nusas executive.

- Miss Jenny Curtis, archivist at the Institute of Race Relations and a former Nusas leader. She is the sister of Neville Curtis, the banned ex-president of Nusas, who fled South Africa for Australia this year.

The detentions have generated little response in the White community, except for isolated protests from English university campuses and organisations such as the Christian Institute and the Council of Churches.

Anger

But in the Black community, says Dr Beyers Naude, the level of anger is high, increasing frustration and danger.

He warned: "No repressive action by the Government can stem the tide of anger and bitterness that is growing daily in the oppressed Black community."

"The Government seems intent on suppressing all effective opposition to its rule. It feels secure enough because of the positive response to detente to repress those who want a quickening in the pace and direction of change in this country."



Jenny Curtis

FATHER'S DREAD: JENNY MAY BE IN SOLITARY

MR Jack Curtis, whose daughter Jenny (24) was detained under the Terrorism Act this week fears she is being held in solitary confinement.

He also fears her health will decline — she suffers from rheumatic fever.

He and his wife, Joyée, were refused permission to see Jenny when they went to security police headquarters in Pretoria this week. They were also refused permission to give her a soft pillow.

"She has a lot of spiritual courage, but at the same time we can't discount the possibility that she will emerge from detention mentally scarred

CHIEF BUTHELEZI CHALLENGES VORSTER: RELEASE ANC LEADERS FROM DETENTION

By TIM PATTEN in AMERSFOORT

CHIEF Buthelezi, Buthelezi yesterday challenged Prime Minister John Vorster to release the ANC leaders from detention to test how peaceful or violent they really were.

Chief Buthelezi, in Amersfoort on the last leg of his three-day speaking tour of Holland, brushed aside Mr Vorster's attack on his earlier speech in which he defended the ANC and Pan-African Congress.

Speaking at a meeting of his supporters, Mr Vorster said, the Prime Minister should see his situation in South Africa

in the same light as his efforts to deter violence in Rhodesia, he said, just before leaving Holland for South Africa.

There was arranged for the release of Mr Key Ser and Mr Vorster, so that they could get into the conference table with the Rhodesian Government.

It is logical that Mr Vorster should do the same thing in his own country, he said, releasing the African leaders and having them to talk him around the conference table.

"This would be a real step towards detaining violence."

Chief Buthelezi said he was not going to enter into an argument with Mr Vorster over what happened at Sharpeville or what happened in the Pampier riots.

Chief Buthelezi said he was not going to enter into an argument with Mr Vorster over what happened at Sharpeville or what happened in the Pampier riots.

"The question is, who started the violence?"

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Vorster was fully aware that he was not a believer in violence. He had spoken out forcibly against violence during his speech at the Free University of Amsterdam.

He did not see why the Prime Minister felt it necessary to attack what he said.

He told him before that he does not see the South African Black leaders in the same way as he obviously does the Rhodesians.

Chief Buthelezi said he had spoken to many Black exiles in Holland during his visit there, and had found a surprising amount of sympathy among them for the non-violent views of Mr Vorster.

Chief Buthelezi held the discussions with the pacifist organisations - which had invited him to Holland - before flying home.

Naughty boys saved

312 *Sheehan*

Many bannings have saved naughty boys from getting into further trouble. We keep them from getting involved in any further political action until they grow up, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, told the Nussas delegation last week.

The delegation, consisting of Nussas President Mike Stent, UCT President Dirk Kemp, Wits Vice President Craig Williamson, and Nussas Media Officer Sean Moroney, presented a petition with 10 000 signatures to Mr Kruger.

Mike Stent suggested that the five student representatives would like to ask Mr Kruger various questions regarding the Terrorism Act and other related matters. Mr Kruger stated emphatically that he was not prepared to answer any questions of that nature. As far as he was concerned, the matter had been debated fully in parliament at the time when the law was formulated. Students should have addressed their concerns to their members of parliament at the time. He was not



Leaving Jimmy Kruger's office after their interview are, from left to right: Sean Moroney, Mike Stent and Jimmy Georgiades. Observed behind them is General Mike Cederhans, Head of the Security Police

prepared to consider any review of the legislation. It was because he invoked such legislation, he said, that South Africa was so stable.

Jimmy Georgiades asked whether the Minister would be prepared to accept a memorandum drawn up by the Wits Legal Commission which would propose definite alternatives to the type of legislation under discussion. Mr Kruger said that he would, in the course of duty, consider such a memorandum. Sean Moroney emphasised the effect that such legislation had on the universities amongst students and lecturers. Because of the uncertainty and broadness of the definitions of terrorism and terrorism, students were becoming increasingly intimidated and refused to take part in political activity. Students and lecturers felt unsafe in their academic pursuits and many were leaving the country. Mr Kruger suggested that students should examine the Terrorism Act because as far as he was concerned, the definitions within the act were very clear. Citizens are well aware, he

said, of the type of activity which is punishable under the act. They merely have to look at the type of activity which has been punished so far under the act. He was not prepared to listen to any ridiculous examples of actions to which the act could apply.

The student leaders expressed their concern about the rule of law and said that under the provisions of the act, people could be held in detention without trial. In many cases, it was pointed out, detainees were released after a considerable period of solitary confinement, without any charges being laid against them.

Mr Kruger asked for examples of people who had been released without any charges or convictions. The case of Winnie Mandela was cited and disagreement arose concerning the facts of the case. Attention was drawn to the considerable number of people detained after the Curries Fountain meetings, who were later released after months of detention.

AUSSIE SOLIDARITY

CARE, which is a national federation of 15 anti-apartheid organizations in Australia, has called on the government to lodge a protest against the recent spate of detentions. There has been wide publicity in Australia about the so-called atrocities of the Terrorism Act. There have been extensive demands for the South African government to change or release all detainees.

The Australian Union of Students sent telegrams of solidarity and support to Nussas and all detainees throughout the world, to support Nussas in its struggle against blatant oppression.

Jimmy Georgiades made a plea for clemency and requested that close family should be allowed to visit the detainees. Mr Kruger said that this was impossible under the provisions of the Act. According to the same provisions a magistrate had to visit the detainees every two weeks. He gave the assurance that this was being done. He was asked whether the magistrate concerned could not communicate to the close relatives and conducting of detention. Mr Kruger said this was impossible.

Mike Stent pointed out the concern that many citizens had about the various allegations of maltreatment and torture that had been made by detainees held under the Terrorism Act. Mr Kruger objected to such a line of discussion, saying that the student leaders were treating on his courts. He was just as concerned about such allegations and that is why they were tested in court. No allegation had yet been proved true.

TUKKIES PRESIDENT'S 'YES' TO TERROR ACT...

'We are not protesting against anything. We are protesting in support of Section Six of the Terrorism Act', Tukkies SRC President Mr Hendrik Bosman told *Wits Student* at the scene of last Monday's Wits-Tukkies clash.

Mr Bosman said that he does not believe that the Minister has acted beyond those powers given him by Parliament. There are sufficient safeguards built into the Act, including monthly reports to the Minister of Justice and access to lawyers, to prevent any possible abuse.

When it was suggested to Mr Bosman that no detainee has in fact enjoyed access to lawyers, Mr Bosman said that he had read the Act only the night before and was sure of his facts.

Mr Bosman apologized for the rowdy behaviour of certain Tukkies students who pelted Wits students with eggs and fruit. He said that he had assured the Wits President Jimmy Georgiades that the Tukkies protesters would have left the Union Buildings by 2.30 pm but 'far more people than we expected came, and

we were unable to get them to move away.'

... AND DURBAN PRESIDENT SAYS NOTHING

A surprise visitor at the Union Buildings protest last week was the Durban SRC president Mr Malone, who stood on the Tukkies side of the picket lines.

Mr Malone told *Wits Student* that he was in Pretoria to speak to Tukkies SRC president Mr Hendrik Bosman, and not 'for political reasons'.

Asked what he thought about the Terrorism Act protests, he said: 'I have no comment. I stood for the SRC on a non-political ticket and I will not engage in politics.'

He said he was not prepared to voice an opinion 'for or against the matter, for this is a political matter.'

Asked whether standing at the Tukkies pickets was not a political act, he said that 'I could argue with you all afternoon about something like that.'

He added however that one of the most staunchly pro-Nusas candidates in the last Durban SRC elections came bottom of the poll, indicating the Durban attitude towards Nusas.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC FEDERATION OF STUDENTS (NCFS)

Press Statement

At an Executive Meeting of the NCFS, held in Grahamstown over the weekend of 30th-31st August, 1975, the student Executive reacted strongly to the recent detentions under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, and to the resulting protests at various white universities.

In a motion, passed unanimously, the Executive condemned the Terrorism Act as an arbitrary, ill-defined, and punitive measure, being contrary to the dignity of man, the values of Christ, and the due process of law, and called upon the Minister of Justice to repeal the Act

and to review existing security legislation in accordance with these values. The students furthermore demanded that all detainees under the Terrorism Act be immediately charged or released.

However, while expressing their full support for the protests against the Terrorism Act by the white universities and other groups, the students expressed their disappointment at the seemingly group-centred reaction of the white universities in only reacting after five of their own colleagues had been detained, and in failing to react in like manner to all previous detentions, as those perpetrated in September 1974, and early this year, mostly on Blacks, under the same Act.

WITS STUDENT 29/9/75 (312) Section page?

Former detainees sue

RDM 2/10/75
DURBAN.— Six former "Frelimo Rally" detainees have issued summons against the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, claiming a total of R21 500 for allegedly being assaulted and tortured while in detention.

They are: Mr Lindeliwe Mabandla, head of the Black Allied Workers

Union in Durban, his wife Brigitte, Mr Barney Pitvana, former president of Saso, Mr Revabalan Cooper, former public relations officer of the BPC, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, secretary-general of Saso, and Mr Mzikkhulu Gwentsha, former organiser of the National Youth Organisation.—Sapa.

312 - Detention

Pupils held after raid on school

Staff Reporter

Security Police have taken away three pupils of a Soweto school and are believed to be seeking a fourth.

Pupils at the Orlando

West High were generally not aware of the presence of the Security Police yesterday.

According to Mr. M P Mzaidume, the principal, the police produced a list of four names, all of whom were pupils of the school.

None of the wanted boys were at school. But two were later found at their homes and detained.

Mr. Mzaidume said parents reported that one of the children had also been taken by the police.

FIRST SWOOP

This was the first swoop on the school.

The names of the detained boys are Michael Moletsane, Irvin Mchape and Lengane, whose first name is not known.

Two weeks ago, police swooped on the Morris Isaacson High looking for three senior pupils.

There was an uproar among pupils at the school when the police arrived.

3/2 Det-fo

Vorster on reason for long detentions

STAR 4/10/75

Staff Reporter

LICHTENBURG — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, asked an audience of 2000 at Lichtenburg Showgrounds today: "Is there any country with a greater potential for unrest and violence than South Africa?"

For this reason, he said, it was sometimes necessary to hold people without trial — sometimes for a long time — because when people had been plotting for months and even years against the State, no investigation could be completed in 24 hours.

Mr Vorster said he was not referring to people presently in detention.

The Prime Minister accused Mr Alan Paton, former leader of the Liberal Party, of trying to sow discord between Whites and Blacks, and between English-speakers and Afrikaners.

GREATEST HARM

Quoting from an article by Mr Paton in the journal Commonwealth, Mr Vorster said the article's entire effect — intentional or not — was to do South Africa the greatest harm.

The Prime Minister hit back at Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs who had claimed in the UN that South Africa had lands which belonged to Lesotho. "We do not owe Lesotho an inch of land nor will we ever hand over any to it," he said.

Terror Act ^{RDM} 4/10/75

—more held

By CLIVE EMDON

THE NUMBER of people known to be held incommunicado by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act rose to 77 yesterday.

There are 56 people being held under Section 6 of the Act in South Africa, of whom 11 are known to be witnesses.

The Anglican Church in Windhoek yesterday said they had the names of 21 people known to be held under the Act. The Church confirmed that Mr Elifas Munjaro, a Swapo spokesman on foreign affairs, and Mr Lazarus Quiteb, a Swapo branch secretary, were released from detention on Monday.

Yesterday charges under the Terrorism Act against Mr Rubin Hare, the Saso vice-president, were withdrawn, and he was released in Pretoria.

At least 12 people have been detained in the past fortnight.

Mr Jannie Makoen, a journalist on Die Vaderland, who according to his employers is being held in connection with an article he wrote titled "New movement formed for Black freedom".

The man he quotes extensively in the article, the Rev Enoch Lubimbi, of Meadowlands, is also being detained.

The movement Mr Makoen wrote about is called the Peoples' National Action Council. It was said to comprise former Pan-African Congress and African National Congress members who had fled South Africa. The movement was

said to be based in Botswana, with support from African states.

The article said the new movement was recruiting 500 high school pupils as freedom fighters, and 150 of these, mostly from Soweto, had already left the country.

Mr Makoen's article was published in Die Vaderland on September 25.

Security Police detained four schoolboys from Orlando West High School on Thursday. They are Michael Moletsane, Irvin Mhlape, a boy named Lengane and another boy whose name is not known.

The police are also looking for four boys from the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto. Among them is Raymond Pilane, who was detained by the police last week and later released.

312 - Suburban

Cape Times 4/10/75
77 being held

Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The number of people known to be held incommunicado by the security police in terms of the Terrorism Act has risen to 77. The latest include four teenage African schoolboys, an African journalist and an African minister.

Yesterday charges under the Terrorism Act against Mr. Rubin Hare, the Saso vice-president, were withdrawn and he was released in Pretoria. The prosecutor, Mr. F. A. Bonthuis, told Mr. Justice Curlewis in the Supreme

Court, that the main State witness had disappeared.

At least 12 people have been detained under the Act in the past fortnight.

Mr. Jannie Makoeng, a journalist on the *Vaderland*, is according to his employers, being held in connection with an article he wrote titled "New movement formed for Black freedom."

The man he quotes extensively in the article, the Rev. Enoch Lubimbi, is also being detained.

Some of the detained people are being held as witnesses.

312
De Klerk

Held by a new Act

Mercury Reporter

A University of Natal lecturer and student, who were being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, are now being detained under a section of the Criminal Procedure Act.

African studies lecturer Miss Jennifer Roxburg and law student, Mr. Lawrence Kuy were arrested by security police on June 18.

CONFIRMED

They are being held as material witnesses in the trial of another lecturer, Mr. Raymond Suttner.

This was confirmed by Colonel Frans Steenkamp, chief of the Port Natal Security Police.

Until Thursday they had been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr. D. B. Brunette SC, Deputy Attorney General for Natal, said they would be called as witnesses, and if they were given indemnity by the Court they would not be prosecuted.

Mr. Suttner is due to appear in the Durban Supreme Court on November 3 on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Daily Dispatch 4/10/75 312 Detention

Terror Act: now four schoolboys detained

JOHANNESBURG — The number of people known to be held incommunicado by the security police in terms of the Terrorism Act has risen to 77 — the latest include four teenage black schoolboys, a black journalist working for Die Vaderland, and a black minister.

Charges under the Terrorism Act against Mr Rubin Hare, the Saso vice-president, were withdrawn yesterday, and he was released in Pretoria.

The State Prosecutor, Mr F. A. Bonthuis, told Mr Justice Curlewis in the Supreme Court, that the main State witness in the case had disappeared.

At least 12 people have been detained under the Act in the past fortnight.

Mr Jannie Makoeng, a journalist on Die Vaderland, is believed to be held in connection with an article he wrote titled New Movement Formed for Black Freedom.

The man he quotes extensively in the article, the Rev Enoch Lubimbi, of Meadowlands, is also being detained.

It stated that the new movement was recruiting 500 high school pupils as freedom fighters, and 150 of these, mostly from Soweto, had already left the country.

The article was published by Die Vaderland on September 25. Security police detained four schoolboys from Orlando West High School on Thursday. They include Michael Moletsane and Irvine Mhlape. The name

of the third is known to be Lengane, but the fourth boy's name is not yet known.

The police are also seeking four boys from the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto. Among them is Raymond Pilane, who was detained by the police last week and later released.

Other detainees held in the last fortnight are: Mr Vusi Sithole, an insurance clerk of Orlando West, Johannesburg; Mr Themba Kubheka of Kwa Mashu, Durban; Mr Abrosius Kandji, a leading Swapo exile, detained on the Botswana border; Mr Nathaniel Mosegomi, a clerk from Soweto, Johannesburg; Mr Mphakama Mbeete, a Turfloop student, and Miss Jeanette Curtis, a librarian-researcher at the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg.

There are 56 people being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in South Africa — of whom 11 are known to be held as witnesses.

The Anglican Church in Windhoek yesterday said they had the names of 21 people known to be held under the same Act. The church confirmed that Mr Elifas Munjaro, a Swapo spokesman on foreign affairs, and Mr Lazarus Quteb, a Swapo branch secretary, were released from detention on Monday.

The Durban chief of the security police, Col Frans Steenkamp, said yesterday that Miss Jennifer Roxburgh, an African studies lecturer, and Mr Laurence Kuny, a law student, both at Natal University, are being detained as material witnesses in the trial of Mr Raymond Suttner, a law lecturer.

He said the Attorney-General of Natal had ordered that they be detained under the Criminal Procedure Act and not under the Terrorism Act any longer. Mr Suttner is due to appear on charges under the Terrorism Act in the Durban Supreme Court on November 3. — DDC.

312 - bchan
**Seven
still
held by
police**
N. K. 7/10/75

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Seven of the 40 Saso and BPC members detained after last September's Viva Frelimo rallies were still being held under the Terrorism Act, the Security Police Investigating officer in the Saso terrorism trial told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Major N. J. Stadler, of the Durban Security Branch, said that excluding the 10 charged with terrorism, seven of the 40 arrested were still being detained.

All others had been released, he said.

He told the Court, however, that "the normal procedure is that we release them all when the State has closed its case." Major Stadler is the last State witness.

The Court goes into recess today, and resumes on November 3.

He identified the seven as: the Rev. Victor Mayathula, a BPC member arrested in Durban on September 25 — the day of the rallies — last year; Mr. Yugen Naidoo, a BPC member arrested on September 25 in Durban; Mr. Ben Langa, a Saso member arrested on October 11; Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, a Saso member arrested at the University of the North on September 25; Mr. Mahlomola Skosana, a BPC member arrested in Johannesburg on October 7; Mr. Harold Dixon, a Saso member arrested in Cape Town on October 7; and Mr. Julius Landingswe, a Saso member arrested in Cape Town on October 11.

TERROR ACT SEVEN ARE RELEASED

Natal Mercury 8/10/75.

3/2 - Date

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—Seven Saso and BPC members held under the Terrorism Act for a year were released yesterday.

Three State witnesses in the Saso terrorism trial, also held under the Terrorism Act, were apparently also released.

Their release follows the closing of the State case in the trial.

Only nine of the accused in the trial of the 40 Saso and BPC members arrested following last year's Viva Frelimo rallies are still in custody.

But for some their release is purely technical.

None of the seven has been charged and all have been in detention since November.

The three State witnesses apparently released were alleged accomplices of the nine accused.

The detainees released are:

The Rev. Victor Mayathula (48), known as "Castro" in BPC circles. A founder member and former president of BPC, he is a father of five and was a final-year student at the Lutheran Theological College at Maphumulo, Natal,

when arrested in Durban on September 25 last year.

Mr. Yugen Naidoo (25), Saso member and chairman of the Chatsworth BPC branch at Durban, detained on September 25 last year.

Mr. Ben Langa (30), former publications director and secretary general of Saso, banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, detained last October 11.

Mr. Julius Landingwe (27), Saso Western Cape regional secretary, also detained on October 11.

Mr. Mahlomola Skosana (26), regional secretary of BPC on the East Rand, detained in Johannesburg on October 7.

Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, Saso member arrested at the University of the North on September 25 last year.

Mr. Harry Dixon, Saso member arrested in Cape Town last November 11, was detained with Mr. Rubin Hare, one of the original 13 Saso terrorism trial accused. Mr. Hare was released last Friday after charges were withdrawn.

State witnesses apparently released are:

Mr. Harry Singh (29), former BPC public relations officer and Overport (Durban) branch chairman. He has been living at his Durban flat since giving evidence. He was arrested on September 27 last year. Two weeks ago, the door to his flat was soaked with paraffin and set alight.

Mr. Ahmed Bawa (22) a former member of the Fordsburg BPC branch arrested on September 25 last year.

Mr. Jonas Ledwaba (23), former University of the North, Turfloop, final year B.A. student, arrested last February.

After his evidence the

State Prosecutor asked that he be discredited because his evidence conflicted with a police statement he allegedly made in detention.

RDM 9/10/78 (312 - Defiance)

Kleinschmidt sees his wife in jail

Staff Reporter
MR. HORST Kleinschmidt, who is detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, was allowed to see his wife at Pretoria Central Prison yesterday.

Mrs. Ilona Kleinschmidt said after the visit that she had been allowed to see her husband after writing to the Minister of Prisons for permission.

She was only allowed to discuss family matters, and her husband seemed fine, she said.

The number of people in South Africa known to be held by the Security Police in terms of the Terrorism Act is now 46, following the release of ten men this week.

Until this week, 21

people were believed to have been detained in South West Africa. An unknown number of members of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, detained for questioning in connection with the murder of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas, has been released.

Seven Saso and Black Peoples' Convention members detained under the Terrorism Act in September and October last year were released on Tuesday.

Three State witnesses in the Saso Terrorism trial — Mr Harry Singh, Mr Ahmed Bawa and Mr Jonas Ledwaba, are also believed to have been released this week.

Det. 312 ~~6000~~

AR 645 13/10/75

Breyten to be charged in Pretoria

The Argus Bureau
PRETORIA. — Breyten
Breytenbach, the Afrikaans
poet who was arrested by
security police in August
while disguised as a
Frenchman, will be
charged in Pretoria Magis-
trate's Court on November
11.

The Attorney General of
the Transvaal, Dr. Percy
Yutar, said the police had
completed their investi-
gation and he was working
on the indictment.

Apart from Breyten-
bach, no decisions have

been taken yet on who
will be tried or what
charges will be formu-
lated, Dr Yutar said.

My staff and I are
working flat out and we
hope to bring the case to
court as soon as possible,
he added.

After Breytenbach's
arrest security police de-
tained 11 people under the
Terrorism Act, many of
whom were connected with
Nusas.

One of the detainees
worked at the Atomic
Energy Board.

Camera on

Breytenbach to be tried next month

312 Detention

Pretoria Bureau

Mr. Breyten Breytenbach, the Afrikaans poet arrested in August by security police while disguised as a Frenchman, will be charged in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on November 11.

The attorney-general of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, said today that the police had completed their investigation and he was working on the indictment.

"Apart from Mr Breytenbach, no decisions have been taken yet on who will be tried or what charges will be formulated," Dr Yutar said.

"My staff and I are working flat out and we hope to bring the case to court as soon as possible."

Dr Yutar said he was unable to say whether Mr Breytenbach would be charged under the terrorism Act.

Following Mr Breytenbach's arrest security police detained 11 people under the Terrorism Act some of whom were connected with Nusas.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Terrorism Act has ^{312 - Detention} been abused

The Terrorism Act should be banned. Unlike many of its victims, the Terrorism Act has had a fair trial and it has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the Act has been abused to intimidate opponents of the Government.

The abuse of the Terrorism Act was highlighted last week when seven Saso and Black Peoples Convention supporters, as well as another three who had given State evidence, were released after spending a year in jail. No charge. No apology. No damages. Possibly, soon, instead a banning order.

So after widespread raids and over 40 detentions last year following the Frelimo rallies organised by Saso, nine people currently face trial in Pretoria.

Whatever happens in those trials, nothing can justify the shameful abuse of power in releasing seven people without charge after being detained for a year — a whole year wasted away in prison, while "investigations" were conducted.

Then in October 1971, over 150 people were raided by policemen at 0430 hours one Sunday morning. Of the 49 people detained under the Terrorism Act, 39 were released without trial. Three people estreated bail, one died in detention, and five were charged under the Terrorism Act but two were acquitted, after appeal.

And remember what General Hendrik van den Berg, the head of the Bureau of State Security said at the time, echoing present "warnings" by Prime Minister Vorster and others: "The present actions and arrests being carried out by the police are definitely more than justified and critics will soon be swallowing their own words."

Instead, General Van den Berg must have very quietly swallowed his own words.

At the same time this massive and expensive security force has not managed to arrest one single, real live terrorist among those in Cape Town who have bombed cars, burnt houses, painted slogans and fired guns.

Now we are faced with the 1975 raids centred round Breyten Breytenbach. Even if it is third time lucky for the authorities, the total abuse of power in 1971 and 1974 shows conclusively that the Terrorism Act

312 - Durban

312-October
Student
RDM 17/10/75
'vanishes'

Staff Reporter

DURBAN. — A Durban Black student leader is believed to have been detained by the police a few hours after being interviewed by a visiting British journalist.

A group of men in plain clothes took Mr. Thami Zani, secretary-general of the South African Students Organisation in Durban, from his office yesterday.

The chief of the Security Police Major-General Geldenhuys, could not be reached for comment last night.

3 student Mar 17/18 75 leaders 312 - Defectors held by police

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Three Black student leaders were detained yesterday in Security Police swoops in Durban and King William's Town.

In Durban the secretary general of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), Mr. Tham-sanga Zanie and a friend who was with him, Mr. Boyce Ntshona, were de-clothes security men in-tained by five plain-their Beatrice Street offices late yesterday afternoon. No reasons for their detention were given.

In King William's Town a former administrative assistant in the Durban office of Saso, Mr. Phum-zile Majeke was arrested under the Terrorism Act according to a Saso spokes-man in Durban.

Mr. Majeke had only recently been released from Pretoria prison where he had spent a year in detention following arrests during the viva Frelimo rally in Durban last year.

According to a Saso spokesman in Durban, Mr. Phumzile Majeke was taken to security police headquarters in King Wil-liam's Town where he was issued with an order ban-ning him for three years and restricting him to the town of Qumbu in the Transkei.

The spokesman said they were surprised at the arrest of Mr. Zani but had been expecting a visit from the Port Natal Bantu Advisory Board which had phoned the office and told all the staff to get their registration papers in order.

The spokesman did not know whether the latest detentions were to be the forerunner of a new wave.

These latest arrests bring to 83 the number of people now being held in detention in the country.

Security

RD 18/10/75
police

3/2 - Deleto
hold four

Staff Reporter

SECURITY Police have detained at least four men and served a restriction order on a fifth.

Three days after he had been phoned by a man claiming to be from the Port Natal Administration Board, telling him to register all the people working at the Saso head office in Durban, Mr Thami Zani, secretary general of Saso, was detained. Also held was another Saso worker, Mr Boyce Ntshona.

In Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, West Rand Board policemen raided the home of Mr Winston Nkondo. Mr Nkondo and a visitor, Mr Ben Louw, who had recently been released after detention under the Terrorism Act were there. Mr Nkondo and Mr Louw were later handed over to the Security Police, who detained them.

In King William's Town, Mr Phumzile Majeke was issued with an order banning him for three years, and restricting him to the town of Qumbu in the Transkei.

Cape Times 18/10/75
'Unduly long
312 Detention'
detention'—

Kruger plea

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice Mr J T Kruger, yesterday appealed to magistrates to be on the watch for unduly long detention of people awaiting trial and to try to prevent unnecessary postponements of cases.

The Minister told the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association that opposition members of Parliament were always on the lookout for press reports of incidents which they could use in Parliament to attack the Government.

"There is one thing which is very difficult to explain when it gets into the headlines and that is the unduly long detention of a person awaiting trial," he said.

The Minister said this was not only to avoid criticism, but because it was owed to accused people, complainants and witnesses to ensure that cases were dealt with as soon as possible. — Sapa

Daily Dispatch 18/10/75
**More Saso members
banned, detained**
3/2 - Detention

EAST LONDON — A former administrative assistant of the South African Students Organisation, Mr Pumzile Majeke, 26, has been issued with an order banning him for three years and restricting him to the district of Qumbu in the Transkei.

Mr Majeke was taken from the Saso offices in King William's Town to Security Police headquarters in King William's Town. He was not allowed to collect his things at Dimbaza where he was staying.

Mr Majeke was elected last year as Natal regional secretary of Saso.

He was arrested on October 10 in connection with the "pro-Frelimo" rally and detained until April 2 this year.

In Durban the secretary general of Saso, Mr Tamsanqa Zani, 25, and a clerk Mr Boyce "Mathambo" Ntshona, were detained

under the Terrorism Act.

In Port Elizabeth Mr Bonisile "Mokie" Cekisani was detained.

In Johannesburg, Mr Ben Louw and Mr Winston Nkondweni were also detained. Mr Nkondweni was working for the BPC.

— DDR

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BREYTENBACH GOES ON TRIAL NEXT MONTH

By PETER MASON

Writer faces Terror Act charge

3/2 - Det. tra.

AFRIKAANS poet and writer Breyten Breytenbach is likely to be charged under the Terrorism Act and the Suppression of Communism Act. He will appear at a summary trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court, starting on November 10.

This was confirmed yesterday by Dr Percy Yutar, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who told me in a telephone interview from his home in Bloemfontein that he hoped to have the indictment against Breytenbach prepared this week.

Breytenbach was detained by Security Police in August while on a secret visit to South Africa.

If convicted under either Act, he could face the death penalty.

Said Dr Yutar: "We are endeavouring to start the summary trial on November 10. There is a tremendous amount of documentation to get through and my team and I are working at full pressure."

Two other people were likely to be charged with Breytenbach.

"We have two people in mind," he said, but added: "We have to make certain that the available evidence justifies our charging them."

Other detainees held following the detention of Breytenbach would not be released yet. "Those that we do



Dr Percy Yutar

not charge will be used as State witnesses."

Breytenbach would appear in a magistrate's court for remand to the Pretoria Supreme Court before November 10.

• Since Breytenbach was detained, about 11 other people have been picked up by security police.

Among them are Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, assistant to the director of the Christian Institute; Miss Jenny Curtis, archivist of the Institute of Race Relations; and Mr Glen Moss, a former Nuss leader.

FOR TRIAL OR CHARGES

SUN TIMES 19/10/75
By MARGARET SMITH

BREYTEN BREYTENBACH, the Afrikaans poet, will face charges under the Terrorism Act, and possibly also under the Suppression of Communism Act when he goes on trial in Pretoria on November 10. This was disclosed by Dr Percy Yutar, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, this week.

Informed sources say the case is likely to be one of the most sensational in South Africa since the Rivonia and Fischer trials. I was told this week that disclosures at the Breytenbach trial would be "an eye-opener."

An indication of the seriousness with which the State views the case is the strength of the State team. It will be led by Dr Yutar himself. With him will be Mr D. M. Rothwell, Deputy Attorney-General, Mr T. Verschoor and Mr J. van Jaarsveld.

Dr Yutar said the State team and the police were working "at full pressure" to deal with "voluminous evidence". Some of this was written evidence but there was other evidence as well, Dr Yutar said.

It is understood that the evidence that will be handed in to court will include a number of false passports. It has been widely reported that Breytenbach entered South Africa with a false passport in the name of a Christiaan Galaska.

Dr Yutar said some people now detained under the Terrorism Act might be charged with Breytenbach. There was no indication that any of the de-

tainees would be released. Those not charged would be called as State witnesses, he said.

"Once it is decided who will be accused, then, with due deliberation and through a process of elimination, it will be decided who will be State witnesses."

The case includes evidence of events outside South Africa, but Dr Yutar would not say whether any witnesses from overseas would be called.

Two months

Breytenbach has been detained under the Terrorism Act for two months. He was arrested on August 19 at Jan Smuts Airport when he was preparing to leave the country. He was in South Africa for 18 days, during which he met some of his writer

**'Voluminous'
evidence,
says Yutar**

3/2 - Detention

friends and discussed with them the possibility of having his latest book published in South Africa.

Shortly after his detention a number of other people, mainly students and young people connected with the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), were arrested and detained under the Terrorism Act. The authorities have said that these arrests were connected with Breytenbach's "secret" visit to South Africa.

Dr Yutar said that he had instructed all prosecutors in the Transvaal that wherever possible, no persons should be detained

for more than three months without being brought to trial.

If longer detention was imperative he should be notified and given full reasons. It was for this reason also that every effort had been made to bring Breytenbach to court as soon as possible.

"I believe in the saying that justice delayed is justice denied," Dr Yutar said. He did not want to detain people any longer than was absolutely necessary. It was not always possible, however, to unravel in a few weeks crimes which had possibly taken months or years to plan.

BREYTEN ON TERR

EDITORIAL OPINION

Principle of summary detention

Daily Disp. 20/10/75

It is important that the entire principle of opposition to detention without trial should be clearly understood by all citizens. At the moment there is still confusion about it, with people equating condemnation of an individual's detention with a belief in that individual's innocence.

This confusion leads the Prime Minister to crow over cases where the press has condemned the summary detention of a person, only to find that person later convicted in a court of law for a serious crime. This may be great fun for the Premier, but it evades the central point, which is that opposition to summary detention has nothing to do with guilt or innocence.

The Government's viewpoint is that the security of the country is better served if a person against whom they have evidence is not immediately brought to court, but held for questioning which may lead to other guilty ones. In practical terms this is no doubt true, but other considerations outweigh this.

The security of the state can only validly be seen as a logical extension of security of the individual, and if the security of the individual is compromised in this way it is a case of the cure being worse than the disease.

There is no amount of harm that any one man can do which can outweigh the general harm of abolishing habeas corpus. This has been established over hundreds of years of legal experience, and any temporary practical gain from abolishing it diminishes too seriously the overall good.

Therefore if the state has sufficiently serious evidence against a man to warrant his immediate detention, we say that man should immediately be confronted with this evidence and given a chance to reply publicly to it in open court.

The state declares its main enemy to be communism. Fair enough, but if the main evil of communism is loss of individual rights, which it is, then isn't summary detention without trial a victory for communism?

The best way to fight communism is with its opposite, liberal democracy. The best way to fight the enemies of individual rights is to promote and maintain individual rights, particularly the right to due process of law.

312 - Detention

Two more Saso men detained

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Two more Saso men were held by the Security Police at the Saso head office in Durban yesterday morning.

The men, Mr Kingdom Khotsoane and Mr Michael

Baba Jordan, were both said to have been detained for questioning.

This follows a few days after the arrest of the Saso Secretary General, Mr Thami Zani, and another Saso employee, Mr Boyce Ntshona.

Mr Ntshona was released on Sunday afternoon. Another three men, including Mr Vuyo Jack of Keiskammahoek, were detained in Durban at the weekend.

The latest detentions bring the number of people detained in the last five days to nine.

Mr Khotsoane, whose home is in Krugersdorp, was Transvaal Regional Secretary of Saso until he was arrested late in 1973 and charged with assaulting a member of the Security Police and also with perjury.

He served a prison sentence of 18 months which ended in April this year. At the end of September, he was appointed by the Saso Executive National Council to replace Mr Mapetla Mohapi as permanent organiser of the organisation. —DDC

Cape Times 22/6/75

Terror

312 - Defenda

Act—seven detained

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Seven leaders of the BPC (Black Peoples' Convention) and Saso (South African Students' Organization) have been detained under the Terrorism Act in the past week, bringing the number of people known to be held under the Act to 68.

The latest known detainees are Mr Thoma Manthata, a former vice-president of Saso, working for the South African Council of Churches; Mr Mike Jordan of Saso; Mr Kingdo Khutswane of Saso; Mr Thamsinga Zani of Saso; Mr Moki Cakesani of the BPC; Mr Winston Nkondo of the BPC; and Mr Ben Louw of Saso.

312 - Detention

Rand Daily Mail 22/10/75

Three more held under Terror Act

Staff Reporter

THREE people were detained under the Terrorism Act on Monday, bringing the number of people known to be held under the Act to 68.

In the past week, seven officials of the BPC (Black Peoples' Convention) and Saso (the South African Student Organisation) have been held.

In addition, three people charged under the Act are still being detained pending new trials, and four witnesses are still in detention.

Since the major spate of detentions in South Africa since August, 12 people, six Africans, three Coloureds, two Indians and a White have been released from detention under the Terrorism Act.

The latest known detainees are: Mr Thomas Manthata, a former vice-president of Saso, working for the SA Council of Churches, detained on Monday; Mr Mike Jordan, a Saso field worker detained in Durban on Monday; Mr Kingdom Khutswane, the Saso permanent organiser, detained in Durban on Monday; Mr Thamsanga Zani, the secretary-general of Saso, detained in Durban on Thursday; and at the same time Mr Moki Cekesani, of the BPC in Port Elizabeth; Mr Winston Nkondo, director of BPC Black Community Programmes in Johannesburg and Mr Ben Louw, who runs the Saso free university scheme. He was earlier detained with other Saso students for some

months before being released.

While 48 people are being detained in the Republic, sources in Windhoek yesterday reported that 20 people, including five clergy, are still being held under the Terrorism Act.

A number of people have been released from detention in South West Africa, but there have been three more arrests since the weekend.

**Saso leader
released —
another held**

Staff Reporter

THE Security Police have released Mr. Madikwe Manthata, former Saso vice-president, after two days —

er of the organisation. He is Mr. Jarius Kgokong, the chairman of Reeso, the Reef branch of Saso.

The Rand Daily Mail established by chance yesterday that Mr. Patrick Malsela, a laboratory technician at Baragwanath Hospital, was arrested by the Security Police two weeks ago. He has not been seen since.

312 - Deteksi



Yolande Breytenbach

Breyten's wife ^{Cape Times} seeks SA visa ^{23/10/75} ^{312-Detention}

By MIGNONNE CROZIER

MRS YOLANDE BREYTENBACH, whose husband, South African poet Breyten Breytenbach, is due to stand trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court on November 10, has applied for a visa to enter South Africa.

The Deputy-Secretary for the Department of the Interior, Mr. R. C. Lindeque, said yesterday that his department had received the application from Vietnamese-born Yolande Breytenbach, but it would be some time before it had gone through all the official channels.

A spokesman at the office of Minister of the Interior, Dr. Mulder, said the application had not yet reached the Minister, who would have the final right to grant or veto it.

Speaking from Onrus River, where she and her husband live, Breyten Breytenbach's mother, Mrs. J. S. Breytenbach, said yesterday she was not aware of the application — "but everything is so vague".

DISCUSSED VISIT

Mr. Jan Rabie, a writer and friend of Breyten Breytenbach's, said he had discussed Yolande's proposed visit "two nights ago" with Mr and Mrs Breytenbach.

"We didn't know when she would try to come because she did not know when the trial would actually be heard. She wasn't sure whether it had been set for November 10 for summary trial or just for remand."

"But Breyten very much wants her to come out," he said.

Mr. Rabie said he thought Yolande would stay with Breyten Breytenbach's brother, Commandant Jan Breytenbach in Pretoria.

SA 'must bend' is US plea

Star 24/10/75

(1) 317

(2) 153

(3) 312-DLF

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A Black American diplomat at the United Nations, Mr Clarence Mitchell, has appealed to the South African Government to "bend before the winds of change blowing through Southern Africa."

He said to do so would be in the interests of all South Africans.

Mr Mitchell, who made his plea in a speech to the special political committee yesterday, deplored the arrest and detention of South Africans with outspoken political attitudes.

"The United States deplores the detention of persons whose only act is outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid.

"The South African Government is courting disaster when such repressive measures have the effect of closing off all avenues for peaceful change," he said.

PEACEFUL

Mr Mitchell said the United States Government was pursuing a policy of actively seeking to encourage peaceful change in South Africa and a departure from policies which denied basic human rights to all South Africans.

"To this end, we have adopted a policy of communication, to impress upon the Government of South Africa our opposition to apartheid, to signal our unequivocal support for changes in the political and social system in South Africa, and to maintain contacts with all members of the South African population — including those not permitted to participate in the governing of that country."

EXPOSED

Mr Mitchell added: "It is the belief of my government that South Africa should be exposed to the relentless and unceasing demands of the world community to eradicate the apartheid system.

"The United States Government calls on the

312 — Detention

'Cells' plot alleged

SUN. TIMES
26/10/75

312 - Detention

BREYTEN BREYTENBACH, the leading Afrikaans writer who was detained by the Security Police in August, will probably be charged with being a member of the Communist Party and entering South Africa to set up cells for a subversive organisation.

When he was charged Breytenbach had changed his appearance and was alleged to be travelling on a false passport in the name of Galaska.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Percy Yutar, has said that Breytenbach will be charged under the Terrorism Act, and possibly under the Suppression of Communism Act.

I understand that the charges against Mr Breytenbach will include:

- Being a member of the Communist Party.
- Entering South Africa to set up cells for a subversive organisation.
- Working on behalf of the African National Congress (ANC), which is banned in South Africa.
- Co-operating with the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and the Defence and Aid Fund.
- Entering South Africa to arrange for information to be forwarded overseas.
- Planning to start an underground publication.
- Bringing forged passports into the country.

Two weeks from tomorrow Mr Breytenbach will go on trial in the Supreme Court, Pretoria. Informed sources have said the hearing is likely to be one of the most sensational in South Africa since the Rivonia and Fischer trials.

Serious

How seriously the State considers the case is clear from the composition of the prosecution team, which will be headed by the Attorney-General Dr Yutar. He will be assisted by his deputies, Mr Dennis Rothwell, and Mr T. Verschoor and Mr J. van Jaarsveld.

Breytenbach has been detained under the Terrorism Act for about two months. He was arrested on August 19 at Jan Smuts Airport when he was preparing to leave South Africa after a stay of 18 days.

Shortly after Breytenbach's detention other people, mainly students and young people connec-

ted with the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), were arrested and detained under the Terrorism Act. The authorities have said that these arrests were connected with Breytenbach's visit to South Africa.

Last week Dr Yutar told the SUNDAY TIMES that some other people detained under the Terrorism Act might be charged with Breytenbach. He said there was no indication that any of the detainees would be released. Those not charged would be called as State witnesses.

In the only statement he would make this week, Dr Yutar said:

"If Breytenbach appears on his own we expect the case to last only a week or two. If there are other accused then, of course, the case will take much longer."

● Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, has granted Yolande Breytenbach permission to come to South Africa to see her husband and attend his trial.

The prison authorities are likely to allow Mrs Breytenbach to visit her husband, even if he is still a detainee under the Terrorism Act. His elderly parents, Mr and Mrs Johannes Breytenbach, visited him last week, and all the White detainees have been allowed visits from their families.

By NEIL
HOOPER and
MARGARET
SMITH

SUNDAY EARLY EXTRA
EXPRESS

15c Cape air delivery 20c Prices elsewhere — Back Page
JOHANNESBURG
OCTOBER 26, 1975

(312 - Defeat)
Terror Act poet'

I'M



● Yolande with Breyten during their 1973 visit to South Africa. The Express has blocked out Breytenbach's face in terms of a ruling by the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger

AGAIN, SAY

YOLANDE SPEAKS

● From Page One

African Associated Newspapers: Mr Gordon Young, a final year BA student at the University of Cape Town; Mr Patrick Martens, a third year B Comm student at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Norman Lewis, a sales man and former Wits student; Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, assistant director of the Christian Institute; and Mr Glen Moss, a Johannesburg member of Nusas.

Whether or not the detainees are called as witnesses, they will be held in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act for the duration of the trial.

The Act empowers the State to detain material witnesses if there is a possibility they may attempt to flee or may be intimidated.

When the trial begins, the State will lead dramatic evidence of a face-to-face confrontation between Breytenbach and detectives at Jan Smuts Airport on August 18. At the time of his arrest, the poet was about to board a plane for Paris. He was unaware that he had been shadowed by police.

Detectives, led by Colonel H. Broodryk, worked night and day on the case after the public protest that the detainees should be brought to trial as soon as possible.

YOLANDE BREYTENBACH, beautiful Vietnamese wife of the detained South African poet, Breyten, said yesterday she was longing to see her husband and hoping she would be able to visit him in jail during his trial.

"I am praying that the South African authorities will let me see Breyten," a tearful Mrs Breytenbach said at her Paris flat after hearing she had been granted a visa to visit South Africa.

She angrily refuted suggestions of a rift in her marriage and denied allegations that she had shown a complete lack of interest in her husband's welfare since his arrest by Security Branch officers at Jan Smuts Airport in August.

"I have made repeated inquiries through the French Embassy in Pretoria," she told a South African friend. "Embassy officials have assured me that Breyten is being well treated and that he is in good health."

In her first public reaction to her husband's sensational arrest, Mrs Breytenbach said French authorities had made it clear she would not be allowed to see her husband in detention before he was brought to trial.

It was for this reason that she did not apply for a visa

Oct 26, 75

s Vietnamese wife talks

PRAYING TO SEE BREYTEN YOLANDE

By TIM
CLARKE

to visit South Africa until the trial date was made public.

Breytenbach's trial — expected to match the Rivonia trial of the 1960s for spectacular revelations — begins in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on or about November 10. He faces charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts.

I learnt this week that the State will probably prosecute only one of the 10 other people who have been held with Breytenbach under Section Six of the Terrorism Act since mid-August and early September.

He is Gerry Mare, 26-year-old son of a Zululand Bantu Affairs Commissioner. Mr Mare will face similar charges to those faced by Breytenbach.

The nine other detainees, all connected with Nusas, the Institute of Race Relations or the Christian Institute, may give evidence for the State.

They are: the Rev James Polley, a former Methodist minister and a member of the department of extra-mural studies at the University of Cape Town; Mr Karel Tip, outgoing president of Nusas; Mrs Durten Rohm, pregnant wife of the Pretoria scientist, Dr Herman Rohm.

Mr Lawrence Dworkin, a cadet journalist with South

Arrested after 3 1/2 *detention* father's funeral

Staff Reporter

MR THEO MOATSHE, 35, only son of Mr Ambrose Moatshe, a prominent Lichtenburg businessman who was buried at the weekend, was arrested after his father's funeral by Security Police.

Mr Moatshe, who died at the age of 69, was an executive member of the Seoposengoe Party, the opposition party in Bophuthatswana.

Yesterday, his wife, Mrs Sibongile Moatshe, 34, who was present at the funeral, said four security policemen arrested her husband at his father's home.

Their only child, Mangaliso, a five-year-old boy, saw his father arrested. He knew he was taken away by the police because he was handcuffed.

Mr Moatshe's wife is living with her mother in Orlando East.

It is not yet known what charges, if any, will be brought against Mr. Moatshe.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Security Police in Mafeking said the commanding officer was not available for comment.

Mr Lwandle Charles Mthombeni, of Orlando East, an executive member of the Reef branch of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), was also arrested by Security Police on Friday morning.

His grandfather, Mr Joseph Sebata, said yesterday three Coloured Security Policemen came to the house in Orlando East at about 4.00 am.

"My son Aaron went to answer the loud knock and was punched and manhandled on opening the door. Another said 'it's not him'," he said. They then went to the bedroom where Charles was sleeping and handcuffed him.

He too was manhandled, he said.

(3/2 - det. no. 3)
Cape Times 30/10/75
**US claim on SA
is 'downright lie'**

HEIDELBERG. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, last night described as "a downright lie" a statement made in the United Nations by the United States representative deploring the detention of people in South Africa whose only action had been to be outspoken opponents of the system of apartheid.

Addressing a report-back meeting here, Mr Vorster reacted to a speech on Zionism at the UN by the US representative, Mr Mitchell.

Mr Vorster said that, candidly, he hated to say such a thing about a country of which South Africa was a friend, and which it recognized as its leader in the free world.

"But there comes a time when this sort of thing must be answered in public."

Mr Vorster said that South Africa was no longer represented at the United Nations and could not therefore refute Mr Mitchell's statement at the world body.

He challenged the US State Department to name one individual who had been arrested and detained solely because of his outspoken opposition to apartheid.

"I say unequivocally that no man has been arrested for that. Good heavens, there are 48 people in Parliament who are continually criticizing the system. There are hundreds of thousands walking the streets of Johannesburg, and there are editors in their newspaper offices who are continually doing this."

"I must say to the United States on behalf of my country that this is just going too far. I take the strongest exception to this type of remark from a country which South Africa regards as a friend."

Mr Vorster admitted that people had been detained in South Africa and for this he accepted full responsibility. — Sapa

F.M. 31/10/75? 312-Detention

That while Mr Smith and Mr Vorster may not see eye-to-eye on all things, when it comes to locking up opponents they're soul brothers?

SA's Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger has over the past year or so detained an indeterminable number of people under the Terrorism Act, and Rhodesia has more political prisoners today than when the country was brought into the détente exercise last December.

Before last year's Lusaka summit, Christian Care (CC), an organisation which provides assistance for dependents of detainees, had 432 names on its books. According to its records, 97 of these were released in partial fulfilment of the Lusaka Agreement. But CC now has 582 detainees registered for assistance, and there are a further 82 names on the waiting list, pending investigation of their circumstances and needs.

A CC spokesman stressed that the total of 664 does not represent all Rhodesian detainees — only those who have needy dependents.

SAIRR's concern for Miss Jeanette Curtis

RACE RELATIONS NEWS
OCTOBER 75 312-DET-100

The South African Institute of Race Relations has learned with deep concern that a member of its staff, Miss Jeanette Curtis, has been detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, 1967.

The Institute has constantly condemned this Act as being a gross violation of the Rule of Law and of almost every principle of justice on which civilised states have built their system of law. The Act is so wide in its scope that it enables the authorities, by executive action alone, to detain without trial persons who may be guilty of no offence and are held for purposes of interrogation only or of comparatively trivial offences having nothing to do with terrorism as it is commonly understood.

In the case of Miss Curtis the Institute reaffirms the attitude it has consistently adopted since 1967, that either she should be released or that charges should be brought against her, that she should be tried in open court (not secretly in police headquarters) and only if she is found guilty by due process of law should she be subjected to any form of incarceration.

MRS BRIDGETTE MABANDLA

The Institute also draws attention to the case of Mrs Bridgette Mabandla, the Organiser of the Institute's Youth Programme in Durban, which further exemplifies the injustices of the Terrorism Act in its operation. She was arrested in September 1974 and held incommunicado under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for more than five months. She was released without any charges being laid against her, which suggests that the authorities were in fact unable to formulate any charges. Today (September 23) we learnt with deep concern that she and her husband have been banned by the usual arbitrary process under the Suppression of Communism Act. In terms of the banning order they have been placed under house arrest and confined to the remote magisterial district of Tsolo in the Transkei.

The Institute expresses its abhorrence of these arbitrary acts which place the Minister above the courts.

—Statement, with which the Staff Association of the Institute associated itself, issued by the Director, 23 September 1975.

Detained in the Cape

The recent spate of detentions has not left the Cape Western Institute untouched. One of those detained, James Polley, is a member of the Regional Committee.

"We can only repeat the call made by the Executive Committee in June —that the Terrorism Act should be repealed. The Act has no place in a society that claims to be based on a system of justice, rather than executive discretion," writes the regional chairman.

Moynihan statement 'mistaken'

11/31/75
(2) 316
(3) 312 - Detention

11/1/75 Weekend Argus Correspondent

NEW YORK. — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr R. F. Botha, yesterday described as incorrect a statement issued by his United States counterpart, Mr Daniel P. Moynihan, on the controversy over political detainees in South Africa.

The clash began when a United States representative, Mr Clarence Mitchell, alleged in a speech to the UN's Special Political Committee that many South Africans were being detained whose only act was outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid.

OUTSPOKEN

Reacting, the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, said Mr Mitchell had told a 'downright lie' and he challenged him to name a single person who had been detained in South Africa solely because of opposition to apartheid.

Today Mr Moynihan said in a statement: 'Prime Minister Vorster's statement about Clarence Mitchell is completely unwarranted. Mr Mitchell had his facts right. South Africa has its policy wrong.

'The Prime Minister has challenged Mr Mitchell to name persons who, in Mr Mitchell's words, are detained for their "outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid." Mr Mitchell

will respond in an appropriate manner.'

Asked if he accepted Mr Moynihan's statement, Mr Botha said: 'I do not consider that to be a reply to the Prime Minister's challenge and would not wish to say more except that an obvious mistake — I assume it was unintentional — crept into Mr Moynihan's statement.

'In quoting Mr Mitchell's statement — the same statement to which the Prime Minister has reacted — Mr Moynihan omitted the word "only" thereby giving the Prime Minister's challenge a totally different meaning.'

Cape Times
1/11/75

~~4-377~~
~~2-376~~

3 312-Denton

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Daniel Moynihan, attacked the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday for his attack on a member of the United States delegation, Mr Clarence Mitchell, and gave Mr Mitchell the go-ahead to unleash his own attack on Mr Vorster.

Mr Mitchell was expected to make his response in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, the place where he made the remarks that enraged Mr Vorster.

"Mr Mitchell had his facts right. South Africa has its policy wrong", said Mr Moynihan.

He dismissed as "com-

pletely unwarranted" the Prime Minister's claim that Mr Mitchell told "a downright lie" when he maintained that South Africans were detained "whose only act is outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid".

"Mr Vorster's statement about Clarence Mitchell is completely unwarranted," the Ambassador an-

nounced. "Mr Mitchell had his facts right. South Africa has its policy wrong.

"The Prime Minister has challenged Mr Mitchell to name persons who, in Mr Mitchell's words, are detained for their 'outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid' Mr Mitchell will respond in an appropriate manner".

United Nations officials continue to be perplexed over the reason why Mr Vorster chose to tangle with the United States at this point, and over this one phrase in a speech which otherwise spelt out to the United Nations the United States resolve to "communicate" with the Republic rather than encourage isolation.

Mr Mitchell, who is Black, is the Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

He serves in the United States delegation as one of the so-called public members who are named every year by the White House, and his statements in the Assembly are made on behalf of the United States Government, not in any capacity.

Mr Moynihan is understood to have been delighted by the opportunity afforded him to re-establish some of his credibility with Black Africa — just at the moment when he is seeking their votes against the dangerously controversial General Assembly resolution denouncing Zionism as a form of racism, and likening it to apartheid.

"It was a godsend," according to one informed source.

Breytenbach laid 'trail of blunders'

SUN. TIMES
2/11/75

By NEIL HOOPER

312-Det. Ho.

THE AFRIKAANS writer, Breyten Breytenbach, was caught by the Security Police because he acted naively and made a "series of blunders" when he arrived in South Africa on a false passport 2½ months ago, a reliable police source disclosed yesterday.

He said Breytenbach's detention was also the result of his giving certain people copies of an "action plan" which they had failed to destroy as instructed.

Last week the SUNDAY TIMES disclosed that Breytenbach would probably be charged with being a member of the Communist Party and with entering South Africa to set up cells for a subversive organisation.

"He was caught because of a whole series of blun-

ders," the police source told me.

"He was very stupid to come to South Africa as Christiaan Galazka and then to introduce himself to certain other writers as Breyten Breytenbach.

"That happened in the Victoria Hotel, Johannesburg. He stayed there as Galazka and approached friends and told them he would meet them in the foyer of the hotel, but didn't say he was registered under another name.

"How could you expect him to do this without any-one thinking that some-

thing was fishy?"

He had brought many documents from overseas.

"These documents link him with some people who have been detained. He gave copies to them and they were supposed to destroy them, but didn't," the source said.

Breytenbach will appear in the Supreme Court a week tomorrow on charges under the Terrorism Act. Informed sources have said that the trial — which is expected to last at least a week — is likely to be one of the most sensational since the Rivonia and Bram Fischer trials.

Still waiting for 'proof' — Vorster

5-111
(2) 312 - Detention.....

ARGUS 3/11/78
JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, said when interviewed by television news last night that he was surprised the United States Congressman Mr Clarence Mitchell was prepared to level serious charges against South Africa but not to answer his challenge.
The Prime Minister said he had done no more than to ask the United

States to reply on Mr Mitchell's allegations that the United States deplores the detention of persons whose 'only act' is outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid.

It had nothing whatsoever to do with separate residential areas or influx control or other matters, and he was still waiting anxiously for an answer, with the necessary proof, the Prime Minister added. — Sapa.

Botha silent on detention claim

D.O.

5/11/75

④ 312 - Detention

② 317

③ 316

UNITED NATIONS — The South African and US ambassadors to the UN conferred for an hour here against the background of a row over an American delegate's charge about apartheid which Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, called "a downright lie."

The South African envoy, Mr R. E. "Pik" Botha, said afterwards that it had been a frank and friendly discussion with his US counterpart, Mr Daniel Moynihan.

Asked if he had convinced Mr Moynihan that the statement by one of his subordinates, Mr Clarence Mitchell, that people were jailed in South Africa for opposing apartheid was false, Mr Botha said: "I would not like to comment on that."

Mr Moynihan had not elaborated on the charge, Mr Botha said, adding that the conversation was useful.

He denied emphatically a report that the meeting was in the nature of a confrontation.

On the contrary, he said, it was arranged before Mr Mitchell made his speech

in the General Assembly's special political committee, and Mr Vorster replied to it.

The two diplomats exchanged views on a number of issues of mutual interest, Mr Botha said.

The ambassador, who is also his country's chief diplomatic representative to the United States, will return to Washington today.

He said the position about South African representation at the UN was unchanged.

The delegation has not taken its seat in the General Assembly, having been excluded at last year's session.

During the interview, Mr Botha expressed indignation over an editorial printed in a Johannesburg newspaper last Thursday which accused him of "a shabby deception" in his portrayal of conditions in South Africa in a television programme shown in the US.

He said that a videotape of his appearance, with New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis, had been dispatched to South Africa and he challenged the newspaper "to justify what they wrote" after they studied the tape.

Mr Botha also said the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza" the showing of which preceded his discussion with Mr Lewis, should be broadcast in South Africa to place his rebuttal in proper context.

He denied that it had been photographed illegally and the film smuggled out of South Africa. "Any tourist can go to South Africa and take this kind of pictures," Mr Botha said.

"I could make exactly the same kind of film in the US in a number of States."

During his New York visit, he addressed the men's club of a fashionable synagogue, whose cantor, Joseph Malonay served for 44 years at Johannesburg's Yeoville synagogue.

Mr Botha said he told his audience that South Africa was not a racist country but one where different people could retain their separate identities, pursue their own cultural activities and attain self-government.

He also rejected attempts to make use of the domestic situation in South Africa as part of campaigns for or against a pending UN resolution to declare Zionism racist.

He cited a letter from black American supporters of Israel who said the resolution would hurt the fight against apartheid and that Mrs Helen Suzman, progref MP for

Black consciousness is the aim,

Lambert Pringle

Rather than indulge in futile protest against detention, Black people are working to maintain and develop Black consciousness in South Africa, the Christian Institute says in a report issued today.

Detentions are accepted as an inevitable consequence of being involved in the struggle for a

better and just society in South Africa.

The report says at least 70 people have been detained in South Africa and South West Africa are being detained in terms of the Terrorism Act.

"The power with which the security police are invested by the Terrorism Act and the strategy of their exercise which is sanctioned by the same Act make it impossible to

give an accurate account of the situation," the report says.

"The number of detainees can only be estimated. Even the names of some are unknown."

"The CI says that the present security police action is so intense and widespread that some attempt must be made to record what information is available as evidence of

the "oppressive nature of the means used to suppress opposition groupings in this country."

Most people detained are Black, however, says the CI, recently a number of Whites have had to face the "fear and agony of incommunicado detention."

The report warns that because of the protection which the Terrorism Act

offers security police, it is becoming increasingly likely that the Act and more often than banings, the perpetrators of the Terrorism Act will have a free hand to detain whom they wish with the full knowledge that their actions need never be accounted for beyond the walls of the interroga-

tion room or prison where the detainee is held.

"This human law is being used extensively and there is no indication that it is likely to be used less in the future. On the contrary, more and more people are likely to find themselves in similar circumstances."

Protests, says the report, will not lead to the repeal of the Act, at most

says CI report

they may have a slight influence on how soon detainees are released.

The report claims that it was only when prominent Whites were detained that the voice of protest was heard. Only then was the detention of Blacks considered.

Within the Black community there was deep resentment and anger at the detention.

The report says it is no coincidence that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is accompanied by General van den Bergh, head of BOSS, and General Goldsmid, head of the Security Force, on his trips out of the country to foster his moves towards defence.

"For it is upon the effectiveness of these two

organizations in suppressing any real opposition at home that his moves towards détente and the maintenance of the present political and economic domination depend."

The CI says it is not sufficient to protest against detention and the Act itself. "What needs to be opposed is the whole system."

Do not write in this margin

3/2 - 64-40

Envoy rejects PM's challenge

*Cape Times
10/11/75*

1-317
2-311
3-312 - Det. - 10/11/75

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Clarence Mitchell rejects as "a trap" Mr Vorster's challenge to prove his "downright lie" by naming any individual arrested in South Africa solely because of outspoken opposition to apartheid.

"It may be helpful to know that it just happens that I am a lawyer and I have been working in the human rights field for 30 years, so I understand the trap that is set when your opponent says, 'give me one example'." Mr Mitchell told me with a laugh. "I'm not going to fall into that. I reject that as any way to deal with this question".

Instead, he is working on a "constructive" and detailed response to the Prime Minister's attack on the things he said as a United States representative to the United Nations.

When not at the United Nations, Mr Mitchell is an executive of the moderate-leaning National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

On October 23 in a committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Mitchell assailed the "odious and abhorrent" and "brutalizing" apartheid system and said that the United States deplored the detention of people whose only act was outspoken opposition to it.

312 - Detainees
**Mass for
Natal Mass 12/11/75
detainees**

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG.

A SPECIAL service for detainees and for justice and reconciliation in South Africa is to be held at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Loop Street next Friday.

The service will be held by the Rev. Brian Brown, Natal director of the Christian Institute, who will also deliver an address and will be followed by an all-night vigil.

A special Midnight Mass for detainees will be celebrated by Father Charles Struve.

The Mass has been arranged by the Commission for Justice and Reconciliation of the Archdiocese of Durban.

US lawyer interviews Owambo detainees

WINDHOEK — A former professor of law at Harvard University, Dr Erwin Griswold, had been given permission by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to interview a number of people detained since the murder of Chief Filmon Elifas, former Chief Minister of Owambo, sources said here yesterday.

Permission was granted after Dr Griswold had negotiations with Mr Kruger in Pretoria. The detainees were being interviewed here yesterday after being flown from Owambo where they have been held.

A senior officer of the Security Police also flew

to Windhoek yesterday to organise the meeting between Dr Griswold and the detainees, the sources said.

The officer did not attend the meeting with Dr Griswold.

Observers here regard the step by Mr Kruger to allow the interview as unprecedented. The detainees are being held in terms of the Terrorism Act and Proclamation R17 which provides for detention without trial.

Such detainees may not be interviewed by attorneys or visited by members of their family.

Sources said Dr Griswold was acting indirectly on behalf of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa as well as the Owambo-Kavango Lutheran Church.

The head of the Evangelical Church, Dr Lukas de Vries, and Bishop Leonard Auala, head of the Owambo-Kavango Lutheran Church, have so far been refused access to the detainees.

Legal representation for the detainees when they were brought to court would be considered after Dr Griswold had interviewed them.

Dr Griswold declined to speak to journalists yesterday.

Asked about the talks, Dr De Vries said Dr Griswold had been instructed by the Lutheran World Federation to advise it on steps to be taken to assist the detainees.

Among the detainees are a number of prominent Swapo and church leaders.

The Attorney-General for South West Africa, Mr J. Nothing, said a provisional date had been set—December 1—for the first groups of the detainees to appear at a summary trial in the supreme court here.

They would appear on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Nothing emphasised that their appearance would not be directly in connection with the assassination of Chief Elifas. —SAPA.

1. 224
3/2 - Detention

Mother detained under Terror Act

Staff Reporter

THE MOTHER of a four-month-old baby, Mrs Nom-sisi Khuzwayo, who formerly worked in the Johannesburg office of Black Community Programmes, has been detained under the Terrorism Act in Durban.

Her detention yesterday, a day after being questioned by the Security Police, brings the present total number of people known to be held under the Terrorism Act to more than 60.

The Rand Daily Mail has also learnt of the detention of three youths in Claremont Township in Durban in mid-October. They are Mr Thembani

Phanzi, Mr Vuyo Jack and Mr Sotomela Ndukwana. They are all being held under the Terrorism Act.

A number of detainees have been brought to court in the past week.

They include Mr Molefe Pheto, Mr Wizman Hamilton, Mr Ray Burgers, and Mr Christopher McGluwa, who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Thursday charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Pheto is due to appear on December 10. He was refused bail. Mr Hamilton, Mr Burgers and Mr McGluwa, who are due to appear on trial on December 4, were each granted bail of R500.

3/2 - Detention

My days in solitary

8.0. 27/4/75

by Jenny Curtis

JOHANNESBURG

Jenny Curtis — fingers trembling and glasses slipping up and down her sensitive profile—smoked her way through the first hours of freedom yesterday as she opened her soul and talked about her 64 days in solitary confinement.

She was one of several people detained during the trial of Mr Breyten Breytenbach, some of whom gave evidence and were granted indemnities.

Those first moments of freedom since her detention on September 23 also meant sharing the anguish of the poet on the day he was jailed for nine years for plotting against South Africa.

"Poor Breyten," she said, when she heard the news at lunch.

"One can't condemn Breyten for dissociating himself from his actions, which he presumably took with full knowledge of their consequences and implications."

"But Breyten can't dissociate himself from the basic injustice of the situation that led him into this ghastly mess."

Jenny, 26, sister of former Nusas leader Neville Curtis now living in exile in Australia, regards herself as one of the casualties of "the whole sad saga of the Breytenbach case."

She said of Breyten's statement, apologising to the Prime Minister and to others he had hurt, and thanking the Security Police for their humane treatment and courtesy during his detention:

"I do not associate myself with Breyten's subversive actions. I don't even know what they are because I know nothing of what went on in the trial. But what his statement primarily expresses from the little I've been able to read is the anguish of those who see a situation in which people can't live full human lives."

"It's a sad comment on South African society when a man such as Breyten, who is not a politician but an artist, is driven to involvement by the pain of his personal situation where he is exiled from his country because of his

marriage."

Jenny, who is an executive member of the Industrial Aid Society, which was mentioned in evidence last week, denied it had any critical ties or links with Mr Barend Schutte, who was named as one of Breyten's co-conspirators.

"When I was introduced to Schutte he said he was a member of the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions. It was only on this basis that I explained the structure of the IAS to him," she said.

"It never occurred to me that he was concerned with anything else other than acquiring information on trade unions."

Jenny described her treatment in detention as fair. She was neither tortured nor made to stand. She was given an opportunity to write out her statement.

"But there is really nothing as awful as having nothing to do, read or write or have no knowledge of the outside world."

She played endless games of solitaire with dried fruit pips and matchsticks, memorised huge passages from the Bible, made up bridge hands and tried to fashion a chess board which she gave up because she wasn't good enough to play with herself.

Jenny, who is a librarian in the archives of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said: "My hardest times were when I had no cigarettes, for the first three weeks."

More than anything else, she prayed "God, how I prayed."

Others released were: the outgoing president of Nusas, Mr Karel Tip; a former vice-president of Nusas, Mr R. G. Young; the wife of a Pretoria nuclear scientist, Mrs Claire Rohm; a Nusas executive member, Mr Gerry Mare; a trainee journalist with South African Associated Newspapers, Mr L. Dworkin; a University of Cape Town lecturer, Mr J. Polley; an ex-Wits SRC president, Mr G. Moss; a Christian Institute organiser, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt; a salesman, Mr N. Lewis; and a Wits student, Mr N. Martens.

— DDC-SAPA

312 - ~~Political trial~~ Del. C. Ho.

FOR THE JOURNALIST AND JOURNALIST

IN THE JOURNALIST AND JOURNALIST (IT)

Cape Times 1/12/78

3/2 - Detention

139 detained in past 14 months

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The security police are known to have detained at least 139 Blacks under the Terrorism Act in the past 14 months in a sustained crackdown on certain Black organizations.

At present 59 people are being held under the Act without being charged, 25 are facing charges under the Act, 51 people who were detained have been released, three people have been convicted under the Terrorism Act and one recalcitrant witness has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The organizations are: Saso (South African Student Organization); BPC (Black Peoples' Convention); Swapo (South West African Peoples' Organization); Adro (Anti-Coloured Representative Council Front) and Nayo (National Youth Organization).

RELEASED

Most of their top officials have been detained or charged under the Terrorism Act, while a number have been released by the police.

Also detained in the past months have been a number of people connected with Black theatre groups.

At present 59 people are known to be held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Most are in solitary confinement without access to lawyers, family or friends, while a few have been allowed visits from family members.

None of these people has been charged. Some have been in detention for nine months, while most were arrested in the months since August.

They include 27 people — most of whom are top Swapo members — held in connection with the murder of Chief Elifas of Owambo in August. Seven people are due to face charges under the Terror-

ism Act in Windhoek today in connection with the murder.

So far three of the 139 people held in the past 14 months have been convicted under the Terrorism Act. David Seleane, Wesile Ngalo and Eric Molubi, at separate trials, were each sentenced to five years, the mandatory sentence in terms of the Act. A recalcitrant witness in the Molubi trial was sent to jail for four months.

Of the 25 people facing charges under the Act, 16 have not yet been brought to trial though they have made court appearances in Johannesburg. Nine Saso and BPC leaders, part of the original group of 13, detained in August and September last year after the pro-Frelimo rallies, have been on trial since August.

Of the 51 people known to have been released from detention, 11 were held incommunicado for a year or more and 13 others for five months.

Six of these released

were immediately put under banning and restriction orders for five years. They are Mr Menziwe Mbeo (detained 149 days), Mr Pimzile Majekwe (164 days), Mr Mapetha Mohapi (173 days), Mr Revabalam Cooper (188 days) and Mr Steve Corolus (154 days).

The sixth person, Mrs Bridgette Mabandla, from Durban, was detained with her husband, Mr Lindelwe Mabandla (already banned) for 170 days. After their release they were banished to Tsolo in the Transkei, but are reported to have subsequently fled to Botswana.

On November 13 Raymond Suttner was sentenced to 7½ years under the Suppression of Communism Act, and this week Breyten Breytenbach was sentenced to nine years under the Terrorism Act. The 13 White detainees held in terms of the Terrorism Act in connection with the two trials, have all been released.

139 held in sustained SP crackdown

312 - Detention

RDM 1/12/75

By CLIVE EMDON
THE Security Police are known to have detained at least 139 Blacks under the Terrorism Act in the past 14 months in a sustained crackdown on certain Black organisations.

Fifty-nine people are being held under the Act without being charged; 25 are facing charges under the Act; 51 who were detained have been released; three have been convicted under the Terrorism Act and one recalcitrant witness has been sentenced to four months' jail.

The organisations are the South African Student Organisation, Black Peo-

ples' Convention, South West Africa People's Organisation, Anti-Coloured Representative Council Front and National Youth Organisation.

Most of their top officials have been detained or charged under the Terrorism Act, while some have been released by the police.

Also detained in the past months have been a number of people connected with Black theatre groups.

Most of the 59 known to be held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act are in solitary confinement without ac-

cess to lawyers, family or friends. A few have been allowed family visits.

None of these people have been charged. Some have been in detention for nine months, while most have been arrested since August.

They include 27 people, mainly top Swapo members held in connection with the murder of Chief Elifas of Owambo in August. Seven people are due to face charges under the Terrorism Act in Windhoek today in connection with the murder.

So far three of the 139 people held in the past 14 months have been convicted under the Terrorism Act. David Seleane, Wesile Ngalo and Eric Molubi at separate trials, were each sentenced to five years' jail, the mandatory minimum sentence.

A recalcitrant witness in the Molubi trial was jailed for four months.

Of the 25 people facing charges under the Act, 16 have not yet been brought to trial though they have made court appearances in Johannesburg. Nine Saso and BPC leaders, part of the original group of 13, detained in August and September last year after the pro-Frelimo rallies, have been on trial since August.

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The sixth person, Mrs. Bridgette Mabandla, from Durban, was detained with her husband, Mr. Lindelwe Mabandla (already banned), for 170 days.

● On November 13 Raymond Suttner was jailed for 7 years, six months, under the Suppression of Communism Act, and this week Breyten Breytenbach was sentenced to nine years under the Terrorism Act.

139 black detainees during 14 month

D.O. 1/12/75

JOHANNESBURG — The Security Police are known to have detained at least 139 blacks under the Terrorism Act in the past 14 months, in a sustained crackdown on certain black organisations.

At present, 59 people are being held under the Act without being charged; 25 are facing charges under the Act; and 51 people who were detained have been released. Three people have been convicted under the Terrorism Act and one recalcitrant witness sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The organisations are: Saso (South African Student Organisation), BPC (Black Peoples' Convention), Swapo (South West African Peoples' Organisation), Afro (Anti-Coloured Representative Council Trust) and Nayo (National Youth Organisation).

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Also detained in the past month have been a number of people connec-

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They include 27 people — most of whom are top Swapo members — held in connection with the murder of Chief Elifas of Owambo in August.

So far three of the 139 people held in the past 14 months have been convicted under the Terrorism Act.

Of the 25 people facing charges under the Act, 16 have not yet been brought to trial though they have made court appearances in Johannesburg. Nine Saso and BPC leaders, part of the original group of 13 detained in August and September last year after the pro-Frelimo rallies, have been on trial since August.

Of the 51 people known to have been released from detention, 11 were held incommunicado for a year or more and 13 others for five months. — DDC.

312 - Detention

ARGUS 4/12/75 (312 - ~~Adm. Sec.~~) Def. Sec.

Seven men detained in Maritzburg

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Four Edendale hospital employees and at least three other people have been detained by the Security Police in Maritzburg in connection with alleged offences under the Terrorism Act.

Colonel G. J. Dreyer, chief of the Security Police here, confirmed today that the seven men were being held and that they would be charged under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Security Police investigations had not yet stopped, he said.

The seven in custody are Siphon Kubheka (32), Truman Magubane (32), Harry Gwala (55), who is presently under a banning order, Sampson John Nene, France Kunene, Anthony Xaba, and Stanley Msibi.

It is understood that four men were arrested near the Swaziland border on Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, members of the Security Police arrested Siphon Kubheka, a clerk, at his desk in the admitting section of Edendale Hospital. Mr. Kubheka, who was involved in youth work, lived in Sobantu Village with his wife and child. He had been at Edendale Hospital for 10 years.

In the afternoon, the same security policemen returned and detained Truman Magubane, a clerk in the catering section of the hospital. He also lived at Sobantu Village and has a wife and six children.

Mr. Harry Gwala was detained at his home in

Edendale early on Sunday morning. The security police searched his house and took possession of books. Mr. Gwala was under a banning order that expires in 1977.

John Nene and France Kunene also worked at Edendale Hospital, on the administrative side. They were detained at their homes in Edendale early this week.

No information about Anthony Xaba or Stanley Msibi was available. It is not known when they were taken into custody.

HOSPITAL MEN TO BE CHARGED

5/12/75

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Commissioner of Police, General G. L. Prinsloo, confirmed last night that the seven men held by the Security Police here would be charged under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Four of the men worked at Edendale Hospital.

The first to be arrested, Mr. Sipho Kubheka (32) and Mr. Truman Magubane (32)

were taken in custody from the hospital on Sunday.

Mr. Kubheka, an admitting clerk for 10 years, lived with his wife and child in Sobantu vil-

lage. Mr. Magubane is married with six children and worked in the catering section of the hospital.

Other Edendale Hospital employees, Mr. Sampson Nene and Mr. France Kunene, were arrested in the week at their homes in Edendale.

The fifth to be arrested, Mr. Harry Gwala, who is under a banning order which expires in 1977, was arrested at his Edendale home early on Sunday.

Information about the other two, Mr. Anthony Xaba and Mr. Stanley Msibi, was not available last night.

312 - Defector

Seven detained in Maritzburg

RDM 5/12/75

MARITZBURG. — Four Edendale Hospital employees and at least three other people have been detained by Security Police in Maritzburg in connection with alleged offences under the Terrorism Act.

Colonel G. J. Dreyer, Chief of the Maritzburg Security Police, confirmed yesterday that seven men were being held and that they would be charged under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Security Police investigations had not yet ended, he said.

The seven in custody are: Mr Siphso Kubheka, 32, Mr Truman Magubane, 32, Mr Harry Gwala, 55, who is presently under a banning order, Mr Sampson John Nene, Mr Francis Kunene, Mr Anthony Xaba and Mr Stanley Msibi.

Asked about four men reported to have been arrested near the Swaziland border on Saturday night, Colonel Dreyer refused to say whether there was any link between them and the seven Maritzburg detentions.

On Sunday morning, Security Police swooped on Edendale Hospital and took away Mr Kubheka, a clerk in the admitting section, who was involved in youth work and lived in Sobantu Village with his wife and child.

In the afternoon, Security Police detained Mr Magubane, a clerk in the catering section of the hospital. He also lived at Sobantu Village and has a wife and six children.

Mr Gwala was detained at his home in Edendale early on Sunday morning. The Security Police searched his house and took possession of books. Mr Gwala's banning order expires in 1977.

Mr Nene and Mr Kunene also worked at Edendale Hospital, on the administrative side. They were detained at their homes in Edendale early this week.

No information about Mr Xaba or Mr Msibi was available. It is not known when they were taken into custody.

3/2 - Detention

Former ANC men held in swoop

SUN. EXPRESS 7/12/76. 312 1st. Trade's

DURBAN. — Two former senior officials of the banned African National Congress, Mr Judson Khuzawayo, 37, and Mr Harold Nxasane, 38, have been detained in Durban under section six of the Terrorism Act.

The two men, who have both served terms of imprisonment under the Suppression of Communism Act for being members of the ANC, were arrested after Security Police raided the premises of the Institute of Social Research and the Institute of Industrial Education in Gale Street, Durban. The police seized documents and pamphlets in the swoop.

There is no connection between the arrests of Mr Khuzawayo and Mr Nxasane and the detention of nine Africans, also under the Ter-

rorism Act, in Maritzburg. General Gert Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, said from Pretoria: "The people arrested this week will be brought to court as soon as possible. Most will appear at summary trials in the Supreme Court."

Security Police visited the Black Edendale Hospital four times this week.

Police acted after they stopped a car carrying four Africans near the Swaziland border late on Sunday night.

The detention of the nine men this week is connected with alleged attempts to recruit Africans to go over-

seas to join terrorist training centres.

The full list of those detained since Monday is:

Mr Samson John Nene, at present serving a banning order which expires on May 31, 1978; Mr Siphokubheka; Mr Truman Ngubane; Mr France Kunene; Mr Anton Xaba, whose banning order expired recently; Mr Stanley Msibi and Mr Temba Harry Gwala, who is at present under a banning order which expires in June 1977; Mr Lawrence Ngubane; Mr N. Madlala; Mr Judson Khuzawayo and Mr Harold Nxasane.

SA polisie vang 9 uit Botswana

Rapport
7/12/75

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

'N GROEP van nege beweerde terroriste wat Suid-Afrika uit Botswana binnegedring het, is in hegtenis geneem en 'n rits vermeende selle van die verbode ANC en PAC oopgelek in intensiewe bedrywighede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie.

Ook die Spoorwegpolisie het 'n vermeende terroris uit Botswana op 'n Suid-Afrikaanse stasie in hegtenis geneem.

Hierdie aksies op alle fronte val saam met verskepte optrede teen Swapo in Suidwes.

Altesame veertien mense word deur die polisie aangehou. Min besonderhede word in dié stadium deur dié polisie verskaf omdat die ondersoek nog nie afgehandel is nie.

Aanduidings is dat voornemende terroriste dié land nog steeds in onbekende getalle verlaat om militêre opleiding in die buiteland te ontvang, vermoedelik ook in Rusland, wat pro-ANC is. Minstens twaalf PAC-rekrute is onlangs uit Natal deur Swaziland en vandaar met 'n gereelde vlug na Blantyre in Malawi, van waar hulle eers na Tanzanië is. ANC-rekrute is ook deur dié land.

Volgens inligting wat deur RAPPORT in Botswana inge-

win is, is 'n aantal ook deur dié land na die noorde. Verdere groepe wat reeds hul opleiding voltooi het, kom glo binnekort terug.

Vier mans is ook verledesaterdag deur die Veiligheidspolisie naby die Swazilandse grens in hegtenis geneem.

Ingeperk

Die Kommissaris van Polisie, genl. Gert Prinsloo, het gister bevestig dat nege swartes wat in Pietermaritzburg aangehou word, die Republiek deur Botswana binnegekom het. Hy wou nie sê of van die mense gewapen was nie. „In dié stadium sal dit ons ondersoek belemmer om op dié vraag te antwoord.”

Hy het ook die arrestasies aan die Swazilandse grens bevestig en bygevoeg: „Die Veiligheidspolisie is voortdurend op hulle hoede. As iets

* VERVOLG OP BL. 21 *

TERRORISTE GEVANG

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

sy kop uitsteek, slaan hulle toe.”

Die polisie-ondersoek is nog nie afgehandel nie en meer inhegtenisnemings kan verwag word.

Die swartes word ingevolge Artikel 6 van die Wet op Terrorisme aangehou.

Van hulle is voormalige ampsdraers van die verbode ANC en PAC. Twee van die oud-ANC-lede is mnr. Judson Khuzwayo, 37, 'n navorsings-assistent by die Instituut vir Maatskaplike Navorsing in Durban, en mnr. Harold Nxasane, 38, van die Instituut vir Nywerheidsopvoeding. Mnr. Khuzwayo het in die sestigerjare 'n vonnis van tien jaar op Robbeneiland uitgedien weens 'n oortreding wat verband gehou het met sy lidmaatskap van die ANC.

Mnr. Nxasane het voorheen 'n vonnis in die Leeukop-ge-

vangenis naby Johannesburg uitgedien. Daarna is hy vyf jaar lank ingeperk. Die inperkingsbevel het in 1969 verstryk.

Verskeie van die ander aangehoudenes is werknemers van die Edendale-Hospitaal in Pietermaritzburg.

Botswana het vandeeweek openlik verklaar dat hy Swapo in sy stryd om die bevryding van Suidwes steun en as die enigste verteenwoordiger van die gebied erken. Die regeringswoordvoerder het nie gesê of herberg aan Swapo-terroriste verleen gaan word nie. Indien wel, kan dit die betrekkinge tussen Suid-Afrika en die Khama-regering aansienlik vertroebel.

Die Rooi Chinese konsulaat in Botswana ontvang dikwels besoek van Swapo-uitgewekenes. Rooi China verskaf wapens aan die beweging.

3/2 - Defekta

Terrorist report 'bunk um'

DOM 8/12/75

312 - Defcon

Staff Reporter

SOUTH African Police last week arrested nine Africans in Maritzburg for alleged subversive activities.

The Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Gert Prinsloo, last night denied reports in a Nationalist newspaper that the nine were trained terrorists who had crossed the Botswana border into South Africa.

"That's a load of bun-

kum," he said.

All the prisoners are South African men, he said. They would appear in court soon.

Brigadier Prinsloo said the men were neither armed nor were they involved in terrorist activities.

"I think they were just trying to spice-up their story," he said.

The reports went on to say their investigations had shown that undisclosed numbers are leav-

ing South Africa for military training in foreign countries, possibly even Russia.

Some fly to Blantyre by scheduled flights from Swaziland and then go to Tanzania for training, the reports said. A number of terrorists who have completed their training are expected to return to South Africa soon.

Brigadier Prinsloo discounted these statements as speculation.

11 now held in Natal police swoop

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — At least two more Maritzburg men have been detained by the Security Police under the Terrorism Act. The number known to be held is 11, but more detentions are expected as police investigations continue in Natal.

The two latest detainees are Mr Ephraim Mthalane (56), a delivery man for a morning newspaper, and Mr Gerald Mladlose, a studio assistant in the Fine Arts Department at Natal University here.

Colonel J G G Dreyer, head of the Security Police in Maritzburg, confirmed today that the men were being held in connection with offences under the Terrorism Act.

DETENTION

Four security policemen swooped on Mr Mthalane's home in Imbali on Saturday. They asked him where his son, Valid (25), was. But the father did not know. Mr Mthalane was then detained.

A clerk in the admitting section of Edendale Hospital, Eugene Ndhlovu (26), was taken in for questioning yesterday. Colonel Dreyer said Mr Ndhlovu was released later.

Three men from the Ngwelezane township, near Empangeni, were detained on Friday.

Last night, Mr Nkosini Magubane (35) and his brother, Khulekani (37), were released after questioning.

Police have remained tightlipped about the reason for the recent wave of detentions.

312 - Detention

More swept up in security net

Mercury 12/12/75

312 - Defector

Mercury Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG — Security Police throughout Natal are continuing investigations after the arrest of two more Pietermaritzburg men, says Colonel J. G. Dreyer, Divisional Commander of Security Police in Natal.

The latest detainees who are being held in connection with offences under the Terrorism Act are Mr. Gerald Mdladlose, a studio assistant in the Fine Arts Department of Natal University, and Mr. Ephraim Mthlane (56), a Natal Witness delivery man.

A third man, Mr. E. Ndhlovu, was questioned but not detained as earlier reports suggested, Col. Dreyer said.

"We are still in the initial stages of the investigation and it will be some time before we have followed up every lead we have."

He emphasised that the relatives of the people had been informed and added those people "arrested" in Empangeni last week were, in fact, merely for questioning and had been released.

This was why the relatives had not been informed, he said.

Police arrested Mr. Mdladlose at his Edendale home on Sunday while they swooped on the Imball home of Mr. Mthlane on Saturday.

F.M. 12/12/75 312-Defector

236 facts for Pik Botha

Alex L. Boraine, M.P.

In a recent interview with the FM (October 10) Mr Pik Botha, SA Ambassador to the US, said: "Show me one single instance of a person being detained and later brought to trial where the State was proved wrong. These powers will not be used to put anyone in jail just because they tell a joke."

This statement is untrue, highly misleading and frighteningly callous. There are a number of cases where people have been detained in terms of the Terrorism Act, charged under that Act, and acquitted. Advocate Botha should read up the law reports of the following cases in particular: State v Monnakgotla and nine others (1968); State v S R Ndou and 21 others (1970); State v Messrs Essak and Moodley; State v French Beytch.

In all of these cases all those charged were acquitted, two on appeal.

The statement is highly misleading for many people detained under the Terrorism Act are never charged and never appear in a Court. It is impossible to say how many, for the Minister of Justice has consistently refused to disclose how many people are being detained under the Terrorism Act. From Press reports, however, the following facts are known for the period from the Act's inception (1967) until November last year (thus excluding the recent spate of detentions):

Detained: at least 236 (this figure is much more likely to be more than 300);

Released without ever being charged: at least 100;

Died awaiting trial: seven;

Acquitted: 43;

Found guilty: 63.

Thus, fewer than one-third of the total known detained have been found guilty.

The statement is frighteningly callous.

"The powers will not be used to put anyone in jail because they tell a joke," says Advocate Pik Botha. How can he expect the UN, the US or even his own countrymen to believe him when literally hundreds of people have been put, not in jail, but in solitary confinement for extended periods without ever being told what crime they have committed.

To cite but one example:

● In June 1969 Mr Peter Magubane was detained with a number of others and held in solitary confinement under the 180-day clause of the General Laws Amendment Act;

● On October 28 he was charged, with others, with offences under the Suppression of Communism Act;

● On April 16 1970 the State withdrew its charges and Magubane was released;

● On the same day he was rearrested and charged with offences under the

Terrorism Act;

● On September 14 1970 he was acquitted and again released;

● During March 1971 he was re-detained under the Terrorism Act and held in solitary confinement for a further 98 days;

● On release he was served with a five-year banning order;

● In September 1974 he served a six-month jail sentence for breaking his banning order;

● On September 30 this year his banning order was lifted.

In the six years from June 1969 to September 1975 Peter Magubane spent a total of 586 days in solitary confinement, a further 90 days in jail and a further 1 642 days under a banning order.

During all of this time the single proven crime Magubane had committed was a breach of his banning order regulations — a ban imposed by the State after the courts had twice found him innocent of crimes threatening security.

25 Africans held in terror

SUN. EXPRESS 14/12/75
training swoop
312 - Durban

DURBAN — Twenty five Africans are now being held by the Security Branch in Natal under section six of the Terrorism Act in connection with the recruiting of people to undergo subversive training in Botswana and other African countries.

Two more African men were detained at Ladysmith this week by detectives, bringing the total number of detainees to 25. Twenty were previously held in the Maritzburg district and three in Durban.

Col J. G. Dreyer, Security Branch Chief of the Natal Inland Division, said investigations were being continued and further arrests could follow.

When the police dockets are completed they will be

sent to the Attorney-General of Natal. Those charged will probably face summary trial in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg.

Four Africans detained earlier this week at Empangeni, Zululand, have been released. Col Dreyer confirmed.

One of the Africans detained in Maritzburg this week, Mr Eugene Ndhlovu, a 26-year-old admitting clerk at the Edendale Hospital near Maritzburg, has also been released.

One of the most wanted men in the case, 25-year-old Mr Valid Mthalane, of Edendale, Maritzburg, is believed to have left the country.

His father, Mr Ephraim Mthalane, 56, a newspaper delivery man, was questioned about his son's whereabouts at Imbali, near Durban, this week before being taken into custody. Shortly afterwards police detained Mr Gerald Mdladlos, a studio assistant in the fine arts department at the University of Natal, Maritzburg.

312 - Detention

Vorster replies on detainees

STAR 16/12/75

MARITZBURG — The Prime Minister says he is "not prepared to put the safety of the State in jeopardy" over the detention issue.

But Mr Vorster also pointed out:

"People are certainly not just detained to have them there indefinitely and it is the policy of the department to bring them before a court or to release them as soon as investigations are complete."

Mr Vorster was making a personal reply to the National Council of Women's resolutions calling for all people detained to be charged and brought to trial.

Mr Vorster said people were detained in terms of the law and the Minister

and the police had certain duties which the safety of the community demanded they perform.

"I am not prepared to put the safety of the State in jeopardy," he said.

He explained: "Not only must magistrates visit detainees once a fortnight, but the police must submit monthly reports to the Minister as to the necessity of further detention, and the Minister goes out of his way to satisfy himself about the conditions under which people are detained."

The council NCW News said: "Council is sincerely of the belief that it is wrong in principle for persons to be held in detention without being charged with any offence."

DD 16/12/71
Witness in 312
Deliber
DURBAN — Mr Lawrence
Kuny, the Durban law
student who recently gave
evidence at the trial of
law lecturer Mr Raymond
Suttner when he appeared
on charges under the Sup-
pression of Communism
Act, has been treated in
hospital for nervous ten-
sion. — DDC.

STAR 19/12/75
Buthelezi
312-Defence
**hits at
detention**

Own Correspondence

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the kwaZulu Government has condemned detention without trial under the Terrorism Act as a "repulsive infringement of the rights of the individual."

The chief's condemnation came in a statement released today over the fate of one of the 25 people recently held in Natal-wide swoops by the Security Police.

The statement, signed by the chief in his capacity as chancellor of the Institute for Industrial Education (IIE) in Durban, expressed deep concern over the continuing detention of an institute staff member, Mr Bekisasa Nxasana.

Mr Nxasana was detained on December 5.

"Since no reason was statement, "he has been held incommunicado in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act.

"Mr Nxasana's wife, Clothilda, and their six children are in great distress. We believe that detention without trial is a repulsive infringement of the rights of the individual."

RDM 20/12/75 (312-Defence)

Tough warning by Leon

KIMBERLEY. — The leader of the Labour Party in the CBC, Mr Sonny Leon, told a meeting in Kimberley this week not to be intimidated.

He was referring to allegations that a number of people in Kimberley had been detained recently. He said: "It's your right to be here . . . don't worry."

He called for a show of solidarity on his budget stand, and was given a unanimous show of support.

"And to Vorster I say:

"Walk nicely little brother, but when you need help you are going to find a lot of people leaving."

The local head of Security Police, Col P. G. du Plessis, commenting on Mr Leon's remarks, said yesterday no people had been detained in Kimberley recently.

Meanwhile, in Durban Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, has condemned detention without trial under the Terrorism Act as a "repulsive infringement

of the rights of the individual."

His condemnation came in a statement yesterday over the fate of one of the 25 people recently held in Natal-wide swoops by Security Police.

The statement, signed by the Chief in his capacity as chancellor of the Institute for Industrial Education in Durban, expressed deep concern over the continuing detention of an institute staff member, Mr Bekisisa Nxasana, who was detained on December 5.

Mandela, POW deal rumoured

NM 23/12/75

312-
312-
312-

Mercury Correspondent

PARIS — There are indications here that the four South African soldiers captured by the MPLA forces in Angola will be exchanged for leading Black political prisoners in South Africa like Nelson Mandela, according to African circles here.

African delegates attending an anti-racist conference in Paris earlier this month said then that if any South African prisoners were taken in Angola, they would be used as hostages and exchanged for Black political prisoners in the Republic. They mentioned the name of Mandela.

Office for a discussion on the Angolan situation.

Mr. Wentzel attended in place of Ambassador Carel de Wet who is still on holiday in South Africa.

It is understood that Mr. Callaghan reiterated as directly and strongly as he could the British Government's view that

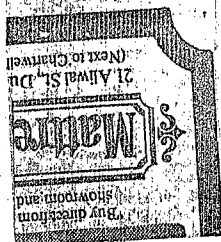
all foreign troops should withdraw from Angola before the situation escalated.

Mr. Callaghan has been preaching the gospel of non-intervention in his discussions with his Nato and Community colleagues in Europe and latterly with Dr. Kissinger in Paris.

Meanwhile French international legal experts admit that the case of the four South African prisoners is rather a difficult one, for they were captured when wearing fatigues without identification. They could be labelled as "spies" and shot.

The MPLA, which is a political movement rather than a government or state, has naturally never signed the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war.

It was understood here the four men will be flown to Addis Ababa to be exhibited at the forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit — scheduled for





Four friends from Noordgesig, Johannesburg, due to face charges under the Terrorism Act. They are, from left: Mr Weizman Hamilton, Mr Chris Weimers, Mr Trevor Bloem, top, and Mr Johnny Ramrook.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

71 now known to be held under Terrorism Act

By CLIVE EMDON

SEVENTY-ONE people are known to be held under the Terrorism Act by the Security Police with the crackdown on certain Black organisations continuing.

Those held include 51 Blacks in South Africa and a reported 20 Blacks in South West Africa.

No precise details of the numbers and names of people held can be obtained from the Security Police.

The latest detentions include 25 people arrested in police swoops in Natal this month.

It is claimed they have been involved in the recruiting of South African

Blacks for military training in Botswana and other African states.

Those known to have been in detention for the longest period without being brought to trial are three young men detained in Johannesburg 10 months ago. They are Mr Patrick MacGluwa, 23, a clerk from Noordgesig (detained on February 12); Mr Hector Mbau, 24, a computer technician in Johannesburg, whose parents live in East London (detained on March 10); and Mr Raymond Burgers, 23, a welder from Noordgesig (detained on February 18).

Yesterday Mr Burgers and Mr MacGluwa were allowed visits from mem-

bers of their families at John Vorster Square.

Four of their friends, detained about the same time as them — Mr Weizman Hamilton, Mr Chris Weimers, Mr Johnny Ramrook and Mr Trevor Bloem, all released on bail — face charges under the Terrorism Act. The main charge is that they conspired to leave the country to do military training.

Three people detained in October and released without being charged, are under orders to report once a week to the Security Police. They are: Mr Ben Louw, Mr Mike Jordaan and Mr Charles Mthombeni.

312 - det. friends